

**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-FOURTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 23 (A/34/23/Rev.1)



**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1980

## NOTE

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

The report of the Special Committee is divided into four volumes. The present volume contains chapters I to VII;\* volume II, chapters VIII-XIII; volume III, chapters XIV-XXVI; and volume IV, chapters XXVII-XXXIII.

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\* The present version of chapters I to VII is a consolidation of the following documents as they appeared in provisional form: A/34/23 (Part I) of 28 November 1979 and A/34/23 (Part I)/Corr.1 of 11 December 1979, A/34/23 (Part II) of 29 November 1979, A/34/23 (Part III) of 31 August 1979, A/34/23 (Part IV) of 31 August 1979 and A/34/23 (Part V) of 10 October 1979.

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\* The Gilbert Islands acceded to independence on 12 July 1979 as Kiribati.

\*\* St. Lucia acceded to independence on 22 February 1979 as Saint Lucia.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

6 November 1979

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of 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 33/44 of 13 December 1978. This report covers the work of the Special Committee during 1979.

(Signed) Salim Ahmed SALIM  
Chairman  
of the Special Committee on the Situation  
with regard to the Implementation  
of the Declaration on the Granting  
of Independence to Colonial  
Countries and Peoples

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



CHAPTER I\*

ESTABLISHMENT, ORGANIZATION AND ACTIVITIES OF THE  
SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Establishment of the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 1654 (XVI) of 27 November 1961. The Committee was requested to examine the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration.
2. At its seventeenth session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 1/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 1810 (XVII) of 17 December 1962, by which it enlarged the Special Committee with the addition of seven new members. It invited the Special Committee "to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories which have not yet attained independence".
3. At the same session, in its resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 on the question of South West Africa, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge mutatis mutandis the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961. By resolution 1806 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa.
4. By resolution 1970 (XVIII) of 15 December 1963, adopted at its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. It also requested the Special Committee to take 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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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/34/23 (Part I) and Corr.1.

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 thirty-third sessions. For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1); ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1); and ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/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 thirty-third session, after considering the report of the Special Committee, 4/ the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/44 of 13 December 1978, by which it, inter alia:

"...

"5. Approves the report of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples covering its work during 1978, including the programme of work envisaged for 1979, 5/

"...

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

(a) To formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth 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 those 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., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1).

5/ Ibid., vol. I, chap. I, paras. 155-167.

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

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

8. At the same session, the General Assembly also adopted 21 resolutions, 4 consensuses and 4 decisions relating to specific Territories or other items on the agenda of the Special Committee, as well as a number of other resolutions relevant to the work of the Committee. These decisions are listed below.

1. Resolutions, consensuses and decisions concerning specific Territories

(a) Resolutions

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
New Hebrides	33/30	13 December 1978
Western Sahara	33/31 A and B	13 December 1978
American Samoa	33/32	13 December 1978
Guam	33/33	13 December 1978
United States Virgin Islands	33/34	13 December 1978
Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat and Turks and Caicos Islands	33/35	13 December 1978
Belize	33/36	13 December 1978
Southern Rhodesia	33/38 A and B	13 December 1978
East Timor	33/39	13 December 1978
Namibia	33/182 A-C	21 December 1978
Namibia	33/206	31 May 1979

(b) Consensuses

<u>Territory</u>	<u>Decision No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Gibraltar	33/408	13 December 1978
Tokelau	33/409	13 December 1978
St. Helena	33/410	13 December 1978
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	33/411	13 December 1978

(c) Decisions

9. With respect to the question of Brunei and the questions of Pitcairn, of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and of the Gilbert Islands, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 6/ decided without objection, on 13 December 1978, to defer consideration of these questions to its thirty-fourth session and requested the Special Committee to continue to keep the situation in the Territories under review and to report thereon to the Assembly (decisions 33/412 and 33/413).

10. On the same day, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, 7/ decided, without objection, to defer consideration of the question of Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent to its thirty-fourth session. In taking this decision, the Assembly noted that the Special Committee had decided to give consideration to this question at its 1979 session (decision 33/414).

11. In addition to the four resolutions on the question of Namibia referred to in subsection (a) above, the General Assembly, at its 52nd plenary meeting, on 17 November, decided to request the Fourth Committee to meet in order to hear the representative of an organization which had asked to be heard on the item. Accordingly, a hearing was held by the Fourth Committee at its 21st meeting, on 20 November. 8/ At its 74th plenary meeting, on 7 December, the General Assembly decided to take note of the report of the Fourth Committee 9/ on the hearing (decision 33/407).

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6/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 24, document A/33/460, para. 55.

7/ Ibid.

8/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Fourth Committee, 21st meeting, paras. 48-54.

9/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Annexes, agenda item 27, document A/33/440.

## 2. Resolutions concerning other items

<u>Item</u>	<u>Resolution No.</u>	<u>Date of adoption</u>
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations	33/37	13 December 1978
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	33/40	13 December 1978
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	33/41	13 December 1978
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa	33/42	13 December 1978
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self- Governing Territories	33/43	13 December 1978
Dissemination of information on decolonization	33/45	13 December 1978

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

<u>Item</u>	<u>Action and date of adoption</u>	<u>Points relevant to programme of work</u>
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	33/23 29 November 1978	-
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	33/24 29 November 1978	-
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity	33/27 1 December 1978	Paragraph 12
World social development	33/48 14 December 1978	Paragraph 3
Pattern of conferences	33/55 14 December 1978	-
Control and limitation of documentation	33/56 14 December 1978	-
Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	33/61 14 December 1978	-
Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace	33/73 15 December 1978	Principles 5 and 7 of part I

<u>Item</u>	<u>Action and date of adoption</u>	<u>Points relevant to programme of work</u>
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	33/75 15 December 1978	Paragraph 3
General and complete disarmament (Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present)	33/91 F 16 December 1978	-
Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	33/98 16 December 1978	-
World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	33/99 16 December 1978	-
Results of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	33/100 16 December 1978	-
Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	33/102 16 December 1978	Paragraph 2
Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>	33/103 16 December 1978	-
Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent	33/152 20 December 1978	
Protection of the human rights of arrested or detained trade union activists	33/169 20 December 1978	Paragraph 3 (c)
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	33/183 A-0 24 January 1979	-
Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade	33/193 29 January 1979	Paragraph 11 of part I

#### 4. Membership of the Special Committee

12. As at 1 January 1979, the Special Committee was composed of the following 24 members:

Afghanistan	Iran
Australia	Iraq
Bulgaria	Ivory Coast
Chile	Mali
China	Sierra Leone
Congo	Sweden <u>10/</u>
Cuba	Syrian Arab Republic
Czechoslovakia	Trinidad and Tobago
Ethiopia	Tunisia
Fiji	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
India	United Republic of Tanzania
Indonesia	Yugoslavia

A list of representatives who attended the meetings of the Special Committee in 1979 appears in document A/AC.109/INF.17 and Add.1-2.

#### B. Opening of the Special Committee's meetings in 1979

13. The first meeting of the Special Committee in 1979 (1134th meeting), held on 5 February, was opened by the Secretary-General.

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

14. The Secretary-General, in expressing his best wishes for the success of the Special Committee's endeavours during 1979, paid a particular tribute to Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, the Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania to the United Nations, for the leadership and personal dedication with which he had guided the work of the Committee during the past seven years.

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10/ In a letter dated 22 October 1979 addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee (A/AC.109/590), the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations informed the Committee of the decision of his Government to withdraw from the membership of the Committee as from 31 December 1979. At the 1163rd meeting, on 5 November, the Permanent Representative further informed the Committee that, subject to the approval of the General Assembly, Denmark would replace Sweden.



15. Those seven years had witnessed remarkable progress towards the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. There could be no doubt that much of what had been accomplished on the international level had been due to the unremitting efforts of the Special Committee. The year 1978 had seen the emergence of three more independent States - Solomon Islands, Dominica and Tuvalu - two of which had been admitted to membership in the United Nations.

16. Those developments should be welcomed, for, as each new State took its rightful place among the community of nations, the United Nations was brought closer to the end of the colonial era and the goal of universality which it had always sought. The extent of the progress which had been achieved could be appreciated in the light of the fact that more than 70 million people had emerged from dependent status since the establishment of the Special Committee.

17. However, the progress to date gave no ground for complacency as there were still millions of people living under colonial rule. The remaining colonial problems of southern Africa, which had long constituted a major concern of the international community, had reached a most critical stage. Unless peaceful solutions based on genuine majority rule were found quickly for both Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, violence would inevitably spread and, with it, the possibility of grave repercussions affecting peace and international security.

18. With respect to Southern Rhodesia, where unrest, repression and bloodshed continued regrettably to increase, the only solution acceptable to the majority of the people must be based on the principle of "no independence before majority rule". It was equally clear that any settlement relating to the future of the Territory must be worked out with the full participation of the Patriotic Front and in accordance with the true aspirations of the people. Only an agreement providing for the participation of all the principal parties concerned would lead the Territory to genuine self-determination and independence. If that failed, there was every indication that the conflict would continue with renewed intensity and with serious consequences for the stability of the entire area.

19. Important developments were taking place in Namibia, a Territory for which the United Nations had a direct responsibility. He hoped that what had evolved to date could lead to a settlement in accordance with internationally accepted principles, including the direct participation of the United Nations, as set out in the plan of action which the Security Council had approved in its resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978. The Special Committee would no doubt continue to keep developments in Namibia under close scrutiny, bearing in mind the resolve of both the General Assembly and the Security Council that the Namibian people should exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in a free and democratic manner and through elections supervised and controlled by the United Nations.

20. The complex problems of southern Africa would undoubtedly occupy much of the Special Committee's attention. He was confident, however, that, bearing in mind the relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Committee would again address itself with particular attention to the problems of the remaining dependent Territories in order to develop practical approaches and that it would arrive at solutions which would help the peoples of those Territories to determine their future status.

21. Several of those Territories were faced with complex problems which required serious consideration by the Special Committee. At the same time, it should be emphasized that the lack of economic development or the small size of a Territory and its population must not be used as reasons to delay self-determination and independence. There was no doubt that the Committee's consideration of those problems would be greatly facilitated, if it received the full support and co-operation of the administering Powers concerned. This was particularly important with regard to the visiting missions which the Committee was expected to send to the Territories in order to secure information on prevailing conditions and to ascertain the wishes and aspirations of the people.

22. In conclusion, the Secretary-General emphasized once again the importance which he attached to the work of the Special Committee. It was essential that the combined efforts of the international community should bring about the complete eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, and in that process the Committee must continue to play a central role.

## 2. Election of officers

23. At its 1134th meeting, on 5 February, the Special Committee unanimously elected the following officers:

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

Vice-Chairmen: Mr. Frank O. Abdulah (Trinidad and Tobago)  
Mr. Anders I. Thunborg (Sweden)  
Mr. Neytcho Neytchev (Bulgaria)

Rapporteur: Mr. Loutf A. Haydar (Syrian Arab Republic)

## 3. Statement by the Chairman

24. The Chairman said that the presence of the Secretary-General at the formal opening meeting of the session of the Committee had more than a symbolic or ceremonial value: it demonstrated the unequivocal commitment of the entire United Nations to the process of decolonization. It was also a clear manifestation of the personal commitment of the Secretary-General to that noble cause.

25. In extending the appreciation of the Special Committee to the Secretary-General, the Chairman expressed the Committee's satisfaction at the untiring efforts of the Secretary-General in support of the right to self-determination and independence of peoples still struggling for their freedom and human dignity. In that respect the Secretary-General had been an inspiring force for the work of the Committee.

26. In expressing his appreciation and gratitude to all the members of the Special Committee he said that the fact that they had been so generous as to re-elect him for seven consecutive years was a source of tremendous gratification to the Government and the people of the United Republic of Tanzania, who viewed the confidence that the Committee had reposed in him as a tribute to his country's unswerving commitment to the struggle for total decolonization.

27. The fact that the Special Committee had to hold meetings for yet another year was itself an indication that, despite the many impressive achievements of the international community in the field of decolonization, there still remained some serious problems to which the Committee should address itself. It was an indisputable truism that the Committee would have achieved its purpose only when the Committee itself had outlived its role. Clearly, therefore, there was no room for complacency.

28. Although the list of Territories with which the Special Committee had to deal had grown shorter as a consequence of the emergence of three new sovereign States in 1978, the problems that remained, and more particularly the complex and ever deteriorating situation in southern Africa, would require the full attention of the Committee, if it was to comply faithfully with the tasks and responsibilities which had been entrusted to it by the General Assembly.

29. The situation in Southern Rhodesia had reached a very critical phase. The minority racist régime in that Territory continued to cling to power through all types of manoeuvres and, in the process, had succeeded only in prolonging the agony and suffering of all Zimbabweans. The so-called referendum held on 30 January 1979 exclusively among the white people was yet another in a series of steps which could only lead to an escalation of confrontation and its inevitable catastrophic consequences in terms of the loss of human life and destruction of property. The international community had a great responsibility not only to expose the machinations of the Smith régime and intensify pressure on it in the hope of bringing it to its senses, but above all to do everything possible in order to put an end to the deteriorating situation. In that respect it was to be hoped that the successful pressures, in the form of armed resistance by the freedom fighters of the Patriotic Front, would be effectively supplemented by concerted international efforts aimed at a genuinely negotiated resolution of the conflict.

30. With respect to Namibia, thanks to the struggle waged by the people of the Territory under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the relentless efforts of the international community, there appeared to be hopeful signs of a negotiated resolution of the conflict. Nevertheless, the history of the problem, and more particularly the history of South Africa's defiance and prevarication, was such that it was incumbent upon the international community to remain vigilant. All efforts should be directed towards the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation of the international Territory of Namibia and the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Should obstacles continue to be placed in the way of a peaceful settlement, the international community should continue to intensify its support of the armed struggle of the people of Namibia led by their national liberation movement, SWAPO, as well as to examine new avenues for meaningful and effective pressures on the apartheid régime of Pretoria, which was occupying Namibia illegally.

31. That the Special Committee should accord priority to the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia required no explanation, as these questions not only raised issues of life and death but also, and above all, presented a serious and immediate threat to international peace and security. The Committee at the same time would continue to pay serious attention to the other colonial problems by undertaking an in-depth study of the situation in each of the dependent Territories and by

formulating specific and realistic recommendations which would contribute to the free exercise by the people concerned of their rights under General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). In carrying out that task, the Committee would look forward to receiving the full and continued co-operation of the administering Powers concerned. In that connexion, in response to an invitation extended by the Government of the United States of America and pursuant to the Committee's own previous decision, the Committee would dispatch a visiting mission to Guam during 1979. Under the terms of the related decisions of the Special Committee, and in accordance with the authority invested in him, the Chairman would resume at an early date the necessary consultations with the representatives of other administering Powers concerned as regards the dispatch of visiting missions, as appropriate, to other Territories under their administration.

32. Those and other important tasks which the General Assembly had entrusted to the Special Committee would again engage its urgent and close attention during the year. The Chairman expressed his confident hope that, notwithstanding its heavy workload, the Committee would make a further positive contribution towards the full and complete implementation of the Declaration with respect to the remaining colonial Territories. In that effort he was certain that the Committee could count on the continued active co-operation of all the members, as well as on the unfailing collaboration of the Secretary-General and his staff.

### C. Organization of work

33. The Special Committee considered the organization of its work for the year at its 1134th and 1135th meetings, on 5 and 9 February. Statements in that connexion were made at the 1134th meeting by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1134) and, at the 1135th meeting, by the Chairman and by the representative of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1135).

34. At its 1135th meeting, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Working Group, which would continue to function as a steering committee, its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

35. By adopting the Chairman's suggestions referred to above, the Special Committee also requested its subsidiary bodies to meet as soon as possible to organize their respective programmes of work for the year and, in addition to considering the items indicated in paragraph 36 below, to carry out the specific tasks assigned to the Committee by the General Assembly concerning the items referred to them.

36. The Special Committee further decided to adopt the following allocation of items and procedure for their consideration:

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Southern Rhodesia	Plenary	As separate item
Namibia	"	"
East Timor	"	"
Western Sahara	"	"
Belize	"	"
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	"	"
Gibraltar	"	"
Brunei	"	"
Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent	"	"
Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 <u>e</u> of the Charter of the United Nations and related questions	"	"
Special Committee decision of 12 September 1978 concerning Puerto Rico	"	"
Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	"	"
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	"	As appropriate
Gilbert Islands	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
Pitcairn	"	"
New Hebrides	"	"
American Samoa	"	"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Guam <u>11/</u>	Sub-Committee on Small Territories	To be decided by Sub-Committee
Tokelau	"	"
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	"	"
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	"	"
United States Virgin Islands	"	"
British Virgin Islands	"	"
Bermuda	"	"
Turks and Caicos Islands	"	"
Cayman Islands	"	"
Montserrat	"	"
St. Helena	"	"
Question of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters	Working Group	As separate item
Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable	"	"
Pattern of conferences	"	"
Control and limitation of documentation	"	"
Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance	"
Question of sending visiting missions to Territories	Plenary/ Sub-Committee on Small Territories	"
Dissemination of information on decolonization	Plenary/ Sub-committees	As appropriate

11/ As a consequence of the dispatch of the United Nations Visiting Mission to Guam in July/August 1979, the Special Committee took up Guam in plenary meetings (see vol. IV, chap. XXVII, of the present report).

<u>Question</u>	<u>Allocation</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Matters relating to the small Territories	Plenary/ Sub-committees	As appropriate
Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights	"	"
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	"	"
Deadline for the accession of Territories to independence		To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization		"
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories		"
United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa		"
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		"
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		"
Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity		"
World social development		"

<u>Question</u>	<u>Procedure for consideration</u>
Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)	To be taken into consideration by bodies concerned in their examination of specific Territories
Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace	"
Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security	"
General and complete disarmament (Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present)	"
Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	"
World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	"
Results of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination	"
Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	"
Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of <u>Apartheid</u>	"
Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia and St. Vincent	"
Protection of the human rights of arrested or detained trade union activists	"
Policies of <u>apartheid</u> of the Government of South Africa	"
Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade	"



37. At its 1134th, 1135th, 1137th, 1139th and 1148th to 1150th meetings, between 5 February and 2 August, the Special Committee took further decisions concerning its programme of work for 1979, including the order of priorities for the consideration of the items before it, on the basis, inter alia, of the suggestions contained in the note by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1) and of the recommendations contained in the eighty-second report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1290). Those decisions are reflected in section E below and in chapter II of the present report (see p. 57 below).

38. At its 1135th, 1136th, 1146th to 1148th, 1154th and 1162nd meetings, between 9 February and 23 October, and by holding consultations during the year through the officers of the Committee, the Special Committee took decisions concerning:

(a) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the Racist and Apartheid Régimes in Southern Africa", at Brussels (see para. 113 below);

(b) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a solemn meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid on the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (to launch the International Mobilization against Apartheid), at New York (see para. 95 below);

(c) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), at New York (see para. 95 below);

(d) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "International Conference in Support of the Liberation Movements of Southern Africa and in Solidarity with the Front-line States", at Lusaka (see para. 107 below);

(e) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at a session of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council (WPC) commemorating the thirtieth anniversary of the international peace movement and the foundation of the Council, at Prague (see para. 110 below);

(f) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia to proclaim the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, at New York (see para. 91 below);

(g) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special session of the Special Committee against Apartheid, at Kingston (see para. 95 below);

(h) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, to be held at Colombo from 4 to 9 June 1979;

(i) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, at New York (see para. 95 below);

(j) An invitation to the Chairman to attend the thirty-third session of the OAU /Organization of African Unity/ Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at Dar es Salaam (see para. 103 below);

(k) An invitation to the Committee to attend an "International Seminar on Children under Apartheid", at Paris (see para. 97 below);

(l) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at a seminar of the WPC Special NGO Committee on Transnational Corporations, at Geneva (see paras. 110 and 112 below);

(m) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at the fifth general conference of the Pan-African Youth Movement, at Brazzaville (see para. 114 below);

(n) An invitation to the Chairman to attend a special meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in commemoration of Namibia Day, at New York (see para. 91 below);

(o) An invitation to the Committee to be represented at an "International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa", at London (see para. 108 below).

39. At its 1161st meeting, on 16 August, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-third report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1341), 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. 74 and 75 below).

40. 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 1980 and for 1981 (see paras. 127, 133, 134 and 136 below).

D. Meetings of the Special Committee and its subsidiary bodies

1. Special Committee

41. The Special Committee held 30 meetings during 1979, as follows:

First session:

1134th to 1137th meetings, 5 February to 12 April, Headquarters

1138th to 1145th meetings, 23 to 27 April, Belgrade

1146th and 1147th meetings, 21 and 22 June, Headquarters

Second session:

1148th to 1161st meetings, 25 July to 16 August, Headquarters

Extrasessional meetings:

1162nd and 1163rd meetings, 23 October and 5 November, Headquarters.

2. Working Group

42. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Working Group. In accordance with a further decision taken at the same meeting, the composition of the Working Group was as follows: Congo, Cuba, Iran and Tunisia, together with its five officers, namely, the Chairman (United Republic of Tanzania), the three Vice-Chairmen (Trinidad and Tobago, Sweden and Bulgaria) and the Rapporteur (Syrian Arab Republic), as well as the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories (Ivory Coast).

3. Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance

43. At its 1135th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

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

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

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

46. The Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance held 13 meetings as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 20 February and 17 July and submitted four reports to the Special Committee as follows:

(a) Two reports on the question of dissemination of information on decolonization (A/AC.109/L.1288 and L.1336);

(b) Two reports 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.1291 and L.1320).

47. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 46 (a) above is set out in chapter III of the present report (see p. 62 below). An account of the Committee's consideration of the reports referred to in paragraph 46 (b) above is set out in chapter VII of the present report (see p. 180 below).

48. During the year, the Special Committee, on the basis of consultations held among members of the Sub-Committee in that regard, granted three requests for a hearing relating to specific items. An account of the hearings is set out in volume II, chapters X and XI, and volume III, chapter XX, of the present report.

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

49. At its 1135th meeting, the Special Committee decided to maintain its Sub-Committee on Small Territories.

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

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

51. At the same meeting, the Special Committee elected Mr. Iobognon Pierre Yere (Ivory Coast) as Chairman and Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia) as Rapporteur.

52. The Sub-Committee on Small Territories held 25 meetings, as well as a number of unofficial meetings, between 21 February and 10 August and submitted reports on the following items which had been referred to it for consideration:

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

53. An account of the Special Committee's consideration of the reports of the Sub-Committee relating to the above-mentioned Territories is contained in volume III, chapters XIV to XXVI, and volume IV, chapter XXXI, of the present report.

E. Consideration of Territories

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

<u>Territories considered directly in plenary meetings</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Southern Rhodesia	1139-1145
Namibia	1139-1145
Guam	1161-1163
Western Sahara	1161
East Timor	1161
Gibraltar	1161
Brunei	1161
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1161
Belize	1161
Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla and St. Vincent	1161
<u>Territories referred to Sub-Committee on Small Territories</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Tokelau	1146, 1147
Pitcairn	1146, 1147
St. Helena	1146, 1147
Gilbert Islands	1146, 1147
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	1149
New Hebrides	1149
Bermuda	1149
British Virgin Islands	1149
Montserrat	1152, 1153
Turks and Caicos Islands	1152, 1153
Cayman Islands	1152, 1153
United States Virgin Islands	1153, 1154
American Samoa	1153-1155
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1161

55. 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 volumes II to IV, chapters VIII to XXXI, of the present report.

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

56. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately the question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. In taking that decision, the Special Committee recalled that, in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, 12/ 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 1979, to review the list of Territories to which the Declaration applied. The Special Committee further recalled that, in paragraph 5 of its resolution 33/44, the General Assembly had approved the report of the Special Committee, including the programme of work envisaged by the Committee for 1979.

57. At its 1161st meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee considered the question on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-third report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1341). The relevant paragraph of that report read as follows:

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

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

59. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to a letter dated 7 August 1979 addressed to him by the Chargé d' affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations requesting that the Special Committee consider the inclusion of New Caledonia "in the Committee's list of Non-Self-Governing Territories" (see annex to the present chapter). Statements were made by the representative of Papua New Guinea, with the Committee's consent, and by the representative of Fiji (A/AC.109/PV.1161).

60. On the proposal of the Chairman, the Special Committee decided without objection at the same meeting that, in view of the fact that the Committee was about to conclude its work for the year, the letter received from Papua New Guinea (see para. 59 above), together with the statements on the question made at the meeting, should be considered at its next session.

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12/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol.I, chap. I, para. 158.

Special Committee decision of 12 September 1978  
concerning Puerto Rico 13/

61. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Special Committee decision of 12 September 1978 concerning Puerto Rico" and to consider it at its plenary meetings.
62. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1157th to 1160th meetings, between 13 and 15 August.
63. At the 1157th meeting, on 13 August, the Rapporteur, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1157), introduced the report relating to the item (A/AC.109/L.1334 and Add.1-3) prepared in pursuance of the Special Committee's decision of 12 September 1978.
64. At the same meeting, the Chairman drew attention to a number of communications received from organizations expressing the wish to be heard by the Special Committee in connexion with its consideration of the item. The Committee agreed to accede to these requests and heard the representatives of the organizations concerned as indicated below:

<u>Representatives of organizations</u>	<u>Meetings</u>
Rafael Soltero Peralta, Gran Logia Nacional de Puerto Rico	1157
Francisco H. Vargas, Puertorriqueños contra Estadidad	1157
Luis E. Agrait, Pro-Estado Libre Asociado	1157
Carlos Zencn, Cruzada Pro-Rescate de Vieques	1157
Betty Nute, American Friends Service Committee	1157
Angel Tapia-Flores, Puerto Rico Bar Association	1157
Lillian Martínez, Asociación de Consultores en Programas Federales	1158
Juan Mari-Brás, Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño	1158
Emily Vando, Partido Comunista Puertorriqueño	1158
Rubén Berríos Martínez, Partido Independtista Puertoprigueño	1158
Karen Talbot, WPC	1158
Ruth Messinger, New York City Council member	1159
Nelson W. Canals, Comité Nacional Pro-Libertad de los Presos Nacionalistas	1159
Eneida Vázquez, Consejo Puertorriqueño de las Paz	1159
Isabel Rosado Morales, Partido Nacionalista de Puerto Rico	1159

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13/ Ibid., para. 73.

65. At the 1158th meeting, on 14 August, the representative of Cuba, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1158), introduced a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1342) on behalf of Cuba and Iraq.

66. At the 1159th meeting, on the same day, the Chairman, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1159), drew attention to a revised text (A/AC.109/L.1342/Rev.1) of the draft resolution, in paragraph 7 which read:

"7. Affirms the right of the people of Puerto Rico to the full enjoyment of the wealth in the sea-bed of its territorial waters and maritime economic zone, and recommends that these sovereign rights be fully respected by the Third International Conference on the Law of the Sea;"

was replaced by:

"7. Affirms the right of the people of Puerto Rico to the full enjoyment of the wealth in its continental shelf and maritime economic zone, and recommends that these sovereign rights be fully respected by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;"

67. At the 1160th meeting, on 15 August, statements were made by the representatives of Cuba and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/AC.109/PV.1160).

68. At the same meeting, following statements in explanation of vote by the representatives of Sweden, Australia, the Ivory Coast, Afghanistan, Yugoslavia and Mali (A/AC.109/PV.1160), the Special Committee adopted the revised draft resolution (A/AC.109/L.1342/Rev.1) by a vote of 11 to none, with 12 abstentions. Further statements in explanation of vote were made by the representatives of Chile, China and Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1160). The representative of the Syrian Arab Republic made a statement in exercise of the right of reply (A/AC.109/PV.1160).

69. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/589) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1160th meeting, on 15 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 68 above, is reproduced below:

"The Special Committee,

"Taking note with satisfaction of the report submitted by the Rapporteur 14/ in pursuance of paragraph 9 of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1133rd meeting, on 12 September 1978, 15/

"Recalling its previous resolutions concerning Puerto Rico,

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

"Bearing in mind the decisions on Puerto Rico adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 4 to 9 June 1979, 16/

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14/ A/AC.109/L.1334 and Add.1-3.

15/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 73.

16/ A/34/357, annex I, paras. 95 and 106.



"Mindful of the fact that the peoples of all Territories that have not attained independence have the inalienable right to self-determination and independence, to the exercise of their national sovereignty, to respect for their territorial integrity and to the exercise of absolute control over their wealth and natural resources for the purpose of promoting the development of their Territories and the well-being of the inhabitants,

"Having heard and considered the statements of the representatives of Puerto Rican political opinion, which unanimously recognize the need to change the present status of Puerto Rico,

"Considering the testimonies rendered to the Special Committee by several petitioners regarding the armed activities of the United States of America in the island municipality of Vieques and the dangers and problems that such activities pose for the civil population of that island,

"Considering the intensification of the persecutions, harassment and repressive measures to which organizations and individuals struggling for independence have been subjected, which constitutes a serious violation of the people's inalienable rights,

"Noting that the four Puerto Rican political prisoners held in United States prisons for more than a quarter of a century have not yet been released,

"1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and its full application to Puerto Rico, as affirmed in its previous resolutions and decisions concerning Puerto Rico;

"2. Notes with preoccupation that so far the Government of the United States of America has not taken any concrete steps to comply with the mandate of the above-mentioned resolutions with respect to Puerto Rico, including, inter alia, the complete transfer of all powers to the people of the said Territory, and urges that concrete measures be taken in that direction without further delay;

"3. Declares that any such measures or proposed consultations to be held in Puerto Rico must be implemented or conducted under conditions of full political equality and on the basis of the express and prior recognition of the sovereignty of the Puerto Rican people;

"4. Condemns the persecution, harassment and repressive measures to which the organizations and individuals struggling for independence and self-determination of the people of Puerto Rico have been subjected, and expresses the desirability that a fact-finding mission of the Special Committee be admitted to Puerto Rico by the competent authorities for the purpose of compiling all relevant data, including in particular information on such persecution and harassment;

"5. Urges again that the four political Puerto Rican prisoners serving terms in the United States prisons for more than a quarter of a century be immediately and unconditionally released;

"6. Demands that the armed forces of the United States terminate permanently their operations in the island municipality of Vieques, thus allowing the people of that island to live in peace in their own land and to enjoy fully the results of the exploitation for their benefit of the natural resources in the land and sea of the island municipality;

"7. Affirms the right of the people of Puerto Rico to the full enjoyment of the wealth in its continental shelf and maritime economic zone, and recommends that these sovereign rights be fully respected by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

"8. Decides to keep the question of Puerto Rico under continuous review."

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

70. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its programme of work for 1979, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"157. In conformity with the relevant decision of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee will continue to invite representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate as observers in its proceedings relating to their respective countries ...". 17/

71. At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 33/44, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1979, including the decision quoted above.

72. In the light of the foregoing, and taking into account the related decisions of the General Assembly, the Special Committee, in consultation with OAU and through it, invited representatives of the national liberation movements concerned to participate as observers in its consideration of the related Territories. In response to the invitation, representatives of the national liberation movements of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia took part in the relevant proceedings of the Special Committee.

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 II (see p. 57 below) and volume II, chapters VIII and IX, of the present report.

74. At its 1161st meeting, on 16 August, the Special Committee, on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-third report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1341), 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:

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17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev...), vol. I, chap. I, para. 157.

"13. The Working Group noted that, in conformity with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and in accordance with established practice, the Special Committee, in connexion with its consideration of the related items in 1980, 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 should 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 1980, the Assembly should take the foregoing into account."

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

## II. Matters relating to the small Territories

76. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add1), 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.

77. In taking these decisions, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of resolution 33/44 by paragraph 12 (d) of which the General Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories, including the sending of visiting missions thereto, as appropriate, and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence". The Special Committee also paid due regard to other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly those concerning the small Territories.

78. 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

79. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), 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.

80. 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'.

81. In the light of the foregoing and of the related recommendations of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, as contained in its 205th report (A/AC.109/L.1288), a series of activities were undertaken in observance of the Week with the co-operation of the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, assisted by United Nations information centres throughout the world.

J. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 18/

82. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), 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.

83. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1161st meeting, on 16 August.

84. At that meeting, by approving the eighty-third report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1341), 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.

85. In taking the foregoing action relating to the Convention, the Special Committee recalled that an integral part of the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly with respect to the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), namely, to bring about the immediate and full application of the Declaration in all Territories which had not yet attained independence, was a call for the attainment of that objective "without any distinction as to race, creed or colour". Further, the Special Committee recalled that the General Assembly, in resolution 33/44, had reiterated its conviction that "the total eradication of racial discrimination, apartheid and violations of the basic human rights of the peoples in colonial Territories will be achieved most expeditiously by the faithful and complete implementation of the Declaration". In the view of the Special Committee, the full implementation of the Declaration necessarily implied the exercise by all peoples under colonial domination of the right to self-determination and of all other basic human rights.

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

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

1. Security Council

86. In paragraph 12 (b) of its resolution 33/44, 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".

87. 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>
Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia of 27 April 1979	Southern Rhodesia (section I)	S/13283
Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia of 27 April 1979	Namibia (section II)	A/33/563-S/13321
Resolution of 8 August 1979	Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, <u>apartheid</u> and racial discrimination in southern Africa	S/13493

88. Details of the Special Committee's consideration of the items concerned are set out in chapters II and V (see pp. 57 and 79 below) and volume II, chapters VIII and IX, of the present report.

2. Trusteeship Council

89. 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 volume III, chapter XX, of the present report.

### 3. Economic and Social Council

90. 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 15 of resolution 33/41 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". Further, the Chairman of the Special Committee participated in the Council's consideration of the related item. An account of the foregoing, as well as of the Special Committee's consideration of the item, is set out in chapter VII of the present report (see p. 180 below).

### 4. United Nations Council for Namibia

91. 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 the respective officers of the Committee and the Council maintained a continuous working relationship. In addition, as reflected in chapters II and VII (see pp. 57 and 180 below) and volume II, chapter IX, of the present report, a representative of the Council, the Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, participated in the Special Committee's meetings away from Headquarters at the invitation of the Special Committee and addressed the Committee on 23 April (A/AC.109/PV.1139). Further, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement at a special meeting organized by the Council on 4 May to mark the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia (A/AC.131/PV.300), and subsequently at a meeting organized by the Council on 23 August in observance of Namibia Day (A/AC.131/SR.301).

### 5. Commission on Human Rights

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

93. 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, in its consideration of the Territories concerned, the Special Committee also took into account the report (E/CN.4/1311) submitted by the Ad Hoc Working Group of Experts of the Commission on Human Rights, under Commission resolution 6 (XXXIII) of 4 March 1977, which related, inter alia, to developments concerning racial discrimination and the application of the policy of apartheid in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. The Special Committee also took into account Commission resolutions 3 (XXXV) of 21 February 1979, 9 (XXXV) and 10 (XXXV) of 5 March 1979 and 12 (XXXV) of 6 March 1979.

94. Having regard to resolution 10 (XXXV) referred to in paragraph 93 above, by which the Commission inter alia called upon the competent United Nations organs to furnish it, through the Secretary-General, with information on measures concerning Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories taken by the administering Powers with respect to the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, the Special Committee, at its 1163rd meeting, on 5 November, decided, subject to any directives which it might receive from the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, to request the administering Powers concerned to continue to include such information in their annual reports to the Secretary-General under Article 73 e of the Charter.

#### 6. Special Committee against Apartheid

95. Bearing in mind the repercussions of the policies of apartheid on the situation in the dependent Territories in southern Africa, the Special Committee also continued to pay close attention during the year to the work of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the officers of the two committees remained in close communication as regards matters of common interest. In addition, the Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations, in his capacity as Acting Chairman of the Special Committee, made statements on 21 March and 6 April, at meetings organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (A/AC.115/PV.416) and on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of PAC (A/AC.115/SR.419). Further, the Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago represented the Special Committee at the special session which the Special Committee against Apartheid held at Kingston between 22 and 25 May, and addressed the Committee on 22 May. Subsequently, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement on 15 June at a special meeting organized by the Special Committee against Apartheid in observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa (A/AC.115/PV.432).

96. As reflected in chapters II (see p. 57 below) and volume II, chapters VIII and IX, of the present report, one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Mr. S. E. Charles, the Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations, participated in the Special Committee's meetings away from Headquarters at the invitation of the Committee and addressed the Committee on 23 April (A/AC.109/PV.1139).

97. Having regard to an invitation from the Special Committee against Apartheid to participate in an International Seminar on Children under Apartheid, to be held at Paris under the auspices of the Special Committee against Apartheid from 18 to 20 June, the Special Committee was represented on that occasion by the representative of Sierra Leone. At the 1147th meeting, on 22 June, the representative of Sierra Leone gave an account of the relevant activities of the seminar (A/AC.109/PV.1147).

98. With a view to facilitating their work, the Special Committee, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia continued to co-operate during the year in order to ensure a co-ordinated representation at meetings organized by non-governmental organizations (see paras. 106 to 114 below).



## 7. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

99. At its 1135th and 1161st meetings, on 9 February and 16 August, the Special Committee took decisions relating to the relevant provisions of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, in the light of the requests addressed to it by the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (see paras. 82-85 above).

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

100. 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 VII of the present report (see p. 180 below).

101. 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 volume II, chapters VIII and IX, of the present report.

## L. Co-operation with the Organization of African Unity

102. Bearing in mind its earlier decision to maintain contact with OAU on a regular basis in order to assist in the effective discharge of its mandate, the Special Committee, as in previous years, followed closely the work of that organization during the year and maintained close liaison with its General Secretariat on matters of common interest. In particular, the Committee again received the full co-operation of the Executive Secretary of OAU to the United Nations who, in accordance with the standing invitation extended to him, participated in the work of the Committee and that of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance. During the Special Committee's meetings away from Headquarters (see chap. II of the present report (see p. 57 below), the Assistant Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa also participated in the Committee's work and addressed the session (A/AC.109/PV.1145).

103. In the discharge of the mandate entrusted to him and in response to an invitation received in that regard, the Chairman of the Special Committee attended the thirty-third session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Dar es Salaam between 25 and 29 June. Subsequently, the Chairman held consultations at Dar es Salaam with the Executive Secretary of the Co-ordinating Committee and with representatives of the national liberation movements concerned.

104. In response to an invitation received from OAU and in accordance with the mandate entrusted to him by the General Assembly and the Special Committee, the Chairman also participated in the thirty-third ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU, held at Monrovia between 6 and 20 July, and in the sixteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, also held at Monrovia between 17 and 20 July.

105. 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. VII of the present report (see p. 180 below)).

## M. Co-operation with non-governmental organizations

106. Having regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 33/44 and 33/45, the Special Committee continued to follow closely the activities of non-governmental organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization. An outline of the contacts maintained by the Committee with some of these organizations is given below.

### 1. Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization

107. At its 1136th meeting, on 4 April, the Special Committee decided to accept an invitation extended to it by the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) to be represented at an "International Conference in Support of the Liberation Movements of Southern Africa and in Solidarity with the Front-Line

States", to be held at Lusaka between 10 and 13 April, and, on the basis of related consultations, to request the representatives of the Congo and Fiji to represent the Committee on that occasion. At the 1146th meeting, on 21 June, the representative of the Congo, on behalf of the delegation, gave an account of the relevant activities of the Conference (A/AC.109/PV.1146).

## 2. Anti-Apartheid Movement in the United Kingdom

108. At its 1162nd meeting, on 23 October, the Special Committee decided to accept an invitation extended to it by the Anti-Apartheid Movement in the United Kingdom to be represented at an "International Seminar on the Role of Transnational Corporations in South Africa", to be held at London between 2 and 4 November in co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid. In the light of related consultations, the Special Committee decided to request the representative of Bulgaria, one of the Special Committee's Vice-Chairmen, to represent the Committee on that occasion.

## 3. International Union of Students

109. Having regard to an invitation from the International Union of Students to the Special Committee to be represented at a "World Conference of Youth and Students on the Struggle of the Peoples, Youth and Students of Southern Africa" to be held at Paris between 19 and 23 February, the Chairman, on 15 February, sent a message expressing the Committee's appreciation of the invitation.

## 4. World Peace Council

110. During the year, WPC invited the Special Committee to be represented at a session of its Presidential Committee, to be held at Prague between 25 and 27 April, in commemoration of the Council's thirtieth anniversary. Subsequently, the Special Committee was also invited to be represented at a seminar of the WPC Special NGO Committee on Transnational Corporations, to be held at Geneva on 10 and 11 July.

111. As regards the former invitation, the Chairman, on 10 April, sent a message on behalf of the Special Committee expressing appreciation of the invitation and its continued support of the activities of WPC in the field of decolonization.

112. With respect to the second invitation, the Special Committee, at its 1146th meeting on 21 June, decided to accept the invitation and, at its 1147th meeting, on 22 June, to request the Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations to represent the Committee on that occasion. Subsequently, bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee against Apartheid to accept a corresponding invitation from WPC, the Committee decided to request the representative of that Committee, with the latter's concurrence, to follow the relevant proceedings on behalf of the Special Committee as well.

## 5. Other organizations

113. At the 1135th meeting, on 9 February, the Chairman drew attention to an invitation from an "International Commission of Inquiry into the Crimes of the

Racist and Apartheid Régimes in Southern Africa" for the Special Committee to be represented at that Commission's first session, to be held at Brussels between 9 and 11 February. In view of the fact that the Committee had only begun its work for the year and bearing in mind the decision of the Special Committee against Apartheid to accept a corresponding invitation, the Committee decided to request the representative of that Committee, with the latter's concurrence, to represent it as well on that occasion.

114. The Special Committee also received an invitation from the Pan-African Youth Movement to participate in its fifth general conference, to be held at Brazzaville between 9 and 14 August. At its 1148th meeting, on 25 July, the Committee decided to accept the invitation in principle and authorized its Chairman to take appropriate action on the basis of his consultations with members. Pursuant to that decision, the Chairman, on 8 August, sent a message to the conference expressing the Committee's appreciation of the invitation and of the efforts being made by the conference in support of the aims of the United Nations in the field of decolonization.

#### N. Consideration of other matters

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

115. In accordance with the relevant provisions of resolution 33/37, the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in volume IV, chapter XXXIII, of the present report.

##### 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

116. In accordance with paragraph 23 of resolution 33/40, 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 V of the present report (see p. 79 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

117. As envisaged in its programme of work for 1979, 19/ which was approved by the

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19/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 159.

General Assembly in paragraph 5 of resolution 33/44, the Special Committee continued its study of the above item. An account of the Committee's consideration of the item is set out in chapter VI of the present report (see p. 141 below).

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

118. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to request the bodies concerned to take the above item into consideration in the discharge of the tasks entrusted to them by the Committee.

119. 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

120. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, the Special Committee, with reference to its programme of work for 1979, stated, inter alia, as follows:

"158. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration ..." 20/

121. At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 33/44, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1979, including the decision quoted above.

122. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), and in requesting the Sub-Committee on Small Territories to carry out the tasks assigned to it, the Special Committee drew that body's attention to the above decision. The Sub-Committee accordingly took that decision into account in examining the specific Territories referred to it for consideration. The Committee also took the above-mentioned decision into account in its consideration of specific Territories in plenary meetings.

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

123. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, the Special Committee, in connexion with its work programme for 1979, stated, inter alia, as follows:

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20/ Ibid., para. 158.

"... In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, decided to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1979 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take that possibility into account." 21/

124. At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, in paragraph 5 of resolution 33/44, approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1979, including the decision quoted above.

125. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, 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.

126. At its 1136th meeting, on 4 April, by approving the eighty-second report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1290), the Special Committee decided to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters in 1979, and to accept the invitation extended to it by the Government of Yugoslavia to hold meetings at Belgrade (A/AC.109/577), to which reference is made in paragraph 2 of the report. An account of the meetings at Belgrade is set out in chapter II of the present report (see p. 57 below).

127. Having regard to its programme of work for 1980, the Special Committee, at its 1161st meeting, on 16 August, gave further consideration to the question of holding meetings away from Headquarters on the basis of the recommendations contained in the eighty-third report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1341). At the same meeting, by approving the recommendations of the Working Group, the 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 1980, and secondly, a recommendation that, in making the necessary financial provisions to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take such a possibility into account (see para. 163 below).

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

128. 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 volume III, chapter XIV, of the present report.

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21/ Ibid., para. 164.

129. In compliance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Governments of France, New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States of America participated in the Special Committee's consideration of Territories under their respective administration, as reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report (see vols. II to IV, chaps. VIII, XI, XII, XIV-XIX, XXI-XXVII and XXXI).

130. An account of the co-operation extended to the Special Committee by the administering Powers with respect to the sending of visiting missions to the Territories concerned is set out in chapter IV of the present report (see p. 74 below).

#### 8. Pattern of conferences

131. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up separately an item entitled "Pattern of conferences".

132. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee was guided by the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolutions 32/71 of 9 December 1977 and 33/55 of 14 December 1978. By reorganizing its programme of work accordingly and by holding extensive consultations and working in informal sessions, the Committee was able to curtail the number of its meetings considerably and to meet the target date for the completion of its work for the year.

133. At its 1161st meeting, on 16 August, by approving the eighty-third report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1341), the Special Committee decided that, with a view to minimizing any loss resulting from cancellations of scheduled meetings and in the light of its experience during the year and in previous sessions, as well as on the basis of the probable workload for 1980, the Committee should hold two sessions during 1980, the first of which should extend from the last week of January to the second week of July, and the second from the first through the third week of August. It was the understanding of the Committee, in taking the foregoing decision, that the programme recommended would not preclude the holding of extra-session meetings on an emergency basis if developments so warranted. Further, the first session would include such meetings away from Headquarters as the Committee might decide to hold during 1980 (see para. 127 above). It was also understood that the Committee might review its meetings programme for 1980 early in that year on the basis of any developments which might affect its programme of work.

134. With regard to the programme of meetings of the Special Committee for 1981 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 1980.

## 9. Control and limitation of documentation

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

136. At its 1161st meeting, on 16 August, by approving the eighty-third report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1341), the Special Committee decided to continue, at its next session, its examination of further measures to be taken to reduce its documentation in the light of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, taking into account any specific suggestions which might be received from the competent offices of the Secretariat.

## 10. Other questions

137. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February, by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of the Committee's work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), 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:

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| 33/44 | Compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization   |
| 33/43 | Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories  |
| 33/42 | United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa   |
| 33/23 | 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   |
| 33/24 | 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 |
| 33/27 | Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity   |
| 33/48 | World social development  |
| 33/55 | Pattern of conferences  |



- 33/56 Control and limitation of documentation
- 33/61 Implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/79 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol II of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)
- 33/73 Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace
- 33/75 Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security
- 33/91 F General and complete disarmament (Non-stationing of nuclear weapons on the territories of States where there are no such weapons at present)
- 33/98 Implementation of the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
- 33/99 World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
- 33/100 Results of the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination
- 33/102 Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
- 33/103 Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid
- 33/152 Assistance to Antigua, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia and St. Vincent
- 33/169 Protection of the human rights of arrested or detained trade union activists
- 33/183 A-0 Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa
- 33/193 Preparations for an international development strategy for the third United Nations development decade

138. 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 22/

139. In its resolution 33/44, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) in all Territories which had not yet attained independence, and in particular, to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism. The Assembly further requested the Committee to make concrete suggestions which could assist the Security Council in considering appropriate measures under the Charter with regard to developments in colonial Territories that were likely to threaten international peace and security. In addition, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and with other relevant resolutions on decolonization, particularly those relating to Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. In the same resolution, the Assembly requested the Committee to continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the General Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations of those Territories to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence. The Assembly also requested the Committee to continue to enlist the support of national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. In addition, the General Assembly, in a number of other resolutions, assigned to the Committee specific tasks relating to individual Territories and other items on its agenda.

140. 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 33/44, reviewed the implementation of the Declaration as well as of the various United Nations decisions relating to the colonial Territories and, in the light of developments, formulated recommendations for the application of further measures by States, by the competent United Nations organs and by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, with a view to accelerating the pace of decolonization and the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants. The Committee also continued, in accordance with resolution 33/40, its examination of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In addition, the Committee, in the light of the relevant provisions of resolutions 33/44 and 33/33, continued its consideration of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration and were incompatible with the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions. Further, the Committee, under the terms of the relevant provisions of resolution 33/41, continued its examination of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. Further, taking

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22/ This section contains a brief review of the principal decisions taken by the Special Committee during its 1979 session. A full account of these and other decisions is given in the relevant chapters of the present report. The views and reservations expressed by individual members on matters covered by this section are contained in the records of the meetings at which they were discussed, references to which are also included in the chapters concerned.

into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Committee continued its examination of the questions of sending visiting missions to Territories and of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. Finally, the Committee carried out a number of other specific responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly in various resolutions and undertook other tasks arising from its own previous decisions.

141. As envisaged in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session and in the context of resolutions 1654 (XVI) and 2621 (XXV) which, inter alia, authorized the Special Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions, the Committee, at the invitation of the Government of Yugoslavia, held meetings at Belgrade in April to consider the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia. As reflected below, the Belgrade session, attended by representatives of the national liberation movements of the Territories, the administering Power concerned and organizations within the United Nations system, proved most constructive not only in terms of its accomplishments but also in the broader perspective of the efforts of the international community in general to further the process of decolonization.

142. The Special Committee, as in previous years, also devoted much attention to studying the conditions prevailing in the smaller colonial Territories. As indicated below in a brief outline of the results of its consideration of these and other items, the Committee was able to submit appropriate recommendations on most of them and, with respect to the remainder, it decided to transmit to the General Assembly such information as would facilitate their consideration by the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session.

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

144. With respect to the question of Southern Rhodesia, the Special Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination, freedom and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle to secure by all the means at their disposal the enjoyment of that right. It also reaffirmed the principle that there should be no independence before majority rule in Zimbabwe and that any settlement relating to the future of the Territory must be worked out with the full participation of the Patriotic Front and in accordance with the true aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe. The Committee condemned the illegal racist régime's manoeuvres to retain power and rejected the so-called internal settlement of 3 March 1978. It strongly condemned the illegal constitution and sham elections held under that constitution and called upon all States not to recognize any so-called majority Government resulting from such elections. Bearing in mind that the Government of the United Kingdom, as the administering Power, has the primary responsibility for ending the critical situation in the Territory, the Committee called upon that Government to take all effective measures to enable the people of Zimbabwe to accede to independence and

not to accord to the illegal régime any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty. In addition, the Committee condemned the continued war of repression and intensified oppressive measures against the people of Zimbabwe and the illegal régime's repeated acts of aggression and threats against neighbouring States. It also condemned those Governments, particularly that of South Africa, which continue to support the régime in contravention of the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations. Furthermore, the Committee requested all States to exert pressure by all means to ensure the termination of all repressive measures against the people of Zimbabwe, the unconditional release of all political prisoners and detainees, the removal of all restrictions on political activity, the establishment of full democratic freedom and equality of political rights and the immediate cessation of all acts of aggression and threats against neighbouring States. In condemning those States which allowed or encouraged in their territory the recruitment or training of mercenaries for Southern Rhodesia, the Committee requested the States concerned to take effective measures to prevent such activities. It also requested all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia to strengthen their defence capability in order to safeguard effectively their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Committee further requested all States, directly and through their action in the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as through the various programmes within the United Nations, to assist the Governments of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia in overcoming any economic difficulties arising from their application of sanctions and the loss and destruction of property brought about by the acts of aggression committed by the illegal régime. Similarly, 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 governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned and the various programmes within the United Nations, to extend, in consultation with the Governments concerned and in co-operation with OAU and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the maximum possible assistance to Zimbabwean refugees in African countries and to the national liberation movement of Zimbabwe to enable it to meet the needs of the people in the liberated areas of the Territory.

145. With respect to the sanctions imposed on the illegal régime by the Security Council, the Special Committee was deeply disturbed by reports of widespread violations and it strongly condemned the policies of those Governments, particularly that of South Africa, which continued to collaborate with the illegal régime. It also expressed concern that the measures approved by the Security Council had so far failed to bring to an end the illegal régime and reiterated its conviction that sanctions could not put an end to that régime unless they were comprehensive, mandatory and strictly supervised and unless measures were taken against States which violated them. In that regard, it expressed concern at the moves in the United States and the United Kingdom to lift the sanctions in violation of Security Council decisions. In the light of the foregoing, the Committee condemned all violations of the sanctions as well as the continued failure of certain Member States to enforce those sanctions strictly, as being contrary to their obligations under Article 2, paragraph 5 and Article 25 of the Charter. The Committee requested the Governments concerned: to take the necessary measures to ensure that all individuals, associations and bodies corporate under their jurisdiction complied strictly with the sanctions; to take effective steps to prevent or discourage the emigration to Southern

Rhodesia of any individuals or groups of individuals under their jurisdiction; to discontinue any action which might confer a semblance of legitimacy on the illegal régime; to invalidate passports and other documents for travel to the Territory; and to take all effective measures against international companies and agencies which supply petroleum and petroleum products to the illegal régime. Further, the Committee deemed it imperative that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and reiterated its request that the Security Council consider taking the necessary measures in that regard as a matter of urgency. Finally, in welcoming the decision taken by Iran in that matter, it requested the Security Council to consider imposing a mandatory embargo on the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa in view of the fact that such products were transported from South Africa to Southern Rhodesia.

146. As regards the question of Namibia, which it considered again in the context of the implementation of the Declaration, the Special Committee observed that despite the most active and intensified endeavours by the United Nations bodies concerned to put an end to the illegal occupation, bloodshed and tyranny imposed on the Namibian people by South Africa, the situation in Namibia had continued to worsen rapidly due primarily to the intransigence, manoeuvres and delaying tactics of the Pretoria régime. In the Committee's view, it was now even more imperative that the United Nations reassert its responsibility in the matter and that it take urgent steps to bring about full compliance by the minority régime with its decisions in order to enable the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without any further delay. Taking the foregoing into account, the Committee strongly condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of the Territory, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia. Furthermore, in affirming once again that Namibia was the direct responsibility of the United Nations, the Committee also reasserted the inalienable right of the people of the Territory to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their country. The Committee also condemned South Africa for holding so-called elections in Namibia in December 1978 and declared them null and void, as well as any decision to annex Walvis Bay. It called upon all States not to accord any recognition to any representative or organ established as a result of these elections nor to co-operate with any puppet régime South Africa might impose upon the Namibian population. Having regard to the continuously deteriorating situation in the Territory, the Committee reaffirmed that the only political solution for Namibia must be one based on the termination of South Africa's occupation and the free exercise by all the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia. To that end, the Committee affirmed once again the need to hold free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of the Territory. The Committee also underscored that any negotiations leading to independence must be entered into by South Africa with SWAPO as the only authentic representative of the people of Namibia, under the auspices of the United Nations, and that such negotiations must be for the sole purpose of deciding the modalities for the transfer of power to the people. In that regard, the Committee demanded that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners and ensure the safe return of all Namibians currently in exile. It reaffirmed that the national liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, was the sole

and authentic representative of the Namibian people and appealed to all Member States to grant that organization all necessary support and assistance in its struggle to achieve independence and national unity in a free Namibia. The Committee also strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its illegal use of Namibia for acts of aggression against independent African countries and the continued forcible removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes. In the same connexion, bearing in mind the decision of the Security Council to impose an arms embargo against South Africa, the Committee condemned, and requested the immediate termination of, the continuous military collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States. It also expressed grave concern at their continued collaboration in the nuclear field. Furthermore, the Committee demanded that those States whose transnational corporations continued to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of Namibia comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by withdrawing immediately all investments from the Territory and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration. Given South Africa's increasing resort to force to perpetuate its illegal domination, its refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring States, the Committee recommended that the Security Council should consider taking effective measures, including sanctions provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, particularly the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions, including trade, oil and complete arms embargoes, with a view to securing the speedy compliance by South Africa with the Security Council's decisions. Finally, conscious of the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the only legal authority for the Territory until independence, the Committee reaffirmed its support for the activities of the Council and endorsed the policies and programmes defined by the latter, in co-operation with SWAPO, to promote the self-determination and national independence of the Namibian people. In this connexion, it called upon all States to continue to give support to all programmes of assistance beneficial to the Namibians in exile and to prepare them for service in a free and truly independent Namibia.

147. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Special Committee also continued during the year its study of the decolonization of other Territories and again approved, in regard to specific Territories, a number of concrete recommendations and proposals. In that context, the Committee reiterated its conviction that questions of territorial size, geographical isolation or limited resources did not in any 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 respect of the Territories concerned was again enhanced during the year as a result of the continued co-operation extended to it by the Governments of Australia, France, New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the United States, as administering Powers.

148. In the same context, the Special Committee, aware of the importance of securing adequate and first-hand information on the political, economic and social conditions prevailing in the colonial Territories, as well as on the views and aspirations of their inhabitants, once again examined the question of sending visiting missions to those Territories. In its consideration of the question, the Committee was particularly mindful of the constructive results achieved by previous United Nations visiting missions in enhancing the capacity of the United Nations to

assist the colonial peoples in attaining the goals set forth in the Charter and the Declaration. As reflected in the relevant chapter of the present report, the Committee, at the invitation of the administering Power concerned, dispatched a visiting mission to Guam, under the administration of the United States; it also welcomed the invitations extended to it by the United Kingdom and Australia to send visiting missions in 1980 to the Turks and Caicos Islands and to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands, under their respective administrations. In stressing the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories, the Committee called upon the administering Powers concerned to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations in that regard. The Committee also requested its Chairman to continue his consultations with the administering Powers concerned with a view to ensuring an early dispatch of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration.

149. As requested by the General Assembly, the Special Committee also continued during the year to examine the question of the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. In so doing, the Committee again took into account the views expressed by those national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa whose representatives participated as observers in its work relating to their respective countries, as well as the views expressed by the representatives of OAU. The Committee also took into account the results of the consultations with the executive heads and other senior officials of a number of specialized agencies, both at Headquarters and through the dispatch of a mission to the headquarters of some of those agencies. In reviewing the information thus made available to it, the Committee again expressed concern that, although there had been progress in giving assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the assistance extended so far to the peoples concerned and their national liberation movements by the organizations within the United Nations system remained far from adequate in relation to actual needs. Accordingly, the Committee reaffirmed that the recognition by the United Nations of the legitimacy of the liberation struggle of colonial peoples entailed, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to those peoples and their national liberation movements. In that regard, while expressing its appreciation to those agencies and organization which had continued to co-operate with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration and other relevant General Assembly resolutions, the Committee requested the agencies and other organizations concerned to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation. At the same time, the Committee reiterated its recommendation that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in consultation with OAU; that they should review their procedures with respect to the preparation of assistance programmes and projects; and that they should introduce greater flexibility in those procedures. In addition, the Committee requested the agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant United Nations decisions, to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia until they restored to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes. Further, the Committee requested the

institutions concerned to extend substantial assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in support of the liberation struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements. 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 as observers in their relevant proceedings, the Committee called upon those institutions which had not yet done so to make the necessary arrangements without delay. The Committee further recommended that all Governments be requested to intensify their efforts in the specialized agencies and organizations of which they were members, to ensure the effective implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations. The Committee also urged the executive heads of the agencies and organizations concerned to formulate, with the active co-operation of OAU, and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing bodies and legislative organs, concrete proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

150. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa. In that regard, in noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and the States whose economic interests were involved in the colonial Territories had continued to disregard the relevant United Nations decisions, and in condemning the intensified activities of those foreign economic, financial and other interests which continued to exploit the resources of the colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, the Committee reaffirmed the inalienable right of the peoples of dependent Territories to the enjoyment of their natural resources, as well as their right to dispose of such resources in their best interests. The Committee also reaffirmed that, in view of their methods of operation in the colonial Territories of southern Africa, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests contributed to the strengthening of the racist minority régimes in power and constituted a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of their natural resources by the indigenous inhabitants. The Committee therefore condemned the policies of Governments which continued to support or collaborate with those foreign economic and other interests engaged in exploiting the natural and human resources of the Territories. The Committee also strongly condemned the continuing nuclear collaboration of certain Western and other States with South Africa and called on all Governments to refrain from any collaboration with that régime which might enable it to produce nuclear materials and to develop nuclear weapons. In addition, the Committee again requested all Governments concerned to take all necessary measures in respect of their nationals and companies under their jurisdiction who owned or operated enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in southern Africa, to put an end to such enterprises and prevent new investments. At the same time, the Committee condemned the policies of States which violate the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council, as well as the continued failure of certain States to enforce those sanctions, as being contrary to their obligations under the Charter, and requested all States to ensure the discontinuance of all assistance to those régimes which used such assistance to repress the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements. The Committee reiterated its conviction that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia should be widened to include all the measures envisaged under



Article 41 of the Charter and invited the Security Council to consider the adoption of appropriate measures in that regard. It strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation and plunder of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people. Further, the Committee requested all States to discontinue all relations with the Government of South Africa concerning Namibia and to refrain from entering into any relations with that Government, acting on behalf of or concerning Namibia, which might lend support to its illegal occupation of the Territory. The Committee also strongly condemned the Government of 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 its obligations under the Charter, and called upon that Government to cease such collaboration. Furthermore, having regard to the provisions of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the Committee invited all Governments and organizations within the United Nations system to ensure that the permanent sovereignty of the colonial Territories over their natural resources was fully respected and safeguarded.

151. Having also continued its study of the military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Special Committee again deplored that the colonial Powers had yet to take steps to implement the relevant United Nations resolutions and it reiterated its conviction that, in a great number of instances, the activities and arrangements concerned constituted a serious impediment to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to the colonial Territories. In the Committee's view, a particularly critical situation prevailed in southern Africa owing to the continued attempts and manoeuvres of the racist régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury to perpetuate their illegal occupation of Namibia and Zimbabwe. The situation was especially grave in Zimbabwe, where the illegal minority régime had resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and maintain its control over the Territory. In its escalating war against the Zimbabweans and their national liberation movement, the illegal régime had repeatedly committed acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States and recruited foreign mercenaries for service in its armed forces. In Namibia, the South African Government had continued to expand its network of military bases and carried out a massive build-up of its military forces to perpetuate its illegal occupation and prevent the achievement of genuine independence by Namibia. In that connexion, the Committee condemned any continuing co-operation of certain Western and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes. In denouncing all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which denied the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence, the Committee condemned, in particular, the use of massive armed force by the régimes in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia to suppress the liberation struggle in those Territories, as well as the military and political collaboration between the two régimes. Accordingly, the Committee demanded the cessation of the wars of oppression being waged against the peoples of the colonial Territories in southern Africa and the dismantling of all military bases in those Territories. In reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to achieve their freedom and independence, the Committee appealed to all States to increase their moral and material assistance to the oppressed

colonial peoples of southern Africa and their national liberation movements. Furthermore, the Committee condemned the continued military collaboration and support which certain Western and other States rendered to the colonialist and racist minority régimes in southern Africa, and requested all States to cease all such collaboration. It also condemned the continued recruitment by the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia of foreign mercenaries for its war against the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement and demanded once again that all States concerned take steps to prohibit the recruitment of their nationals for that purpose. In reiterating its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which were detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, the Committee again requested the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. In that connexion, the Committee deplored, in particular, the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations and considered that the large-scale utilization of local economic and manpower resources to service such installations diverted resources which could be more beneficially utilized in promoting the economic development of the Territories concerned.

152. In the light of the request addressed to the Secretary-General by the General Assembly to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to implement its previous decisions on the matter, the Special Committee continued its review of the question of the publicity to be given to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. The Committee again stressed the need to mobilize world public opinion to assist effectively the peoples of the colonial Territories and, in particular, to intensify the widespread and continuous dissemination of information on the struggle being waged by those peoples and their national liberation movements to achieve freedom and independence. In that context, and bearing in mind the important role played during the past several years by a number of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization, the Committee remained of the view that because such organizations were in a position to reach broad sectors of public opinion, especially in those countries where the need for information on decolonization was greatest, they should be urged to intensify their work in that field. In the same context, the Committee continued to consider it essential that concrete measures be taken to intensify the dissemination of information on decolonization issues, particularly by placing special emphasis on the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the activities of the national liberation movements concerned; publicizing the activities of the United Nations organs in the field of decolonization; establishing a closer working relationship with the national liberation movements through OAU; and intensifying the relevant activities of all information centres, particularly in Western Europe and the Americas. The Committee further considered that the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat should undertake an all-out effort to obtain a more sympathetic response on the part of the major information organs in those areas and to provide the Committee with an analysis of the causes for the limited coverage of decolonization issues in the mass media.

153. During the year under review, the Special Committee also continued its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable. As indicated in the relevant section of the present chapter, the Committee decided, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that regard at its thirty-fourth session, to continue consideration of the question at its next session. As regards its decision of 12 September 1978 concerning

Puerto Rico, the Committee heard a number of representatives of organizations concerned and adopted a further resolution on the matter which is set out in paragraph 69 of the present chapter.

#### P. Future work

154. In accordance with its mandate and subject to any further directives which it may receive from the General Assembly during the latter's thirty-fourth session, and bearing in mind the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolution, especially resolutions 2621 (XXV) and 33/44, the Special Committee intends during 1980 to pursue its efforts in seeking the best ways and means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence. In particular, the Committee will keep under scrutiny developments concerning each Territory, as well as the compliance by the 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 to achieve the objectives set out in the Declaration and the relevant provisions of the Charter.

155. In undertaking the above-mentioned tasks, the Special Committee will continue to be guided by the provisions of paragraph 12 (b) of resolution 33/44, 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.

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

157. In line with the express wish of the General Assembly, the Special Committee will recommend, whenever it considers proper and appropriate, a deadline for the accession to independence of each Territory in accordance with the wishes of the people and the provisions of the Declaration. In addition, the Committee, as requested in paragraph 12 (d) of resolution 33/44, will continue to pay particular attention to the small Territories and to recommend to the Assembly the most suitable steps to be taken to enable the populations concerned to exercise their right to self-determination, freedom and independence. The Committee also intends to continue its review of the list of Territories to which the Declaration applies, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might wish to give in that connexion.

158. Taking into account the provisions of resolution 33/40 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 1979, as reflected in chapter VI of the present report (see p. 141 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 10 of resolution 33/44 and paragraph 7 of resolution 33/33.

159. As regards the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations, the Special Committee plans to continue its consideration of the question during 1980. In doing so, the Committee will once again review the action taken or envisaged by international organizations in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, and in particular the provisions of those resolutions relating to the Territories in Africa. The Committee will, as appropriate, hold further consultations and contacts with these organizations. The Committee will also be guided by the results of further consultations to be held in 1980 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 33/41, the Committee will maintain close contact on a regular basis with the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU and senior members of the organization, as well as with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its subsidiary bodies, with a view to facilitating the effective implementation of the decisions of the various United Nations bodies by the specialized agencies and other organizations concerned.

160. In paragraph 13 of resolution 33/44, the General Assembly called upon the administering Powers to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration. A similar provision is contained in a number of other resolutions adopted by the General Assembly concerning specific Territories. As reflected in the relevant chapters of the present report, the Committee, having regard to the constructive role played by previous United Nations visiting groups, continues to attach vital importance to the dispatching of such groups as a means of collecting adequate and first-hand information on conditions in the Territories and on the wishes and aspirations of the people concerning their future status. Accordingly, and in the light of its related resolution of 3 August 1979 (chap. IV, para. 13, of the present report (see p. 76 below), the Committee intends to continue to seek the full co-operation of the administering Powers in order to obtain such information through the sending, as appropriate, of visiting groups to the Territories in the Caribbean and Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Ocean areas, and Africa. In that regard, the Committee believes that the General Assembly will wish to appeal once again to the administering Powers concerned to extend their co-operation by facilitating visits to Territories in accordance with the decision previously taken by the Committee and with such other decisions as it might take in 1980.

161. Conscious as it is of the importance which the General Assembly attaches to the need for a continuous world-wide campaign of publicity in the field of decolonization, the Special Committee, bearing in mind the provisions of resolution 33/45 and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, again intends to give the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization its continuous attention during the coming year. In particular, the Committee expects to continue its review of the relevant programmes of publications and other information activities envisaged by the unit on information relating to decolonization and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat. In this regard, the Committee, in close co-operation with the Secretariat, will again make appropriate recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly on the ways and means of ensuring the widest possible dissemination of the relevant information. In addition, the officers of the Committee will continue to maintain regular and close contact with the appropriate offices within the Secretariat with a view to the implementation of paragraph 3 of resolution 33/45, by which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, having regard to the suggestions of the Committee, to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. In this connexion, the Assembly will no doubt wish to invite the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts and to urge the administering Powers to co-operate with the Secretary-General in promoting the large-scale dissemination of information in the field of decolonization.

162. In view of the importance which it attaches to the role of non-governmental organizations active in the field of decolonization in support of the colonial peoples struggling for liberation, the Special Committee, during the coming year, will continue to seek the close collaboration of such organizations with a view, inter alia, to enlisting their support in the dissemination of the relevant information and in the mobilization of world public opinion in the cause of decolonization. To that end, it is the Committee's intention to continue to dispatch groups of its members to hold consultations with the organizations concerned and to participate in conferences, seminars and other special meetings dealing with decolonization, arranged by those organizations. In the same context, the Committee will also continue to co-operate with the Economic and Social Council in its examination of the role of non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Council in helping to achieve the objectives of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.

163. 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 1980-1981 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 1980 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.

164. The Special Committee suggests that when the General Assembly examines the question of the implementation of the Declaration at its thirty-fourth 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 1980. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Assembly should renew its appeal to the administering Powers to take all necessary steps for the implementation of the Declaration and the relevant United Nations resolutions, in accordance with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples of the Territories concerned. In this connexion, the Committee, bearing in mind the useful results achieved as a consequence of the active participation by the administering Powers concerned in its work, recommends that the Assembly should again request the administering Powers to co-operate, or continue to co-operate, with the Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to participate actively in its work relating to the Territories under their respective administration. Bearing in mind the affirmation by the Assembly that direct association of the Non-Self-Governing Territories in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies is an effective means of promoting the progress of the peoples of those Territories towards a position of equality with States Members of the United Nations, the Committee also recommends that the Assembly should invite the administering Powers to allow representatives of the Territories concerned to participate in the discussion in the Fourth Committee and the Special Committee of the items relating to their respective countries. Further, the Assembly might also wish to renew its appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, to comply with the various requests addressed to them by the Assembly and the Security Council in their relevant resolutions.

165. 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 1980. The Committee was informed that the financial implications of visiting groups as envisaged in paragraph 160 above would be in the order of \$US 155,000. Should the Committee decide to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters (see para. 163 above) within the context of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), the expenditure would total about \$US 322,500.

166. The additional programme of widespread and continuous publicity for the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization for 1980 (see para. 161 above), would, it is estimated, give rise to an additional expenditure of some \$US 60,000. Further consultations and contacts envisaged with the specialized agencies and the United Nations system of organizations (see para. 159 above) would entail an expenditure of some \$US 16,500. In addition, the consultations scheduled to take place between the Chairman of the Committee and the President of the Economic and Social Council, together with the related consultations with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and its Preparatory Committee, would entail an expenditure of about \$US 6,000. In the same context, the consultations with OAU on a regular basis (see para. 159 above) would entail a further expenditure of \$US 15,000. The consultations and contacts with non-governmental organizations (see para. 162 above) would amount to some \$US 20,500. Further, the participation of the representatives of the national liberation movements in the Committee's work (see para. 156 above) would give rise to an expenditure in the order of \$US 5,000. The arrangements, in consultation with OAU and the national liberation movements, for securing information from individuals (see para. 156

above) would entail an expenditure of \$US 23,500. 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

167. At its 1151st meeting, on 3 August, the Special Committee decided without objection to authorize its Rapporteur to submit the present report directly to the General Assembly.

168. At the 1161st meeting, on 16 August, the Chairman made a statement on the occasion of the closing of the Special Committee's 1979 session (A/AC.109/PV.1161).

169. On 5 November, at the close of the extra-session meetings held in connection with the Committee's consideration of the question of Guam statements were made by the Acting Chairman and by the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations (A/AC.109/PV.1163).

Letter dated 7 August 1979 from the Chargé d'Affaires a.i.  
of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United  
Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Special Committee

I have the honour to refer to the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the valuable work relating thereto that is entrusted to the Special Committee.

In connexion with the Special Committee's consideration of the item entitled "Question of the list of Territories to which the Declaration is applicable" and having regard to the prevailing colonial situation in the French Territories in the Pacific, particularly New Caledonia, on behalf of the Government of Papua New Guinea, I wish to request that the Committee consider the inclusion of New Caledonia in the Committee's list of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The South Pacific Forum, at its recent meeting at Honiara, the Solomon Islands, adopted the following resolution which calls for the decolonization of the French Territories in the Pacific:

'The Governments comprising the South Pacific Forum welcomed the progress being made in the New Hebrides towards independence and expressed the hope that all major political groups in the island Territory would work closely together in preparing for their independence.

"Noting the desire of Pacific Island people, including those in the French Territories, to determine their own future, the Forum reaffirmed its belief in the principle of self-determination and independence applying to all Pacific Island peoples in accordance with their freely expressed wishes.

"Accordingly, the Forum calls on the metropolitan Powers concerned to work with peoples of their Pacific Territories towards this end."

(Signed) Vincent S. MARAGAU  
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/587.



## CHAPTER II\*

### MEETINGS HELD AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS, 1979

#### A. Organization of work

1. In its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session, 1/ the Special Committee, having regard to its programme of work for 1979-1980, stated as follows:

"164. In the light of the provisions of the General Assembly resolutions concerning the pattern of conferences, and taking into consideration its experience in previous years as well as its probable workload for next year, the Special Committee has approved a tentative programme of meetings for 1979-1980 which it commends for approval by the General Assembly. In the same connexion, the Committee took into consideration the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 1654 (XVI) and paragraph 3 (9) of resolution 2621 (XXV), by which the Assembly authorized the Committee to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings might be required for the effective discharge of its functions. Following its consideration of the matter, the Committee, bearing in mind the constructive results flowing from the holding of meetings away from Headquarters in the past, decided to inform the General Assembly that it might consider holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters during 1979 and to recommend that, in making the necessary financial provision to cover the activities of the Committee during that year, the General Assembly should take that possibility into account."

2. By paragraph 5 of its resolution 33/44 of 13 December 1978, the General Assembly approved the programme of work envisaged by the Special Committee for 1979, including the possibility of holding a series of meetings away from Headquarters. Within the context of the programme thus approved, the Government of Yugoslavia, in a letter dated 30 March 1979 (A/AC.109/577), extended an invitation to the Committee to hold meetings in its capital in April 1979.

3. At its 1136th meeting, on 4 April, following statements by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and India, as well as by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Committee concerning the related administrative and financial implications (A/AC.109/PV.1136), the Special Committee approved the recommendations contained in the 82nd report of its Working Group (A/AC.109/L.1290). In so doing, the Committee decided to hold a series of meetings away from Headquarters in 1979 and to accept, with an expression of its appreciation, the invitation extended to it by the Government of Yugoslavia to hold the meetings at Belgrade. At the same meeting, further statements were made by the representative of Yugoslavia and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1136).

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\* Previously issued as part of A/34/23 (Part II).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 164.

4. In approving the recommendations of its Working Group, the Special Committee also agreed that the agenda of its meetings at Belgrade should include the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia, it being understood that, should the situation so warrant, it might take up other items as appropriate. As regards the procedure for consideration of those items, the Committee decided to hold a general debate covering both Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and to consider the adoption of a decision covering both items at the conclusion of its debate.
5. The Special Committee further requested its Chairman to extend invitations to the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Administrative Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa to attend the proposed session at Belgrade. It also decided, in accordance with past practice, to dispense with records of its meetings for the duration of the session, on the understanding that the verbatim records would be issued as soon as possible after the Committee's return to Headquarters. It was agreed that, following the procedure established in the past, communications received during the session would be distributed in the language of submission.
6. In addition, the Special Committee requested its Chairman to prepare a press release concerning the meetings which should be given the widest dissemination by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat. In view of the fact that the Committee would not be provided with records, the Department of Public Information was also requested to provide full publicity coverage for the meetings.
7. On 5 April 1979, the Chairman issued a communiqué (see annex to the present chapter) in which he stressed the urgent necessity for the international community to intensify its support for the struggle of the peoples of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence, in view of the gravity of the situation prevailing in those Territories.

#### B. Proceedings at Belgrade

8. The Special Committee held its 1139th to 1145th meetings at the Sava Centre at Belgrade, between 23 and 27 April 1979.
9. On 23 April, at the outset of the session, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1138) and the Committee observed a minute of silence in tribute to the memory of the victims of the earthquake which had recently struck the southern region of Yugoslavia.
10. On the occasion of the opening of the session, Mr. Josip Vrhovec, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs, read into the record of the Committee the text of a **message on the occasion** from His Excellency Josip Broz-Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1138). At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1138).
11. At the closing of the meetings, on 27 April, statements were made by: the representatives of Sierra Leone (on behalf of the African members), Iran (on behalf of the Asian members), Bulgaria (on behalf of the Eastern European members), Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of the Latin American members) and Australia (on behalf also of Sweden), and by the representative of the Secretary-General and

the Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia. The Chairman also made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1145).

12. On 23 April, the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia received the members of the Special Committee at a reception given in their honour.

13. The Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia were represented at the session by Mr. Serge Charles, Permanent Representative of Haiti to the United Nations, and by Mr. Noel G. Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, respectively. The two representatives addressed the Special Committee at its 1139th meeting, on 23 April (A/AC.109/PV.1139).

14. Statements were made at the 1139th meeting, by the Executive Secretary of the Organization of African Unity to the United Nations (A/AC.109/PV.1139), and at the 1145th meeting, on 27 April, by the Assistant Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa (A/AC.109/PV.1145).

15. During the meetings of the Special Committee at Belgrade, representatives of the Patriotic Front and the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) participated in an observer capacity in the relevant proceedings and made statements at the 1139th and 1145th meetings, respectively (A/AC.109/PV.1139 and 1145).

16. Statements were also made at the 1140th meeting, on 24 April, by the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (A/AC.109/PV.1140) and at the 1144th meeting, on 26 April, by the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (A/AC.109/PV.1144).

17. The delegations of Algeria, Angola, and Greece were also represented at the meetings. With the Special Committee's consent, statements were made at the 1143rd meeting, on 25 April, by the representative of Algeria (A/AC.109/PV.1143) and at the 1144th meeting by the representative of Angola (A/AC.109/PV.1144).

18. In accordance with the decision taken at its 1136th meeting, on 4 April, the Special Committee held a general debate on the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia at its 1139th to 1145th meetings. The representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as the administering Power concerned, participated in the Committee's consideration of the question of Southern Rhodesia and made a statement at the 1139th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1139).

19. At its 1145th meeting, on 27 April, the Special Committee adopted by consensus a text entitled "Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia" (A/AC.109/578). An account of the consideration of these items by the Special Committee, together with the relevant sections of the Final Document referred to above, is set out in volume II, chapters VIII and IX, of the present report.

20. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/579) expressing its appreciation to the host Government, as follows:

"The Special Committee,

"Having held meetings from 23 to 27 April 1979 at Belgrade, at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Having received at the outset of the session the important and inspiring message of His Excellency, Mr. Josip Broz-Tito, 2/ the President of Yugoslavia,

Having heard the important statement delivered by His Excellency, Mr. Josip Vrhovec, the Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia at the opening meeting, 2/

Expresses its profound gratitude to the President, the Government and the people of Yugoslavia for the contribution they have made to the success of the work of the Special Committee, and in particular for providing the Special Committee with the necessary facilities for its meetings, for their very generous and kind hospitality and for the cordial reception accorded to the Special Committee throughout its stay in Yugoslavia."

21. On 27 April, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/579) was transmitted to the Assistant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia for the attention of his Government.

ANNEX

Communiqué issued, on 5 April 1979 by the Acting Chairman of the Special Committee concerning the Committee's meetings at Belgrade

1. Availing itself of an invitation extended to it by the Government of Yugoslavia, a/ the Special Committee of 24 decided yesterday to hold a series of meetings at Belgrade from 23 to 30 April this year.
2. This decision, like previous decisions of the Special Committee to hold meetings away from United Nations Headquarters, b/ was taken in accordance with the mandate of the Committee which authorizes it to meet elsewhere than at United Nations Headquarters whenever and wherever such meetings may be required for the effective discharge of its functions. c/
3. The meetings at Belgrade will be devoted to consideration of the questions of Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and are intended to focus world-wide attention on the critical situation prevailing in both those Territories where the continued efforts of white minority régimes to perpetuate their domination over the African masses and prevent a peaceful transition to majority rule under international auspices has led to armed warfare which seriously endangers international peace and security in the region.
4. The Special Committee's decision to hold this special series of meetings reflects the gravity of the present situation and is intended to arouse world public opinion to the urgent necessity for the international community to intensify its support for the struggle of the peoples of those Territories to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence.
5. It is expected that the meetings will be attended by the national liberation movements concerned. The Special Committee has also extended invitations to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland as the administering Power of Southern Rhodesia, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Chairman of the Special Committee against Apartheid and the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

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a/ A/AC.109/577.

b/ The Special Committee held meetings away from Headquarters in 1962, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1972 and 1975.

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. I, para. 164.

## CHAPTER III\*

### DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION ON DECOLONIZATION

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February 1979, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to maintain its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance. At the same time, the Special Committee also decided to consider the question of the dissemination of information on decolonization at its plenary and sub-committee meetings.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1137th, 1153rd, 1155th and 1156th meetings, between 12 April and 10 August.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of the relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly resolution 33/45 of 13 December 1978 concerning the 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, and of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977 <sup>1/</sup> "to continue to take concrete measures through all the media at his disposal, including publications, radio and television, to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization". The Committee was also guided by the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/44 of the same date. By paragraph 12 (e) of that resolution the Assembly requested the Committee "To take all necessary steps to enlist world-wide support among Governments, as well as national and international organizations having a special interest in the field of decolonization, in the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration and in the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly as concerns the oppressed peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe". In addition, the Committee paid due regard to the relevant information furnished to it by the representatives of the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories in Africa who had appeared before it during the year.
4. At the 1137th meeting, on 12 April, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1137), introduced the 205th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109.L.1288), outlining its programme of work for 1979, including suggestions concerning the observance in 1979 of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/34/23 (Part II).

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

5. In the same statement, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee also introduced the Sub-Committee's 206th report (A/AC.109/L.1291), containing a proposal that the Committee dispatch a five-member mission to hold consultations with certain specialized agencies at their headquarters in Geneva, Rome and Paris, as well as to consult with officials of the United Nations Information Centre at London (see chap. VII of the present report (see p. 180 below).

6. At the 1153rd meeting, on 7 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1153), introduced the 208th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1336). The report related inter alia: (a) to the Sub-Committee's consultations with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat concerning the latter's activities with regard to the item (see annex to the present chapter) and (b) to the relevant consultations held by the mission established by the Special Committee at its 1137th meeting (see para. 5 above). With respect to (a) above, the report also contained a recommendation addressed to the Department of Public Information that the possibility of jointly producing a documentary film on Zimbabwe in 1980 should be considered in consultation with Mr. Robert Van Lierop, the producer of two films on Mozambique: "A Luta Continua" and "O Povo Organizado".

#### B. Decisions of the Special Committee

7. At its 1137th meeting, on 12 April, the Special Committee adopted the 205th report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, referred to in paragraph 4 above.

8. At the same meeting, following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1137) on the related administrative and financial implications (A/AC.109/L.1292), the Special Committee also adopted the 206th report of the Sub-Committee, referred to in paragraph 5 above. By adopting the latter report, the Committee approved the recommendation contained therein to dispatch the five-member mission referred to in paragraph 5 above.

9. At its 1155th meeting, on 9 August, following statements by the representative of the Department of Public Information and the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1155), the Special Committee adopted the 208th report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance referred to in paragraph 6 above. In taking that decision, the Committee endorsed in principle a proposal by the Department of Public Information to consider the possibility of jointly producing a documentary film on Zimbabwe in 1980 in consultation with Mr. Van Lierop. The Committee requested the Department of Public Information to report on the results of the consultations as soon as possible.

10. At its 1156th meeting, on 10 August, by approving the report of its mission (A/AC.109/L.1319), referred to in paragraphs 5, 6 and 8 above, the Special Committee endorsed in principle the conclusions and recommendations set out below, it being understood that, subject to any directives which the General Assembly might give in that connexion at its thirty-fourth session, consultations would be held, as appropriate, concerning the implementation of specific suggestions of the mission.

11. The text of the conclusions and recommendations of the Mission endorsed by the Special Committee at its 1156th meeting, on 10 August 1979, to which reference is made in paragraphs 5, 6 and 8 above, is reproduced below.

Conclusions and recommendations of the Mission

...

"(1) The United Nations information centres have an important role to play in the dissemination of information on the processes of decolonization in southern Africa. A major effort should therefore be made to enable them to undertake such a role by ensuring that sufficient resources are made available to them for that purpose.

"(2) The Special Committee should request the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat to give special attention to the activities of its information centres in Western Europe, and particularly to the need to distribute promptly and effectively informational materials on the colonial and racist situation in southern Africa.

"(3) Despite the deteriorating political situation in southern Africa and the untiring efforts of several non-governmental organizations in the field of information in the countries visited, the public does not seem fully informed about the grave realities in the region nor of the principles of decolonization laid down in the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

"(4) Through its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, the Special Committee should establish permanent links with non-governmental organizations, particularly in Western Europe, with a view to being kept informed of their activities and to assisting them by providing them with information on the situation in southern Africa.

"(5) The non-governmental organizations expressed interest in receiving studies, monographs and other materials written in clear and simple form to enable them and the public at large to follow up the situation in southern Africa and therefore facilitate a general and rapid mobilization of public opinion particularly in Western Europe. The Special Committee should request the Unit of Studies and Information in the Co-ordination and Information Section of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization to prepare these materials.

"(6) The Mission considers that the non-governmental organizations are playing a very useful role in promoting the ideals of the Charter and of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Special Committee. The Special Committee should continue to encourage the non-governmental organizations, through its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, to continue their informational activities and the mobilization of public opinion in a positive and concrete direction in support of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia.

"(7) Necessary measures should be taken by the Secretariat to obtain the film shown to the Mission by the International Defence and Aid Fund for viewing by the Special Committee.



"(8) The Mission and the non-governmental organizations agreed that several joint activities could be organized and that an exchange of information with the Special Committee, through its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and non-governmental organizations, would have a beneficial effect and would facilitate the increase in European public awareness about the situation prevailing in southern Africa."

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

(a) In a consensus on military activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1154th meeting, on 8 August (see chap. VI, para. 12, of the present report (see p. 142 below)); the Special Committee requested the Secretary-General "through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", contained in resolution 1514 (XV).

(b) In a resolution concerning foreign economic activities in colonial Territories, adopted at its 1154th meeting, on 8 August (see chap. IV, para. 13, of the present report (see p. 76 below)), the Special Committee, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General "to undertake, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, a sustained and wide publicity campaign aimed at informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the pillaging of natural resources and the exploitation of the indigenous populations by foreign monopolies and the support they render to the colonialist and racist régimes".

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

1. In accordance with General Assembly resolutions 31/144 of 19 December 1976, 32/43 of 7 December 1977 and 33/45 of 13 December 1978, the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat has continued and will continue to carry out activities on the question of decolonization, including coverage of meetings of the General Assembly, the Special Committee and other United Nations bodies, as well as dissemination of information through its media services and the network of information centres. In this work, divisions of the Department are assisted by the DPI Thematic Task Force on Decolonization which maintains close working contact with the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization and with the Secretariat of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance.

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

1. PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

A. Press Section

3. The Press Section provides full coverage of the work of the Special Committee and its sub-committees, the Special Committee against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia. Detailed press releases are prepared, including background information on the Territories and subjects discussed with summaries of relevant documents and resolutions, as well as round-ups of sessions of the United Nations bodies concerned. The releases are circulated at United Nations Headquarters to the news media, the permanent missions of Member States and non-governmental organizations, and to United Nations information centres throughout the world. More than 350 press releases on these subjects were issued in 1978.

4. All Territories, large and small, are treated with importance in the press releases on decolonization. Each time a new topic is taken up by the Special Committee, the section provides background information on the Territory concerned. Similar background information is given whenever the General Assembly or the Security Council deals with matters related to decolonization.

5. Summaries of meetings in the field of decolonization are also issued in French.

6. Press officers from United Nations Headquarters are also dispatched to cover meetings held away from New York and to promote the widest possible interest among the news media in decolonization activities. During 1978, a team of press officers covered the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, held at Lusaka from 20 to 23 March. a/ After each meeting, detailed

a/ For the report of the Council on the meetings, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4).

press releases were issued in the field for the use of local correspondents and the texts were also cabled to Headquarters for redissemination. Members of the team also accompanied special missions of the United Nations Council for Namibia which visited a number of African States for consultations prior to the Lusaka meetings. One went to Algeria, Gabon and Nigeria; another to Angola, Botswana and Zambia; and a third to Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania. a/ In each case, local press conferences for the members were organized by the Section and background information was provided to assist the local news media.

7. Subsequently, full coverage was given to the meetings of the ninth special session of the General Assembly on the subject of Namibia. a/

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

9. Feature articles are prepared on a regular basis for a wide range of magazines and newspapers in third world countries. A number of the features, which are issued in both English and French, dealt in 1978 with decolonization topics.

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

## B. Publications Service

11. The Publications Service gives the widest possible publicity to United Nations work for decolonization, mainly through three of its regular publications: the quarterly magazine Objective: Justice, the bulletin United Nations and Southern Africa and the UN Monthly Chronicle. Coverage includes the meetings of the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Special Committee and its sub-committees, and other bodies concerned with the question of decolonization; statements by representatives of Member States and of liberation movements; texts of resolutions adopted; and special articles on various aspects of the question.

12. In addition, chapters on decolonization appear in such general reference works as the United Nations Yearbook and the recently updated Everyone's United Nations. A revised and expanded version of the booklet entitled "The Special Committee of 24; What It Is, What It Does, How It Works" is scheduled for publication in 1979.

## 2. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

### A. Information Support Section

13. The Information Support Section distributed the text of General Assembly resolution 33/45 as well as press releases on dissemination of information on

decolonization to United Nations information centres and services and other offices in the field. A special circular was sent to the directors of the information centres drawing attention to the resolution and offering guidelines on major aspects related to the work of the Special Committee.

14. Several hundred copies of the publication "The United Nations and Decolonization - Highlights of Thirty Years of United Nations Efforts on Behalf of Colonial Countries and Peoples" (DPI/573) were sent to United Nations information centres and information services, mainly to those located in Western Europe.

15. Briefing cables on special occasions relating to the Special Committee's activities, such as the opening of its 1979 series of meetings, were sent to information centres and services.

16. Other major tasks in regard to the programme of work for 1979 of the Special Committee and the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/45 are the following:

(a) An increase in the quantity of publications sent to information centres in order to enlist the support of non-governmental organizations, local and regional media and educational institutions;

(b) Distribution of special articles and studies to be prepared for information centres in the appropriate language(s) and in quantities compatible with their requests.

#### B. Visitors' Section and Public Inquiries Unit

17. The Visitors' Section and Public Inquiries Unit will continue to treat the theme of decolonization as one of their priority items.

18. The Visitors' Section will deal with the theme in guided tours and briefings to promote better understanding and to acquaint the public with United Nations activities in this field. Because of reconstruction work currently under way, showings of films on decolonization and other matters have been temporarily suspended but will resume whenever space becomes available. Efforts will also be made to arrange for speakers from the United Nations to brief groups on this subject at Headquarters and elsewhere.

19. A concise explanation of all important developments in this field will be included in the one-hour lecture tour for visitors to Headquarters. Tour guides will be briefed from time to time on this issue.

20. The Public Inquiries Unit will provide and disseminate information on decolonization, including material prepared by the Special Committee on its activities.

#### C. Policy and Programme Section

21. The Policy and Programme Section sent a circular memorandum to all information centres urging the directors to intensify publicity efforts for the observance of

Namibia Day and to submit reports on the results achieved for transmittal to the Special Committee. In that connexion, the special attention of the directors was drawn to the 203rd Report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance. b/

22. In an earlier circular memorandum, the directors of the centres were instructed to give "widespread and continuous publicity" on the situation in Zimbabwe pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Special Committee at its 1090th meeting on 8 August 1977. c/

23. Similarly, the section, in a circular memorandum, requested the directors of all information centres to give "the fullest possible publicity" to the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights and to the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977. d/ In that connexion, their special attention was drawn to General Assembly resolution 31/144 of 17 December 1976 which requested the Secretary-General to publicize the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization and, inter alia, to intensify the activities of all information centres, particularly those located in Western Europe. The section also instructed the information centres to carry out their publicity measures with the full participation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and national liberation movements, wherever possible.

24. In response to the above-mentioned instructions, the information centres carried out extensive publicity campaigns. Their reports, accompanied by clippings and other materials, were duly forwarded to the Special Committee, the United Nations Council for Namibia and other substantive offices concerned.

#### D. Non-Governmental Organizations Section

25. The Non-Governmental Organizations Section places special emphasis on the topic of decolonization and prominently displays all documentation pertaining to the Special Committee in their lounge.

26. Several briefings on decolonization are held annually for approximately 120 representatives of international and national non-governmental organizations. The briefings include the screening of related films. Summaries of the briefings are widely distributed to all non-governmental organizations and information centres.

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

c/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. II, chap. VII, para. 16.

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

27. Decolonization will be discussed as it relates to Namibia at the 1979 Annual Conference of the Non-Governmental Organizations associated with the United Nations Department of Public Information. Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, has tentatively agreed to speak, as has Mr. Edward C. May, the representative of the Lutheran World Federation. They will discuss ways in which non-governmental organizations can become more active in the struggle against colonialism.

28. Each year a collection is taken up to help those who have suffered the effects of colonialism and apartheid. A collection box is placed in the lounge for the non-governmental organizations for donations to the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa.

#### E. Education Information Programmes Unit

29. The Education Information Programmes Unit will give special coverage to decolonization during the projected Triangular Fellowship Programme seminar for policy makers in the field of education in Latin America, to be held at Mexico City in 1979. The unit will also cover educational materials being produced in 1979 and 1980.

30. The unit further intends to expand its 1979 programme of work on dissemination of information on decolonization with the production of educational slide sets and the printing of a special leaflet for students.

#### F. Special Projects Unit

31. The unit will publish a new edition of the annual publication United Nations Today (Suggestions for Speakers), with a specific chapter containing up-to-date information on decolonization, apartheid and racial discrimination. More attention will be given this question in the 1979 edition of the booklet. The publication of this booklet in languages other than the present English, French and Spanish editions, and an increase in the number of copies produced would be helpful, as the booklet is used by speakers during celebrations of various special observances and as a reference by international and national organizations, schools and universities throughout the world. It thus reaches an extraordinarily high number of secondary users.

32. The unit also conducts a Graduate Student Intern Programme which is a very effective instrument for providing information on the issues in which the United Nations is involved and for attracting and interesting young people in the ideas and principles of the Charter. About 80 men and women from different countries participated in the programme last year during which there was a special briefing devoted to decolonization, apartheid and racial discrimination. There are plans to organize two briefings on these topics during 1979.

33. The unit also co-ordinates activities concerning the world-wide observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Suggestions for various methods of publicizing the observance and advice on the kind of informational materials available are dispatched to the 59 information centres.

Reports received from each centre on how the event was observed are analysed by the unit and a summary report is made available to information centres, the Department of Public Information and substantive offices.

### 3. DIVISION FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL INFORMATION

34. Although the Division for Economic and Social Information is not directly involved in the over-all activities of the Department relating to the political aspects of decolonization, it has contributed to, and will continue to disseminate, information on decolonization through its publications (press releases, fact sheets, features) on such subjects as the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order (General Assembly resolution 3201 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974), apartheid, transnational corporations, natural resources, and similar relevant questions.

### 4. RADIO AND VISUAL SERVICES

#### A. Visual Service

35. In accordance with normal practice, the Visual Service covered on video/film, the ninth special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, meetings, briefings and other events at Headquarters of news value pertaining to the the issue of decolonization. This material was offered to news syndicators and interested producers for dissemination through appropriate channels.

36. A field team covered the preparatory meeting for the special session on Namibia at Lusaka, and the footage was made available to news agencies. While in Lusaka, the team obtained material for the United Nations on the Institute for Namibia.

37. A short film (approximately 5 minutes) entitled "Refugees from Zimbabwe" was produced based on material gathered at refugee camps in Angola during the Maputo Conference. d/ This film, which forms part of the new television series "Vignettes", has been given extensive television exposure not only by those television stations who receive the vignettes without fee in developing countries, but also through sales to television organizations in the developed world.

38. The service extended every assistance and co-operation to the producers of "The United Nations' Changing Realities", the network programme by the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) broadcast on 5 November 1978.

39. The Italian television network (RAI) is currently working on a one-hour programme on Namibia with the assistance and co-operation of the Visual Service.

40. A small photographic exhibit on the Southern Rhodesian refugee camps was produced in connexion with the Week of Solidarity and displayed at Headquarters.

41. The service will intensify its activities in 1979 to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. News coverage of meetings, briefings and special events and observances will be continued on photo, film and videotape.

42. A short film on Southern Rhodesia will be included in the work programme for 1979, for release either in the "Vignettes" series or as a separate United Nations film. Also included in production schedule is a one-minute spot on Namibia for release during the Week of Solidarity.

43. The Visual Service is also planning to produce a film on Namibia, highlighting the activities of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), the elections and the independence of the Territory.

#### B. Photography and exhibits

44. The Photography Section will produce another exhibit for use during the Week of Solidarity if suitable material is available.

45. Promotion and distribution of completed films on themes pertaining to decolonization will be continued.

#### C. Radio Service

46. The Radio Service will give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization. The components of this intensive effort will be as follows:

##### (a) News coverage

47. The work of the Special Committee and its sub-committees as well as of the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations bodies in the area of decolonization will be covered intensively in the regular news bulletins and news programmes of the service in 16 languages.

##### (b) Short-wave broadcasts of meetings of the Security Council

48. Meetings of the Security Council on colonial problems in Africa will be broadcast to Africa on short-wave in English.

##### (b) Feeds of statements on decolonization

49. National broadcasting organizations will be provided with telephone and radio feeds of major statements on decolonization for rebroadcast.

##### (d) Weekly feature programmes

50. The Radio Service will produce weekly feature programmes in 16 languages on major issues before the United Nations; a number of these programmes will be devoted entirely or in part to decolonization issues.

##### (e) Regional programmes

51. The work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization will also be featured prominently in the regional programmes produced by the service on a



weekly, semi-monthly or monthly basis for Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and the Caribbean.

(f) Special observances

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

(g) Radio programmes directed at southern Africa

53. The Radio Service will intensify and expand the production and placement of daily 15-minute programmes directed at southern Africa and broadcast by national radio organizations whose transmission can be heard in southern Africa. Each programme will be produced in six languages spoken in southern Africa. It is anticipated that, by the end of 1979, these programmes will be broadcast by 15 organizations at an average total rate of nine hours daily; 10 additional organizations will be using United Nations material in their own programming directed at southern Africa.

## CHAPTER IV\*

### QUESTION OF SENDING VISITING MISSIONS TO TERRITORIES

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February 1979, by adopting the suggestions put forward by the Chairman relating to the organization of its work (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), the Special Committee decided to take up the question of sending visiting missions to Territories as a separate item. The Special Committee further decided that the item should be considered at its plenary meetings and, as appropriate, by its Sub-Committee on Small Territories in connexion with its examination of specific Territories.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1146th to 1151st and 1161st meetings, between 21 June and 16 August.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of relevant General Assembly resolutions, including in particular resolution 33/44 of 13 December 1978 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By paragraph 13 of that resolution, the Assembly called upon the administering Powers "to continue to co-operate with the Special Committee in the discharge of its mandate and, in particular, to permit the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration in order to secure first-hand information and ascertain the wishes and aspirations of their inhabitants". In addition, the Special Committee paid due regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolutions 33/30, 33/32, 33/33, 33/34, 33/35 and 33/39 of 13 December 1978, relating respectively to the New Hebrides, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, Bermuda, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, Montserrat, the Turks and Caicos Islands, and East Timor, and General Assembly decisions 33/409, 33/410 and 33/411 of the same date relating respectively to Tokelau, St. Helena and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.
4. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Chairman (see annex to the present chapter) on his consultations with representatives of the administering Powers, undertaken in accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution adopted by the Committee at its 1117th meeting on 15 August 1978. 1/
5. As indicated in paragraph 5 of that report, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, in a letter dated 28 February 1979, addressed to the Chairman, invited the Special Committee on behalf of his Government, to dispatch a visiting mission to the Turks and Caicos Islands in the spring of 1980.

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\* Previously issued as part of A/34/23 (Part II).

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. III, para. 11.

6. As indicated in paragraph 6 of the same report, the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, in a letter dated 31 May 1979, addressed to the Chairman (A/AC.109/580), renewed his Government's invitation to the Special Committee to dispatch a visiting mission to Guam in August 1979. <sup>2/</sup> An account of the Committee's consideration of the matter is set out in volume IV, chapter XXVII, of the present report.

7. Further, as reflected in paragraph 7 of the same report, the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations informed the Chairman of his Government's preparedness to receive a visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the second half of 1980.

8. At the 1149th meeting, on 1 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item prepared by him on the basis of consultations (A/AC.109/L.1327).

9. At its 1151st meeting, on 3 August, following a statement by the representative of Bulgaria (A/AC.109/PV.1151), the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution without objection (see para. 13 below).

10. On 7 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/582) was transmitted to the representatives of the administering Powers concerned for the attention of their respective Governments.

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

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

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Territory</u>	<u>Document</u>
XIV	Cocos (Keeling Islands)	A/34/23/Rev.1, volume III
XV	New Hebrides	"
XVI	Tokelau	"
XVIII	St. Helena	"
XIX	American Samoa	"
XXI	Bermuda	"
XXII	British Virgin Islands	"
XXIII	Montserrat	"
XXIV	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
XXV	Cayman Islands	"
XXVI	United States Virgin Islands	"
XXVII	Guam	A/34/23/Rev.1, volume IV

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<sup>2/</sup> Ibid., para. 5.

## B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/582) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1151st meeting, on 3 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 9 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 relevant resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Special Committee requesting the administering Powers to co-operate fully with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration,

Conscious of the constructive results achieved as a consequence of 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 in 1979 a visiting mission to Guam at the invitation of the Government of the United States of America, 4/

Taking note with appreciation of the invitations extended to the Special Committee by the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Australia 5/ to send visiting missions to the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands under their administration, respectively,

1. Stresses the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration with respect to these Territories;

2. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration;

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

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3/ See annex to the present chapter.

4/ See vol. IV, chap. XXVII, of the present report.

5/ See annex to the present chapter, paras. 5 and 7, respectively.

Report of the Chairman

1. At its 1117th meeting, on 15 August 1978, the Special Committee adopted a resolution concerning the question of sending visiting missions to Territories. a/ The operative paragraphs of the resolution read as follows:

"The Special Committee,

...

"1. Stresses the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to facilitate the full, speedy and effective implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to these Territories;

"2. Calls upon the administering Powers concerned to co-operate or continue to co-operate with the United Nations by permitting the access of visiting missions to the Territories under their administration;

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

2. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the resolution, the Chairman, in identical letters dated 19 January 1979, addressed to the Permanent Representatives of Australia, France, New Zealand, Portugal, Spain, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations, requested the views of their Governments regarding the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution of the Special Committee, as well as those related resolutions and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

3. In response to his request, the Chairman received a letter dated ...  
14 February 1979 from the Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations, which read as follows:

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

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1326.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. III, para. 11.

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

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

4. In a letter dated 23 February 1979, the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations informed the Chairman that "Portugal is in full agreement with the decision taken by the Special Committee on this matter and, as in the past, is prepared to give the Committee all the assistance required in discharging its functions with a view to a speedy implementation of all the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session."

5. On 28 February 1979, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom to the United Nations advised the Chairman as follows:

"As I told you when we spoke recently on the telephone, my Government would welcome a visit by the Special Committee to the Turks and Caicos Islands during the spring of 1980 ...

"As in previous years, my Mission will be participating fully in the work of the Committee during its current session. We look forward to the continuation of our close working relationship with you and with the other officers of the Committee."

Subsequently, in a statement made at the 356th meeting of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, on 18 May 1979, the Representative of the United Kingdom reiterated the above invitation of his Government to the Special Committee.

6. In a letter dated 31 May 1979 addressed to the Chairman (A/AC.109/580), the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations renewed his Government's invitation to the Special Committee to send a visiting mission to Guam. The Chairman notes with satisfaction that the Special Committee has been able to dispatch a visiting mission to Guam, c/ in response to this invitation and in accordance with a decision taken at its 1148th meeting, on 25 July 1979.

7. During consultations held with the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations in May, the Permanent Representative informed the Chairman that "circumstances permitting and subject to the usual consultations, Australia would be prepared to receive a visiting mission to the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the second half of 1980." Subsequently, in a statement made at the 362nd meeting of the Sub-Committee on Small Territories, on 18 June 1979, the representative of Australia confirmed the above invitation of his Government to the Special Committee.

8. In noting with satisfaction the positive attitude maintained by the Governments concerned in this regard and their active participation during the year in the related work of the Special Committee, the Chairman wishes once again to stress the need to continue to dispatch visiting missions to colonial Territories in order to assist effectively in the full and speedy attainment of the objectives of the Declaration by the peoples of those Territories.

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

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c/ See vol. IV, chap. XXVII, of the present report.

## CHAPTER V\*

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

### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1150th to 1154th meetings, between 2 and 8 August 1979.
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 33/40 of 13 December 1978 relating to foreign economic activities in colonial Territories and resolution 33/44 of 13 December 1978 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as those resolutions relating to colonial Territories in Africa.
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on economic conditions, with particular reference to foreign economic activities in the following Territories: Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, Bermuda, the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands (see annexes I-V to the present chapter).
4. The general debate on the item took place at the 1150th and 1151st meetings, on 2 and 3 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Ethiopia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Iran, at the 1150th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1150); and India, China, Cuba, Bulgaria and Australia at the 1151st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1151).
5. At the 1152nd meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft resolution on the item (A/AC.109/L.1332), prepared on the basis of consultations.
6. At the 1153rd meeting, on 7 August, the representative of Ethiopia submitted amendments to the draft resolution by which:
  - (a) The following new paragraph would be added as the ninth preambular paragraph:

"Bearing in mind also the declaration on southern Africa adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries at its Extraordinary Meeting held at Maputo from 26 January to 2 February 1979".

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/34/23 (Part III).

(b) The following new paragraph would be added as operative paragraph 12 and the remaining paragraphs renumbered accordingly:

"12. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plunder of the natural resources of Namibia, in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people".

(c) Operative paragraph 15 which read:

"Calls upon the administering Powers to abolish every discriminatory and unjust wage system which prevails in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a uniform system of wages to all the inhabitants without any discrimination;"

would be replaced by the following paragraph, now renumbered as operative paragraph 16:

"16. Calls upon the administering Powers to abolish all discrimination in wage systems and working conditions which prevail in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a just and uniform system of wages and working conditions to all the inhabitants without any discrimination".

7. At the same meeting, the representative of the Ivory Coast submitted an amendment to the draft resolution by which, in operative paragraph 4, the words "as impeding" would be replaced by the words "which impede".

8. Following an exchange of views in which the representatives of Ethiopia, Australia and Iran took part (A/AC.109/PV.1153) and following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1153), the Committee, at the same meeting, decided to establish an open-ended, informal working group consisting of Australia, Ethiopia, Iran and the Ivory Coast, presided over by the Rapporteur, with a view to arriving at an agreed text of draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1332.

9. At the 1154th meeting, on 8 August, the Rapporteur informed the Special Committee that the informal working group would require further consultations (A/AC.109/PV.1154). On the proposal of the representative of Australia and following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1154), the Committee then decided to suspend its meeting.

10. On the resumption of the meeting, the Rapporteur informed the Special Committee that the group had accepted the amendments proposed by the representative of Ethiopia but that there remained differences of views regarding certain other provisions of the draft resolution. Further statements were made by the representative of Australia and by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1154).

11. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Sweden and the Ivory Coast (A/AC.109/PV.1154), the Committee adopted draft resolution A/AC.109/L.1332, as amended by Ethiopia (see para. 6 above), by 17 votes to none,



with 2 abstentions (see para. 13 below). The representative of Chile made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1154).

12. On 10 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/583) was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/13493). On the same date, copies of the resolution were transmitted to all States, to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and to the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

13. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/583) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1154th meeting, on 8 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 12 above, is reproduced below:

##### The Special Committee,

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

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

Recalling also the Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1145th meeting, on 27 April 1979, at Belgrade, 1/

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

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

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1/ See vol. II, chap. VIII, para. 12 and chap. IX, para. 12, of the present report.

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

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

Bearing in mind the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth ordinary session, held at Monrovia from 17 to 19 July 1979,

Bearing in mind also the declaration on southern Africa adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries at its Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting held at Maputo from 26 January to 2 February 1979, 2/

Noting with profound concern that the colonial Powers and certain States, through their activities relating to the colonial Territories, have continued to disregard United Nations decisions relating to the item and that they have failed to implement in particular General Assembly resolutions 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970 and 32/35 of 28 November 1977, by which the Assembly called upon the colonial Powers and those Governments which had not yet done so to take legislative, administrative and other measures in respect of their nationals and the bodies corporate under their jurisdiction who own and operate enterprises in colonial Territories, particularly in Africa, which are detrimental to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories, in order to put an end to such enterprises and to prevent new investments that run counter to the interests of the inhabitants of those Territories,

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

Strongly condemning the support which the racist minority régime of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia

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2/ A/34/126-S/13185, annex. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979.

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

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

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

Conscious of the continuing need to mobilize world public opinion against the involvement of foreign economic, financial and other interests in the exploitation of 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 exploiting and depleting the natural resources of Zimbabwe and Namibia in association with the illegal racist minority régimes, the activities of foreign economic, financial and other interests violate the rights of the peoples of those Territories, contribute to the strengthening of the racist minority régime and to their continued colonialist domination over those Territories and constitute a major obstacle to political independence and to the enjoyment of the natural resources of those Territories by the indigenous inhabitants;
4. Condemns the activities of foreign economic and other interests in the colonial Territories as impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in

General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and the efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination;

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

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

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

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

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

10. Reiterates its conviction that the scope of sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia should be widened to include all the measures envisaged under Article 41 of the Charter and invites the Security Council to consider the adoption of appropriate measures in that regard,

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

12. Strongly condemns South Africa for its continued exploitation and plunder of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people;

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

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

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

16. Calls upon the administering Powers to abolish all discrimination in the wage system and working conditions which prevail in the Territories under their administration and to apply in each Territory a just and uniform system of wages and working conditions for all the inhabitants without any discrimination;

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

18. Decides to keep the item under continued review.

ANNEX I\*

Southern Rhodesia

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1304.

## INTRODUCTION

1. Information on the economy of Southern Rhodesia is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee to the General Assembly. a/ Further information concerning the mandatory economic and financial sanctions imposed on the Territory by the Security Council is contained in the reports of the Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia. b/ Recent political and other developments in the Territory are outlined in the latest working paper prepared by the Secretariat for the current session of the Special Committee (see vol. II, chap. VIII, of the present report.

2. Since the unilateral declaration of independence in 1965, most of the pertinent information on the state of the economy and the activities of foreign economic interests in Southern Rhodesia has been withheld by the illegal régime. Information on these questions was further curtailed in 1969 through the introduction of the Emergency Powers Regulations (1969) c/ which, inter alia, prohibited foreign economic and other interests operating in the Territory from "giving away economic secrets either deliberately or through negligence". Consequently, whatever information is made available, either by the illegal régime or by business interests, is largely of a general nature, in particular that concerning production figures, external trade and participation of foreign capital in the economy of the Territory. These data suggest, however, that foreign economic and other interests, acting in co-operation with, and supported by, the illegal régime, continue to dominate the economy.

3. The mutual support between the illegal régime and business is evident in particular, when examining the development of multipurpose conglomerates in the Territory. It appears that as sanctions began to affect the economy, some firms in the more vulnerable sectors were the first to suffer shrinking profits and a shortage of capital. This created a favourable situation for takeovers by other companies with a view to trying to maintain their profit margins in a declining economy and a market that had lost its growth potential as a result of the changing political situation. Such takeovers, resulting in the creation of a number of conglomerates, were apparently encouraged by the illegal régime as a means of

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a/ For the most recent see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex I; ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex I; ibid., and Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex I.

b/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Special Supplement No. 2, vol. I (S/13000).

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

preventing the collapse of the business structure in the Territory. Presumably it was also hoped that, with sufficient size and influence, the conglomerates could best preserve present foreign links or even establish new links.

4. In the last few years, however, owing to stricter sanctions, the intensification of guerrilla warfare and the general state of the world economy, even some of the conglomerates in the Territory have begun to experience financial difficulties.

5. This paper briefly examines, among other things, the collapse of one of the major companies which had sought to expand: Commercial and Industrial Holdings (CIH). Many other companies in the Territory face similar problems. To show the present trend of white-controlled economic activities, this paper also summarizes the performance of leading companies in the Territory and briefly examines the agricultural plan of the illegal régime which envisages the participation of international organizations and foreign economic interests in the operation of the plan.

#### 1. COLLAPSE OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL HOLDINGS

6. As reported previously, the trend towards takeovers in Southern Rhodesia became evident in 1977. For instance, TA Holdings, Ltd., an investment company assumed control of the FREECOR Group of companies which are primarily involved in the manufacturing industry. A second case was that of the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) which gradually developed into a conglomerate through similar measures. d/

7. In September 1978, Commercial and Industrial Holdings (CIH) was reported to have failed. What makes its failure significant is the fact that CIH was the parent company of more than 50 enterprises, engaged variously in textiles, clothing, buttons, furniture and printing, as well as the retail and wholesale motor trades. It also had interests in property and real estate agencies, finance, customs clearing and security service organizations. Based at Bulawayo and operating throughout the country, this conglomerate had annual revenues of more than \$R 22 million e/ and employed more than 3,000 people.

8. Although CIH had helped to save some faltering companies, dealings in CIH shares were suspended on the Southern Rhodesian Stock Exchange in September 1978, partly as a result of its liquidity problems. The CIH shares, which in 1974 reached a peak of 66 cents per share (Rhodesian), dropped to 18 cents in the middle of 1978; by September 1978 the price per share had fallen to 3 cents.

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d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex I, paras. 26-28.

e/ One Southern Rhodesian dollar (\$R 1.00) is equivalent to approximately \$US 1.40.



9. In the financial year ended 31 December 1977, the retail division of the conglomerate had a loss of \$R 1.8 million and the entire conglomerate sustained an over-all loss of \$R 1.3 million. CIH had earlier contracted heavy loans which helped to camouflage its precarious situation. Nevertheless, despite these measures, CIH was forced to initiate liquidation proceedings. The High Court of the illegal régime participated in the liquidation process.

10. In an explanation of its problems, CIH pointed out that recession compounded by "security and political events", as well as continued application of sanctions, had made its operations unprofitable. It had hoped that by borrowing, especially on a short-term basis, it would be able to continue in operation until a political settlement was reached. Such reasoning reflects the optimism felt by many companies in the Territory about a political settlement which would lead immediately to the lifting of sanctions.

11. Commenting on the finances of CIH, an analyst for Business Herald warned that many big companies, especially those involved in retail trade, were facing the same problems, although they were trying to present a rosy picture to the public.

## 2. SUMMARY OF PERFORMANCE OF LEADING COMPANIES

12. As noted above, some companies operating in Southern Rhodesia believed that if they expanded their operations through absorption of faltering companies they would be able to retard further financial deterioration. Corporate performance tended to reflect this belief and, in the short run, these companies reported improved financial positions and success in their operations. As in the case of CIH, however, they were subsequently faced with operational and financial problems. Many of these companies attempted to falsify the level of their performance in the hope that the uncertainty of the political developments in the Territory would clear up and foreign investments would bail them out.

13. The aim of the illegal régime appeared to be to take advantage of these large companies as a means of sustaining the money economy of the Territory, which had the effect of shielding the whites from the economic effects of the sanctions and the guerrilla warfare. Nothing was done to sustain the rural economy which affected most of the Africans in the Territory.

14. As a result of the exploitation of African labour by the illegal régime and the economic interests, the living conditions of the African population have steadily deteriorated, and available data show that most of the Africans live under the poverty datum line. f/ With the collapse of the rural economy combined with the low level of African wages, African purchasing power fell so low that there was no demand for goods, which contributed, as reported earlier (see vol. II, chap. VIII, annex, para. 124, of the present report) to the decline of the manufacturing sector.

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f/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/31/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex I

## A. Manufacturing sector

15. In 1977, the manufacturing sector was the leading sector in the industrial origin of the gross domestic product in the Territory. According to reports, it contributed \$R 440.9 million to the gross domestic product. Despite their short-term successes, several companies operating in this sector have been affected by the worsening political situation. The performance of five leading companies is briefly examined below.

### Delta Corporation

16. Since 1974, the Delta Corporation, formerly Rhodesian Breweries, Ltd. (RHOBREW) (manufacturing and retailing beer) has been the top company in market capitalization as well as taxed profits. It has expanded by absorbing companies such as OK Bazaars Group, Ltd., a chain of supermarkets, and the Springmaster Corporation, a company specializing in manufacturing furniture.

17. In 1977, Delta acquired OK Bazaars, which was suffering from restrictions on imported goods, in the belief that it could find local suppliers who could produce substitutes of an acceptable standard. It felt that food products directed to the needs of the "ordinary family" would be profitable.

18. Reports indicate that the corporation's strategy yielded good profits in 1978 when its taxed profit was reported to be \$R 7.3 million (\$R 4.8 million in 1977). Its market capitalization also rose from \$R 47.6 million in 1977 to \$R 51.9 million in 1978. However, this was lower than its value of \$R 71.3 million in 1976 and \$R 56.7 million in 1975.

19. Other companies under the control of Delta include National Breweries, Ltd., Heinrich's Chibuku Breweries (1968), Ltd., and hotels which the corporation controls through the Thomas Meikle Trust.

20. The corporation states in its annual report, that its major problem is the uncertainty of the political environment in the Territory.

### Cains Holdings, Ltd.

21. Until 1976, Cains Holdings was purely an investment company. In that year it was transformed into a holding company with operating subsidiaries. It bought Willards Food Corporation, Universal Macaroni Factory (Pvt.) and Monies Wineries (Pvt.). With these acquisitions, the market capitalization of Cains Holdings in 1978 totalled \$R 8.5 million and gross tangible assets amounted to \$R 15.7 million. Cains Holdings expects to absorb other smaller companies.

22. In the company's report, however, it is stated that rising manufacturing costs, wage increases and inflationary trends in imported materials may cut into its profits. The company is also concerned over the uncertainty of the political environment.

Rho-Abercom

23. Before absorbing other companies, Rho-Abercom was primarily involved in the building industry and its profits had taken a downward trend. In 1974, Rho-Abercom brought seven companies under its control. Its subsidiaries manufacture products which service almost every facet of the Southern Rhodesian economy. The products include spare parts for refrigerating equipment, wire netting, coat hangers, enamelled bath tubs and basins, tobacco bulk curers and glazed tiles. According to reports, its export sales in 1978 rose by 38 per cent over the 1977 level. No profit figures are given in the company's report for 1977, but it is stated that profits would have been higher than in previous years if it had not been for the depressed economic conditions caused by the political situation.

Plate Glass Industries (Rhodesia), Ltd.

24. As stated previously g/ Plate Glass Industries, a subsidiary of the Plate Glass Company of South Africa, manufactured timber and glass products for distribution throughout Southern Rhodesia. Following a two-year decline in profits, the company sold its building supply division and began to expand into other areas. According to Business Herald, by the second half of its 1978 financial year, the company's taxed profits had already increased by 28 per cent over those for the whole of 1977, which amounted to \$R 2.5 million.

25. According to Business Herald, the company remains concerned with the rapidity and extent of the downturn in the economy of the Territory and anticipates difficulties in the long run that might reduce the level of profitability of its operations.

National Foods Holdings, Ltd.

26. National Foods Holdings is the leading manufacturer of food products in the Territory. Reports indicate that in the year ending 31 March 1978 the company had taxed profits of \$R 2.5 million, an increase of 53.1 per cent over the previous year. The company's tangible assets are said to have risen by 2.1 per cent over those of the previous year to \$R 32.5 million and its market capitalization rose by 44 per cent, from \$R 14.9 million in 1977 to \$R 21.5 million in 1978.

27. For the 1977/78 fiscal year, the company allocated \$R 2.0 million for capital projects. It is already planning for "exciting development projects" once a favourable political situation is worked out in the Territory. The company acknowledges that it has suffered from shortages of skilled workers who have been called up for national service and admits that fuel rationing has made it impossible to operate at maximum efficiency.

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g/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I chap. IV, annex I, paras. 18-20.

## B. Mining

28. As is well known, mining has provided the Southern Rhodesian economy with its foreign exchange in the face of the application of sanctions against the Territory, the general recession and intensifying guerrilla warfare. In 1977, it contributed \$R 145.9 million to the gross national product. Among the leading companies that continue to play a major role in the mining sector of the Territory are Falcon Mines Ltd., and Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Ltd.

### Falcon Mines, Ltd.

29. Falcon owns several gold mines in the Territory and, according to reports, in 1978 it began a major expansion programme at one of its mines at Dalny. The expansion involves the sinking of a new shaft which would make it easier to mine gold at deeper levels. Falcon Mines also plans to install a refrigeration plant which, according to reports, will improve the working conditions at the deeper levels of the mine and thus contribute to the efficiency of workers. The 1978 profit and capitalization figures of the Falcon Group are not available.

### Rio Tinto (Rhodesia), Ltd.

30. Rio Tinto is reported to have taken a decision in 1978 to expand its operations, "once sanctions have been lifted", in the mining of nickel, gold, emeralds, chrome and copper.

31. Rio Tinto's taxed profits for 1978 were \$R 2.2 million, a decrease from the 1977 taxed profits of \$R 2.6 million. The emerald mines of the company were reported to be making profits at satisfactory levels. Its gold mines, on the other hand, although still making profits in 1978, suffered from higher operating costs. The nickel and copper mines are said to have been exposed to the effects of the "general recession in the industrial world". The company has expressed the hope that world nickel prices might rise in 1979 because it envisages a possible reduction in the stockpile resulting from a workers' strike at INCO, Ltd. (formerly the International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd.), a Canadian nickel mine and one of the world's leading nickel producers.

32. Moreover, in its annual report for 1978, Rio Tinto expressed some satisfaction at indications of a rise in world copper prices. In the previous year, the price of copper wire bars had been quoted on the London Metal Exchange at £697 a metric ton. Towards the end of 1978, the price was quoted at £759 a metric ton.

33. In 1977, the company closed its ferro-chrome plant. Although the company is reported to be willing to reopen the plant "once sanctions are lifted", it fears that technological advances in the steel industry are making it less important to produce a ferro-chrome of as high a quality as that produced at the plant.

## C. Financial market

34. Financial and investment institutions in the Territory have reported satisfactory performance in their economic activities. Three of the leading

institutions, the Rhodesian Banking Corporation, Ltd. (RHOBANK), the Founders Building Society and the RAL Merchant Bank, claimed outstanding performances in 1978.

#### RHOBANK

35. According to reports, RHOBANK, which has connexions with South African financial institutions, reported taxed profits of \$R 2.4 million in 1978, a sizeable increase on the 1977 taxed profits of \$R 1.9 million. Its market capitalization rose from \$R 18.0 million in 1977 to \$R 26.8 million in 1978 and its gross tangible assets rose from \$R 203.3 million in 1977 to \$R 207.6 million in 1978.

36. The company emphasized in its 1978 report that the economic outlook in 1979 depended on political factors such as an internationally recognized settlement.

#### Founders Building Society

37. According to reports, the Founders Building Society, which provides a range of financial services in the Territory, increased its investments in 1978 by more than \$R 10.0 million. It was reported that in 1978 the fixed deposit investment increased by 44 per cent to \$R 18.3 million and savings deposits rose by 15.7 per cent, to \$R 32.5 million. The balance of mortgages rose by \$R 2.5 million to \$R 6.6 million and 615 loans amounting to \$R 8.0 million were approved.

38. As a result of a high rate of white emigration from the Territory in 1978 (over 18,000), many houses and business enterprises have been abandoned, giving rise to some suspicion concerning the accuracy of the figures released by the Founders Building Society. Such doubts have been enhanced by the fact that Mr. E. S. Newson, the chairman of the company, is very close to the illegal régime, which is constantly putting forward a rosy picture of the situation in the Territory.

#### RAL Merchant Bank

39. RAL Merchant Bank (formerly Rhodesian Acceptances, Ltd.) is a major financial supporter of all the sectors of the economy, including the underwriting of corporate finances and providing management advice. The company defines its functions as wholesale banking operations dealing with "companies of standing" and commercial banking.

40. According to reports, the 1978 taxed profits of the bank increased by 7.8 per cent over the 1977 taxed profits, to \$R 1.5 million. In 1978, its market capitalization was reported to be \$R 13.3 million and its gross tangible assets to be \$R 116.2 million.

41. The company considers its 1978 performance to be satisfactory in view of "the environment of the country" within which banking has to operate. It believes that "once there is no need to use foreign currency for non-productive requirements, military needs for instance, then this will improve Southern Rhodesia's balance of payments situation". The company expects its performance to improve further once sanctions are lifted.

### 3. FUTURE PLANS

42. According to reports, the illegal régime, as well as many of the companies operating in the Territory, are preparing plans to be put into operation once economic sanctions are lifted. The most ambitious plan, prepared by the illegal régime, envisages an expenditure of \$R 827.0 million in agricultural development over a five-year period. The illegal régime has expressed the hope that international organizations and foreign economic interests will participate in the financing of the plan.
43. The illegal régime is reported to be of the view that commercial agriculture is the keystone of the Territory's economy, in view of its close link with the industrial and other commercial sectors. Thus, in the plan, it is recommended that 26 per cent of the funds should be spent on commercial agriculture with the hope of a consequent boost in the performance of the industrial and commercial sectors in which foreign economic interests participate at a particularly high level.
44. Reports also indicate that funds will be spent on what the illegal régime regards as "inputs which are necessary to ensure agricultural viability", such as roads and water supplies and on correcting socio-economic conditions to ensure "agricultural function as an industry with a production objective". However, the plan allocates only about 12.5 per cent for rural development, despite the fact that about 80 per cent of the Territory's population lives in rural areas. It should also be noted that, at present, commercial agriculture is almost completely in the hands of whites with the Africans supplying the labour force.
45. The plan envisages that "finance for the country's development will come from international borrowing and international aid, mainly the United Nations and the World Bank." However, the plan also expects to attract the co-operation of foreign economic interests, including transnational companies. Although emphasis is placed on agricultural development, the basic aim appears to be the creation of an infrastructure for industrial development in the belief that "the development of the private enterprise economy is important because it is the basis of all else".
46. Even without a political settlement, the illegal régime appears to be able to raise foreign loans despite United Nations sanctions. As reported elsewhere (see vol. II, chap. VIII, annex, of the present report), it succeeded in raising at least two big foreign loans in 1978, one for £150 million and the other for \$US 15 million. It is suspected that these loans may go to support the war effort and possibly the faltering economy.
47. In April 1979, just before the elections scheduled under the 3 March 1978 agreement (*ibid.*), the illegal régime made public its annual economic survey. According to press reports, this survey gives an optimistic forecast of the economy on the assumption that there will be a major upturn following the elections. It assumes that progress will be made by the newly elected illegal Government "in improving the security situation and in having economic sanctions either lifted or markedly lessened". For instance, the survey predicts that the value and volume of mining production will rise this year as trading restrictions ease. It also expresses the hope that once the security situation improves, companies in the Territory will, in turn, improve their performance.

ANNEX II\*

Namibia

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1300.

## INTRODUCTION

1. As previously reported, South Africa and other foreign interests have for years controlled the commercial sectors of the Namibian economy. In exchange for the opportunity to exploit the Territory's extensive mineral and other resources at great profit to themselves and their shareholders, and in order to protect their existing investments, foreign interests have supported South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory, both politically and financially, and have participated in and benefited from the practice of apartheid, which ensures a supply of cheap labour.
2. With the impetus generated by foreign investment, the commercial sector has expanded rapidly since 1960 as reflected in the gross domestic product. According to available information, the gross domestic product increased from R 141.6 million a/ in 1960 to R 379.4 million in 1970 and to R 939.0 million in 1977 at current prices. Profits earned by the foreign economic interests are not reinvested in the Territory but are repatriated. Available data show that one third to one half of the gross domestic product is repatriated annually in the form of profits and dividends accruing to foreign shareholders in South Africa, Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and elsewhere. As a result of the low wages paid and the repressive apartheid system, the African standard of living remains severely depressed.
3. Since the accession to independence of Angola and Mozambique, foreign interests are reported to have attempted to influence the political future of the Territory to their own advantage. Some reports suggest that the main problem is the dependence of the Western countries on South Africa and Namibia for supplies of a number of vital strategic minerals, for several of which the main alternative source would be the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As early as 1976, when the prospect of the Territory's nominal, if not genuine, independence seemed imminent, a South African journal suggested that the Territory's mineral wealth, particularly its reserves of uranium, were expected "to spur major Western nations to ensure stable political arrangements". On 14 May 1977, the Times (London), said that most people involved in mining would like the Territory to become independent under the Turnhalle constitution b/ which would ensure continued economic links with South Africa, although they also felt that they could live with a Government dominated by South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) so long as it did not indulge in wide-scale nationalization.

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

b/ The use without quotation marks of official South African titles or terms based on South African classifications does not in any way imply recognition by the United Nations of the status quo. For further information concerning the Turnhalle constitution, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. II, chap. VIII, annex, paras. 93, 107 and 112.



4. In 1978, reports indicated that mining companies in Namibia were seeking to safeguard their future interests in the Territory by giving financial support to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the political party in Namibia which supports and is supported by South Africa. An article in The Washington Post of 11 November 1978 said that although the financial sources of the DTA's smooth campaign (see vol. II, chap. IX, annex, paras. 130-136, of the present report) were secret, it was believed that much of the financing came from conservative parties and foundations in Western Europe and from mining houses in Namibia. According to available information, one of the central components of the DTA programme is the acceptance of the free-enterprise system.

#### 1. ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF NAMIBIA TO SOUTH AFRICAN AND OTHER FOREIGN INTERESTS

5. The importance of Namibia's resources to South African and other foreign interests should not be underestimated. According to available information, in the mid-1970s, in terms of value of output, Namibia was the fourth largest mineral exporter in the world after South Africa, Zaire and Zambia, producing 16 per cent of the world output of diamonds, 3 per cent of the uranium, and 1 per cent each of cadmium, lead, zinc and copper. In addition, Namibia's reserves of uranium, arsenic and diamonds were believed to account for 5 per cent of the world's total reserves, its reserves of silver for 2 per cent and its reserves of zinc and cadmium for 1 per cent of the world total. No information was available on the extent of its reserves of copper or lead, which are the other major deposits currently mined, or on the minor deposits, which include beryllium, bismuth, lithium, manganese, molybdenum, tantalite, tin, vanadium and wolfram, all of which are of strategic or industrial value to the West. Beryllium and lithium, for instance, have nuclear applications, while vanadium and molybdenum are used in the manufacture of steel and wolfram is used in the manufacture of cutting and wear-resistant materials.

6. At the end of 1978, reports indicated that reserves of diamonds and uranium, the Territory's most valuable minerals, far exceeded earlier expectations. On 8 December 1978, The Financial Mail (Johannesburg) reported that, semi-officially, Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd. (CDM), which controls diamond output in the Territory (see paras. 20-22 below), claimed that its alluvial reserves would last only another 10 to 15 years. Unofficial observers, however, regarded this as a major understatement; furthermore, since August 1978 (see para. 16 below) CDM had been extending its prospecting activities to the interior of the Territory, where more diamond reserves might be proven.

7. As regards uranium, the article said that only the roughest estimate of the Territory's ultimate uranium potential was possible, as new reserves of varying quality were constantly being proven. Calculating on the basis of known plans and future prospects, however, it was considered that by 1990 output could amount to 15,000 metric tons, of uranium oxide annually, or over four times South Africa's 1977 production.

8. As previously reported, c/ South Africa is the foreign interest to benefit most from the colonial exploitation of Namibia. According to a study by Professor Wolfgang H. Thomas, d/ a former professor at the University of the Western Cape, who was expelled from South Africa in 1977 for his views, South Africa has penetrated every aspect of the Namibian economy and has encouraged the development of largely South African controlled private enterprises in agriculture, mining and fishing, as well as in the local commercial and financial sectors. Through these economic activities there has been a substantial net transfer of profits to South Africa. Analysing South Africa's penetration of the economy, Professor Thomas noted that South Africans (both individuals and companies) own a substantial portion of the land in white areas, either in absentee-ownership or through South Africans resident in Namibia. South Africans also control about 40 per cent of all share capital in mining companies and virtually 100 per cent of all capital in the fishing sector. In addition, branches or subsidiaries of enterprises owned or controlled by South Africans dominate construction, commerce and finance, while the railways, harbours, airlines, radio network and the post and telecommunications service are all part of South African state enterprises. Namibia also serves South Africa as a source of base metals, especially zinc, tin and lead, and as a captive market for South Africa's exports, especially food and manufactured goods, often at prices well above those prevailing on the world market. Additionally, the Territory provides South Africa with foreign exchange earnings from exports, thereby easing South Africa's own balance-of-payments deficit.

9. Until 1978, when the South West Africa Account was transferred to the control of the Administrator-General, South Africa directly collected taxes on revenue generated in the Territory, including those on companies, mines, prospecting and claims, diamond exports, diamond profits, undistributed profits, stamps, transfers and rents.

10. In 1977/78, it was estimated that South Africa collected R 73.0 million from taxes on diamond mines alone, in addition to approximately R 1.0 million from taxes paid on other mines. According to Professor Thomas, lower taxes were paid by other mines due to allowances, especially to newly developed mines such as Rössing Uranium, Ltd., enabling the mines to write off capital invested from their taxable profits (see para. 43 below).

## 2. NEW MEASURES TAKEN TO PERPETUATE EXPLOITATION

11. As reported previously, e/ although South Africa has nominally transferred control over Namibia to the Administrator-General, the latter is in fact appointed

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

d/ Economic Development in Namibia: towards acceptable strategies for an independent Namibia (Munich, 1978).

e/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. II, chap. VIII, annex, paras. 105 and 106.

by and acts under the authority of the South African Government. In 1978, in the name of developing the "backward" (i.e., African) areas of the Territory and integrating Africans into the commercial sector, among other measures, the Administrator-General lifted the ban on prospecting in the homelands by anyone other than the South African parastatal Bantu Mining Corporation of South Africa (BMC), thus opening up those areas to foreign interests.

#### A. First National Development Corporation

12. In September 1978, the Administrator-General established the First National Development Corporation (ENOK). Under the enabling legislation, ENOK is empowered to take over the functions, assets and liabilities of all existing development corporations in the Territory f/ and to operate throughout the Territory, giving priority to undeveloped areas. To help develop the Territory, the corporation is to supply capital to businesses and when necessary, plan, build and finance projects on its own. It would not, however, compete with or replace existing financial institutions or lend money to mining companies, but would mainly act in spheres which did not attract private financial institutions or in projects of so-called national or regional interest. The Board of Directors, appointed by the Administrator-General, would comprise representatives of the population groups.

13. It appears, however, that one of the functions of ENOK is to lend money to white interests, thus perpetuating the exclusion of Africans from the commercial sector, since loans will be granted only to borrowers who have enough capital to prove their bona fides and provide security and coverage. Because of the low wages and the repressive apartheid system in the Territory, few, if any Africans, are able to meet this qualification.

14. When ENOK was established, 65 enterprises had already been set up, by development corporations, employing 350 whites and 400 Africans and involving an estimated total investment of R 45 million. ENOK is also to be a channel for foreign investment capital. According to reports, by January 1979 it had already received inquiries from foreign industrialists interested in setting up factories in the Territory to produce goods for export to their home countries.

15. As far as is known, ENOK has since established at least three enterprises: an oil press and refinery in Kavangoland (R 3 million) employing 80 Africans; an irrigation project, also in Kavangoland (R 2 million), which will ultimately employ 280 Africans; and a karakul wool weaving mill in Damaraland (R 123,000) employing 47 Africans. No loans are known to have been granted to Africans to establish their own enterprises.

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f/ The Bantu Investment Corporation (BIC), Rehoboth Investment and Development Corporation (RIDC), Coloured Development Corporation (CDC), Ovamboland Development Corporation (ODC) and Ekuliko Kavango, Ltd.

## B. Prospecting in the homelands

16. In August 1978, the Administrator-General lifted the ban on prospecting in the homelands. According to a report in The Financial Mail (Johannesburg), of 8 December 1978, the move sparked a rush by South African and other foreign companies to peg claims throughout Damaraland, Kaokoland, Kavangoland, Bushmanland and Hereroland for diamonds, uranium and base metals. Practically all of Kavangoland and Bushmanland had already been claimed by CDM for diamonds and at least six major mining houses had initiated searches for uranium source materials. The report noted, however, that real development ultimately depended on a favourable political outcome and that until then only the bolder mining groups would continue overt prospecting programmes. Once an "acceptable political settlement" was reached, however, "the trickle of development could become a torrent".

## 3. EXPLOITATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES

### A. General

17. Because of the Territory's wealth in minerals, the preponderance of foreign companies operating in the Territory are involved in mining. As far as is known, there are 24 major mining companies which have either controlling or minority interests in the Territory's principal mines (see appendix). Of these companies, 12 are South African, 5 are based in the United States, 3 in Canada, 2 in the United Kingdom and 1 each in France and the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition, some 35 companies were reported in 1977 to be engaged in prospecting operations, while still others were investigating investment possibilities. No all-Namibian mining company exists, nor do any Africans own shares in any of the mining companies.

18. Although mining is the largest single contributor to the economy, accounting for about 60 per cent of exports in 1977 (R 400 million) and at least 30 per cent of the gross domestic product in almost every year since 1967, it accounts for less than 6 per cent of the total employment and a proportionately small share of total African income. In fact, according to a study prepared in 1974, mining companies operating in Namibia pay only 15 to 25 per cent of their total income as wages (an even lower percentage than that paid by mining companies operating in South Africa), thus obtaining a higher return on invested capital.

19. No official data are available on the actual value of mineral output. Recent estimates, however, generally agree that in 1977 the value of all minerals amounted to at least R 400.0 million, of which diamonds accounted for R 200.0 million and uranium for at least R 150.0 million (see table 1 below). If these figures are basically accurate, it would mean that the over-all value of mineral production increased almost threefold between 1964 and 1977, exclusive of uranium (more than fourfold with uranium) and that the value of diamond output also increased fourfold.

Table 1

Namibia: estimated value of mineral production, 1964-1977

(million rands)

Mineral	1964	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1977
Diamonds	54.0	59.9	56.8	97.0	149.7	123.6	200.0
Copper (refined)	19.8	28.8	20.8	21.5	44.5	44.6	...
Lead (refined and concentrated)	13.7	15.2	11.3	14.8	18.9	24.0	...
Zinc	7.5	9.9	9.7	10.1	22.2	33.6	...
Silver	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.8	4.8	...
Tin	0.9	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.6	3.9	...
Vanadium	1.6	1.3	2.7	1.9	2.1	2.6	...
Arsenic	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.3	...
Uranium	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>150.0 a/</u>
Total	98.9	120.2	105.9	150.3	244.3	238.4	<u>400.0 a/</u>

Source: For 1964-1974: Wolfgang H. Thomas, Economic Development in Namibia: towards acceptable strategies for an independent Namibia (Munich, 1978); for 1977: compiled from various sources.

a/ Estimate.

## B. Diamonds

20. The output of diamonds, which have heretofore been the mainstay of the mining sector, is completely controlled by De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., of South Africa through its wholly owned Namibian subsidiary, CDM. De Beers is the largest producer of diamonds in the world and markets its production through the Central Selling Organization (CSO), another subsidiary, which also handles the diamond output of most of the Western world. CSO is responsible for setting world market diamond price levels.

21. In 1977 and 1978, CDM, which had for some years been mining diamonds at a more or less constant rate of 1.6 million carats annually, increased its production to 2 million carats, most of which are gem diamonds. At the same time, CSO raised its average diamond price by 32 per cent in comparison to 1976, bringing the total earnings of CDM, according to most sources, to R 200.0 million in 1977 and to over R 250 million in 1978, during which it enjoyed the higher prices of diamonds for 12 months. g/ It was reported that the profits of CDM after taxes amounted to R 136.5 million in 1977, or 22 per cent of De Beer's net profits (R 623.0 million). Although CDM claims to pay 67 per cent of its gross earnings in taxes, customs duties and profit levies, SWAPO disputes this figure.

22. Since 1977, in anticipation of Namibian independence, De Beers has begun to cultivate a new image to conform to the concepts of the local white interests such as DTA. In 1977, De Beers announced that it was planning to set up a subsidiary in Namibia, partially financed by the diamond profits of CDM, to undertake new projects with mining ventures having priority. h/ If the subsidiary prospered, attempts would be made to interest local residents in becoming shareholders. CDM was also moving its head office from Kimberly to Windhoek and would undertake a five-year comprehensive mineral survey at a cost of R 5.0 million, which it hoped would result in the discovery of new mines to benefit what was referred to as "the whole community". It was subsequently reported that De Beers had appropriated R 25.0 million for diversifying its activities in the Territory.

23. In its issue of 9 August 1978, The New York Times reported that CDM had also begun to recruit more skilled African workers, upgrade unskilled Africans and provide housing for a limited number of workers' families. Typical of the South African approach towards abolishing petty apartheid, CDM was also promoting a limited amount of integration, such as permitting Africans to play on the company-owned golf course. CDM also claimed to have increased average African wages to R 235 a month which, it was pointed out, was probably the highest industrial wage for non-whites in sub-Saharan Africa. In fact, according to the article, African wages have remained well below those of whites in CDM. For instance, the highest-paid African, who had been recruited for the job only three months prior to the appearance of the newspaper report, received only R 600 a month, or less than half the salary of a white manager.

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g/ According to The New York Times of 9 August 1978, the 1977 earnings of CDM were over \$US 400 million or R 347 million.

h/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex II, paras. 16 and 17.

### C. Base metals

24. The principal base metals mined in Namibia are copper, lead, zinc, silver, tin, vanadium and arsenic. Beryllium, bismuth, lithium, manganese, molybdenum, tantalite and tungsten are mined in smaller quantities. Although large reserves of low-grade iron ore are said to exist in the north, exploitation is not yet considered viable. Copper is exported in blister form for refining in Europe or North America, a practice which saves foreign companies the expense of establishing refining plants in the Territory, but ensures that a substantial proportion of the potential value of the Territory's mineral exports is lost to the national economy. Although no official information is available about the destination of exports, it has been unofficially estimated that the bulk of the blister copper output is shipped to Belgium, Japan, the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany; refined lead to Italy, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany; and lead-vanadate and lithium ores to the Federal Republic of Germany.

25. South Africa's main imports of Namibian minerals for its own use are lead (50 per cent of total output) and zinc (90 per cent). The Territory's tin output is largely sold to the Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa (ISCOR) for use in its steel complex.

26. The base metal sector was traditionally dominated by the Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., controlled by AMAX, Inc., and the Newmont Mining Corporation of the United States, which accounted for over 90 per cent of the total base mineral output. During the 1970s, South African parastatal and private companies increased their relative importance in copper production, as well as tin and zinc, while Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd., a major Canadian company, also became heavily involved.

27. South Africa has made investment in base metal mining extremely attractive in order to secure the financial and political support of foreign companies. According to available information, South Africa taxes foreign companies operating in Namibia at a lower rate than those in South Africa itself, allows generous write-offs of capital expenditure from current gross profits and does not require government participation in foreign companies. Furthermore, according to one source, South Africa holds forth the prospect of a docile labour force, exerts no pressure for companies to process minerals locally, which would be more costly to them, and imposes no restriction on output. The effect of these policies has been to enable the foreign companies to enrich themselves at the expense of the interests of the Territory.

#### Output

28. No official information is available regarding the output of base metals. According to estimates, in 1977, the output of copper increased substantially (see table 2 below) despite lower world prices which resulted in the closing of the Otjihase copper mine, newly developed by Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Companies, Ltd. (JCI) of South Africa. Zinc and lead output declined, however, while the output of tin remained constant.

Table 2

Namibia: mineral production, 1973-1977

(metric tons)

Metal	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Cadmium	104	114	102	83	87
Copper (mine production)	28,800	33,200	34,900	43,500	50,100
Copper (smelted)	36,000	46,600	36,400	36,100	46,200
Lead (mine production)	63,300	57,200	53,100	46,400	41,200
Lead (refined)	63,700	64,200	44,300	39,600	42,700
Tin (mine production)	700	700	700	700	700
Zinc (mine production)	33,900	44,900	45,600	45,500	38,300

Source: Metallgesellschaft AG, Metal Statistics, 1967-1977, 65th edition (Frankfurt Am Main).

Recent developments

29. Despite the fall in world prices, reports indicate that South African and multinational companies are none the less stepping up their prospecting activities in the Territory in anticipation of a recovery in the sector as a whole. A report in the Times (London) of 1 September identified the following companies as being involved in prospecting: the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., which claims to have discovered a copper/lead/zinc anomaly in the south of the Territory; Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., which is searching for copper; Rand Mines, Ltd., of South Africa, which holds a concession north of Swakopmund with tin potential; Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd. of Canada, which already owns and operates the Oamites copper mine; Cominco, Ltd. of Canada; Asarco, Inc. of the United States (formerly known as the American Smelting and Refining Company); and Bethlehem Steel of the United States. The last three companies are operating in the Territory through prospecting companies, known respectively as Eland Mining, Mission and the Ebco Mining Company.

30. As a further indication of a resurgence in the sector, Tsumeb Corporation is said to have resumed operations at its small Kombat copper mine, which had been placed on a care and maintenance basis in 1976 and the Klein Aub Copper Mine is said to be continuing at full production levels. According to a statement by the General Manager of Tsumeb, Kombat had been closed because the low grade



of ore produced had made the mine unprofitable; however, a rich ore body of high-grade quality had been discovered, making production viable once more.

31. In anticipation of the Territory's independence, foreign companies involved in base metal mining have begun to modify their labour policies in an effort to improve their image and secure acceptance of their companies by a new Government. For instance, the Tsumeb Corporation, which employs 5,000 Africans and is the second largest employer of Africans after CDM, is reported to have increased wages, begun to phase out the migrant labour system, undertaken a housing scheme, to cost R 4.5 million, for African workers and their families and contributed to the construction of an athletic stadium and secondary school for Africans in the town of Tsumeb.

32. The new accommodations for African workers being built in conjunction with the Tsumeb municipality, are eventually to comprise 500 houses, of which 117 had been built by 1976 and 17 were occupied by 1977, with an additional 60 Africans and their families scheduled to move in. A further 40 houses were to become available in 1978. In 1977, a non-racial wage and salary scale was reported to have been established covering all staff, including employees paid by the day, and Africans were finally being trained in work previously restricted to whites. For example, 30 Africans were trained as artisan aides, 37 were trained as underground team leaders and 32 were promoted to categories requiring technical skills.

33. Tsumeb has continued to keep its wages low. Although no information is available about the wages paid by Tsumeb in 1978, it should be noted, however, that even if Tsumeb had doubled the wages it paid to Africans between 1975 and 1978, they would still have barely kept pace with the cost of living. A confidential report prepared in 1975 by the Anglo American Corporation in connexion with potential negotiations to buy out the AMAX share of Tsumeb is quoted as having said that the wages paid to African workers at Tsumeb in that year were out of line with those paid in similar operations in southern Africa and that it was assumed that wages would have to be doubled to bring them into line. In a breakdown of wages, the report said that as at 1 April 1975, the lowest-paid African worker at Tsumeb was receiving about \$US 27 per month. In contrast, African miners in South Africa were reported to be averaging about \$US 107 per month, while the poverty datum line for an urban African family in Namibia was estimated to be \$US 162 per month.

34. The report also said that at Tsumeb no effective use was made of African workers other than as labourers, carriers of tools and vehicle drivers, the latter category being the only one which required more than minimal training.

35. At the end of 1978, low wages paid to African mine workers, as well as other grievances, led to a series of strikes. Following a large-scale walk-out at the Rössing mine (see para. 51 below), strikes broke out at the Uis tin mine owned by ISCOR and at the Krantzberg tungsten mine owned by the Nord Resources Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation of the United States. According to reports, the strike at Uis by 300 African workers ended after management agreed to discuss grievances with a nine-member workers' committee. At Krantzberg, however, the 208 striking workers were fired and replaced. Although no strike

took place at Tsumeb, reports indicate that a threatened walk-out was averted only after management made an acceptable offer to the workers.

#### D. Uranium

##### General

36. During the 1970s, the Territory's proven and potential reserves of uranium have been the magnet attracting the greatest number of foreign interests to Namibia. Eighteen companies from Canada, France, South Africa and the United Kingdom are believed to be involved in one way or another in the exploitation of or search for uranium. These activities are centred in an area roughly estimated at 11,500 square kilometres in the Namib desert east of Walvis Bay and Swakopmund. Geologists also consider that there may be uranium potential elsewhere in the Territory, particularly north-east of Swakopmund, in Damaraland.

37. Owing to the secrecy regarding uranium imposed by South Africa under its Atomic Energy Act of 1948, no detailed information is available about the extent of proven deposits. According to unofficial sources, the Rössing uranium mine, which came into production in 1976 (see para. 42 below) is the largest uranium complex in the world, with 100,000 metric tons of low-grade uranium ore (0.03 per cent), equivalent to one third of Australia's total reserves. Output is expected to be 5,080 metric tons of uranium oxide a year beginning in 1979, or one sixth of total Western production.

38. A second substantial deposit is reported to have been discovered at Langer Heinrich, about 80 kilometres south of Rössing, and is expected to yield about 2,540 to 3,048 metric tons of uranium oxide a year if and when developed. In May 1978, it was reported that the General Mining and Finance Corporation of South Africa, which located the deposit, might begin development before the end of the year despite political uncertainty. According to an article in The Financial Times (London) of 22 May 1978, it was believed possible that General Mining might start operations on a small scale with the mine generating capital funds as it developed, thereby avoiding the large initial financial commitment (R 150 million to R 200 million) that would otherwise be necessary. In 1977, The General Mining group accounted for about 26 per cent of South Africa's uranium output.

39. Several other smaller reserves have also been located, the most significant of which are the deposit at Trekkopje, in the concession area of Gold Fields of South Africa, and that in the concession area jointly held by the Anglo American Corporation, the Union Corporation, Compagnie française des pétroles (through its subsidiary, Société nationale des pétroles d'Aquitaine) and Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann of France. The reserve at Trekkopje is reported to be of too low a grade to be exploitable at present, while the latter is said to have shown evidence of being viable.

40. If these reserves are eventually proven and brought into operation, Namibia may rank behind the United States and Canada as the third largest source of uranium in the Western world and at the present world price of about US 40.00 per pound, the value of output could reach R 1,300 million per annum by the 1980s.

41. The extent of Namibia's uranium deposits is considered to be one of the major reasons behind South Africa's reluctance to grant independence to the Territory except on terms which will enable it to maintain the economic status quo and have continued access to Namibia's uranium. As noted in an article in The New Statesman (London) of 30 June 1978, the scale of the deposits is far larger than the uranium available as a by-product of gold mining in South Africa, where no natural uranium has yet been found.

#### Rössing Uranium, Ltd.

42. The Rössing uranium mine began production in 1976. By 1977, while operating at only 60 per cent of its rated capacity of 5,080 metric tons of uranium oxide annually, it had already become, after diamonds, Namibia's second largest source of revenue, with exports valued at R 150 million. It is anticipated that the mine will reach full capacity early in 1979, when its annual earnings are expected to amount to an estimated R 300 million per annum, a sum equal to the total investment.

43. Nevertheless, despite its high earning power, Rössing is not expected to make a significant contribution to the over-all economy of Namibia. In the first place, the company is not liable to pay taxes until it is fully compensated for all capital expenditures, which is expected to take at least five years. Second, as the operation requires mainly technicians, specialists and qualified labourers, categories from which non-whites are automatically excluded, the number of Africans on the payroll is smaller than at either ODM or Tsumeb. According to available information, Rössing has 3,000 employees of whom only about 2,000 are non-whites. Labour costs, including white salaries, account for only 18 per cent of operating costs.

44. The profits generated by the sale of the uranium will accrue mainly to shareholders in the parent companies of Rössing, which include the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd. (RTZ), of the United Kingdom (46.5 per cent (revised figures)); General Mining (6.8 per cent); the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. (IDC) (13.2 per cent), Rio Algom, Ltd., of Canada, a subsidiary of RTZ (10 per cent); Total Compagnie minière et nucléaire (CMN) of France (10 per cent); and others (13.5 per cent). RTZ, which has world-wide mining interests, is currently one of the largest producers of uranium in the Western world and is potentially the single largest producer in the future, being expected to produce about 13,600 metric tons of uranium per annum by the 1980s.

45. Despite its international ownership, control over the voting rights of all shares in Rössing is said to be in the hands of IDC and General Mining, which hold a large, undisclosed number of "A" shares. IDC, which provided an undisclosed amount of capital for development of the mine, is reported to view Rössing as an integral part of South Africa's plans to expand its uranium production and begin the commercial enrichment of uranium oxide in the 1980s.

46. In February 1978, in defiance of United Nations resolutions and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, i/ RTZ began to ship uranium from the Territory to European buyers. According to reports, the first consignment of uranium concentrates consisting of 100 barrels weighing 350 kilograms each and valued at about \$US 2.0 million, arrived at Paris via a South African Airways plane and was transferred to two trucks registered in the United Kingdom for further transport. As is well known, the United Kingdom has a contract to buy 7,500 tons of uranium oxide between 1976 and 1982, at \$US 13.00 per pound, or less than a third of the free market price (\$US 40.00 per pound).

47. Subsequently, it was reported that French and South African planes were flying 120 metric tons of uranium concentrate weekly to French airports for distribution to Belgium, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

48. Although Urangesellschaft, mbH and Company, KG, AG, of the Federal Republic of Germany, the partner of RTZ, withdrew from the venture in 1972 as a result of pressure from the Federal Government, the company is said to have retained an option to buy 10 per cent of the production at Rössing.

49. During 1978, Rössing, which had been the target of special condemnation by SWAPO, undertook efforts to improve its relations with Africans. Among other things, Rössing was reported to have ended its policy of employing only migrant labour, to have begun constructing homes for workers and their families at Arandis and, generally, to have upgraded the living and working conditions of its non-white employees. In a statement in March 1978, Rössing said that it would abolish all racial discrimination as far as work, remuneration and conditions of service were concerned and that it would evaluate and train workers on the basis of their potential.

50. Despite Rössing pronouncements, available information indicates that the company has not accomplished much in the way of improving the position of its African employees. An article in The Economist (London) of 20 May 1978 noted, for example, that although Rössing claimed to have abolished housing based on racial groups and replaced it by housing based on three grades of jobs, there had in fact been no change as Africans continued to have the lowest paying jobs.

51. Worker dissatisfaction also erupted in a strike by African workers in December 1978. The strike was reported as a protest against low, non-white salaries and inferior work conditions. Strikers returned to work after a five-day walk-out, following a promise by the mine management that salary scales would be reviewed and that a committee of inquiry would be set up to examine complaints of discrimination against non-whites with respect to promotion.

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i/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in Namibia Gazette No. 1.

#### 4. EXPLOITATION OF AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

52. Agriculture is the second most important sector of the white-dominated commercial economy, in recent years contributing about 14 per cent to the over-all gross domestic product and 20 to 24 per cent to exports. About 6,800 white farmers are involved in the sector, about half concentrating on cattle ranching and the remainder on karakul sheep farming.

53. In 1977, it was estimated that the total value of agricultural exports was about R 150 million, of which beef cattle accounted for R 70 million mostly exported on the hoof to South Africa, and for karakul pelts R 70 million, mainly for export to Europe. Hides and skins accounted for most of the remaining R 10 million.

54. Over the years, white farmers have obtained a maximum profit by the systematic exploitation of African labourers. Wages paid to Africans in the agricultural sector are said to be the lowest in the Territory and well below the poverty datum line. In 1977, the last year for which information is available, average cash wages amounted to R 24.37 per month in the beef-producing areas and R 40.37 per month in the sheep-ranching zone. These wages were well below the minimum cash wage of R 54 per month recommended by the Turnhalle conference in March 1976.

55. In addition, as commercial agriculture becomes more capital intensive, fewer Africans are able to earn even these small wages, which are none the less higher than the income of subsistence farmers. The plight of Africans seeking to improve their condition by moving outside the subsistence sector is highlighted by the fact that from 1969 to 1977, the number of African farm labourers decreased from 50,000 to 44,000, while the number of subsistence farmers increased from 86,000 to 91,000.

56. In contrast, the average annual net earnings of white farmers is estimated to range from R 6,800 and R 9,500, exclusive of the appreciation of the land and "bearing in mind that the scope for tax avoidance is wide". j/

##### A. Cattle ranching

57. Since the late 1960s, the white-owned herds have fluctuated in size from 1.5 million and 2.1 million head, while annual sales have varied from a low of 312,000 head to a high of 503,000 head. In most years, approximately 75 per cent of the cattle marketed are shipped live to South Africa, about 32,000 head are consumed locally and the remainder are slaughtered in Namibia and then exported, primarily to South Africa.

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j/ Thomas, op. cit., p. 96.

58. Marketing of cattle is regulated by the South West Africa Meat Trade Control Board, which sets prices and prevents producers from exporting abroad until the requirements of the South African market are met. The Board has rationalized the practice on the grounds that because of high costs, particularly for transport, the Namibian industry cannot compete on the world market and must therefore sell in the subsidized South African market. k/ As a consequence, regular overseas export markets have not been established with the result that, in drought years when increased slaughtering must take place, surplus stock cannot always be sold.

59. In 1978, it was reported that owing mainly to the ever-increasing cost of rail transport of cattle to South Africa, which was cutting deeply into profits, the Meat Trade Control Board had authorized expanded local processing of meat for export. None the less, in May 1978, the Director of the South Africa Agricultural Union was reported as saying that 40 per cent of the cattle farmers in the Grootfontein district had given up their properties because high transport and slaughtering costs had made it virtually impossible for the farmers in outlying areas to make a living.

#### B. Karakul

60. The Namibian karakul industry is the largest in the world, producing, according to various estimates, between 3.0 million and 5.6 million pelts annually and supplying almost half the international market. The industry is regulated by the South West Africa Karakul Board. It is widely considered by experts that the maximum carrying capacity of the land has been reached, taking into account the soil and climate of the area, and the fact that any further increase in value will depend only on rising export prices.

61. Under the present system, karakul pelts are sold through three auction houses, two in the United Kingdom and one in Denmark, where prices increased from an average of R 7 per pelt in 1960 to R 18 in 1970 and over R 50 in 1976, when the total value of karakul exports was estimated at R 51.4 million (see table 3 below). (Another estimate is as high as R 85.0 million). In November 1978, it was reported that although the price of karakul pelts had decreased by about R 3, pelts of good quality still realized good prices.

62. Reports indicate that most Namibian pelts are bought by dealers in the Federal Republic of Germany (60 per cent) and Italy (20 per cent). Pelts are also sold to Japan and other countries in Western Europe.

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k/ South African prices for Namibian beef are far lower than world prices.

## 5. EXPLOITATION OF FISHERY RESOURCES

63. Fishing, principally for pilchards, is entirely dominated by South African financial interests. There are nine South African-based fishing companies operating in Walvis Bay which are largely interconnected through joint membership, holding companies and subsidiaries. In 1977, it was reported that the fishing industry was in a state of chaos and verging on extinction as a result of chronic overfishing within the 12-mile Fisheries Protection Zone. The outlook for the short-term to medium-term future was said to be bleak as the stocks of pilchards had been depleted below the level of recovery and it would take a long time, if ever, for the shoals to recover their original strength.

64. The effect of these developments was to reduce drastically the total catch in Namibian waters. The total catch was reduced by 47 per cent between 1975 and 1977 and the pilchard catch, which had previously formed the mainstay of the industry, by 64 per cent. As a result, the output of canned fish in 1977 was only one third of the 1975 level. As canned fish is three to five times more profitable than fish-meal and the latter is subject to price and export control revenues have decreased radically. According to one estimate, the value of production decreased from R 102 million in 1976 to R 65 million in 1977, of which canned fish accounted for R 35 million, fish-meal for R 20 million, fish oil for R 3 million and shell-fish (which are fished at Lüderitz), for R 7 million (see also table 4 below).

65. The fishing industry is regulated by the South African Ministry of Economic Affairs, one of whose aims is to ensure that South Africa's own needs are met before Namibian fish may be exported. In 1975/76, for example, about half the output of canned fish (approximately 9 million to 11 million cartons) was exported to South Africa and the remainder sold on the international market. An estimated 75 per cent of the fish-meal (107,700 metric tons) went to South Africa in 1976 where it was sold at fixed prices (\$US 284 per metric ton), well below the prevailing world market prices (\$US 325 per metric ton). In 1977, it was reported that international prices of fish-meal and canned pilchards were respectively 36 per cent and 20 per cent above the controlled South African prices.

66. The crisis in the fishing sector has had serious effects on the African population. Among other things, the cutback in canning operations caused a large percentage of the substantial Ovambo labour force to be laid off and thus deprived of their sole source of income. At one time, employees at Walvis Bay included over 7,500 Ovambo migrant workers, making up about half the total employment in the manufacturing sector. Illustrating the plight of the workers, the Namibian press reported in January 1979 that the town of Tsumeb was being inundated by unemployed Africans, including hundreds of fishermen, who had come looking for work.

67. A related consequence has been a decrease in fish available for local consumption, accompanied by an escalation in prices. Although little fresh fish

is sold in local markets, canned fish, of a quality not suitable for export, has long been a low-cost source of protein for the African population.

68. In March 1979, the South African Government appointed a commission of inquiry into certain aspects of the fishing industry, both in South Africa and Namibia.

Table 3

Namibia: quantity and value of karakul pelt exports, 1972-1976

(million rand)

Year	Number of pelts	Value
1972	3,308,406	33.0
1973	3,005,665	22.7
1974	2,815,500	26.3
1975	2,905,197	34.6
1976	2,885,881	51.4

Source: R. M. Green, Namibia, Background Notes (mimeograph).

Table 4

Namibia: output of fish processing industry, 1972-1977

(thousand metric tons)

Year	Fish-meal	Fish oil	Canned pilchard
1972	112.3	28.1	110.5
1973	143.1	46.8	135.0
1974	161.2	28.3	186.6
1975	146.6	28.3	194.0
1976	106.1	19.1	172.8
1977	82.9	12.9	...

Sources: Namib Times, Walvis Bay, 8 November 1977; and R. M. Green, Namibia, Background Notes (mimeograph).



Appendix

Namibia: foreign companies with mining interests a/

Country and name	Capital	Activity	Form of investment
1. <u>Canada</u> Cominco, Ltd.	30.0 million common shares of no par value; 8 million preferred shares with par value of \$US 25 per share	Prospecting for base metals	Operates in Namibia through a subsidiary known as Eland Mining
Falconbridge Nickel Mines, Ltd.	7.0 million common shares of no par value; 3 million preferred shares with value of \$US 25 per share	Produces copper concentrates and silver ores	Owms 75 per cent of shares of Oamites Mining Company (Pty.), Ltd. Mine, brought into production in 1971; is second largest source of copper in the Territory
Rio Algom, Ltd., subsidiary of Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd. (RTZ), of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	467,420 first preference shares, with par value of \$US 100 per share; 15 million common shares of no par value	Uranium oxide	Has 10 per cent equity holding in Rössing Uranium, Ltd. (see No. 5 below, RTZ)
2. <u>Federal Republic of Germany</u> Metallgesellschaft, AG	...	Lithium ores, amblygonite, lepidolite, petalite	Operates through Namibian subsidiary known as S.W.A. Lithium Mines (Pty.), Ltd.

Source: The information contained in the appendix has been compiled from published sources, including The Financial Mail (Johannesburg); The Times (London) and Walter Skinner's Mining International Year Book.

a/ In alphabetical order by country.

Appendix (continued)

Country and name	Capital	Activity	Form of investment
3. <u>France</u> Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann	F 2.5 billion <u>b/</u>	Uranium prospecting	Prospecting in conjunction with Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.
Société nationale des pétroles d'Aquitaine, subsidiary of Compagnie française des pétroles	...	Uranium prospecting	Prospecting in conjunction with Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.
Total Compagnie minière et nucléaire (CMN)	...	Uranium oxide	Owns 10 per cent interest in Rössing Uranium, Ltd. (see No. 5 below, RTZ)
4. <u>South Africa</u> Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.	R 20.0 million <u>c/</u>	Diversified mining activities related to diamonds, uranium and base metals	Owns 30 per cent of De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. (see below) which in turn wholly owns Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd. (CDM); partly owns Kiln Products, Ltd. (see below); prospecting for uranium in conjunction with Union Corporation of South Africa, Société nationale des pétroles d'Aquitaine and Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann of France; prospecting for copper, lead and zinc

b/ One French franc (F 1.00) equals approximately \$US 0.23.

c/ One rand (R 1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.15.

Appendix (continued)

Country and name	Capital	Activity	Form of investment
4. <u>South Africa</u> (cont.)			
Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Company Ltd. (ANGLOVAAL)	R 8.9 million	Copper mining	Partly owns Lorelei Copper Mine
De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., subsidiary of Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.	R 25.7 million	Diamond mining	Wholly owns Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, Ltd., largest gem diamond mine in the world. Production in 1977 and 1978 was 2 million carats
Desert Finds (Pty.), Ltd.	...	Uranium prospecting	...
Di Gamma Mining Company	...	Uranium prospecting	...
East Rand Gold and Uranium Company (ERGO)	40.0 million shares with a value of R 0.50 per share	Uranium prospecting	...
Federale Volksbeleggings (Edms.) (Bpk.)	...	Copper mining	Has indirect interest in Klein Aub Copper Company Ltd. (through General Mining and Finance Corporation of South Africa (see below)) and 33 per cent interest in Obihase copper mine (see Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (JCI))

Appendix (continued)

Country and name	Capital	Activity	Form of investment
4. <u>South Africa (cont.)</u>			
General Mining and Finance Corporation of South Africa, subsidiary of Federale Mynbou (Bpk.), itself an associated company of Federale Volksbeleggings (Edms.) (Bpk.) (FVB).	R 17.8 million	Copper concentrates, uranium mining	Owms Klein Aub Copper Company, Ltd. which in 1977 produced 9,144 metric tons of copper; prospecting for copper at other sites; owns 6.8 per cent interest in Rössing Uranium, Ltd.; and discovered major uranium find of its own at Langer Heinrich slated to become second uranium mine in the Territory
Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd., subsidiary of Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., of the United Kingdom	R 4.2 million	Prospecting for uranium and copper	...
Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. (IDC), parastatal organization	...	Copper concentrates, uranium mining	Has interests in Camitas Mining Company, (Pty), Ltd., (25 per cent) and Rössing Uranium, Ltd. (13.2 per cent)

Appendix (continued)

Country and name	Capital	Activity	Form of investment
4. <u>South Africa (cont.)</u>			
Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa (ISCOR), parastatal organization	...	Lead, tin, zinc, concentrates	Through subsidiary known as Industrial Mining Corporation (IMCOR). Zinc of South West Africa, owns and operates Rosh Pinah mine (zinc and lead); through subsidiary known as Jis Mining Company, mines tin, wolfram and zine. Rosh Pinah is major zinc producer in Territory and in 1972 produced 23,572 metric tons of zinc concentrates, all of which were delivered to South Africa
Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company, Ltd. (JCI)	R 14.3 million	Copper concentrates, pyrite concentrates, precious metals	Majority shareholder in Otjihase Mining Company (Pty.), Ltd. (67 per cent); prospecting for uranium; prospecting for copper through subsidiary known as B and O Mineral Exploration Company (Pty.), Ltd., which has 13 million hectares under option; mines molybdenum at Otjisundu. Otjihase, opened in 1976, was expected to be largest copper mine in Territory with output of 30,480 metric tons per annum. Was placed on care and maintenance basis in early 1978, after running at a loss.

Appendix (continued)

Country and name	Capital	Activity	Form of investment
<p>4. <u>South Africa (cont.)</u></p> <p>Kiln Products, Ltd., unquoted subsidiary of Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. (34 per cent). Consolidated Gold Fields, Ltd., has 14 per cent beneficial interest, while Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd. and New Witwatersrand Gold Mining also hold shares</p>	<p>-</p>	<p>Vaelz kiln production, zinc oxide concentrates, lead vanadate concentrates, lead and zinc sulphides, zinc silicates, tin/tungsten concentrates</p>	<p>Since 1960 has owned and operated zinc treatment plant (Vaelz kiln) for production of zinc concentrates at Berg Aukas; in 1976 bought South West Africa Company, Ltd. (SWACO) which operates two mines in the Territory; Berg Aukas and the Brandenburg West (vanadium concentrates, zinc, lead, tin and wolfram); SWACO also has 2.4 per cent interest in Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., (see No. 6 below, AMAX, Inc.), 25 per cent interest in Tsumeb Exploration Company, Ltd., 25 per cent interest in Asis Ost copper mine operated by Tsumeb, 20 per cent interest in Africa Triangle Mining, Prospecting and Development Company (Pty.), Ltd., in which Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., United States Steel Corporation, Anglo American Corporation, of South Africa, Ltd., De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd. and ANGLOVAAL also have interests. SWACO also mines salt at Otjivalunda and owns 285 square kilometres of freehold property, as well as additional mining areas and prospecting claims. In 1975, SWACO reported net profits of £758,151 d/</p>

d/ One pound sterling (£1.00) equals approximately \$US 2.05.

Appendix (continued)

Country and name	Capital	Activity	Form of investment
4. <u>South Africa (cont.)</u>			
O'okiep Copper Company, Ltd., partly owned by Newmont Mining Corporation (57.5 per cent) and AMAX, Inc. (18.0 per cent) (see No. 6 below)	R 3.2 million	Base metals, uranium prospecting	Has minority shareholding (9.5 per cent) in Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd. (see No. 6 below, AMAX, Inc.) and is prospecting for uranium.
Rand Mines, Ltd.	...	Tin prospecting	...
S.A. Manganese Amcor, Ltd.	R 16.0 million	Prospecting	Operates in Territory through subsidiary known as Samangan SWA (Pty.), Ltd.
Union Corporation, Ltd.	R 4.4 million	Base metals, uranium prospecting	Owms 9.4 per cent of Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd. (see No. 6 below, AMAX, Inc.) and is prospecting for uranium in conjunction with Anglo American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.
West Wind Ventures	...	Uranium prospecting	...

Appendix (continued)

Country and name	Capital	Activity	Form of investment
5. <u>United Kingdom</u> Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd.	£90.0 million	Uranium mining	Owns 46.5 per cent shares of Rössing Uranium, Ltd., which owns and operates the only uranium mine in Territory. Estimated annual production as at 1979 will be 5,080 metric tons of uranium oxide
Selection Trust, Ltd.	£8.7 million	Base metals	Has 14.2 per cent interest in Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd. (see No. 6 below, AMAX, Inc.)
6. <u>United States of America</u> AMAX, Inc.	10.0 million shares of preferred stock with par value of \$US 1; 50.0 million shares of common stock with par value of \$US 1	Cadmium, blister copper, refined lead, smelter silver, zinc concentrates, by-products, arsenic, trioxide, germanium	Owns 29.6 per cent interest in Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd., largest base metal producer in Territory. Tsumeb owns and operates five mines yielding copper, lead, zinc, cadmium and silver; also operates only copper smelter and lead smelter and refinery in Territory. Tsumeb also holds 75 per cent interest in Tsumeb Exploration Company, Ltd., formed to carry on exploration and development of metals exclusive of vanadium and diamonds within Damaraland Grant of SWACO. Tsumeb's



Appendix (continued)

Country and name	Capital	Activity	Form of investment
6. <u>United States (cont.)</u>			
AMAX, Inc. (cont.)			properties comprise 1,788 hectares of mining rights and 24,220 hectares of grazing and horticultural land in Grootfontein District
Bethlehem Steel Corporation	...	Fluorspar, tungsten concentrates, prospecting	Operates in Namibia through subsidiary known as Ebco Mining Company. Ebco holds iron ore and copper concessions in Kaokoveld which have proved uneconomic; mines fluorspar at Grootfontein; and owns 40 per cent interest in Krantzberg tungsten mine
Newmont Mining Corporation	5.0 million shares preferred stock with par value of \$US 5; 60.0 million shares common stock with par value of \$US 1.60	Base metals	Owns 29.6 per cent interest in Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd. (see AMAX, Inc., above)
Nord Resources Corporation	6.0 million shares with par value of \$US 0.01 each	Tungsten concentrates	Owns 60 per cent interest in Krantzberg tungsten mine
Zapata Corporation	...	Copper concentrates	Operates in Namibia through Canadian subsidiary known as Granby Mining Corporation which operates small copper mine at Onganja

ANNEX III\*

Bermuda

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1301.

## 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 working paper prepared for the current session of the Special Committee provides recent information on general economic conditions in the Territory (see vol. III, chap. XXI, of the present report). It also summarizes: (a) the conclusions and recommendations of the Royal Commission, into the 1977 Disturbances, appointed by the Governor to inquire into the disturbances; (b) the decisions taken by the territorial Government on the above-mentioned recommendations; and (c) the relevant opinions expressed by the two political parties in the Territory, namely the ruling United Bermuda Party (UBP) and the opposition Progressive Labour Party (PLP). Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests in Bermuda is set out below.

### 1. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

#### A. General

2. Between 1966 and 1971, there was a rapid expansion of construction activity, spurred mainly by the demand for hotel accommodation and luxury homes with a concomitant steep rise in prices. In late 1973, following a period of gradual expansion, the industry began to experience a recession, primarily attributed to a slowdown in the tourist trade and restrictions imposed by the territorial Government on the sale of local real estate to non-Bermudians. The downward trend continued until 1976. During that year, there were modest but significant increases in imports of building materials, and the Government received a steady flow of building applications.

3. In a budget speech delivered to the House of Assembly on 24 February 1978, Mr. J. D. Gibbons, Premier and Minister of Finance, said that capital expenditure had shown some upturn, with early indicators, such as planning applications, increasing in number in 1977. The capital expenditure programme would be utilized to reinforce any upward trend in the construction industry. The Premier gave assurances, however, that every care would be taken to phase the government building programme to prevent excessive demands on the industry, in view of the substantial amount of rebuilding required as a result of the 1977 disturbances.

4. In the last quarter of 1978, after considering the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bermuda's housing problems, the Government announced plans: (a) to increase the ratio of Bermudian home ownership from between 40 to 50 per cent to over 60 per cent; (b) to increase the number of rental units, including those for low-income families; and (c) to upgrade substandard units.

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

5. During the same quarter, the Government initiated two housing schemes. Under the first scheme, which applied to a selected area of 48 housing units, the Government, with some exceptions, would not acquire private residential properties (apartments or houses), preferring to offer loans to owners at the market rate of interest, or at a lower rate or without interest payments, thus enabling the owners to rehabilitate and rent their properties. At the same time, the owners would be subject to varying degrees of government control, depending on the type of financial assistance received. The Government would maintain a veto over unreasonable rent increases.

6. The second scheme involved the construction of 22 single-family houses for which the Bermuda Housing Corporation (BHC), a statutory body established in 1974, planned to spend about \$B 1 million. b/ It is anticipated that the houses, which are scheduled for completion in December 1979, will be owned and maintained by a housing association recently formed by the prospective residents. Each house would be sold to a Bermudian who did not own any property, but could afford the down payment of \$B 4,500 and monthly payments of \$B 250 to \$B 350 over a period of 30 years.

7. In January 1979, the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd., the second largest in Bermuda, estimated that the public and private sectors would spend a total of \$B 25 million on various construction projects scheduled for completion by the end of 1980.

#### B. Land and property policy

8. The Ministry of Home Affairs controls the acquisition by non-Bermudians of residential land and developed real property.

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

10. Under this policy, the Government introduced general regulations on 1 January 1978, limiting purchase by non-Bermudians to the following properties:

(a) Land, without a house, at a minimum purchase price of \$B 60,000, subject to the erection of a private dwelling within three years from the date of purchase and having a minimum annual rental value of \$B 8,101 or:

(b) Land containing a house with a minimum annual rental value of \$B 8,101 (previously \$B 5,000) or:

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

(c) A dwelling such as a condominium in a specified housing scheme with a minimum annual rental value of \$B 5,700 (previously \$B 3,000).

11. In reply to questions from opposition members, Mr. John W. D. Swan, Minister of Home Affairs, told the House of Assembly on 15 April 1978 that, of Bermuda's total area of 4,573 hectares, non-Bermudians owned approximately 798 hectares, that the present policy on land and property had resulted in more land going to Bermudians than vice versa (just over 3 hectares in 1977); and that there was no upper limit on the amount of land which could be sold to non-Bermudians.

## 2. TOURISM

### A. General

12. In his budget speech (see para. 3 above), Mr. Gibbons made the following observations concerning the tourist industry, one of the two mainstays of the local economy. The number of tourists for the year 1977 exceeded the 1976 total, with tourist spending showing an increase of about 20 per cent (\$B 230 million). It was evident, however, that the December 1977 disturbances had caused a decline in the number of visitors arriving by air (the principal source of the industry's income) for the month, although the year's total was only some 2 per cent less than in the previous year. On the brighter side, cruise ship arrivals increased substantially - by some 23,000, or 17.4 per cent over the previous year - as a result of an additional cruise liner calling regularly at the ports of Hamilton and St. George's.

13. According to Mr. Gibbons, projections for the first quarter of 1978 reflected the hesitance of the travelling public to visit Bermuda; none the less, it was hoped that the positive advertising and promotional campaign under way would not only restore confidence in but also generate sufficient additional business for the Territory during the last three quarters of the year. Great emphasis was also being placed on the need for concerted effort by the public to make tourists feel welcome.

14. Statistics provided by the territorial Government indicate that a total of 551,466 tourists visited Bermuda in 1978, only 3.7 per cent below the record 572,855 reported in 1977. The figure for January 1979 rose by 40.8 per cent over January 1978 to 10,800, supporting the Government's belief that the industry had made a healthy recovery.

15. According to the Ministry of Home Affairs, the total number of hotel workers increased from 3,500 in 1967 to 4,800 in 1977. A significant change in the composition of the industry's labour force took place during this period: jobs held by Bermudians rose from 65 to 75 per cent of total employment, while those held by non-Bermudians fell proportionally from 35 to 25 per cent. By March 1978, half of the 400 top hotel positions were occupied by Bermudians, and the ratio was considered likely to increase in the future.

## B. Hotel phasing policy

16. On 1 December 1978, in response to questions raised by opposition members of the House of Assembly, Mr. C. V. Woolridge, Minister of Tourism, made a statement concerning the Government's hotel policy. The information contained therein is summarized below.
17. In formulating its policy, the Government had taken into account certain factors limiting the industry's growth: (a) the small size of the Territory; (b) the shortage of qualified Bermudians in the industry and the stated aim of "bermudianization"; and (c) the availability of tourist-oriented facilities such as restaurants, shops, transportation, etc. While agreeing that increased tourist arrivals should be limited in proportion to the expansion of Bermuda's facilities, the Government recognized that "the hotel industry cannot remain static without losing some incentive to improve". This incentive could be provided by striving to improve the occupancy rates of each licensed property and by permitting limited expansion of existing properties. To this end, the present policy acknowledged the need for limited growth by permitting an increase of 750 additional beds over the period 1978-1983, representing a 1.7 per cent growth rate per year in the bed count, which was believed to be realistically in line with the over-all economic growth rate anticipated during the same period.
18. At the end of June 1978, there were 109 licensed hotels and guest houses, of which 90 were owned by Bermudians and 19 by non-Bermudians. Sixty-five property owners (54 Bermudian and 11 non-Bermudian) had applied for permission to add 2,069 extra hotel beds. Forty Bermudian applicants were authorized to add a total of 352 beds; eight non-Bermudian applicants were permitted to expand their accommodations by 404 beds. The Government had attempted to include as many Bermudian properties as possible within the allocation, but it was found that many applicants were unable to specify when expansion work would begin. In authorizing additional beds, the Government, among other things, gave consideration to: (a) property ownership; (b) efficiency and financial viability of the existing operation; (c) potential for the creation of additional jobs; and (d) likelihood of obtaining planning permission for the requested expansion.
19. The Government was aware that the requests for additional beds among the existing licensed properties had far exceeded the recommended increase of 750 beds. It was convinced, however, that "to permit an unlimited proliferation of additional hotel beds over the next five years would merely have the effect of exceeding the demand which in turn would result in lower annual occupancy rates for all properties and a general lowering of standards for the community at large, not to mention the necessity of importing yet more non-Bermudian hotel workers to service the additional beds". At the present time, therefore, the Government had no intention of revising its hotel policy as first announced on 16 June 1978.

### 3. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT

#### A. General

20. In his budget speech of 24 February 1978, Mr. Gibbons stated that in the year ending 30 September 1977, Bermuda dollar deposits in the four local banks had risen by \$B 29 million, confirming the substantial increase in liquidity in the year. Bermuda dollar loans and advances by the banks had climbed by \$B 13 million, or 16 per cent over the previous year. Funds invested with local deposit companies had also increased considerably, by \$B 18 million.

21. Turning to international finance, Bermuda's other major industry, Mr. Gibbons said that its performance had been very satisfactory in 1977. Its dominant sector, the exempted companies, had grown in number from 3,136 in 1976 to 3,559 in 1977, a 13.5 per cent gain. Within this group, the number of insurance companies incorporated in Bermuda had risen from 549 in 1976 to 675 in 1977, a 23.0 per cent gain. Over-all, it was clear to him that the preponderance of companies on Bermuda's register had changed from that of investment holding and trading to management consultancy and in particular insurance related business.

22. Subsequently, the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd. reported that the industry had shown steady improvement, with a total of 4,450 exempted companies registered in the Territory in July 1978 (including 750 insurance companies), and that it contributed approximately \$B 50 million annually to the economy.

23. In the course of the debate on the report of the Royal Commission held in the House of Assembly during November, Mr. Gibbons recalled that the territorial Government had anticipated an annual growth rate of slightly over 1 per cent for the industry, and said that with a continuing influx of exempted companies, there was no need to encourage economic growth by contemplating early licensing of international banks.

24. According to the manpower survey conducted by the Government in August 1978, 2,889 workers (2,385 Bermudians and 504 non-Bermudians) were employed in financing, insurance, real estate and business services. At about that time, the International Companies Division (ICD) of the Bermuda Chamber of Commerce had carried out a separate survey covering only 86 exempted companies. The survey showed that those companies provided employment to 685 Bermudians and 384 non-Bermudians, with the former holding "positions of increasing responsibility".

25. The local banks provide a variety of services for the international companies operating in Bermuda. The recent growth in international business has been a direct contributory factor in the banking industry's general prosperity. In its previous report, c/ the Special Committee noted the greatly strengthened position of the

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c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex III, paras. 27-29.

two largest banks in the Territory (the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd., and the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son, Ltd.) during 1976/77. Subsequent publications of the two banks indicated continuation of their growth. Between 1976 and 1977, the total assets of the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd. increased by \$B 119.0 million to \$B 778.0 million and its earnings for the second half of 1977 by \$B 120,000 to about \$B 2.0 million. During 1976/77 and 1977/78, the Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son expanded its total resources from \$B 453.4 million to \$B 569.3 million and its real net income from \$B 2.5 million to \$B 3.3 million.

B. Reorganization of the Office of the Registrar of Companies

26. At a meeting of the Hamilton Kiwanis Club, held in late May 1978, Mrs. A. V. Daniels, Assistant Registrar of Companies, stated that the Government had recently approved a plan for reorganizing the department headed by the Registrar of Companies, taking into account its increased workload and broader responsibilities. The principal changes instituted were: (a) naming Mr. Shelton Burgess, presently Registrar of Companies, as Controller of Companies; (b) entrusting the Assistant Registrar with full responsibility for the Division of Registration and Taxation; and (c) authorizing the Senior Official Receiver to assume responsibility for the insolvency service (a newly created division).

27. Mrs. Daniels also said that the objectives of the reorganization plan were: (a) to direct, control and manage specific regulations in Bermuda relating to business; (b) to ensure the preservation of the Territory's first-class reputation as an international business centre; (c) to provide investigative and insolvency services relating to local as well as international business; (d) to promote good commercial relations with others by providing advisory and other allied services; and (e) to collect and account for company taxes.

28. Finally, Mrs. Daniels pointed out that the department's staff, which in 1973 consisted of 3, with 1 professional, had grown in 1978 to 12, with 3 professionals, all of whom were Bermudians.

29. Earlier, in an address to a meeting of the Bermuda Insurance Institute, Mr. Burgess outlined the scope of the Office of the Registrar of Companies, comparing it to a mini-department of commerce in embryo. He said that the metamorphosis of the Office was consistent with the Government's intention to develop a broad commercial regulation department.



ANNEX IV\*

Turks and Caicos Islands

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1303.

## INTRODUCTION

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

### 1. ROLE OF FOREIGN CAPITAL IN THE ECONOMY

2. For many years, 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. They have given special attention to the three main economic sectors: property development, tourism and commercial fishing. After two local laws had been enacted in 1970 and 1972 to foster private investment by granting fiscal and other incentives to investors (see para. 7 below), an international finance industry was developed. By May 1978, the Register of Companies published in the Government Gazette showed a total of some 630 companies currently registered in the Territory. According to the Conch News, a local newspaper, many of these companies were engaged in off-shore banking. Owing to the lack of information on the number of persons employed and the volume of business done by the financial institutions, their economic importance cannot be assessed. With the Government's encouragement of industrial development in 1977, two United States companies began to investigate the possibility of exploiting such natural resources of the islands as aragonite and salt.

3. At present, commercial fishing is the Territory's principal industry and the largest single employer of labour. Largely controlled by foreign economic interests, the industry dominates the export sector of the territorial economy, the most important catches being lobster and conch.

4. Until the revival of the Territory's traditional sea salt industry (which collapsed in 1964 after a long decline), fish processing was the only major manufacturing activity. In 1977, processed lobster and conch exported from the islands were valued at \$US 1.6 million b/ (\$US 473,093 in 1976) and \$US 814,625 (\$US 370,525 in 1976) respectively.

### 2. PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

5. The economic structure of the Turks and Caicos Islands is oriented towards

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

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

export markets in terms of demand and an import market in terms of supply. Specifically, this leads to a narrow economic base, low multipliers or respending effects and a lack of internal economic linkages, all of which tend to hamper the development of the economy. The promotion of economic expansion imposes an increasing need for capital for private and public investment. At the present stage of development, this need cannot be met by internal savings. The question of obtaining investment funds from external sources, whether from the administering Power, foreign Governments, private institutions or regional and international organizations, is therefore of great importance. These external forces exert substantial influence on the Territory's economic growth.

6. The Territory has received financial and technical assistance from the following sources: the Governments of the United Kingdom, Jamaica and the Cayman Islands; the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB), of which the Territory is a member; and organizations within the United Nations system, notably the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

7. The territorial Government has taken three legislative measures in particular to accelerate the development of the private sector of the economy. First, the Companies Ordinance, 1970, provides fiscal and other incentives for private investors. Under this ordinance, no corporation, personal or withholding tax may be imposed in the islands for at least 20 years. Second, the Encouragement of Development Ordinance, 1972, grants relief to both local and foreign developers through tax and duty exemptions for a period of time and to the extent stipulated in the relevant Development Order made by the Government. Third, the Development Board Ordinance, 1974, contains provisions for the establishment of such a board to stimulate, facilitate and undertake the development of the islands. The board, with a local chairman and a majority of local membership, has been set up, but so far has confined its activities to making CDB funds available to locally owned businesses.

8. Despite the passage of the three ordinances, economic development continued to lag in 1975. As a consequence, the discontent of some sections of the local population with their economic position resulted in an outbreak of violence on Grand Turk in early June of that year.

9. Following the last general elections, held in September 1976, Mr. James A. G. S. McCartney, leader of the People's Democratic Movement (PDM), was appointed Chief Minister. He announced the Government's intention to improve economic and social conditions in the Territory particularly by: (a) expanding the fishing industry and reviving the stagnant salt industry; (b) seeking foreign investment on a quid pro quo basis, as well as development aid, mainly from Canada and the United States; and (c) granting an exclusive casino licence in partnership with the Government, to any interested party prepared to build a hotel with a minimum of 200 rooms. These proposals were incorporated in a development plan approved by the Government in 1977. An additional important feature of the plan is the opening up of North Creek on Grand Turk to the sea as an inland harbour, which would lead to land development in the centre of the town, thereby providing a commercial area for handling cargo.

10. According to the administering Power, as in the previous two years, activity in the private sector remained at a low ebb in 1977. At the end of the year, there appeared to be a renewal of interest by foreign investors. Development aid funds from the United Kingdom again provided the main impetus.
11. During recent years, a serious problem confronting the Turks and Caicos Islands has been high unemployment caused chiefly by the slow pace of economic development, the entrance of young people into the labour force and the return of local workers from abroad, particularly the Bahamas (where more than 11,000 migrants from the Territory have been known to be resident).
12. On 23 May 1978, The Financial Times (London) said in an article that, owing to the recent curtailment of emigration opportunities to the Bahamas it was critically important for the territorial Government to increase the inflow of development capital.
13. In an article in the August/September 1978 issue of Commonwealth, published by the Royal Commonwealth Society, Mr. Geoffrey Cooper, a former member of Parliament in the United Kingdom, stressed the "urgent need for all possible developments to be encouraged and exploited by the Government". He believed, however, that foreign investors would be reluctant to venture into the Territory until its Government took steps, with the co-operation of the administering Power, to overcome difficulties arising from the deficiency of basic facilities. He particularly pointed out that the excavation of an inland harbour on Grand Turk (see para. 9 above) could of itself have transformed the economy, if the project had been carried out.
14. In this connexion, The Financial Times referred to the statement by PDM that the islands are now paying the price of years of neglect by the British Government and that if basic infrastructural development were to take place at such a late stage, it would have to be on a scale commensurate with future needs. On 18 October, in an article in The Guardian (Manchester) supporting this view, it was stated that financial and technical assistance provided by the United Kingdom was "not enough for the islands with inadequate roads, insufficient water, inadequate electricity supply and a lack of resources which makes them ... unable to do more for themselves".
15. Capital expenditure in the public sector of the economy has been inadequate for the implementation of the above-mentioned development plan. The Government has therefore found it difficult to achieve the basic objective of the plan, namely, transformation of the Territory's economic and social structure as a pre-condition for accelerating economic growth.
16. As part of the plan, the Government has continued to encourage growth in the rate of private investment. In this regard, The Financial Times commented that "after years of benign neglect by successive administrations, the Turks and Caicos Islands appear to be making headway and attracting the genuine interest of overseas investors".

17. The Territory faces development problems common to most Caribbean countries. The World Bank gave greater emphasis to the Caribbean by convening a Conference on Economic Development in the Caribbean at Washington, D.C., on 14 and 15 December 1977. CDB, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) were closely associated with the Bank in convening the conference. Its purpose was to review the economic development needs of the region and to consider a proposal for the establishment of a Caribbean Group for Co-operation in Economic Development (see also vol. III, chap. XXIII, annex, paras. 66-79, of the present report).

18. Following the decision taken by the conference, the Caribbean Group was formed to co-ordinate and strengthen external assistance for a large number of Caribbean countries which did not include the Turks and Caicos Islands. Consequently, the Caribbean Group has not assisted the Territory in its development efforts towards the expansion of gross capital formation, as a basis for increasing employment opportunities, improving the gross national product and bringing about general economic betterment.

### 3. MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

19. A number of commercial and industrial investment projects planned or started by foreign economic interests during the period under review are summarized below.

20. In September 1977, the territorial Government entered into an agreement with the International Salt Company of the United States, authorizing the company to conduct feasibility studies, at a fee of \$US 5,000 per month, to determine the viability of a large-scale solar salt evaporation industry. In October 1978, the company was reported to be continuing its studies.

21. The company which, according to The Financial Times, has investments in solar salt production on Inagua in the Bahamas and Bonaire in the Netherlands Antilles, made plans to revive the Territory's salt industry. Those plans involve the construction of a causeway from South Caicos to East Caicos and the erection of dykes, pumping stations and evaporation ponds on 5,665 hectares of land (much of which is at or just below sea level), to the west of the proposed causeway. The company intends to invest some \$US 35 million in this venture initially, with the hope of producing 1 million metric tons of coarse grade sea salt each year for export to North America and Venezuela.

22. Another United States company, the West Pacific Land Development Corporation, has also shown interest in the Turks and Caicos Islands. In late 1977, negotiations with the territorial Government were well advanced for the development of a resort complex (including a 200-room hotel with a casino, capable of expansion to 622 rooms) at White Sands Beach on Grand Turk. Subsequently, after signing an agreement with the Government, the company announced plans to allocate \$US 6 million for financing the first phase of the project. The Caribbean Tourism Research Centre (CTRC) estimated that the project would provide

about 150 direct job opportunities for local people, and that the hotel alone, excluding a licence fee for the casino, would produce \$US 1.5 million in additional government revenues. In November 1978, the company was reportedly having difficulty in attracting overseas investors. Another project for a 200-room hotel (including a casino) at Pelican Point on Providenciales has also been launched.

ANNEX V\*

Cayman Islands

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1302.

## 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 (see vol. III, chap. XXV, of the present report). Supplementary information on the activities of foreign economic interests in the Islands is set out below.

### 1. FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

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

3. Financial activities expanded rapidly in the Territory during the period 1969-1973, when the number of registered international companies rose from 1,800 to more than 5,000. Despite a slowdown in 1974, the number of companies grew steadily in the succeeding years. During January-September 1978, the number of companies increased by 1,491 to a total of 9,152 (3,935 exempt; 4,985 ordinary and 232 foreign). According to Mr. Vassal G. Johnson, the Financial Secretary, the industry's rate of growth was expected to continue through 1979. Under Cayman Islands laws governing international company business, b/ ordinary companies, unlike exempt companies, are, among other things, required to maintain an office in the Territory.

4. In addition to the companies referred to above, registration of banks and trust companies at the end of 1978, was expected to reach 260, a 10 per cent increase over the previous year (237). Licence fees, which in 1977 were increased for the second time in three years, were expected to produce \$CI 1.6 million c/ in 1978 and \$CI 1.7 million in 1979.

5. The bulk of the international company business continued to come from the United States. However, the large international financial institutions of Europe, the Far East and South America have also increased their operations in international banking and trading in the Territory. The Territory's solid

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

b/ Ibid., Thirtieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/10023/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex, appendix IV, para. 3.

c/ One Cayman Islands dollar (\$CI 1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.14.



reputation as a stable financial centre has enabled it to claim a share of euro-dollar transactions. Although no official figures were available, it was indicated by Mr. James M. Bodden, the Executive Council Member for Tourism, Aviation and Trade, that euro-currency transactions through the Cayman Islands were estimated to have been in excess of \$CI 100 billion.

6. The financial industry contributes some 25 per cent of the Government's recurrent revenue, and makes a substantial, indirect contribution to the economy through wage payments, rent and other local expenditure. According to the administering Power, about 1,200 persons, including a substantial proportion of Caymanians, were employed in financial, legal and accounting sectors of the industry. It was reported that recently only specialized personnel not available locally and those needed for training purposes are being brought in from abroad by the companies.

7. Concern over the 1976 investigation of Operation Haven by the United States Internal Revenue Service has receded. d/ The territorial Government, concerned about the Territory's reputation, minimized the effects of the investigations by moving quickly to strengthen the already stringent secrecy provisions of its legislation.

## 2. PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT

8. The economic boom which started in the Cayman Islands in the late 1960s was at its height in 1973, with a heavy programme of construction, spurred primarily by the demand for commercial buildings, tourist accommodations and better housing both for expatriates and Caymanians. As a consequence, the price of land increased substantially. In 1975, however, the construction industry suffered a decline, owing to the economic recession in the industrial countries.

9. The situation improved somewhat in 1977, when many construction projects emerged from architectural drawing boards. In May of that year, the Legislative Assembly approved a development plan e/ for the Territory whose stated objective was "to maintain and enhance the environmental character of the Cayman Islands and the well-being and prosperity of its people". The plan contains specific proposals for land use and zoning on Grand Cayman and suggests guidelines for the Development Control Board in respect of Little Cayman and Cayman Brac. There are no restrictions on foreign ownership of land.

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d/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/32/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex V, paras. 5 and 6.

e/ Ibid., vol. IV, chap. XXVI, annex, paras. 94-96.

10. According to the administering Power, the value in 1977 of the development projects approved by the Central Planning Authority (CPA), which is empowered by law to guide and control the development of land in the Islands, was \$CI 15.7 million, an increase of 147 per cent over 1976.

11. In 1978, the construction industry showed a substantial increase in activity. During the year, the Brac Reef Hotel, London House, Villas of Galleon and the Bay Reef Resort were opened. The construction programme for the Grand Hotel on Seven Mile Beach underwent some modification. Under the revised programme (to cost \$CI 6 million), the hotel (on which work started in August) will have over 200 rooms, instead of 150, and will be operated under the franchise of the Sheraton Hotels, instead of the Ramada Inns, as originally planned. Upon its completion, scheduled for early 1980, the hotel will become the largest in the Territory.

12. In the first half of 1978, CPA approved planning applications for hotels, condominiums, apartment houses and other tourist-related developments amounting to a value of \$CI 7.85 million. In November, it approved another project for a modern building complex incorporating a shopping mall, office space and a hotel, at a cost of \$CI 4 million. There were signs that United States and Canadian investors, the main source of finance for property developments, were more willing to invest than they had been since 1973.

### 3. TURTLE FARMING

13. As previously reported f/, Mariculture, Ltd., owner of the Green Turtle Farm, went into liquidation in 1975, following the collapse of the Interbank House Group. In 1976, its assets were purchased for \$CI 2.2 million by Cayman Turtle Farm, Ltd., a consortium of the Mittag firm of Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany (70 per cent interest), the Commonwealth Development Finance Company, Ltd., of the United Kingdom (25 per cent interest) and the Cayman Islands Government (5 per cent interest).

14. The new farm expanded its production in 1977, as planned, and helped the Territory to boost its fragile exports by more than 100 per cent that year (\$CI 550,476 in 1976 and \$CI 1,268,104 in 1977). It has been working towards achieving biological self-sufficiency by 1979 and doubling its annual production from the current live weight of 861,840 kilograms to 1.4 million kilograms by 1980/81.

15. In October 1978, in an article in The Nor'wester, a local monthly, it was reported that, owing to a recent federal ruling in the United States banning imports of turtle products, the industry would be faced with a serious situation, since almost all of the Territory's turtle exports went either into or through the United States.

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f/ Ibid., vol. I, chap. IV, annex V, para. 11.

16. According to the article, the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office had sent a strong protest to the Government of the United States concerning the ban, and had urged continuation of the exemption on Cayman turtle products, in effect since 1978. (In that year, the United States had become signatory to an international convention banning trading in, among others, animals classed as endangered species.)

17. The article further reported that the turtle farm had filed a successful suit in a United States court for a temporary injunction on the federal ruling, pending a full hearing on the case. It was generally believed that the federal decision had resulted from pressure exerted by conservationists.

18. In September 1978, the territorial Legislative Assembly passed a bill relating to the protection and propagation of endangered species, which would make the Cayman Islands a signatory to the international convention (see para. 16 above). It was believed that such a law would strengthen the case for continuation of the exemption by the United States in favour of Cayman Islands turtle exports.

19. In presenting the bill to the Legislative Assembly, Mr. George Haig Bodden, the Executive Council Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources, said that "if federal ruling is not reversed, it will be a severe blow to the economy of the Cayman Islands". The farm employs 90 people, 80 of whom are Caymanians.

#### 4. OIL INDUSTRY

20. On 16 March 1977, the Cayman Islands Government signed an agreement with Cayman Energy, Ltd. (a subsidiary of Transportation Concepts and Techniques (TC and T) with headquarters in New York), granting the company an exclusive, one-year franchise to engage in ship-to-ship oil transfer in the waters off Little Cayman. g/ Under that agreement, the Government receives a royalty on each barrel of oil transferred from super-tankers to shuttle tankers, or a monthly minimum payment, whichever is greater. The operation (involving an investment of \$US 2.5 million) also creates job opportunities and other direct and indirect benefits to the Territory in general and to its two smaller islands (Cayman Brac and Little Cayman) in particular. During 1977, the company paid a total of \$US 124,550 in royalties.

21. In a speech announcing the Government's policies and legislative programmes, delivered at the opening session of the Legislative Assembly on 5 April 1978, the Governor stated that the permit for the operation had been renewed for another year, and that since August 1977, 83 tankers had participated in the transfer of 25.8 million barrels of oil.

22. In accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned agreement (see para. 20 above), Cayman Energy discussed with the territorial Government a proposal

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g/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. IV, annex V, paras. 12-14.

for the establishment of shore storage facilities in connexion with the ship-to-ship oil transfer operation. Consequently, on 17 February 1978, the two parties signed a letter of intent for the construction of a crude oil transfer terminal on Little Cayman, at a cost recently estimated at \$US 152.5 million. In a statement issued on 6 March, the Government said that the terminal would have a total storage capacity of 10 million barrels of oil and that daily transfers would reach 1 million barrels of oil. The letter of intent contained provisions to ensure that ecological, environmental and all aspects of anti-pollution measures were in accord with accepted international standards and practices.

23. According to Captain Harold van der Linde, president of Cayman Energy, the terminal would comprise 10 tanks, each with a capacity of 1 million barrels. The terminal would cover more than 101 hectares. The initial work force was estimated at 150 men with staff reaching a maximum of about 690 men. Upon its completion, the terminal would probably provide direct employment to some 250 people. Captain van der Linde said that plans were under way for the erection of a small shipyard on Cayman Brac to handle various small vessels owned by the company. Furthermore, the latter planned to construct its main office on the island.

24. In his recent speech (see para. 21 above) the Governor said that on 3 April 1978, the Government had granted an exclusive, 30-year franchise to Cayman Energy. The construction of the terminal would begin on 1 April 1979, and was scheduled for completion by mid-1981. Sixty per cent of the cost was being raised by French banks with a guarantee by the Government of France. The remaining 40 per cent of the cost had been raised by a consortium of other banks formed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, Inc., a United States investment brokerage house with headquarters in New York, which held financial control of the operation.

25. Royalty payments would begin on 1 January 1980, would be based on a minimum daily through-put, whether or not any barrels passed through the terminal, and would rise over the period of the agreement at an ascending rate. The minimum royalty payable to the Government over 30 years would exceed \$US 240.0 million, with revenue rising by steps from \$CI 1.5 million in the first years to over \$CI 15.0 million towards the end of the franchise period. The Governor pointed out that "as an alternative to royalty payments, the Government will have the right to elect, instead, to claim a rising percentage of profits if this is to its advantage", and that "arrangements will be reviewed four times during the term of the franchise".

26. During the debate on the Governor's speech in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. James M. Bodden stated that the payments to be made by the company over the 30-year period could amount to at least \$CI 400 million. He admitted that it was difficult to calculate the indirect benefits expected to accrue, but believed that over that period, at least \$US 1.0 billion would flow into the Territory from the project.

## CHAPTER VI\*

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

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1150th to 1154th meetings between 2 and 8 August 1979.
2. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including in particular paragraph 10 of resolution 33/44 of 13 December 1978 which called upon the colonial Powers "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones".
3. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it working papers prepared by the Secretariat containing information on military activities and arrangements in the following Territories: Southern Rhodesia, Namibia, Belize, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and the United States Virgin Islands (see annexes I-III to the present chapter).
4. The general debate on the item took place at the 1150th and 1151st meetings on 2 and 3 August. The following Member States took part in the debate: Ethiopia and Iran at the 1150th meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1150); India, China, Cuba, Bulgaria, Australia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics at the 1151st meeting (A/AC.109/PV.1151).
5. At the 1152nd meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman drew attention to a draft consensus on the item (A/AC.109/L.1333), prepared on the basis of consultations.
6. At the 1153rd meeting, on 7 August, the representative of Ethiopia submitted amendments to the draft consensus by which:
  - (a) In paragraph 2, the words "in a number of instances" would be replaced by the words "in most instances";
  - (b) In paragraph 5, the words "have as their purpose to" would be deleted.
7. Following an exchange of views in which the representatives of Ethiopia, Australia and Iran took part (A/AC.109/PV.1153) and following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1153), the Special Committee, at the same meeting, decided to establish an open-ended, informal working group consisting of Australia, Ethiopia, Iran and the Ivory Coast, presided over by the Rapporteur, with a view to arriving at an agreed text of draft consensus A/AC.109/L.1333.
8. At the 1154th meeting, on 8 August, the Rapporteur informed the Special Committee that the informal working group would require further consultations (A/AC.109/PV.1154). On the proposal of the representative of Australia and

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/34/23 (Part IV).

following a statement by the Chairman (A/AC.109/PV.1154), the Committee then decided to suspend its meeting.

9. On the resumption of the meeting, the Rapporteur informed the Special Committee that the group had agreed to make the following revisions in the draft consensus:

(a) In paragraph 2, the words "in a number of instances" should be replaced by the words "in a great number of instances";

(b) In paragraph 5, the words "have as their purpose to" should be deleted.

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft consensus A/AC.109/L.1333, as orally revised (see para. 9 above). Statements were made by the representatives of Australia and Sweden (A/AC.109/PV.1154).

11. On 10 August, copies of the consensus (A/AC.109/584) were transmitted to all States.

#### B. Decision of the Special Committee

12. The text of the consensus (A/AC.109/584) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1154th meeting, on 8 August, to which reference is made in paragraph 10 above, is reproduced below:

(1) Having considered the item entitled "Military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration, which might be impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and recalling its decision of 23 August 1978 on the item, <sup>1/</sup> the Special Committee deplores that the colonial Powers concerned have taken no steps to implement the request which the General Assembly has repeatedly addressed to them, most recently in paragraph 10 of its resolution 33/44 of 13 December 1978, "to withdraw immediately and unconditionally their military bases and installations from colonial Territories and to refrain from establishing new ones", and also in paragraph 3 (5) of its resolution 2621 (XXV) of 12 October 1970, containing the Programme of Action for the full implementation of the Declaration.

(2) In reaffirming the inalienable right of the peoples in all colonial and dependent Territories to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, set out in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, the Special Committee reiterates its conviction that military activities and arrangements in the Territories concerned constitute in a great number of instances a serious impediment to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration with respect to those Territories.

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<sup>1/</sup> Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, para. 10.

(3) In southern Africa, an extremely serious situation prevails owing to the continued attempts and manoeuvres by the racist and minority régimes of Pretoria and Salisbury to perpetuate their illegal occupation of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to impose puppet régimes on the peoples of these Territories. In Zimbabwe, the illegal minority régime has resorted to desperate measures in order to suppress by force the legitimate aspirations of the people and maintain its control over the Territory. In its escalating war against the Zimbabwean people and their national liberation movement, struggling for freedom and independence, the illegal régime has repeatedly committed acts of armed aggression against the neighbouring States of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. In order to strengthen its military machine by all available means, the Salisbury régime has recruited mercenaries from certain Western countries for service in combat units and as technicians.

(4) In Namibia, the South African Government has continued to expand its network of military bases and has carried out a massive build-up of its military forces in the Territory to perpetuate its illegal occupation and to prevent the achievement of genuine independence by Namibia. In this connexion, the Special Committee condemns any continuing co-operation of certain Western countries and other States with South Africa in supplying it with arms and military equipment as well as technology, including technology and equipment in the nuclear field capable of being utilized for military purposes.

(5) The Special Committee condemns all military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which deny the peoples concerned their right to self-determination and independence. It condemns in particular the use of massive armed force by the illegal racist régime in Southern Rhodesia and by the illegal occupying régime in Namibia in their attempts 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 reinforcement of the military presence of South Africa in Namibia as a means of consolidating its illegal occupation of that Territory.

(6) The Special Committee, accordingly, demands the immediate cessation of the wars of oppression waged by colonialist and racist régimes against the peoples of the colonial Territories in southern Africa and their national liberation movements, as well as the urgent dismantling of all military bases in those Territories. Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the colonial peoples to achieve their freedom and independence, the 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.

(7) The Special Committee condemns any continued military collaboration and support which certain Western countries and other States render to the colonialist and racist minority régimes in southern Africa, and calls upon all

States to cease all such collaboration and support, particularly the sale of weapons and other matériel, to the racist régimes which increases their capacity to wage wars of colonialist oppression and aggression against neighbouring African States. In particular, the Special Committee calls upon all Governments to comply strictly with the provisions of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, by which the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided to apply specific sanctions against South Africa.

(8) The Special Committee condemns the continued recruitment by the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia of foreign mercenaries for its war against the people of Zimbabwe and their national liberation movement and its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States. It demands once again that all States concerned take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of their nationals as mercenaries by the illegal racist minority régime.

(9) The Special Committee also condemns the continued nuclear co-operation by certain Western countries and other States with South Africa. It calls upon the States concerned to end all such co-operation and in particular to halt the supply to South Africa of equipment, technology, nuclear materials and related training, which increases its nuclear capability. The Special Committee is particularly mindful in this regard of the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth ordinary session held at Monrovia from 17 to 19 July 1979.

(10) The Special Committee recalls General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, in which it "requests the Security Council to take appropriate, effective and urgent steps to prevent South Africa from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons and from exploding nuclear devices, and to ensure the dismantling of the nuclear-test installations in the Kalahari Desert, all of which endanger international peace and security".

(11) The Special Committee deplores the establishment and maintenance by colonial Powers and their allies of military bases and other installations in the colonial Territories under their administration which impede the implementation of the Declaration and which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of resolution 1514 (XV).

(12) The Special Committee reiterates its condemnation of all military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration which are detrimental to the interests and rights of the colonial peoples concerned, especially their right to self-determination and independence. The Committee once again calls upon the colonial Powers concerned to terminate such activities and eliminate such military bases in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.



(13) The Special Committee deplures, in particular, the continued alienation of land in colonial Territories for military installations. 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 their populations.

(14) The Special Committee requests the Secretary-General, through the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, to undertake an intensified campaign of publicity with a view to informing world public opinion of the facts concerning the military activities and arrangements in colonial Territories which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in resolution 1514 (XV).

ANNEX I\*

Southern Rhodesia

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## INTRODUCTION

1. In the struggle for majority rule and independence, the Territory of Southern Rhodesia has gradually become the scene of intensifying warfare, pitting nationalist guerrilla forces against the forces of the illegal régime. In the face of this development, the illegal régime has resorted to harsh measures to repress the legitimate aspirations of the people and to prolong white domination of the Territory in defiance of the international community and United Nations resolutions.

2. The present paper reviews the measures taken by the illegal régime in recent months to retain control in the Territory by military means. In particular it stresses the efforts of the régime to maintain and increase military personnel and to acquire military equipment. The paper also deals with the organization of the army and the air force, some of the military operations and the military expenditure involved in these varied efforts.

### 1. EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN AND INCREASE MILITARY PERSONNEL

#### A. Recruitment in the Territory

3. As reported earlier a/ white, Asian and Coloured citizens of Southern Rhodesia b/ aged 16 to 18 years are required to undergo 18 months of national service. Thereafter, they are required to join one of the eight battalions of the Territorial Army, as members of which they are subject to call-up for service of up to four months a year for uninterrupted periods of 30 or 56 days. Those between 18 and 38 years of age without previous military training usually receive 84 days of basic training for the Territorial Army or 56 days for the reserve police or the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the last having police duties in rural areas. Thereafter, they are also subject to call-up for service.

4. Men between the ages of 38 and 60 years are required to undergo three weeks of basic training before joining the reserve police for service up to 70 days a year for periods of 2 to 4 weeks. Those between the ages of 50 and 60 years are posted to the Rhodesia Defence Regiment or the Special Reserves with police duties. The Rhodesia Defence Regiment, also known as the Guard Force, mainly provides security for installations such as airports, oil depots and other strategic centres which are mainly in urban areas.

5. As can be seen from table 1 below, the total military and paramilitary

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a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex I, paras. 3-6.

b/ Reference in this paper to legislation, parts of the governmental structure and to the titles of various members of the illegal minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, and the use of such terms as "republic", "constitution", etc., based on Southern Rhodesian classifications does not in any way imply recognition by the United Nations of the status quo.

personnel at the disposal of the illegal régime rose from 57,700 in 1973 to 73,800 in 1978. In addition, two new units were created: the Guard Force (referred to above) and the Auxiliary Forces. The Auxiliary Forces are the private armies of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, President of the United African National Council (UANC) (who, as a result of the recent elections became the first black Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia), and the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole, President of the internally based Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU (Sithole)) (see vol. II, chap. VIII, annex, paras. 89-98, of the present report).

6. These private armies operate in two capacities: first, as paramilitary forces supporting the illegal régime's armed forces in the war against the forces of the Patriotic Front and second, as independent forces serving the interests of their respective leaders. It is estimated that Bishop Muzorewa and Reverend Sithole each has 2,000 men under arms (equipped by the illegal régime) trained in the Territory, in South Africa and in some African and non-African States.

Table 1

Southern Rhodesia: military and paramilitary personnel

	1973	1978
Regular army	3,500	9,500 <u>a/</u>
Territorial Force	10,000	15,000 <u>b/</u>
Air force	1,200	1,300
Paramilitary forces:		
Active police force	8,000	8,000
Reserve police	35,000	35,000
Guard Force	-	1,000
Auxiliary Forces	-	4,000 <u>c/</u>
TOTAL	57,700	73,800

Source: Defense and Foreign Affairs Handbook (New York, Copley and Associates, S.A., 1978); The Military Balance, 1973-1974 (London, The International Institute for Strategic Studies); and ibid., 1978-1979.

a/ Of which 3,250 are conscripts. About two thirds of the regular army are Africans.

b/ Number of persons called up for service at any one time.

c/ According to press reports, the number of auxiliaries varies from 4,000 to 10,000.

7. In January 1979, having almost exhausted the manpower available for military service among the whites, Asians and Coloureds while still facing an expanding guerrilla warfare, the illegal régime began to conscript African males between the ages of 18 and 25 years with secondary school education. The illegal régime maintains that with majority rule allegedly established under its new constitution (see vol. II, chap. VIII, annex, paras. 35-39 and 56-80, of the present report), Africans, previously recruited on a voluntary basis, must also be made subject to conscription. Of the 1,500 Africans called up to report for national service at at Llewellyn Barracks in Bulawayo in January, only 300 turned up.

8. Reports indicate that many African youths are leaving the country to avoid conscription; those remaining who refuse to join the army are apparently being dismissed from their jobs. On 19 January 1979, the first prosecution of an African for refusing to report for national service took place. According to the prosecutor, on 20 December 1978, a call-up notice was sent by registered mail to Mr. Livingstone Wazvaremhaka who received it on 28 December. The notice directed him to report to Llewellyn Barracks on 10 January 1979 for the first phase of military training. Mr. Wazvaremhaka was hauled into court for failing to report. He is said to have told the court that he saw no reason for reporting for service "under the circumstance". The magistrate ruled that under the law it was necessary "to ensure that the accused, and persons like him, do submit to national service". He sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment with hard labour but suspended the sentence on condition that he reported for national service before the end of December 1979.

9. Even before the general conscription of African youths, all African physicians, regardless of age, had been made subject to conscription for service in military establishments. Despite some resistance, the illegal régime had been successful in forcing some doctors to serve.

#### B. Financial rewards for military service

10. As reported earlier, c/ in September 1977 the illegal régime introduced financial inducements to encourage young conscripts assigned to operational combat duty to extend their period of service beyond that required under the laws. By the end of June 1978, however, the illegal régime was confronted with two problems: (a) the increasing emigration of whites from the Territory which in the first six months of 1978 alone exceeded 2 per cent of the white population of 260,000; and (b) the growing reluctance of white civil servants and military personnel to continue serving what they regarded as an African Government after April 1979.

11. Thus, on 29 August 1978, the illegal régime announced a plan to offer financial rewards to white military personnel and other civil servants who would remain in the Territory after April 1979. Lieutenant-General John Hickman, the Commander of the Army, revealed that military personnel agreeing to renew contracts until 30 April 1980 would immediately receive a bonus of up to \$R 822.50. d/ Thereafter those who elected to leave the Territory after 30 April 1980 would have their pension payments substantially increased and in some cases doubled. The payments would be deposited in a bank outside the Territory, tax free. Those who

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex I, para. 5.

d/ One Rhodesian dollar (\$R 1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.40.

decided to remain in the Territory after 30 April 1980 would receive even larger rewards based on the length of their stay after that date. The General himself is reported to have said "I want to buy one year, and after that, perhaps another one".

### C. Recruitment of mercenaries

12. As reported earlier, e/ the illegal régime has continued to recruit white mercenaries into its armed forces, and has established a network in Europe which involved the recruiting of mercenaries who had formerly served in Zaire when it was known as the Congo.

13. According to recent reports, by the end of 1978 white mercenary forces in the Territory had increased from "1,000 two years ago, to perhaps as many as 5,000". As reported earlier, the mercenaries were said to have come from various Western countries, despite national laws making it illegal to serve in Southern Rhodesia as a mercenary.

14. At the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries, held at Maputo from 26 January to 2 February 1979, the foreign ministers of the Bureau requested the world community to take urgent measures for immediate prevention and condemnation of the recruitment, training, transit and financing of foreign mercenaries for and by the illegal régime and to insist on their immediate withdrawal from the Territory. f/

15. At the meeting, the Patriotic Front requested the participants to ban mercenary recruitment for Southern Rhodesia. It also called on all States to take legislative and/or executive measures proscribing the recruitment, training, equipping and passage of mercenaries within their territorial jurisdictions and proscribing, in respect of their nationals, such acts if committed by them while outside their own countries.

16. According to reports, the Patriotic Front has named Australia, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, New Zealand, Portugal, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America as States, among others, that must ban and take measures to prohibit such mercenary recruitment.

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e/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex I, paras. 9-12.

f/ A/34/126-S/13185. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979.

2. ACQUISITION OF MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND ORGANIZATION  
OF THE ARMY AND AIR FORCE

A. Army

17. According to reports, the illegal régime has three sources of military equipment. It has established a defence production system which enabled it to manufacture some of its equipment, particularly armoured cars and other mobile infantry-support vehicles; it has developed some of its own guns (the Rhuzi Rhogun and the U.D.P. Semi-Automatic Pistol); and it has managed to obtain weapons and aircraft from countries abroad. It has also captured some weapons from guerrillas. g/

18. Reports disclose that the army had more and better equipment in 1978 than in 1973 (see table 2 below). With the improvement of its arsenal and the intensification of its military conscription, the illegal régime increased its infantry battalions from two in 1973 to six in 1978 and its Special Air Services from two squadrons in 1973 to four in 1978 (see table 3 below).

B. Air force

19. A comparison between its air force strength in 1973 and that in 1978 demonstrates the success of the illegal régime in its efforts to acquire new aircraft (see table 4 below). Reports show that between 1973 and 1978 the illegal régime acquired 7 additional Vampire FB9's, 11 Vampire T-55's, 5 AL-60's, 6 C47's, 6 Islanders, 58 Alouette II/III's, 11 Bell-205's and 20 Cessna FT-337 B's. Thus, in the space of five years and despite United Nations sanctions against the Territory, the illegal régime has obtained over 100 aircraft.

20. According to reports, South Africa has helped the illegal régime to acquire some of these aircraft. An unknown number of Puma and Alouette III helicopters are said to have been transferred to the illegal régime together with Atlas/Machi MB 326 Impala COIN aircraft. It was also reported that an attempt to obtain about 20 New Zealand-built CT/4 Airtrainers apparently failed when the New Zealand Government suspected that the Airtrainers would be transferred to Southern Rhodesia. h/

21. These aircraft are stationed throughout the Territory. From its major military air bases at Bulawayo, Crainbourne, New Sarum, Thornhill and Umtali and other air bases throughout the Territory, the air force is posed to strike at any part of the country as well as at neighbouring States.

22. At their January-February 1979 meeting at Maputo (see para. 14 above), the Foreign Ministers of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries

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g/ Defense and Foreign Affairs Handbook, (New York, Copley and Associates, S.A., 1978).

h/ Ibid.

considered that the military and technological assistance which "imperialism affords the racist and minority régimes" f/ of southern Africa was one of the factors that enabled the régimes to continue their racist, colonialist, apartheid policies and that their aggressive actions were flagrant violations of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. The Bureau noted that "The Governments of the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Israel have a particular and serious responsibility in that connexion". f/

### 3. OPERATIONS

23. The continued success of the Patriotic Front in its guerrilla warfare which has now spread throughout the Territory has forced the illegal régime to impose martial law in most of the Territory (see below), and some areas in urban centres are on a 24-hour curfew, commonly known as a "non-stop curfew". The illegal régime has also intensified and widened its attacks on neighbouring States.

Table 2

Southern Rhodesia: army equipment

1973	1978
20 Ferret Scout cars	20 Ferret Scout cars
25 pdr gun howitzers	APC's: UR-416
Model 56 105 mm pack howitzers	25 pounders, 105 mm howitzers
Light tanks	AA guns: ZPU-4/20 mm
Armoured personnel carriers	RLC's: 105 mm
Armoured cars	The Rhuzi Rhogun
	LDP Semi-Automatic Pistol
	Light tanks (Hippo, Hyena and Leopard)
	Armoured personnel carriers
	60 AML-90 Eland armoured cars
	7.62 mm type small arms
	Schworlose maxim guns
	DSHK heavy machine guns
	Madsen type GPMGs
	Tigercat SAM

Source: Defense and Foreign Affairs Handbook, (New York, Copley and Associates, S.A., 1978); The Military Balance, 1973-1974, and ibid., 1978-1979.



Table 3

Southern Rhodesia: manpower formation of the regular army

Unit	Number	Composition
<u>1973</u>		
Infantry battalions	2	One European infantry battalion and one African battalion, the Rhodesian African Rifles, with white officers
Special air service squadrons	2	Europeans
Artillery battery	1	"
Engineer squadron	1	"
<u>1978 a/</u>		
Armed car regiment	1	White
Infantry battalions	6	1 white and 5 African with white officers
Special air services squadrons	4	White
Selous Scouts (Special Forces unit)	1	African with white officers
Grey Scouts (mounted)	1	African with white officers
Artillery regiment	1	White
Engineer squadrons	6	White
Signals squadrons	7	Africans and whites
Territorial battalions <u>b/</u>	8	White

Source: Defense and Foreign Affairs Handbook, (New York, Copley and Associates, S.A., 1978); The Military Balance, 1973-1974, and ibid., 1978-1979.

a/ All whites in Southern Rhodesia were previously called Europeans. In 1978, the illegal régime decided that the Europeans were also white Africans and it thereafter began to use the term "white".

b/ Territorial battalions, although used for regular army duties, do not form an integral part of the regular army.

Table 4

Southern Rhodesia: units and aircraft of the air force, 1973 and 1978

Unit	1973		1978	
	Type of aircraft	Number of aircraft	Type of aircraft	Number of aircraft
Ground attack squadron	Hunters FGA9	12	Hunters FGA9	10
	Vampire FB9	11	Vampire FB9	18
Light bomber squadron	Canberra B2	10	Canberra B2	5
			Canberra T4	2
Reconnaissance squadron	Provost T-52	12	Provost T-52	8
			Vampire T-55	11
COIN/reconnaissance squadron			AL-60C4	12
			Cessna 337	18
Armed training squadron	AL-605F	7		
	Canberra T4	3		
Transport squadron	C47	4	C47	10
	Beech 55 baron	1	Beech 55 baron	1
			Islander	6
Helicopter squadron	Alouette III	8	Alouette II/III	66
			(2 squadrons)	
Aircraft not yet incorporated into squadrons			Bell 205	11
			Cessna FT 337 B	20 a/

Source: Defense and Foreign Affairs Handbook, (New York, Copley and Associates, S.A., 1978); The Military Balance, 1973-1974, and ibid., 1978-1979.

a/ The acquisition of the Cessna FT 337 B has not yet been officially confirmed. The United States Department of State and Department of Commerce are said to be investigating reports that these aircraft, which were manufactured in France under United States licence, have appeared in Southern Rhodesia.

## A. Martial law

24. According to a spokesman at Combined Operations Headquarters, martial law was imposed to control the guerrilla warfare and to maintain "law and order". Responsibility for its administration was vested in the Commander of Combined Operations who at present is Lieutenant-General Peter Walls. In December 1978, it was reported that General Walls had ordered that powers under martial law be delegated only to members of the security forces at the following or equivalent levels: company commander, squadron leader, superintendent and district commissioner. It was thought that such decentralization of authority would give security forces greater flexibility in their operations against guerrillas and civilians considered to be guerrilla supporters. Under martial law, security forces can detain individuals "as long as is considered necessary"; confiscate and/or destroy any goods, livestock or food which is considered to be for guerrillas or to have been used to assist them; destroy buildings which could harbour or have harboured guerrillas; close any establishments which aid or have aided guerrillas; prohibit meetings or gatherings; and arrest offenders.

25. Special martial law courts have been set throughout the Territory, with each court consisting of three military men and court proceedings being held, without exception, in camera. According to the spokesman for Combined Operations Headquarters, cases that come to martial law courts "invariably concern matters of a security nature". These courts reputedly have wide powers, and may impose the death sentence. Some sentences have apparently been carried out and more executions are anticipated.

26. With so much power in the hands of the security forces, it is reported that they themselves have been perpetrating acts of terrorism. Members of some of the African parties participating in the illegal régime have complained of the brutality inflicted by the security forces on the African civilian population in the name of martial law. In January 1979, for example, ZANU (Sithole) reported that troops in zones under marital law were destroying houses, grain sheds, animals and crops as part of "a scorched earth policy".

27. These allegations were supported by the Commission of Justice and Peace of the Southern Rhodesian Catholic Bishops in Rhodesia whose records indicate that huts of 718 families in Salisbury, Gwelo and Umtali areas had been burnt down by security forces between September and December 1978. Christian Care, a local charity organization, also recorded the burning of several huts by security officers, stating that the civilians were not even given time to collect their belongings beforehand. According to church sources, this type of incident originally had tended to be isolated, usually the result of the heat of the moment, but, since the imposition of martial law in September 1978, they now appeared to be part of "a new systematic policy".

## B. Curfews

28. Even before the imposition of martial law, the illegal régime had resorted to the use of a curfew to control African civilians, in particular, their freedom of movement. Until recently, the curfew had been limited to rural areas.

29. As guerrilla warfare has expanded (see para. 23 above) the illegal régime has imposed a non-stop curfew in certain urban areas. Such a curfew was imposed recently in a certain part of Bulawayo which has oil depots, railway lines and some industrial complexes. Entry to the area is limited to two roads which pass through police checkpoints, and each person entering the area must carry a registration certificate, i/ and employment identification, must walk on the main roads and is instructed not to run when challenged by security forces.

30. When non-stop curfews are imposed, the illegal régime so informs the population by distributing leaflets in the English and African languages together with maps of the area affected. But map reading poses serious problems for the black population, not only for the illiterate, of whom there is a substantial percentage, but also for some of those who are literate. Further, the situation is complicated by the population's fear of the security forces because of the brutality associated with them. In view of the above, people have inadvertently entered non-stop curfew areas and when challenged by the security forces have invariably attempted to run only to be shot. In fact, according to many reports, people in the urban areas who were said to have co-operated with the security forces were nevertheless gunned down as they walked away.

### C. Aggression against neighbouring States

31. The armed forces of the illegal régime have continued to commit acts of aggression against Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. They recently have intensified these acts against the three countries and have now extended them to Angola. On 26 February 1979, planes of the illegal régime bombed a Zimbabwe refugee camp at Boma, Moxico Province, in Angola, killing over 160 persons and wounding 530 others. Some of the victims were Angolans.

32. The aim of the illegal régime is twofold: to destroy the Zimbabwe guerrilla forces, and to weaken the strength of the neighbouring African States so as to dissuade them from supporting the Patriotic Front. On 13 March 1979, for example, planes of the illegal régime bombed Chokwe, an agricultural centre in the Limpopo Valley in Mozambique, which, according to reports, the Government of Mozambique wished to transform into "the breadbasket" of the country.

33. The above, notwithstanding, those African States which have been victimized by such acts of aggression have stated that the "perfidious attacks" would serve only to heighten their resolve in support of the people of Zimbabwe.

34. The United Nations Security Council and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) have condemned these acts of aggression against African States. In resolution 445 (1979) of 8 March 1979, the Council strongly condemned the armed invasions perpetrated by the illegal régime against Angola, Mozambique and Zambia. It commended the States for their support of the people of Zimbabwe, and requested all States to give immediate and substantial material assistance to enable the Governments of the front-line States to strengthen their defences.

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i/ Every African male above the age of 16 years is required to carry the certificate at all times.

#### 4. MILITARY EXPENDITURE

35. Since 1964, Southern Rhodesian military expenditure has steadily increased. Appropriations for the military services through 1977/78 are shown in table 5 below. According to The Military Balance 1978-1979, in July 1978, Parliament approved a defence budget of \$R 149 million and a police budget of \$R 60 million for the 1978/79 fiscal year. However, other reports indicate that Parliament voted another \$R 28 million in November 1978 and an additional \$R 9.36 million in February 1979 for the 1978/79 defence budget. As at 15 February 1979, the total appropriation for the armed forces and police forces was \$R 246.36 million, an increase of about \$R 49 million over the 1977/78 budget. It is estimated that the illegal régime is now spending over £650,000 a day on its military operations.

36. The illegal régime expects to raise \$R 29 million for defence through a borrowing levy of 12.5 per cent on taxpayers. The two foreign loans of £150 million and another of \$US 15 million which it has obtained will presumably be used to support its war efforts (see also vol. II, chap. VIII, annex, para. 151, of the present report).

Table 5

Southern Rhodesia: annual appropriations for the  
armed forces and police, 1964-1978

(thousand Southern Rhodesian dollars)

Year	Army	Air Force	Police	Total
1964/65	6 038	5 834	10 348	22 220
1965/66	6 212	5 810	10 902	22 924
1966/67	7 742	5 228	12 216	25 186
1967/68	8 590	5 994	12 788	26 972
1968/69	15 400 <u>a/</u>		14 000	29 400
1969/70	10 460	6 624	15 051	32 135
1970/71	10 889	8 403	15 425	34 717
1971/72	12 070	7 503	16 886	36 459
1972/73	15 316	9 684	17 856	42 856
1973/74	30 940 <u>a/</u>		22 039	52 979
1974/75	46 176 <u>a/</u>		31 198	77 374
1975/76	57 014 <u>a/</u>		33 328	90 342
1976/77	84 427 <u>a/</u>		44 117	128 544
1977/78	141 837 <u>a/</u>		55 631	197 468

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

a/ Combined estimates for army and air force.

ANNEX II\*

Namibia

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1318.

## INTRODUCTION

1. During 1978 and early 1979, even while ostensibly engaged in efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia, South Africa continued to strengthen its military occupation of the Territory. As in past years, South Africa again increased the size of its armed forces in Namibia, stepped up the manufacture and import of arms and armaments and pursued efforts to expand its nuclear capability. Defence expenditures remained the largest single item of the South African budget.
2. On 31 October 1978, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Permanent Observer of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) to the United Nations, informed the Security Council that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its acts of oppression and repression, its utilization of Namibia for repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring States and its development of nuclear weapons constituted a threat to international peace and security under chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. a/ SWAPO considered that only the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa, coupled with an intensified armed struggle, would eventually compel that country to relinquish its control of the Territory.
3. In May 1979, it was reported that the South African authorities were imposing harsh new security measures in the Territory in response to the intensified military campaign of SWAPO, which was being progressively extended southwards into the area of white settlement (see para. 9 below). On 11 May, the Administrator-General appointed by South Africa announced that Africans detained for alleged breaches of security laws could be held incommunicado for up to 30 days, instead of the previous maximum of 96 hours. On the same day, Prime Minister P. W. Botha of South Africa, announced that police and army patrols in urban areas were being increased and that security fences would be erected around villages in Ovamboland, turning them in effect into "protected villages". It was also announced that the police and army in Namibia were being granted broad new powers to search Africans and their homes without warrants.

### 1. MILITARY OCCUPATION OF NAMIBIA

4. South Africa's military strength in Namibia comprises infantry, armoured, mechanized and parachute battalions, police counter-insurgency battalions and combat support units. These are stationed in a network of primary and secondary military bases, over 20 of which are located along the Angola-Namibia border. At Grootfontein, the major northern military base, there are reported to be more than 15 battalions and air support units.

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a/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, 2092nd meeting.



5. In the Police Zone, the major South African military base is situated at Rooikop, just south of Walvis Bay. According to press reports, the presence of this base, which could be used to launch attacks against an independent Namibia in the future, is one of the main reasons why South Africa is determined to retain control of Walvis Bay. Rooikop is reported to have a low-altitude airfield with a long runway which services South African aircraft on coastal reconnaissance and is used as a fighter-bomber and interceptor base. It also has a transmitting relay station forming part of a long-range communications system which transmits so-called counter-insurgency information from northern Namibia to South Africa.

6. Walvis Bay also houses a large South African naval presence which serves as a forward staging post for naval units deployed along the Namibian coast. In October 1978, the South African Navy announced plans for a major expansion of its Walvis Bay facilities and warned that the port would be aggressively defended.

7. In order to ensure its continuing control of the Territory, South Africa has systematically strengthened its military presence in Namibia in terms of both men and matériel. Speaking before the Security Council in September 1978, Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, charged that there were some 60,000 South African troops in the Territory. b/ Previously, the maximum number had been estimated at 53,000. Shortly before South Africa held internal elections in defiance of Security Council resolution 439 (1978), of 13 November 1978, an article in The Washington Post (Washington, D.C.) of 9 November 1978 reported that South Africa had begun a major build-up of troops, involving two new regiment-sized units, in Ovamboland. According to the article, the build-up appeared to be aimed at strengthening South Africa politically and militarily in Ovamboland prior to the elections. Traditionally, Ovamboland has always strongly supported SWAPO. The article also quoted diplomatic sources as saying that the reinforcement of South Africa's military presence was probably intended to bolster the impression that South Africa, together with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) c/ would continue to control the Territory in the future.

8. During the elections, which took place from 4 to 8 December and in which SWAPO did not participate, press reports described South African forces as being on full alert, with soldiers patrolling key points in Windhoek, and 18,000 armed troops, and a number of South African mirage jets on stand-by. Largely because of that military presence and the boycott by SWAPO, DTA won the election by a wide margin, reportedly receiving 82 per cent of the votes cast.

9. In May 1979, it was reported that South Africa had mobilized thousands of military reservists to reinforce army units in northern Namibia as part of the launching of one of the biggest operations in the 13-year war against SWAPO.

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b/ Ibid., 2087th meeting.

c/ The use of official South African terminology does not in any way imply recognition by the United Nations of the status quo.

The operation was said to be aimed at saturating the north in an effort to destroy SWAPO units which in the past weeks had penetrated "well beyond the traditional confines" of the war, entering the area of white settlement.

10. Reliable sources were reported as saying that the mobilization involved more than 8,000 reservists. Observers further noted that hundreds of trucks, troop carriers and armoured vehicles had moved north through Windhoek in convoys often several miles long.

11. Commenting on the mobilization, The Guardian (Manchester) of 19 May 1979 noted that the call-up of reserves had taken place despite the fact that the January intake of national servicemen had risen to 20,000, compared with 13,000 for the same period in 1978, making it the largest since the Second World War. The call-up was deemed necessary because many of the recently drafted servicemen had not yet been fully trained, while many others, already in service in Namibia, lacked motivation and efficiency. The article also commented on the extraordinary measure of deploying such a massive military force against several hundred SWAPO forces.

## 2. DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

12. In order to retain its military control of Namibia and to protect its own apartheid régime, South Africa has continued to increase its military spending. According to the White Paper on defence, published in March 1979, South Africa's defence strategy is to prepare for "total war". The White Paper warns that the military threat against South Africa is intensifying at an alarming rate and reveals that the South African State Security Council has been reorganized and expanded to develop a "total national security strategy" to counteract the "total threat".

13. South Africa's defence spending for 1979/80 will rise to a record R 2.0 billion, d/ having almost doubled since 1975/76. e/ Defence appropriations, representing one sixth of the total 1979/80 budget, include R 1.13 billion for the army, an increase of R 130 million over 1978/79, and R 127.5 million for the navy, an increase of R 16 million.

14. Observers consider that the increase in the naval budget is significant as it shows a decrease in operating costs but an increase in spending on "fixed assets", which presumably means warships, patrol vessels, etc. Although France has cancelled the delivery of two corvettes and two submarines to South Africa, the effect of this move on the planned development of the naval force apparently has been offset by the development of local warship construction and related industries.

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d/ One rand (R 1.00) equals approximately \$US 1.15.

e/ The defence budget will comprise R 1.61 billion to be voted by Parliament; a surplus of R 100 million from 1978/79; a cash balance of R 145 million in the Special Defence Account; and R 150 million in anticipated receipts from defence bond and defence bonus bond sales.

15. Budget appropriations for air defence in 1979/80 show a decrease of 18 per cent over the past year to R 74.2 million. Observers view this drop as an indication that the arms embargo is affecting South Africa. Nevertheless, plans are under way to modernize static air defence radars and extend the mobile system.

16. Appropriations for the army, which take up the largest portion of the budget, provide for a 16 per cent increase in fixed assets. A parachute brigade has also been established to provide the army with a "quick reaction force" which may be called up and deployed at short notice for use in both conventional and "semi-conventional" actions.

### 3. EXPANSION OF SOUTH AFRICAN ARMED FORCES

17. During 1978, South Africa increased its total mobilizable strength by 39,500 men to 404,500 (see table 1 below). Of this number, 16,600 were in the Permanent Force (the same as in the preceding year); 48,900 were national servicemen doing two years' compulsory military service (38,400 in 1977); and 173,500 were members of the white Citizen Force (165,500 in 1977) who have completed their national service but who must attend annual training camps for eight years afterwards (see table 2 below). In addition, there were 110,000 paramilitary commandos (90,000 in 1977) and 55,500 police, of whom 35,500 were regulars and 20,000 were reserves.

18. Available information indicates that a growing percentage of South Africa's total military and paramilitary strength is non-white. Non-whites were ineligible for military training until the mid-1970s. South Africa is now said to be actively encouraging Coloureds and Indians as well as Africans to join the armed forces and train for combat as well as support roles in order to maintain in Namibia a presence sufficiently large to repress the people's legitimate aspirations for independence. As an inducement, the South African Government has modified its apartheid policy so that non-whites can attain officer rank in segregated units and receive the same salary as their white counterparts. In September 1978, Africans became eligible for the first time to enlist in the commandos and to train for service in combat units. The draft has not yet been extended to non-whites.

19. Commenting on the Government's policy regarding non-whites, in September 1978, Mr. P. W. Botha, then South African Minister of Defence, said that greater numbers of Coloureds and Asians would be admitted to the Defence Force as soon as instructors and money became available. He also noted that there was already a Coloured unit guarding the border, and black soldiers were regularly under arms.

20. In July 1978, an article in The Financial Times (London), noting the growing military build-up in South Africa, observed that many of the 41,000 emigrants of the past two years had left the country because they did not want to get caught up in the Government's "expanding defence machine" which included drawing immigrants and women into the defence network. Following extended calls to new

Table 1

South Africa: Total mobilizable strength, 1978  
(thousands)

	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
A. Defence Force:				
Permanent Force	7.0	4.1	5.5	16.6
National servicemen	43.0	1.4	4.5	48.9
Citizen Force	138.0	10.5	25.0	173.5
	<u>188.0</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>239.0</u>
B. Paramilitary forces:				
Commandos				110.0
South African Police				
Regulars				35.5
Reserves				20.0
				<u>165.5</u>
<u>Total</u>				404.5

Source: The Military Balance (various years) (London, The International Institute for Strategic Studies).

Table 2

South Africa: military personnel

Expansion of the Defence Force, 1974-1978

(thousands)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Army <u>a/</u>	34.5	38.0	38.0	41.0	50.0
Air Force <u>a/</u>	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	10.0
Navy <u>a/</u>	4.5	4.0	5.0	5.5	5.5
Citizen Force	72.0	151.4	173.5	165.5	173.5
Total	119.5	201.9	225.0	220.5	239.0

Source: The Military Balance (various years). (London, The International Institute for Strategic Studies.)

a/ Including conscripts.

settlers to serve in the armed forces, the South African Parliament approved a new law providing that any young alien who had not adopted South African citizenship within two years of becoming eligible for it would be automatically naturalized and thus liable for military service.

21. The article also reported that women in growing numbers were being enlisted and that even schoolboys were being drawn increasingly into paramilitary activities. On the growing involvement of women, the article noted that the annual enrolment of approximately 150 women at the Army Women's College since its opening in 1971, had risen to 500 in 1977. Furthermore, since January 1978, women had been allowed to register at the military academy at Saldanha Bay, near Cape Town.

22. In 1978, in addition to extending the compulsory call-up of school leavers, the Government initiated programmes of cadet training during the holidays and began to affiliate cadet groups to permanent regiments of the Citizen Force. The Government also planned to double the number of cadets trained per year (150,000 in 1978).

#### 4. ROLE OF TRIBAL ARMIES

23. It will be recalled that South Africa began to establish so-called tribal armies in Namibia in 1975 when African battalions were formed in Ovamboland and Kavangoland. The move was immediately condemned by SWAPO on the grounds that these armies could be used by South Africa as an instrument to enforce its scheme of sham independence.

24. In 1977, a third battalion was formed comprising separate units of Coloureds, Basters, Namas, Damaras and Hereros and Tswanas; Bushmen were used for the first time as scouts and guides to assist the South African army in tracking down SWAPO fighters. All three battalions, who come under the direct control of Major-General Jannie J. Geldenhuys, General Commanding the South African Defence Force (SADF) in the Territory, are used in combat against SWAPO in the so-called operational area. According to The Financial Times of 5 July 1978, 15 to 20 per cent of the forces in the operational area were non-white and a major recruiting drive among non-whites was under way.

25. Subsequently, in 1978, South Africa created a Caprivian unit and announced plans to create an African paratroop battalion beginning in 1979. South Africa also appointed the first Namibian officer in SADF with the rank of captain in the support service.

26. In a move apparently designed to promote African enlistment, Major-General Geldenhuys ruled in November 1978 that all soldiers serving permanently in Namibia who had equal qualifications and filled the same posts would receive equal salary, regardless of their colour.

## 5. ACQUISITION OF ARMS AND ARMAMENTS

27. In the past decade, South Africa has steadily augmented its armed strength by arms and war matériel supplied by other countries and by increasing its own military self-sufficiency. According to some sources, South Africa has become virtually self-sufficient with respect to the production of fighter aircraft, aero-engines, helicopters, missiles, large fighting ships, tanks, small weapons and ammunition, and remains dependent on imports only for the most sophisticated equipment, such as electronic systems, corvettes or submarines. Other sources indicate, however, that South Africa continues to import 55 per cent of its armaments, while much of the local output is manufactured under licence from transnational corporations.

28. Arms reported to have been acquired by South Africa in 1977 are set out in table 3 below.

29. According to a report in Africa Confidential (London) of 20 October 1978, South Africa regularly receives significant quantities of matériel designed or manufactured in the United States of America. The article notes that, despite the assertion of the United States Government that it is complying with the United Nations mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, it permits the sale of civilian aircraft to South Africa and of United States aircraft engines to third countries. South Africa is thus reported to be free to purchase about 150 helicopters and light planes annually directly from the United States and to acquire other planes powered by United States-designed engines from European countries.

30. In 1977, the United States authorized the sale to a private South African company of 6 Cessna light aircraft and undertook the sale of 44 additional Cessnas to South Africa during 1978. Although the Cessna cannot be used as a combat aircraft, it is reported to be valuable in counter-insurgency activities. An article quoted by Africa Confidential from Paratus, the SADF journal, praised the Cessna 185 Skywagon for "keeping the 1,000-mile /1,609 kilometres/ border (between Angola and Namibia) under constant surveillance" and noted that the plane could also be used to direct ground fire to specific targets and to report subsequent enemy movements.

31. In February 1978, the United States issued a new regulation prohibiting the sale of civilian aircraft to SADF and the South African Police. The regulation did not, however, prohibit their sale to non-governmental buyers. Subsequently, on 22 March 1978, the General Aircraft Manufacturers' Association of the United States announced that it had received the approval of the United States Government for the sale to South Africa of 70 to 80 light aircraft valued in excess of \$US 53.5 million.

Table 3

Register of arms trade with South Africa, 1977

Supplier	Number of items	Item	Firm	Description	Date of order	Date of delivery	Number of deliveries
Canada	3	CL-215	Canadair	Multipurpose amphibious transport aircraft	1975	1977	3
France	360	AS-12	Aérospatiale	Air-to-surface missiles	1974	(1976 (1977	180 180
	30	AM-39	Aérospatiale	Air-to-surface missiles	1974	-	-
Israel	100	Eland-2 a/	Panhard	Armoured car	1976	1977	100
	36	MM-38	Aérospatiale	Ship-to-ship missiles	1976	-	-
Israel	32	Mirage-FIA a/	Atlas	Fighters	1971	1977	-
	24	Gabriel-2	Israel Aircraft Industries	Ship-to-ship missiles	1974	1978	-
Italy	6	"Reshef"	ISR Yard Haifa	Fast attack missile patrol boat	1974	1978	-
	100	Impala Mk 2	Atlas	Armed trainer/COIN	1974	1975 1976 1977	4 30 30
Spain	6	-	Sandhock Austria	Corvette	1975	-	..

Source: World Armaments and Disarmament: SIPRI Yearbook 1978, (Stockholm, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute).

a/ Produced in South Africa under licence.



## 6. DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR CAPABILITY

32. During 1978, South Africa continued to develop its nuclear capability, including its ability to produce atomic weapons. Information concerning South Africa's nuclear capability is contained in the report of the United Nations Seminar on Nuclear Collaboration with South Africa, held at London on 24 and 25 February 1979. f/

33. According to that report, experts participating in the seminar were in general agreement that South Africa could produce a reasonably sophisticated nuclear weapon either from plutonium or from enriched uranium accumulated at its pilot enrichment plant which has been in operation since 1975. They also agreed that South Africa probably had a few nuclear devices which it could test, although as a result of modern methods of simulation it was not strictly necessary to explode any test devices. These devices could be easily delivered by any of several aircraft in the South African Air Force.

34. The seminar also agreed that South Africa could never have reached its present nuclear capability without the substantial and comprehensive nuclear assistance it had received from the major Western Powers. Further, although those Powers claimed that their nuclear relations with South Africa were limited to so-called peaceful areas, the seminar concluded that it was virtually impossible to make a clear dividing line between nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and that for military capability. As a consequence, several participants in the seminar emphasized that the Governments of countries which provided assistance to South Africa in the nuclear field - France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, as well as Belgium, Israel, Japan and Switzerland, bore a direct responsibility for aggravating the threat to the peace. This threat was directed first at the people of South Africa and second at the people of the front-line States, as well as at all African States supporting the struggle for liberation. The threat also had global dimensions.

35. The seminar noted the dependence of Western countries on South Africa as a major source of uranium, which had led to the integration of South Africa into the long-term programmes of the nuclear Powers and would give that country a commanding bargaining position, once its capacity to enrich uranium became fully developed. Several participants thus considered it essential that all uranium imports from South Africa be ended and that South Africa be denied all technology relating to uranium enrichment.

36. With respect to the Rössing uranium mine in Namibia (see chap. V of the present report, annex II, paras. 42-51 (see p. 107 above)), one participant noted that it was the most obvious example of direct British collaboration with South Africa and had enabled the latter to develop even more sophisticated and technically advanced extraction processes for low-grade ore.

37. In its report, the seminar recommended, inter alia, that imports of South African or Namibian uranium by the international community should be ended and

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f/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13157.

that Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia g/ should be fully enforced.

#### 7. SOUTH AFRICAN AGGRESSION AGAINST ANGOLA AND ZAMBIA

38. During 1978 and 1979, South Africa committed further acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia on the grounds that they were harbouring SWAPO troops.

39. In August 1978, following a SWAPO attack on a South African military base at Katima Mulilo in the East Caprivi, South African planes bombed the Zambian town of Sesheke. According to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zambia, South African troops crossed into Zambia in 12 troop carriers and destroyed a power line and school and airport buildings. This operation, which continued from 22 to 24 August, resulted in the death of 12 Zambian civilians, serious injury to 6 others and substantial property damage. In a statement, Zambia described the attack as wanton, unprovoked and aimed at frustrating efforts to attain a negotiated settlement of the Namibian question.

40. South Africa, which claimed that the attack was a "mopping up operation" originally alleged that Katima Mulilo had been shelled by Zambian troops. Subsequently, however, Mr. B. J. Vorster, who was then South African Prime Minister, said there were "indications that it may be possible that the Zambian Government was not involved". None the less, referring to charges that South Africa had attacked Zambian civilian targets, Mr. Vorster claimed that "a responsibility also rests upon those countries which make their territory available to SWAPO for its operations".

41. On 6 March 1979, South Africa launched a series of attacks against both Zambia and Angola. The attacks coincided with South Africa's rejection of the key provisions of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) on the question of Namibia h/ (see also vol. II, chap. IX, annex, paras. 88-95, of the present report). In particular, South Africa rejected the Secretary-General's proposal that SWAPO forces in Namibia at the time of the cease-fire be restricted to two bases inside the Territory.

42. On 19 March 1979, in response to a complaint by Angola, the Security Council met to consider the question of South Africa's aggression against that country. i/

43. In giving details of the South African aggression, the representative of Angola said that South Africa had bombed the regions of Melunga, Cuanhama and Catengue and that South Africa's violations of Angolan air space had taken place in the areas of Calueque, Naulila, Chetequera, Cuamato, Mundejavala,

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

h/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13120.

i/ Ibid., document S/13176.

Santa Clara, Namacunde, N'giva Macunde and Roçadas. In some cases, the air space violations by aircraft and Puma helicopters had been co-ordinated with ground attacks by South African armoured infantry units; at certain points South Africa had penetrated Angolan territory to a depth of 17 kilometres. Furthermore, in their bombing of a SWAPO refugee camp, South Africa had used napalm bombs. j/

44. The representative of Angola noted that the attacks were intended to obstruct international mediation efforts relating to Namibia as well as the whole of southern Africa. He advocated the imposition of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations as the only means of preventing South Africa from installing a puppet régime in Namibia.

45. At the same meeting, the representative of Zambia said that South Africa had carried out two series of raids against his country. k/ During one series, South African jets and helicopters had bombed villages, killing 9 Zambian civilians and wounding 14 others. South African troops had also terrorized and tortured innocent villagers, planted land mines and set up roadblocks.

46. The representatives of Zambia alleged that these persistent acts of aggression belied South Africa's purported willingness to withdraw from Namibia, which it intended to continue to use as a springboard against Angola and Zambia in order to destabilize the situation in those countries. Zambia considered that the efforts to reach a negotiated settlement could no longer serve as a pretext for any member of the Security Council to block enforcement measures against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter.

47. Speaking before the Security Council on 20 March, l/ Mr. Mishake Muyongo, Vice-President of SWAPO said that South Africa had launched its latest series of attacks against Angola and Zambia in order to sabotage the efforts of the international community to accelerate the decolonization process leading to the genuine independence of Namibia.

48. In a letter dated 19 March, addressed to the President of the Security Council, m/ the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa protested the convening of the Security Council on the same day that "proximity" talks were to begin (see vol. II, chap. IX, annex, para. 97, of the present report), ostensibly with the view to condemning South Africa. The Foreign Minister claimed that the action of the South African security forces was directed at terrorist bases and was aimed at protecting the territorial integrity of South West Africa and the safety and security of its inhabitants. He said that SWAPO's acts of violence should be condemned, rather than the protective action of the South African forces.

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j/ Ibid., 2130th meeting.

k/ Ibid.

l/ Ibid., 2132nd meeting.

m/ Ibid., Supplement for January, February and March 1979, document S/13180, annex.

49. At its 2139th meeting, on 28 March 1979, the Security Council, by a vote of 12 to none with 3 abstentions (France, United Kingdom, United States) adopted resolution 447 (1979) in which it strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained invasions of Angola and equally condemned South Africa's utilization of Namibia as a springboard for the attacks. The Security Council also demanded that South Africa cease its invasions immediately, commended Angola and the other front-line States for their steadfast support for the people of Namibia and requested the Secretary-General to report to it by 30 April on the human casualties and material and other damage in order that the Council could determine the most effective sanctions to ensure the cessation by South Africa of its acts of aggression against Angola and other front-line States.

ANNEX III\*

Belize, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands and United States  
Virgin Islands

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1317.

## INTRODUCTION

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

### 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. They are operated primarily by the authorities of the United States of America, although the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Canada each maintain a military facility in Bermuda.

3. In a statement on United Kingdom defence estimates for 1978, made in Parliament in February 1978, b/ the Secretary of State for Defence said that "United Kingdom defence policy is based on the North Atlantic Alliance". He added that: "the Armed Forces also meet the commitments of the United Kingdom Government outside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including those which involve the security of dependent Territories".

### 2. BELIZE

4. The Fourth Committee of the General Assembly had been informed in November 1977 that in July of that year the United Kingdom had been reluctantly obliged to reinforce the British armed forces stationed in Belize in order to meet its obligations to provide for the security of the Territory, an action which had been taken in response to a request from the territorial Government. c/

5. In his recent statement (see para. 3 above), the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Defence furnished the following relevant information. Until mid-1977, the United Kingdom had stationed a garrison in Belize, providing a force for its external defence. The garrison included units of the Army and the Royal Air Force (RAF). Threatening statements by Guatemalan leaders and the call-up of their reservists had increased tension between the United Kingdom and Guatemala, and subsequently led to further reinforcement of the Belize garrison. The army reinforcements consisted of an infantry battalion tactical headquarters

a/ For the most recent, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex III.

b/ Statement on the Defence Estimates, 1978, Cmnd. 7099 (London, HM Stationary Office, February 1978).

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. V, annex III, para. 5.

plus two companies, minor administrative units and individual reinforcements to the force headquarters. RAF reinforcements included Harrier aircraft, a strengthening of the RAF regiment detachment and an increase in the helicopter support force. In addition, a frigate together with supporting fleet auxiliaries was deployed in Belizean territorial waters.

6. In a statement before the Fourth Committee on 28 November 1978, d/ the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom reiterated that his Government's policy was to bring Belize to early and secure independence, and that any proposals for a settlement of the long-standing dispute between the United Kingdom and Guatemala over the latter's claim to the Territory would be put to the Belizean Government and people. He added that, at a meeting with the Guatemalan Minister for Foreign Affairs, held at New York in September 1978, the United Kingdom Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs had suggested that a new approach should be adopted, aimed at eliminating the original cause of the dispute. The United Kingdom Government had therefore proposed that a seaward boundary should be agreed to by treaty as part of the settlement, guaranteeing Guatemala permanent, secure access from its ports to the high seas through its own territorial sea. The United Kingdom Government had suggested that a separate treaty of amity and mutual security should be concluded between Belize and Guatemala, with provisions covering non-aggression and subversion, as well as limitations on the stationing of foreign, but not British, armed forces.

7. The Permanent Representative said that, so far, there had been no substantive reaction to the proposals from the Guatemalan Government. Nevertheless, his delegation hoped to be able to pursue negotiations on that basis, and believed that the proposals could lead to an early settlement of the dispute in question that would be constructive and fair to all parties.

8. In his statement before the Fourth Committee on 30 November, e/ Mr. Carl L. Rogers, Deputy Premier of Belize, stated the position of the Government and people of the Territory on the question. He emphasized that the people of Belize alone exercised real sovereignty over their Territory, and had participated in negotiations between the United Kingdom and Guatemala in an attempt to bring about conditions of peace and stability in the region by the time they attained independence.

9. Mr. Rogers further pointed out that the willingness of the Belize Government to agree to the September 1978 proposals revealed the sincerity with which it sought an honourable settlement, and that the failure of Guatemala to respond, and its insistence on the cession of territory, revealed its intransigence and expansionist designs.

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d/ Ibid., Fourth Committee, 27th meeting, paras. 13-22.

e/ Ibid., 29th meeting, paras. 42-57.

10. Mr. Rogers made the following additional points:

(a) Should Guatemala withdraw its territorial claim and recognize and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Belize, the latter would be prepared to enter into agreements relating to non-aggression and the security of the area.

(b) Whatever the outcome of the negotiations between the United Kingdom and Guatemala, the people of Belize reserved the right to request their constitutional independence at a time of their own choosing. The results of the negotiations should not endanger the security of an independent Belize.

(c) Belize appealed to the nations of the Western hemisphere and elsewhere to direct their efforts towards the elimination of a possible source of conflict in that hemisphere.

11. On 5 December, speaking in exercise of the right of reply, f/ the representative of Guatemala told the Fourth Committee that the United Kingdom Government had indeed made various proposals during its latest meetings with the representatives of Guatemala and that those proposals were at present under study. He added that Guatemala was still prepared to continue the negotiations with the United Kingdom, and that the independence of Belize must be a consequence of the settlement of the dispute in question. In this connexion, he particularly recalled the recent statement of the United Kingdom Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office that the security of Belize would be best assured by his country reaching agreement with Guatemala.

### 3. BERMUDA

#### A. Military installations

12. Canada maintains a military base at Daniel's Head, Somerset. Since 31 March 1976, the representation of the United Kingdom Royal Navy in the Territory has taken the form of a Senior Resident Naval Officer (Commander Tim Kitson) in charge of the HMS Malabar (with a crew of 10 seamen). Among his responsibilities are co-ordination of NATO plans for the defence and support of the Territory and administration of the dockyard facilities on Ireland Island on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief, Fleet, at Northwood, Middlesex, England.

13. The United States continues to operate two military bases (the Naval Air Station and King's Point Naval Station), occupying about one tenth of the total area of the Territory. In mid-1978, there were approximately 1,100 men and nine airplanes stationed at the two bases.

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f/ Ibid., 32nd meeting, paras. 20-24.



14. A significant development occurred on 6 December 1978, when an agreement was signed between the Governments of Bermuda and the United States. The agreement provides, inter alia, for the immediate transfer to Bermuda of 12 hectares of land (of which over 80 per cent were produced by the United States through land fill) with some buildings and facilities at the Naval Annex in Southampton and several other small areas. It also contains an important clause which will enable the Bermuda Government to execute additional agreements directly with United States authorities. According to Mr. J. R. Plowman, Minister of Marine and Air Services (who headed the Bermuda negotiating team), areas of land at the annex and those connected with the Naval Air Station were earmarked for emergency reversion to military use in the event of a crisis such as the Second World War.

#### B. Other developments

15. From 6 to 16 March 1978, Exercise Safe Pass, a major maritime exercise in support of NATO, was staged in the Western Atlantic. Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States participated in this exercise, which involved 4 maritime patrol squadrons, 35 ships and submarines and some 6,000 in personnel.

16. At about that time, another major NATO maritime exercise took place with the co-operation of the Naval Air Station in Bermuda. Two anti-submarine warfare units were involved: the VP 415 Squadron from Canada, commanded by Lt. Col. J. Lambie, and the 206 Squadron from the United Kingdom, commanded by Wing Commander G. H. Rolfe.

17. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States has established a station on Cooper's Island as part of its world-wide space flight tracking and data network.

#### 4. TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

18. The Government of the United States maintains a coast guard station on South Caicos. On Grand Turk, in an area of 233 hectares, it also has a naval facility, an air force base and a telemetry station. The agreement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States concerning the latter's bases in the Territory, scheduled to expire on 31 December 1977, has been under review since 1967. g/ Another round of negotiations for the renewal of the agreement was reportedly held at Washington, D.C. in late June 1978. The Chief Minister and the Attorney General of the Territory and a representative of the United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office attended the talks.

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g/ Ibid., Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/8423/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. II, annex, appendix IV, para. 13.

19. Subsequently, on 21 September, the Office of the Chief Minister issued a statement announcing that a week earlier, the Turks and Caicos Government had been officially informed by the United States Government that "it intends to close the United States navy base on Grand Turk and the United States coast guard station on South Caicos on or before March 1980" (see also para. 22 below). The Office added that the existing arrangement for the facilities had expired, and that negotiations for its renewal had so far been without success.

20. In a statement issued on 29 September, Commander R. F. Grant of the United States naval facility on Antigua said:

"As you know, the United States has a number of military facilities in the Caribbean that perform technical, navigational and scientific research missions. Most of these were established many years ago, and since then the rapid pace of technological development has reduced the need for some of these facilities.

"In line with this development, the United States Government has notified appropriate Governments regarding plans for the phased closure of a number of the United States naval facilities in the Caribbean and expects to be discussing these closures with the appropriate Governments in the near future. Until then, we are unable to provide further details."

21. On 14 November, a three-member delegation from the Territory, headed by the Chief Minister, was reported to have returned from talks at Washington, D.C. on the future of the United States military bases in the Turks and Caicos Islands. Although it regarded the talks as "successful", the delegation declined to provide any details and made no comments on local reports that it had asked the United States Government to pay an annual rent of \$US 1.2 million for the bases. Bearing in mind that the naval facility was scheduled to close in 1980 (see paras. 19-20 above), the territorial Government was reportedly studying plans to offer it to a university for the establishment of an oceanographic institute or to convert it into a hotel.

22. During 1978, three additional important developments took place. In May, NASA sent 12 persons from the Bendix Field Engineering Corporation of the United States to the Territory to make preparations for the installation of a sophisticated laser communications unit on Grand Turk within the next 12 months. In June, Lieutenant Commander Gary E. Longanecker became the Commanding Officer of the United States naval facility. The third important development as reported in August by the Conch News, a local newspaper, was a decision recently taken by the United States Secretary of Transportation to postpone, until 31 December 1980, the scheduled shutdown of Loran A station on South Caicos operated by the United States Coast Guard. The station, together with a number of others mainly located in the coastal areas of the United States, provides radio navigational service. At present, the newer, more accurate Loran C system is being expanded throughout the coastal waters of the continental United States and southern Alaska and is expected eventually to replace the older system.

## 5. UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

23. Early in 1967, the United States transferred its former naval base on St. Thomas (80 hectares) to the territorial Government, but retained the right to reoccupy the facilities at the base. The United States Navy maintains a radar and sonar calibration station in the Territory.

24. According to the Virgin Islands Port Authority, the number of naval tracking range vessels using the Frederiksted Pier on St. Croix has recently averaged between 80 and 90 a year, and is expected to increase in 1980.

25. In an address to the St. Croix Chamber of Commerce on 18 January 1979, Rear Admiral Arthur K. Knoizen, Commander of the United States Naval Forces in the Caribbean, outlined several naval projects in the area, including in particular, the Underwater Training Center already operating in the Territory, which, according to the Rear Admiral, contributed more than \$US 300,000 annually to the local economy. He said that the United States Navy hoped to expand its underwater scope from 54 to 207 square kilometres, with more personnel, equipment and vessels; negotiations with the Port Authority concerning the expansion plan had been under way since 1978.

26. At a meeting held during the week ending 27 January 1979, the Port Authority Governing Board approved the expansion plan, under which the navy will be allowed to lease berthing space 147 metres long by 91 metres wide on the north side of the Frederiksted Pier, at a rent of \$US 35,000 a year, with an option to renew at the same rate for six additional one-year terms. The Board also agreed to install fenders on the section to be used by the navy and to make other improvements to the pier with a view to ensuring safe berthing.

## CHAPTER VII\*

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

#### A. Consideration by the Special Committee

1. At its 1135th meeting, on 9 February 1979 by adopting the suggestions relating to the organization of its work put forward by the Chairman (A/AC.109/L.1280 and Add.1), the Special Committee decided, inter alia, to take up the above item separately and to refer it to the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance for consideration and report.
2. The Special Committee considered the item at its 1136th, 1137th, 1152nd, 1153rd, 1155th and 1156th meetings, between 4 April and 10 August.
3. In its consideration of the item, the Special Committee took into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 33/41 of 13 December 1978 concerning the implementation of the Declaration by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations. By paragraph 16 of that resolution the Assembly requested the Committee "to continue to examine this question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session". The Special Committee was also guided by the relevant provisions of other General Assembly resolutions, particularly paragraph 18 of resolution 33/38 A of 13 December 1978 concerning Southern Rhodesia and resolution 33/182 of 21 December 1978 concerning Namibia.
4. The Special Committee also took into account the provisions of resolution 1979/50 of the Economic and Social Council, adopted at its 39th plenary meeting, on 2 August 1979. By paragraph 10 of that resolution the Council drew "the attention of the Special Committee ... to the present resolution and to the discussions on the subject at the second regular session, 1979, of the Council". (E/1979/C.3/SR.1-3 and E/1979/SR.39.)
5. During its consideration of the item, the Special Committee had before it a report submitted by the Secretary-General (A/34/208 and Add.1-3), as well as a related note by the Secretariat (A/AC.109/L.1313), submitted in response to the request addressed to him by the General Assembly in paragraph 14 of resolution 33/41, containing information on action taken by the organizations

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/34/23 (Part V).

within the United Nations system in the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations referred to above.

6. In addition, the Special Committee had before it the report of its Chairman (see annex I to the present chapter), containing an account of the consultations, held in implementation of paragraph 15 of resolution 33/41, between the Chairman and the President of the Economic and Social Council.

7. Further, the Special Committee took into consideration the views expressed by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories concerned who participated in its work during the year.

8. At the 1136th meeting, on 4 April, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1136) relating to the 206th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1291). At the 1137th meeting, on 12 April, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee made a further statement (A/AC.109/PV.1137) in which he introduced the 206th report, relating to further consultations with certain specialized agencies at their headquarters in Europe.

9. At the 1137th meeting, the Chairman of the Special Committee drew attention to a statement by the Secretary-General (A/AC.109/L.1292) submitted in accordance with rule 153 of the Rules of Procedure, concerning the administrative and financial implications of the recommendations contained in the 206th report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance (A/AC.109/L.1291).

10. At the same meeting, by approving the report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1291), the Special Committee decided to send a mission to meet with the executive heads of certain specialized agencies at their respective headquarters in Geneva, Rome and Paris. It also decided that the mission should consist of Bulgaria (Chairman), Cuba, Sierra Leone, Sweden and the Syrian Arab Republic.

11. At its 1140th meeting, on 24 April, in the context of its meetings held at Belgrade, the Special Committee heard a statement by the representative of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (A/AC.109/PV.1140).

12. At its 1144th meeting, on 26 April, the Committee heard a statement by the representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) (A/AC.109/PV.1144) (see also chap. II of the present report (see p. 57 above)).

13. At the 1152nd meeting, on 6 August, the Chairman, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1152), introduced the report referred to in paragraph 6 above.

14. At the 1153rd meeting, on 7 August, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, in a statement to the Special Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1153), introduced the 207th report of the Sub-Committee (A/AC.109/L.1320) containing its conclusions and recommendations on the item under

consideration (see annex II to the present chapter). The report also contained an account of the consultations held by the Sub-Committee during the year at Headquarters with representatives of OAU, the national liberation movements concerned, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

15. At the same meeting, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, in his capacity of Chairman of the mission referred to in paragraphs 8 and 10 above, introduced the report of the mission (A/AC.109/L.1319), containing an account of its consultations with officials of WHO, the ILO, FAO, the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNESCO, together with its conclusions and recommendations (see annex III to the present report).

16. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United Republic of Tanzania and Australia (A/AC.109/PV.1153). The representatives of UNHCR and OAU also made statements (A/AC.109/PV.1153).

17. At the 1155th meeting, on 9 August the representative of Bulgaria introduced a draft resolution concerning the item (A/AC.109/L.1338) which was finally sponsored by Afghanistan, Bulgaria, the Congo, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yugoslavia.

18. At the 1156th meeting, on 10 August, the representative of Bulgaria informed the Special Committee of certain modifications suggested to his delegation by the representatives of several specialized agencies (A/AC.109/PV.1156), by which operative paragraph 4 of the draft resolution, which read:

"4. Expresses its appreciation to certain specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations, notably within the framework of the assistance programmes formulated by the United Nations Development Programme, in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;"

would be replaced by the following:

"4. Expresses appreciation to certain specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations, notably by providing various forms of assistance among others within the framework of the programmes formulated by the United Nations Development Programme, in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;"

Following a statement by the Chairman the sponsors agreed to revise the draft resolution by accepting the foregoing modifications.

19. At the same meeting, the Special Committee adopted the draft resolution, as orally revised, without objection (see para. 21 below). The representative of Sweden made a statement (A/AC.109/PV.1156).

20. On 13 August, the text of the resolution (A/AC.109/586) 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

21. The text of the resolution (A/AC.109/586) adopted by the Special Committee at its 1156th meeting, on 10 August 1979, to which reference is made in paragraph 19 above, is reproduced below:

##### The Special Committee,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General, 1/ the report of the Chairman, 2/ the report of its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance, 3/ and the report of the Mission established by the Special Committee at its 1137th meeting on 12 April 1979, 4/ concerning the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations",

Recalling General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and all other resolutions adopted by United Nations bodies on this subject, including in particular General Assembly resolution 33/41 of 13 December 1978,

Aware that the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for self-determination and independence is in its final and most crucial stage and that it is therefore incumbent upon the entire international community to intensify concerted action in support of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements for the attainment of this goal,

Deeply conscious of the continuing critical need of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and of other colonial Territories for concrete assistance from the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations in their struggle for liberation from colonial rule and in their efforts to consolidate their national independence,

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1/ A/34/208 and Add.1-3; see also A/AC.109/L.1313.

2/ See annex I to the present chapter.

3/ See A/AC.109/L.1320. See also annex II to the present chapter.

4/ See A/AC.109/L.1319. See also annex III to the present chapter.

Reaffirming the responsibility of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take all the necessary measures, within their respective spheres of competence, to ensure the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations, particularly those relating to the provision of moral and material assistance, on a priority basis, to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements,

Deeply concerned that, although progress has been maintained through the continuing efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the extension of assistance to refugees from the colonial Territories in Africa, the actions taken hitherto by the organizations concerned in providing assistance to the peoples of the Territories through their national liberation movements continue to remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of these peoples,

Expressing its confident hope that closer contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements of the colonial Territories will help to overcome procedural and other difficulties which have impeded or delayed the implementation of some assistance programmes,

Expressing its appreciation to the Governments of the front-line States for the steadfast support extended to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements in their just and legitimate struggle for the attainment of freedom and independence, and aware of the particular needs of those Governments for assistance in that connexion,

Expressing its appreciation also to the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity for the continued co-operation and assistance extended by it to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in connexion with the implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations,

Noting with satisfaction the intensified efforts of the United Nations Development Programme in the extension of assistance to the national liberation movements concerned, and commending the initiative taken by that organization in establishing channels for closer, periodic contacts and consultations between the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia in the formulation of assistance programmes,

Noting also the support given by the organizations within the United Nations system to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/9 A of 4 November 1977,

Mindful of the necessity to keep under continuous review the activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations



system in the implementation of the various United Nations decisions relating to decolonization,

1. Takes note of the report of its Chairman and endorses the observations and suggestions contained therein;

2. Approves the report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance and the report of the Mission established by the Special Committee at its 1137th meeting, on 12 April 1979, relating to the item;

3. Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

4. Expresses its appreciation to certain specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations, notably by providing various forms of assistance among other within the framework of the programmes formulated by the United Nations Development Programme, in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

5. Expresses its concern that the assistance extended so far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements is far from adequate in relation to the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

6. Deplores that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

7. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule;

8. Recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts with the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, review their procedures with respect to the formulation and preparation of assistance programmes and projects and introduce greater flexibility in those procedures so as to be able to extend the necessary assistance without delay to help the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements in their struggle to

exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

9. Urges those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which have not already done so to include in the agenda of the regular meetings of their governing bodies a separate item on the progress made by those organizations in the implementation of the Declaration and the other relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

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

11. Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend substantial material assistance to the Governments of the front-line States in support of the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and their national liberation movements for the achievement of freedom and independence;

12. Notes with satisfaction the arrangements made by several specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system which enable representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in the proceedings relating to matters concerning their respective countries, and calls upon those agencies and organizations which have not yet done so to follow this example and to make the necessary arrangements without delay;

13. 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;

14. Urges the executive heads of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in particular the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, having regard to the recommendations contained in paragraph 8 above, to formulate with the active co-operation of the Organization of African Unity and to submit, as a matter of priority, to their governing and legislative organs concrete

proposals for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations decisions, in particular specific programmes of assistance to the peoples in the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements;

15. Decides, subject to any directives the General Assembly might wish to give at its thirty-fourth session, to continue to examine this question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session.

Report of the Chairman

1. At the second regular session of 1978, the Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 1978/38 of 21 July 1978, 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 that matter with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and to report thereon to the Council.
2. At its 1123rd meeting on 25 August 1978, the Special Committee adopted a resolution on the question, by which it decided to continue to examine the question and to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session. a/
3. At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 33/41 of 13 December 1978, by paragraph 15 of which it requested the Council to continue to consider, in consultation with the Special Committee, appropriate measures for the co-ordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in implementing the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly.
4. An account of the consultations held, in the light of the foregoing, between the President of the Council and the Chairman of the Special Committee is set out below.
5. The President of the Economic and Social Council informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination had continued to give close attention to the question during the past year and most recently during its session in April/May 1978. The President of the Council also informed the Chairman of the Special Committee that, in accordance with paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1892 (LVII) of 1 August 1974, a further meeting of representatives of the agencies, the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), as well as those of the national liberation movements, was held on 2 August 1978, during the second regular session of the Council of 1978, and that a meeting for the current year was scheduled to take place in June during the twenty-sixth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The two presiding officers noted that the meetings in the past had indeed provided useful guidance to the agencies as to

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1322.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/33/23/Rev.1), vol. I, chap. VI, para. 16.

the priorities of the national liberation movements, had clarified a number of issues of mutual concern and had strengthened the co-operation between the agencies, OAU and the national liberation movements. Accordingly, they considered it extremely useful and desirable that such consultations be continued on a regular basis, as called for in the above resolution.

6. The Chairman of the Special Committee informed the President of the Council that, in pursuance of paragraph 10 of Council resolution 1978/38, the Special Committee's attention had been drawn to that resolution as well as to the discussions leading thereto during the Council's second regular session of 1978 (E/1978/C.3/SR.1-5 and E/1978/SR.32). He also informed the President of the Council that the Committee, at the beginning of its current session, had requested its Sub-Committee on Petitions, Information and Assistance to continue to follow the implementation by the specialized agencies and the institutions associated with the United Nations of the Declaration and other relevant United Nations resolutions, including in particular General Assembly resolution 33/41. Guided by the positive results of the contacts established in 1978 with representatives of a number of specialized agencies, the Special Committee, through the Sub-Committee, had continued similar consultations during its current session. During its meetings held at Belgrade in April 1979, the Special Committee had received further information from the representatives of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) concerning the latest activities of those organizations in support of the peoples concerned. Further, the Chairman of the Committee had held, at the end of April, a useful and constructive exchange of views on matters of common concern with the Director-General of UNESCO at the organization's headquarters in Paris. In addition, the Special Committee had dispatched in May 1979 a mission to the headquarters of several agencies, which held consultations with their executive heads. During its examination of the question in August 1979, the Special Committee would take into account the results of those consultations, as well as the outcome of the Council consideration of the item at its second regular session of 1979.

7. The two presiding officers noted that, in response to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned, several agencies and organizations had expanded, in varying degree, the volume and scope of their assistance to the peoples in the remaining colonial Territories, particularly within the framework of programmes of assistance formulated by UNDP. The two presiding officers noted, however, that, according to the available information, the assistance extended so far to the peoples concerned, particularly to those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, fell far short of their pressing needs and, accordingly, the international community should enlist whatever resources were available in providing to them the assistance awaited. In that context, they were convinced that efforts must be intensified to secure an increased flow of funds required in the preparation of extended programmes of assistance and that to that end the support of the major funding institutions within the United Nations system was essential. They believed that, given the necessary commitment and determination, ways would be found to remove any existing constraints or difficulties, procedural or otherwise, so as to ensure the availability of the added resources required. The role to be played by the executive heads of the institutions concerned in that connexion, the two presiding officers agreed, was of particular importance and

it was hoped that, in keeping with paragraph 13 of General Assembly resolution 33/41 and paragraph 9 of Council resolution 1978/38, specific proposals would be formulated by them without further delay for consideration by the respective governing and legislative organs. The two presiding officers also agreed that those agencies and organizations that had thus far depended mainly on extrabudgetary sources for the financing of assistance projects, should endeavour to find, in so far as possible, ways and means to include provision in their regular budgets for initiating and/or expanding projects supported by OAU and the national liberation movements. In the same context, they recalled the positive action taken by UNDP by which over 30 projects had been financed from within the resources made available from the Trust Fund for Assistance to Colonial Countries and Peoples and from the allocations made by the Governing Council under the indicative planning figure for assistance to the national liberation movements concerned. They noted that the 1977-1981 indicative planning figure for Namibia now amounted to \$US 7.75 million and that the total resources available for the cycle amounted to \$US 8.33 million. With respect to the indicative planning figure for the African liberation movements, the two presiding officers noted, a total of 18 projects at the cost of \$US 5.3 million had been approved in 1978, thus increasing the total amount committed to \$US 15.2 million. In that connexion, the two presiding officers noted with concern that, owing to the lack of additional resources, certain projects, for the implementation of which at least \$US 3.2 million was needed, were being held in abeyance for the time being.

8. The two presiding officers noted with satisfaction the closer contacts and liaison established by the organizations within the United Nations system with the national liberation movements, OAU and the United Nations Council for Namibia. They welcomed the arrangements made by the agencies and organizations to ensure the active and direct participation in their meetings of representatives of the national liberation movements, thus contributing to the effective consideration by the organizations concerned of measures in support of the colonial peoples. They also noted that, in conformity with paragraph 6 of Council resolution 2015 (LXI), several agencies defrayed the cost of travel and other related expenses of representatives of national liberation movements invited to attend such meetings. Further, they noted that the United Nations Council for Namibia had been represented at many agency conferences and meetings and had been admitted to membership in some agencies.

9. The two presiding officers expressed confidence that those closer contacts would facilitate effecting further increases in the volume and scope of the assistance by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and would enhance the ability of agencies and organizations to respond more quickly and with greater flexibility to needs as they were identified. In that connexion, the two presiding officers expressed the hope that the agencies and organizations would take further steps to expand the existing measures of co-ordination, such as the arrangements proposed by UNDP providing for regular meetings in the field of representatives of the agencies and the national liberation movements to exchange information on assistance projects, or the forum proposed earlier by UNESCO for the effective interagency co-ordination of assistance for education and training to national liberation movements and refugees

from the colonial Territories. The two presiding officers emphasized that not only was such an exchange of information necessary concerning the various activities undertaken within the United Nations family of organizations but that it was also essential to ensure that the ongoing or proposed assistance projects by various agencies were not left unrelated or unco-ordinated, as they believed that recourse should be had to such multidisciplinary approaches in order to make the maximum use of the limited resources available.

10. The two presiding officers noted that there had been a continued influx of refugees from Zimbabwe and Namibia, seeking asylum in neighbouring States, particularly Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia. That had substantially increased the requirements for emergency and other forms of humanitarian assistance. In that context, they noted with satisfaction that there had been a considerable increase in international assistance extended through UNHCR, in close co-operation with a number of organizations within the United Nations system and with OAU. They noted that the number of Zimbabwean refugees had more than doubled the 1977 level, totalling 163,000 by the end of 1978, and that the number of Namibians assisted had increased to some 36,000 by the year end. For those refugees, over \$US 11 million had been expended through UNHCR. The presiding officers also noted that since 1977 the World Food Programme (WFP) had approved programmes of assistance amounting to some \$US 19 million in food aid to the peoples concerned. They expressed the hope that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system would continue to do everything possible to assist the Governments concerned in providing emergency and other aid to the growing number of refugees.

11. The two presiding officers noted that measures adopted by a number of agencies to withhold all assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia continued to be in force. They agreed that the United Nations system of organizations should strengthen such measures so as to bring about the maximum isolation of those régimes, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations bodies concerned.

12. Bearing in mind that the matters raised in the present report would require continuous review by the Economic and Social Council and the Special Committee, the two presiding officers agreed that, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give at its thirty-fourth 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.

Report of the Sub-Committee on Petitions,  
Information and Assistance

Chairman: Mr. Neytcho NEYTCHEV (Bulgaria)

...

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

59. The Sub-Committee held consultations with representatives of the specialized agencies and international institutions associated with the United Nations, a/ as well as with representatives of the Organization of African Unity and the national liberation movements, at a time when the liberation struggle was intensifying in southern Africa and world public opinion was becoming increasingly focused on the development of the liberation struggle in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia.

60. In the light of those consultations and in view of the urgency to increase and accelerate concrete assistance to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe and the South West Africa People's Organization, the Sub-Committee submits the following conclusions and recommendations to the Special Committee for adoption:

(1) The Sub-Committee notes that the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia has intensified as a consequence of the political manoeuvres and intransigence of the colonialist racist régimes in southern Africa. These régimes have also carried out acts of aggression against neighbouring African States.

(2) The Sub-Committee recognizes the important role of the front-line States in the liberation struggle in southern Africa, and urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to extend, as a matter of priority, economic and other assistance to the front-line States in order to enable them to support the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe and Namibia more effectively and to resist the violation of their territorial integrity by the colonialist racist régimes in southern Africa.

(3) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm position that the specialized

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\* The complete text of the report was previously issued under the symbol A/AC.109/L.1320.

a/ The International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).



agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should continue to be guided in their efforts to contribute, within their sphere of competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(4) Once again, the Sub-Committee recommends that the attention of all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should be drawn to the principle that recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories and their national liberation movements.

(5) The Sub-Committee continues to deem it necessary to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render or to continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation. This requires that all organizations concerned should initiate, in the case of those which have not yet done so, or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples and their national liberation movements, directly or through the Organization of African Unity and should work out and implement concrete programmes of assistance for those peoples with the active collaboration of their national liberation movements.

(6) The Sub-Committee, while noting the increase in communications and the establishment of channels of communication between certain specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and the national liberation movements, continues to express concern at the lack of proper communication with some agencies and organizations, which is a cause for legitimate worry, inasmuch as it delays much needed assistance from reaching the colonial peoples and their national liberation movements at the most decisive stage of their struggle for freedom and independence.

(7) The Sub-Committee considers that efforts should be made by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to permit national liberation movements from Zimbabwe and Namibia to benefit from training programmes essential to the development of Zimbabwe and Namibia. The executive heads of those agencies should undertake the necessary initiative in this regard.

(8) The Sub-Committee regrets that the International Monetary Fund has not yet taken concrete steps to implement the Declaration contained in resolution 1514 (XV). In keeping with resolutions of the General Assembly, the Sub-Committee expresses the wish that the Managing Director of the Fund take positive initiatives by submitting programmes for national liberation movements to the Board of Governors of the Fund.

(9) The Sub-Committee commends those organizations which have taken steps to remove impediments to providing assistance to the national liberation movements.

(10) The Sub-Committee notes that, with the intensification of the national liberation struggle in Zimbabwe, the increasing numbers of refugees and people in liberated areas seeking assistance from the Patriotic Front have placed excessive burdens and responsibilities on that national liberation movement. In keeping with General Assembly resolutions on the subject, the Sub-Committee continues to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render greater assistance at this crucial time on behalf of the liberation of Zimbabwe.

(11) The Sub-Committee notes that the South West Africa People's Organization continues to be the recipient of a number of programmes established within the framework of the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization, continues to represent the peoples of Namibia at meetings of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system. The Sub-Committee urges those agencies and organizations to increase their assistance to the Institute for Namibia and to the South West Africa People's Organization.

(12) The Sub-Committee reiterates its firm view that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should take all possible measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of those two Territories by the racist, colonialist and illegal régimes. The Sub-Committee commends all those agencies and organizations which have terminated relations with the régimes and recommends that the Special Committee request the General Assembly to hold accountable those agencies and organizations which still continue to extend this kind of assistance to South Africa and the illegal minority racist régime in Southern Rhodesia.

(13) The Sub-Committee expresses its concern that both the Organization of African Unity and the respective national liberation movements, which are best qualified to assess the effect of the assistance provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, still regard that assistance as being far from sufficient to meet their specific requirements.

(14) The Sub-Committee urges the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to focus their attention on the struggle being waged by the national liberation movements for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to establish concrete programmes of assistance for the peoples of those Territories in consultation with the Organization of African Unity.

(15) The Sub-Committee notes with satisfaction that the United Nations Council for Namibia has elaborated, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, guidelines and policies for the co-ordination and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The Sub-Committee urges the international community to contribute generously to the Programme.

Report of the Mission Established by the Special Committee at  
its 1137th meeting on 12 April 1979

Chairman: Mr. Neytcho NEYTCHEV (BULGARIA)

CONSULTATIONS WITH THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

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Conclusions and recommendations

48. In the light of the consultations undertaken by the Mission with the executive heads and senior officials of 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) and the World Food Programme (WFP), the Mission submits the following conclusions and recommendations for consideration by the Special Committee:

(1) The specialized agencies should continue to be guided in their efforts to contribute, within the sphere of their competence, to the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

(2) The attention of all 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.

(3) The specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for liberation and to their national liberation movements.

(4) The Special Committee should reiterate its firm view that the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system should take all possible 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

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imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the two Territories by those régimes. The Mission commends those agencies and organizations which have terminated relations with the régimes and recommends that the Special Committee request the General Assembly to hold accountable those agencies and organizations which continue to extend that kind of assistance to South Africa and the illegal racist minority régime in Southern Rhodesia.

(5) The Special Committee should continue to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to focus their attention on the struggle being waged by the national liberation movements for the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and to establish concrete programmes of assistance for the peoples of those Territories in consultation with the Organization of African Unity.

(6) The Mission notes with satisfaction that the specialized agencies actively participated in the preparation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The Special Committee should urge the international community to contribute generously to the Programme.

(7) The Mission notes that with the intensification of the national liberation struggle in Zimbabwe, the increasing numbers of refugees and people in liberated areas seeking assistance from the Patriotic Front have placed excessive burdens and responsibilities on that national liberation movement. In keeping with General Assembly resolutions on the subject, the Special Committee should continue to urge the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render greater assistance at this crucial time in the liberation of Zimbabwe.

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