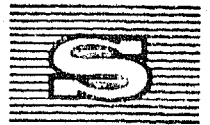


UNITED NATIONS  
SECURITY  
COUNCIL



UN DOCUMENT  
NO. 10852  
1972

Distr.  
GENERAL

S/10852  
22 December 1972

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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

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INTRODUCTION

1. The fourth report of the Committee was submitted to the Security Council on 16 June 1971. 1/
2. Since that date, the Committee has held 57 meetings (60th to 116th), and has continued to consider cases of suspected violations of sanctions carried over from previous reports. It has also considered new cases brought to its attention, among them several cases in which importation of minerals of Southern Rhodesian origin has been carried out by a Member State in accordance with the legislation just passed by its Government. The Committee felt that these latter cases deserved the urgent attention of the Security Council and, accordingly, submitted three successive interim reports to that organ. 2/
3. The Committee found it also necessary to change from a system of rotating chairmanship to a permanent chairmanship and on 30 March 1972 elected Mr. Rahmatalla Abdulla (Sudan) as Chairman, to hold office until 31 December 1972.
4. By resolution 314 (1972), adopted on 28 February 1972, the Security Council requested the Committee to consider ways and means by which the implementation of sanctions might be ensured and to submit a report containing recommendations in this respect, including any suggestions which the Committee might wish to make concerning its terms of reference and any measures designed to ensure the effectiveness of its work. The Committee submitted such recommendations to the Security Council in a special report dated 9 May 1972. 3/ The recommendations which the Committee formulated in that report were approved by the Security Council on 28 July 1972 in resolution 318 (1972). Consequently, the future work of the Committee will be carried out in accordance with those recommendations and also in accordance with Security Council resolution 320 (1972).

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1/ S/10229 and Add.1 and 2.

2/ S/10408, S/10580 and Add.1, and S/10593.

3/ S/10632.

CHAPTER I

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

(a) Cases reported to the Security Council

5. During the period covered, the Committee was seized with several cases of importation of Southern Rhodesian minerals into the United States. These transactions occurred with the knowledge of the United States Government and in conformity with newly passed legislation. As such, they raised a particular problem which the Committee had found it necessary to bring to the attention of the Security Council in three interim reports. Action taken by the Committee in that regard can be summarized as follows:

6. At the 61st meeting on 22 November 1971, the Committee was informed that the United States Congress had passed an Act which under certain conditions would permit the importation of "strategic materials" from Southern Rhodesia. The Committee, considering that such a development might seriously undermine the effectiveness of the United Nations sanctions against the rebel régime, decided to report urgently the matter to the Security Council. An interim report was submitted to the Council on 3 December 1971. <sup>4/</sup> In that connexion it may be worth-while to recall that the Security Council discussed this matter, within the context of the question concerning the situation in Southern Rhodesia, at four meetings (1640th, 1641st, 1642nd and 1645th) held between 16 and 28 February 1972, and that on 28 February, it adopted resolution 314 (1972), paragraph 8 of which reads as follows:

"The Security Council...

"3. Declares that any legislation passed, or act taken, by any State with a view to permitting, directly or indirectly, the importation from Southern Rhodesia of any commodity falling within the scope of the obligations imposed by resolution 253 (1968), including chrome ore, would undermine sanctions and would be contrary to the obligations of States."

7. On 20 March 1972, at the 67th meeting, the attention of the Committee was drawn to various reports that a shipment of chrome ore of Southern Rhodesian origin was en route to a United States port aboard an Argentine vessel, the Santos Vega.

8. At the following meeting on 22 March, the representative of the United States confirmed the authenticity of those reports. That shipment, he said, was imported under the terms of the new legislation which had become effective on 1 January 1972. He further added that although he was not in a position to state whether there

would be other shipments of chrome ore into the United States in the future, his Government was prepared to report to the Committee on a quarterly basis concerning any future shipment.

9. The Committee then decided to report the case to the Security Council as a matter of urgent concern in a second interim report, which was issued on 29 March 1972. 5/

10. On 3 April, at the 73rd meeting, the Committee was informed of a second case of importation of chrome ore into the United States, this time aboard a Greek vessel, the Agios Georgios. This information was subsequently confirmed by the representative of the United States.

11. The Committee, bearing in mind the whole background of the matter, decided to report that additional import of Southern Rhodesian chrome ore into the United States to the Security Council in a third interim report dated 10 April 1972. 6/

(b) Other measures taken by the Committee

12. Considering that, according to various information, other ships were about to carry more ore to the United States, Governments should be warned of the likelihood of further attempts of this sort, the Committee requested the Secretary-General to send a note to all Governments asking them to take any necessary measures to alert shipping concerns, other carriers and allied interests in their country to the danger of being in breach of sanctions through participating directly or indirectly in such transactions contrary to the provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). The text of the note verbale subsequently dispatched by the Secretary-General was annexed to the second interim report of the Committee. 7/

13. The Committee decided also to request the Governments of Argentina and Greece to investigate the involvement in those shipments of vessels flying their respective flags.

14. On 20 March and 29 June 1972, the representative of Argentina informed the Committee of the measures taken by his Government in that regard. The Committee examined the information so provided and took note of the assurances given by the representative of Argentina that the measures taken by his Government to deal with the situation would ensure that violations of that nature by its nationals would not be repeated. 8/

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5/ S/10580 and Add.1.

6/ S/10593.

7/ S/10580, annex.

8/ S/10580/Add.1.

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5/ S/10580 and Add.1.

6/ S/10593.

7/ S/10580, annex.

8/ S/10580/Add.1.

15. By a note of 19 June 1972, the Permanent Mission of Greece informed the Committee that an investigation of the matter was being carried out and that should the final report justify it, measures for penal and disciplinary action against the responsible persons would be taken in accordance with relevant national law.

(c) Reports on additional shipments

16. In conformity with the statement made by the United States representative on 22 March 1972 at the 68th meeting, the United States Mission to the United Nations, in a letter dated 10 July 1972 submitted to the Committee a report on six shipments of "strategic materials" imported into the United States from Southern Rhodesia in the period 1 April to 30 June 1972.

17. The Committee also received information to the effect that two further shipments of Rhodesian mineral products were expected to arrive at United States ports about 15 and 30 July 1972. Subsequently, the Committee was informed that the second of these shipments, made aboard the S.S. "Mormaccove", had actually arrived at the port of Baltimore on 1 August 1972 but had been boycotted by the Longshoremen's Union and that a demonstration in support of the Union's action had been held, in which some members of the United States Congress had taken part. It was also reported to the Committee that the "Mormaccove" had eventually discharged its cargo of 62 drums of nickel cathodes at Philadelphia on 2 or 3 August 1972.

18. The Committee discussed the matter at the 104th and 105th meetings and decided to issue a statement to the press stating the facts of these new violations of sanctions.

19. The Committee received also from the United States Mission a further letter dated 11 October 1972 transmitting a report on 13 shipments of strategic materials that had been imported into the United States from Southern Rhodesia in the period 1 July to 1 October.

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

20. Between 1 March 1971 and 15 December 1972 the Committee continued the examination of 34 cases of suspected violations of the provisions of resolution 253 (1968) listed in its previous report. 9/ It also considered 23 new cases brought to its attention including information on attempts to evade sanctions.

21. As in the past, whenever the Committee considered the information it received to be sufficiently reliable, it requested the Secretary-General to transmit it

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9/ S/10229 - Fourth Report submitted on 16 June 1971 covering the period ending 1 March 1971.

to the Governments concerned so that in accordance with paragraphs 20 and 22 of resolution 253 (1968) they might provide the Committee with any further information available to them. As a general rule, the Governments informed of possible violations investigated the cases referred to them and reported their findings to the Committee. Whenever the information transmitted to the Committee appeared insufficient additional information was requested.

22. In this connexion, the Committee again drew the attention of the Governments concerned to the fact that, in the prevailing circumstances, Bills of Lading and Chamber of Commerce Certificates issued by South African or Portuguese authorities should not be regarded as sufficient proof of origin. It then suggested that additional documentation be sought by the investigating authorities in accordance with the suggestions contained in the memorandum on the application of sanctions of 2 September 1969 transmitted to all Governments on 18 September 1969. 10/

23. Twice during the period under review the Committee received additional information concerning the practices sometimes used to arrange the illegal export from and import into Southern Rhodesia of embargoed goods through a third country or the means to oppose them. On the first occasion (Case No. 121) the Committee was informed of certain shipping documents which were required by the Mozambique authorities for the export of goods from that country and which therefore could usefully be requested by the investigating authorities to authenticate the origin of the goods in Mozambique. 11/ The second case (Case No. 127) contained information concerning the operations in Swaziland of an agency acting as an intermediary for Southern Rhodesia. In both instances, as it believed that the information provided might help any Government concerned in its endeavour to implement the sanctions, the Committee decided that the two notes containing this information should be transmitted to all Governments. In the light of information it had received from the Government of Swaziland concerning Case No. 127, the Committee decided to seek further details from that Government.

24. The Committee also held a number of meetings to deal with the situation arising from the enactment of legislation by a Member State permitting the importation of chrome ore from Southern Rhodesia. On 3 December 1971 the Committee submitted a first interim report of the Security Council together with its recommendations. When cases of actual importation later occurred, as acknowledged by the importing Government, the Committee submitted additional interim reports to the Security Council. 12/

25. The full texts of the original reports on new cases of suspected violations and additional information received by the Committee in response to its inquiries are contained in Annexes I to III. The information is briefly reviewed below:

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10/ See Second Report of the Committee (S/9844/Add. 2, Annex VI).

11/ See Chapter II D hereafter.

12/ See Chapter I C hereafter.

(i) Minerals

26. The Committee pursued the study of 20 cases of shipments of minerals already mentioned in its last report and examined four new cases (Cases No. 116, 118, 130 and 135).

27. The Committee decided that two cases on which the information obtained over a long period of time had not produced evidence that violations of sanctions had actually occurred should be closed (Cases No. 81 and 84).

28. In connexion with cases in which the Committee was informed that investigations had been performed some of the Governments concerned indicated that the commercial documents presented had established that the cargoes were of South African origin (Cases No. 57, 84, 103, 71, 110, 108, 116). Other Governments stated solely that "inquiry had yielded no evidence of the shipments originating in Southern Rhodesia" (Cases No. 71, 110, 102, 107, 109). In a number of replies it was indicated only that "no irregularity has been found" (Cases No. 110, 118, 108), that "the charter contract prohibits loading goods from Southern Rhodesia" (Cases No. 81, 86) or that "the charter contract allows goods only from South Africa" (Cases No. 100, 108). In these cases the Committee requested further information.

29. In a number of cases (Cases No. 40, 55, 79, 80, 89, 95) the Committee had requested the Government concerned to supply further information about the onward and final destination of a consignment, in particular, copies of the documents which were produced to the investigating authorities satisfying them that the consignments were not of Rhodesian origin. The Government concerned (the Netherlands) replied that it had already passed on detailed information to the Governments of countries to which the cargoes in question were shipped and stated that it would be prepared to forward the requested information to the Committee subject to the confirmation that "the information, which was of a confidential nature, would be for the exclusive use of the Committee".

30. In one case, following a request for inquiry by the Committee, the Government concerned (Yugoslavia) indicated that it had issued instructions to port authorities not to permit the vessel in question to dock in any port under its jurisdiction (Case No. 103). The Committee requested further information from the Governments concerned.

(ii) Tobacco

31. During the period under review no new case concerning suspected transactions in tobacco has been brought to the Committee's attention. The Committee continued examination of information received concerning Case No. 98 "Hellenic Beach" and Case No. 104 "Agios Nicolaos". No further information was received concerning the other cases mentioned in the Committee's fourth report.

(iii) Maize

32. The Committee continued examination of replies received in connexion with Case No. 18 since its fourth report. Subsequently it decided that the case required no further action. The Committee also examined three new cases of suspected violations brought to its attention (Case No. 124 "Armonia", Case No. 125 "Alexandros M." and Case No. 134 "Bregaglia"). When the replies received stated only that the cargoes were of Mozambique origin, the Committee asked for further information and copies of the documents submitted. With regard to Case No. 134 one of the Governments concerned (Egypt) informed the Committee that the investigation made by its authorities had been followed by a decision to confiscate the cargo.

(iv) Meat

33. The Committee continued consideration of Cases No. 33 "Taveta" and No. 42 "Polana". It also examined a new case of suspected transactions in meat (Case No. 117 "Drymakos"). These cases are still pending.

(v) Wheat

34. Since the submission of the fourth report no new information or new case concerning the supply of wheat to Southern Rhodesia has been brought to the attention of the Committee.

(vi) Sugar

35. The Committee continued the examination of Case No. 65 "Eleni" and Case No. 112 "Evangelos" as some additional information had been received since its fourth report. The Committee also examined seven new cases of suspected transactions in sugar (Case No. 115 "Aegean Mariner", Case No. 119 "Calli", Cases No. 122, 126 and 128 all aboard the same ship "Netanya", Case No. 131 "Mariner" and Case No. 132 "Primrose"). Concerning the three shipments of sugar aboard the vessel "Netanya" (Cases No. 122, 126 and 128) the Government concerned (Israel) stated in its reply that the Certificates of Origin issued by the Chamber of Commerce in Lourenço Marques in respect of the three shipments attested that the sugar originated in Mozambique. As it had reservations regarding documentation issued by that authority, the Committee drew the attention of the Government concerned to the appropriate type of documentation which the investigating authorities might request. With regard to Case No. 115 "Aegean Mariner", the Committee, in the light of the replies received from the Governments concerned decided to seek clarification and to examine the matter further, together with Cases No. 119 "Calli" and No. 132 "Primrose" which were closely connected.

(vii) Fertilizers and Ammonia

36. The Committee continued consideration of the replies received in connexion with four cases already mentioned in the fourth report. Case No. 2 "Import of manufactured fertilizers from Europe"; Case No. 52 which described arrangements made by Southern Rhodesia to insure its supply of ammonia in bulk; Case No. 101 in which the United States Government informed the Committee of action taken with regard to a Mozambique firm suspected of having violated the sanctions, and Case No. 113 "Cypress" in which the Committee requested additional information from the Government concerned. Since its fourth report two new cases of suspected violation in this field have been submitted to the Committee, i.e. Cases No. 123 "Znon" and 129 "Kristian Birkeland".

(viii) Other cases

37. In its fourth report the Committee referred to information concerning efforts being made by the Southern Rhodesia régime to obtain traction equipment for incorporation in diesel locomotives for Rhodesian railways (Case No. 111). The attention of all Governments potentially concerned had been drawn to that information. During the period under review the Committee received and examined a number of replies or acknowledgements. It then decided that no further action was necessary.

38. With regard to the supply of cycle accessories to Southern Rhodesia the Committee continued examination of Case No. 88 already mentioned in the fourth report.

39. The Committee continued consideration of Case No. 120 concerning the possible participation of a Southern Rhodesian team in the XXth Olympic Games in Munich in violation of paragraph 5 (b) of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). This case is dealt with separately in Chapter III of the present report.

40. The Committee also received information concerning the supply of medical equipment to the University of Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 133) and a purchase of sculptural objects from Southern Rhodesia (Case No. 136). These cases are dealt with separately in Chapter I (D) below.

41. Finally two new cases concerning steel billets have been submitted to the Committee which are still pending (Cases No. 137 and 138).

C. Cases connected with the question of certificates of origin issued by Portugal and South Africa

42. At the 111th meeting held on 12 September 1972, following a proposal made by the representative of the USSR, the Committee requested the Secretariat to draw up a list specifying how many of the 135 cases before the Committee were linked with the question of certificates of origin issued by Portugal and South Africa.

43. The following tabulation was prepared accordingly.

(a) Cases linked with the question of certificates of origin issued by Portugal and South Africa:

(i) Cases in which certificates issued by South Africa or Portugal authorities were referred to but not submitted to the Committee

South African documents	12	
Portuguese documents	13	
South African and Portuguese documents	<u>1</u>	
	26	26

(ii) Cases in which certificates of origin were submitted

South African documents	5	
Portuguese documents	12	
South African and Portuguese documents	<u>1</u>	
	18	<u>18</u>

Total 44

(b) Cases in which certificates of origin have been established by other authorities than Portugal or South Africa:

(i) Cases in which certificates of origin were referred to but not submitted to the Committee

(1) origin indicated	3	
(2) no origin indicated	<u>7</u>	
	10	

(ii) Cases in which certificates of origin were submitted to the Committee:

	<u>2</u>	
	12	12

(c) Other cases

79 79

Total 135

/...

44. In this connexion the Committee took into account that in accordance with resolution 318 (1972) of the Security Council and in view of the announced refusal of South Africa and Portugal to co-operate with the Security Council in the implementation of sanctions, documentation emanating from South Africa and from the Portuguese-controlled Territories of Mozambique and Angola in respect of products and goods which are also produced by Southern Rhodesia should be considered prima facie suspect.

45. In accordance with operative paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 320 (1972), the Committee will undertake as a matter of urgency consideration of the type of action which could be taken in view of the open and persistent refusal of South Africa and Portugal to implement sanctions against the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

D. Actions taken by States in the field of sanctions

46. In their replies to communications addressed to them for their information or comments, various Governments assured the Committee of their support for the sanctions provisions detailed in General Assembly resolution 2796 (XXVI) as well as in previous resolutions of the Security Council. They emphasized that since the imposition of the embargo the measures which had been adopted at the national level in respect of trade with Southern Rhodesia were being strictly enforced. Furthermore, some Governments reported also on specific actions taken by them to prevent violations of sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

47. At the 71st meeting on 3 May 1972 the United Kingdom representative drew the attention of the Committee to three cases of action taken against firms which had violated sanctions. A United Kingdom company had been fined \$46,250 on 10 May 1971 for exporting goods to Rhodesia. Most of the exports had taken place before the adoption of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), but they had constituted breaches of existing United Kingdom regulations covering trade with Rhodesia. Another firm, incorporated in the Republic of Panama with headquarters in Bermuda, had been fined Bermudan \$15,000 on 16 September 1971 for contravening Southern Rhodesia United Nations Sanctions Dependent Territories Order No. 2 of 1968, which extended to the dependent territory of Bermuda. The firm's former sales manager had been fined Bermudan \$10,000. Two other United Kingdom companies, together with their managing director and chairman, had been fined a total of £6,100 and assessed £2,500 in costs for infringing United Kingdom sanctions legislation.

48. In connexion with case No. 135 concerning a shipment of Rhodesian chrome to the United States aboard the Santos Vega, a vessel flying the Argentine flag, the representative of Argentina made statements to the Committee at the 67th and 103rd meetings held on 20 March and 29 June 1972. Reporting on actions taken by Argentine authorities in that regard, the representative of Argentina stated that on 3 March 1972 a letter was sent by the Under-Secretary of the Merchant Marine to the group consisting of the owners of Argentine merchant vessels. On the same day, the Under-Secretary of the Merchant Marine addressed a similar note to the owners



of the vessel in question. Following an investigation by the competent bodies it was decided to issue a serious warning to the owners of the Santos Vega. In deciding on the procedure to be followed, the representative stated that special consideration had been given to the fact that this was the first and only violation committed by a vessel flying the Argentine flag and that, according to the explanations furnished by it, the company concerned was absolutely unaware of the origin of the shipment. In addition, the representative stated, the Argentine Government had begun a review of legislative measures already in force with a view to preventing the recurrence of incidents such as the one in question. At the 116th meeting of the Committee, the representative of Argentina recalled that the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Argentina had announced in his statement to the Security Council (S/PV.1664 of 28 September 1972) that his Government had adopted Act 19846 providing that the mandatory character of the sanctions should continue to be fully in effect in Argentine territory. He added that all government offices had been instructed to adopt, within their respective areas of jurisdiction, the necessary measures for implementation of the decisions of the Security Council.

49. By a note dated 6 July 1972 the Government of Greece informed the Committee of Greek legislation enacted with the purpose of preventing transactions with Rhodesia. The note recalled previous laws enacted by Greece to that end in 1967 and 1968. As a result of those measures, the Greek note stated, trade between Greece and Southern Rhodesia was non-existent. In addition, despite the fact that the Greek mercantile fleet ranked among the largest in the world, there had not been in the past any established case of Greek ships transporting merchandise of Rhodesian origin.

50. By a note dated 10 July 1972, the United States Government informed the Committee of various developments in cases involving American companies. Indictments had been handed down by a United States Grand Jury against four individuals and two corporations accused of violating the sanctions against Rhodesia. The parties concerned had pleaded guilty. Subsequently the two companies were fined \$100,000 and \$25,000 respectively. The president of one of the companies was fined \$7,500, received a suspended sentence and was placed on probation for a year. Three individuals involved in these indictments were fined \$2,500, \$1,750 and \$10,000 respectively. The latter individual was also given a one-year suspended sentence and placed on probation for four years. The indictments handed down by the Grand Jury resulted from efforts by those individuals to build a \$50,000,000 chemical fertilizer plant in Rhodesia and to enter into a secret agreement with the Rhodesian régime to ship \$5,000,000 worth of ammonia to Rhodesia.

51. By a note dated 24 August 1972 the Yugoslav Government informed the Committee of developments in regard to the following. Between 16 and 24 February 1972, while in the port of Lourenço Marques, the Cypriot vessel "Mariner" loaded a cargo of several thousand tons of sugar and sailed on 24 February 1972 for Yugoslavia, arriving at Split on 18 March 1972, having made no intermediate calls. The Yugoslav Government informed the Committee that, following an investigation in Yugoslavia by the District Public Prosecutor's Office, it was concluded, on the basis of the documents supplied by the importing enterprise "Centroprom" that the sugar was not of Southern Rhodesian origin. No grounds existed, therefore, for

initiating criminal proceedings under the provisions of the existing law. The Yugoslav note went on to say, however, that further investigations and measures had been initiated by the Yugoslav Government, since Chamber of Commerce certificates cannot be regarded as sufficient proof of origin, especially in the case of goods exported from Mozambique. An indictment had then been brought in against the enterprise "Centroprom" and its General Manager, on the basis of existing Government decrees (enacted in keeping with General Assembly resolutions on Portuguese colonies) prohibiting commercial transactions and trade arrangements with Portugal. In the meantime, apart from the criminal proceedings, the Federal Foreign Currency Inspectorate imposed a severe fine on the said enterprise preventing it from obtaining any financial gain from the transaction; the case of "Centroprom" and its general manager was also referred to the Court of Honour of the Federal Chamber of Economy.

52. The Government of Yugoslavia stated that it would have prevented the importation of the said shipment had it been possible for the information concerning the suspected violation to reach it before the shipment arrived in the Yugoslav port, irrespective of whether it was believed to be of Southern Rhodesian or of Portuguese (Mozambique) origin. The note went on to say that, in the opinion of the Yugoslav Government, the case underlined the relevance of numerous requests voiced in the General Assembly, the Security Council and other organs of the United Nations to the effect that sanctions against Southern Rhodesia could be fully effective only if they were applied against Portugal and South Africa as well. To that end, the Yugoslav Government was introducing new procedures designed to tighten the existing Yugoslav procedures for the prevention of commercial transactions with Portugal, measures designed to broaden, at the same time, the existing legal framework for preventing trade with Southern Rhodesia.

E. Other cases of transactions conducted with the consent of reporting Governments

(a) Cases included in the fourth report (S/10229, Chapter 1, Part E)

53. In its fourth report the Committee indicated that it had been informed of three cases of transaction conducted with the consent of reporting Governments. Among them was a case concerning the sale of Australian wheat to Southern Rhodesia. By a note dated 13 December 1972 the Permanent Representative of Australia has informed the Secretary-General that the Australian Government is satisfied that humanitarian consideration no longer justify the export of wheat to Rhodesia. Accordingly the Government has decided that it will no longer permit the export of wheat to Rhodesia from Australia.

(b) New Cases

54. Since the submission of the fourth report, the Committee has been informed of two cases in which transactions with Southern Rhodesia were conducted by private firms with the consent of their Government. Both cases were reported to the Committee by the Government of Sweden.

(i) Export to Southern Rhodesia of electro-medical equipment

55. By a letter dated 7 June 1972 the Swedish Government informed the Committee that it had authorized the exportation to Rhodesia of electro-medical equipment (Case No. 133). The note stated that the goods had been ordered from a Swedish exporter by the University of Rhodesia. The licence had been granted as an exception to the general prohibition against trade with Rhodesia stipulated in the pertinent Swedish Law, which allows for exportation of medical equipment and equipment used for educational purposes. The note went on to say that these exceptions were in line with the provisions in paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 253 (1968).

56. At its 102nd meeting the Committee decided that further information as to the nature of this shipment should be requested from the Swedish Government in order to dispel any doubt as to the use which the illegal régime could make of it. Accordingly at its request, the Secretary-General sent a note verbale to the Permanent Representative of Sweden asking for a complete description of the equipment in question and a detailed account of its intended use. By a note of 8 September 1972, the Permanent Representative of Sweden transmitted copies of documents on the basis of which his Government had founded its conviction that that medical equipment would be used solely for educational purposes in the new phonetics and linguistics laboratory at the University of Rhodesia.

(ii) Import from Southern Rhodesia of African works of art

57. Also by a letter dated 25 October 1972 the Swedish Government informed the Committee that it had authorized the importation of 14 sculptures from Southern Rhodesia by a Swedish non-profitmaking foundation established to promote art and handicraft production in developing countries of Africa and Asia.

58. The licence to import the goods, worth Swedish Kronor 2,900, <sup>13/</sup> was granted as an exception from the general prohibition against trade with Rhodesia stipulated in the pertinent Swedish Law (No. 178:1971) in view of the following special circumstances pertaining in this case. The pieces of art in question were purchased in 1967 and exported from Rhodesia before the adoption of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) of 29 May 1968. Since their exportation the goods had been stored in the Stockholm Free Port.

59. According to paragraph 3 of resolution 253 (1968), the letter continued, it is trade with Rhodesia after the date of the resolution that is prohibited. As no mandatory ban was in force at the time of the purchase and export, the instance under consideration was not in contravention of the sanctions but merely the completion of an uncompleted transaction.

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<sup>13/</sup> Equivalent to \$US 614.

CHAPTER II

Procedural issues and future work of the Committee

A. Question of the Committee's chairmanship

60. In accordance with the system of rotating chairmanship which had been established on 30 September 1970, when the Committee was enlarged to include representatives of all members of the Security Council, 14/ the representatives of France, Italy, Japan, Nicaragua, Poland, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan and the USSR acted successively as Chairman of the Committee between July 1971 and March 1972.

61. At the 64th meeting on 13 March 1972, the representative of Somalia introduced a proposal aimed at replacing that system by a one-year term of chairmanship.

62. Different positions were taken on this proposal by the members of the Committee. In view of the difficulty the Committee encountered in agreeing on a system of chairmanship, the Chairman was urgently requested to inform the President of the Security Council of the situation. By a letter dated 21 March 1972, 15/ the Chairman (USSR) accordingly informed the President of the Security Council.

63. By a note dated 29 March 1972, 16/ the President of the Security Council, referring to the above letter, stated that he had held consultations on the matter with the members of the Council. The note stated further that although a number of members of the Security Council had expressed certain reservations regarding the proposal in question, it had been at the same time agreed by all members of the Council that it was not necessary to call a special meeting of the Council in order to resolve this procedural matter. During the consultations, the note continued, several of those who had expressed reservations had proposed, with a view to arriving at an agreement on the matter, that the Committee should elect two Vice-Chairmen to assist the Chairman at the same time that it elected the latter for a one-year term.

64. By 28 March 1972, the date fixed by the President of the Security Council for completing the consultations on this matter, no further proposals had been made in addition to the above-mentioned one. Consequently, although certain members of the Security Council had expressed reservations in that regard, the above-mentioned procedure for electing the officers of the Committee was therefore regarded as having been established.

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14/ Note by the President of the Security Council (S/9951).

15/ S/10571.

16/ S/10578.

65. Accordingly, at its 72nd meeting on 30 March 1972, the Committee elected Mr. Rahmatalla Abdulla (Sudan) as Chairman, and subsequently decided that the delegations of Panama and Japan should provide the two Vice-Chairmen. The terms of these three officers will end on 31 December 1972.

B. Action taken by the Committee pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 314 (1972)

66. By operative paragraph 6 of resolution 314 (1972) adopted on 28 February 1972, the Security Council requested the Committee to meet as a matter of urgency to consider ways and means by which the implementation of sanctions might be ensured and to submit to the Security Council a report containing recommendations in this respect, including any suggestions which the Committee might wish to make concerning its terms of reference and any other measures designed to ensure the effectiveness of its work.

67. The Committee met accordingly and held 38 meetings between 13 March and 8 May. After detailed discussion of the various proposals submitted to it, the Committee agreed on a set of recommendations and suggestions which were incorporated in the special report and submitted to the Security Council on 9 May 1972, 17/ together with other proposals advanced by some members.

68. It may be useful to recall in the present report the recommendations and suggestions which have been approved by the Security Council since they now form part of the Committee's programme of work.

Recommendations and suggestions included in the Committee's special report and approved by the Council

69. The name of the Committee should be changed to "The Security Council Committee established in pursuance of resolution 253 (1968) concerning the question of Southern Rhodesia".

70. Information from more Member States would be useful to the Committee. Only a very few Governments have reported up to now on cases of suspected violations. The Committee considers it essential that Members of the United Nations endeavour to bring cases of suspected sanctions evasions immediately to the notice of the Committee.

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

72. The Committee should also invite, in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, non-governmental international organizations concerned with matters within its competence and all persons whom it considers competent for the purpose to supply it with information, or to give it other assistance and co-operation as the Committee may deem appropriate in the fulfilment of its tasks.

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

74. The secretariat of the Committee should be in a position to keep the Committee continuously and adequately informed of all developments relevant to the task entrusted to it by Security Council resolutions 253 (1968), 277 (1970) and 314 (1972). It should also initiate any specialized studies required by the Committee with the assistance, when necessary, of other competent departments of the Secretariat.

75. Information from published sources including press reports regarding suspected violations of sanctions should be circulated to all members without delay. The information would be placed before the next meeting of the Committee so as to enable the Committee to consider any appropriate action that might be required.

76. Governments should be urged to give prompt attention to requests for information from the Committee.

77. The Committee decided accordingly to request Governments to reply within a stated period depending on the particular circumstances of each case and in any event not later than two months. If at the end of that period no reply has been received, and two reminders fail to elicit a response, the Committee should consider all necessary and appropriate measures to ensure compliance with its requests including referral of the case to the Security Council. The interval at which reminders ought to be dispatched will be determined by the Committee according to the nature of each case but in no case will it exceed one month.

78. The Committee should meet not less than twice a month and in urgent cases it should convene at the request of any member.

79. As part of the need of keeping the international community regularly informed, the Committee should, at the end of each meeting, consider the issuance of a press release covering its work and matters of topical interest including those cases where infringement of sanctions has been established or prevented.

80. In view of the announced refusal of South Africa and Portugal to co-operate with the Security Council in the implementation of sanctions, documentation emanating from South Africa and from the Portuguese controlled Territories of Mozambique and Angola in respect of products and goods which are also produced by Southern Rhodesia should be considered prima facie suspect. For purposes of

investigation, therefore, the Committee should request all Governments to exercise closer scrutiny of such documents and to conduct an actual examination of cargoes to ensure that they are not of Southern Rhodesian origin.

81. In view of the large-scale falsification of commercial documents for goods originating from Southern Rhodesia, the Committee decided that it would resume its studies on this matter and that it should request expert advice to assist in the examination and devising of additional measures for preventing the circumvention of sanctions.

82. For the Committee to be able to fulfil its duties of examining the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 253 (1968) and 277 (1970), and to submit, when necessary, its observations thereon to the Security Council, the Secretary-General should be invited to submit such reports more frequently, if possible quarterly, including periodic statistics of foreign trade.

83. The Committee should actively pursue all its responsibilities as provided by subparagraph 20 (b) of resolution 253 (1968) as well as by subparagraph 21 (b) of resolution 277 (1970).

84. Bearing in mind the need to keep the Security Council more frequently informed, the Committee should endeavour to submit quarterly reports to the Security Council. The Committee will, in the light of its experience, review this practice after a year's time and decide whether it is appropriate to adhere to it. The Committee will also submit to the Council interim reports when it considers this necessary.

85. The Committee attaches great importance to the question of the insurance of all cargoes of Southern Rhodesian origin and of all cargoes destined to Southern Rhodesia together with the question of the insurance of ships, aircraft, road and rail transport involved in the conveyance of those cargoes. With the aim of being able to adopt any necessary measures in this field, the Committee should request the Secretary-General to make available without delay the necessary expert advice which would clarify the role of insurance companies and indicate, where possible, those areas where, with the co-operation of such companies, the United Nations would be able to improve the effectiveness of sanctions.

C. Action taken by the Committee in implementation of Security Council resolution 318 (1972)

86. By resolution 318 (1972) the Security Council took note with appreciation of the special report of the Committee and approved the recommendations and suggestions it contained.

87. In drawing attention to the action taken by the Security Council in that regard, the Committee Chairman stated at the 105th meeting on 3 August 1972 that the recommendations and suggestions thus approved now formed a part of the Committee's programme of work.

88. With regard to paragraph 23 of the special report according to which the Committee should endeavour to submit quarterly reports to the Council, the Chairman said that the Committee should first make an effort to prepare its fifth annual report. Then the Committee could turn thereafter to the practice of issuing reports on a quarterly basis.

89. Later on, the Chairman, considering that in the last paragraph of these recommendations and suggestions, the Committee had requested the Secretary-General "to make available without delay the necessary expert advice which would clarify the role of insurance companies and indicate, where possible, those areas where, with the co-operation of such companies, the United Nations would be able to improve the effectiveness of sanctions", decided that in order to assist the Secretary-General in this matter, appropriate suggestions might be requested from the Commonwealth Secretariat and the Africa Bureau, both in London. Letters were therefore addressed to these two organizations on 25 August 1972 requesting them to suggest the names of several reputable experts in this aspect of the insurance field.

90. A reply dated 10 October 1972 was received from the Commonwealth Secretariat. It pointed out that a high percentage of the world's marine insurance is normally transacted in London, particularly through various members and subscribers of Lloyds, or through other insurance and marine brokers. These firms or other independent consultants might be prepared to give advice on the matter if so requested. The letter added that since the activities of the Commonwealth Secretariat do not include contracts with insurance and marine brokers or consultants, it was difficult for it to suggest specific names of such persons.

D. New memorandum on the application of sanctions incorporating the proposed new "guidelines"

91. As indicated in the fourth report (S/10229 paras. 67 to 70), the Committee, considering that Rhodesian commodities continued to be accepted as emanating from neighbouring territories, believes that Governments would welcome a memorandum which, complementing the memorandum dated 2 September 1969 already sent to them, 18/ would recall the various criteria for determining the origin of certain products.

92. In this connexion the Committee received a note dated 17 June 1971 from the United Kingdom Mission which dealt specifically with goods pretended to have originated in Mozambique and drew attention on regulations in force in that Territory so that when investigating specific cases of suspected violations the competent authorities might request the production of the appropriate documentation.

93. The Committee examined the contents of this note and decided that it should be brought to the attention of all the Governments potentially concerned. The contents of this note was circulated accordingly on 27 July 1971.

94. A comprehensive memorandum covering the above matters and recalling the use which can be made of such means as chemical analysis to determine the true origin of certain goods in order to assist investigating authorities in their difficult task is still in the course of preparation.



CHAPTER III

Consular and other representation in Southern Rhodesia and  
representation of the illegal régime in other countries

A. Consular relations

95. In the fourth report (S/10229, paras. 71-73) it was stated that all the countries, with the exception of South Africa and Portugal, had closed their consular offices in Southern Rhodesia. The Committee has been informed of no new development on this matter during the period covered.

B. Southern Rhodesian offices abroad

96. In its fourth report to the Security Council, the Committee indicated that it had requested the Secretary-General to seek information from Governments in whose territory the illegal régime of Southern Rhodesia asserted that it had missions and other offices, which were listed as follows:

Missions abroad: Pretoria ("Diplomatic Mission")  
Cape Town ("Consulate")  
Lisbon ("Diplomatic Mission")  
Lourenço Marques ("Consulate General")  
Beira ("Consulate")

Trade missions: Johannesburg  
Luanda

Information offices: Washington, D.C.  
Sydney

97. In a note dated 10 May 1971, the Government of Australia replied to the Secretary-General's request for further information about the Southern Rhodesian information office in Sydney. It stated that an office had been opened in Sydney under the name of the "Rhodesian Information Centre" prior to the adoption of Security Council resolution 253 (1968). Under Australian law no authority from the Australian Government was required for the opening of that office, which was a private office so far as the Australian Government was concerned. Neither the office nor its personnel had any official status whatsoever. Moreover the Australian Government did not correspond with the office nor acknowledge any correspondence from it. Printed material imported from Southern Rhodesia for the Centre had been seized and confiscated by the Australian authorities, acting under the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations adopted in accordance with Australia's obligations under the sanctions.

C. Southern Rhodesia and the Olympic Games (1972)

98. As was indicated in its fourth report to the Security Council, the Committee, which had been informed that the Secretary-General of the National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia had travelled to Munich to discuss the participation of a Southern Rhodesian team in the Olympic Games, approved the text of a note verbale which it requested the Secretary-General to address to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in that connexion. 19/

99. A reply was received dated 10 June 1971 from the Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany which stated that the attitude of the Federal Government with regard to Southern Rhodesia was unchanged, and was based on non-recognition of the Republic of Southern Rhodesia and application of the sanctions decided on in Security Council resolution 253 (1968). With regard to the question of the entry into the territory of the Federal Republic by the Secretary-General of the National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia, the Federal Government recalled its decision to prohibit the entry into its territory of any holder of a Southern Rhodesian passport and said that as that policy had not been changed, it followed that the Secretary-General of the Rhodesian Committee could not have entered federal territory with a Rhodesian passport but must have been in possession of some other travel document.

100. The note from the Permanent Observer further pointed out that the decision as to which national olympic committees would be invited to take part in the Olympic Games was incumbent upon the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and that in March 1966 the Federal Government had pledged to the International Olympic Committee that it would grant unrestricted entry, regardless of racial or political affiliations, to the representatives of all national olympic committees recognized by the International Olympic Committee at the time of the Olympic Games in 1972 - an undertaking which had been a precondition for the holding of the Games in Munich. In May 1971 the President of the IOC had stated that his organization was not concerned with the political conditions in a country, that on the strength of the IOC rules and the commitments it had undertaken the Organizing Committee of the 1972 Games in Munich was obliged to invite the Rhodesian Olympic Committee, and that the invitation had been extended in accordance with instructions given by the IOC. The Federal Government had information to the effect that no formal protest had been lodged until that date with the IOC by any national olympic committee against the invitation of the National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia. Furthermore, the Federal Government was in no position to influence the instructions of the IOC, which were binding on the Organizing Committee, nor to prevent the Organizing Committee, which acted independently of the Government, from extending the invitation.

101. On 7 July 1971 the Security Council Committee's attention was drawn to document A/AC.109/375, a Report of the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1971 on the question of Southern Rhodesia, submitted to the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The report stated that at the request of the

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19/ S/10229, paras. 77-79.

Special Committee, the Secretary-General had transmitted to the President of the International Olympic Committee and the Chairman of the Organizing Committee of the XXth Olympic Games the text of the resolution adopted by the Special Committee on 30 April in connexion with the IOC's attitude toward the National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia. The report added that on 29 May the Chairman of the International Olympic Committee had replied to the effect that the Secretary-General's letter would be referred to the IOC at its next meeting, that the IOC dealt only with national olympic committees and not with Governments, and that the National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia had been recognized for many years and, so far as was known, conformed to Olympic regulations.

102. During October 1971 the Committee was informed of press reports from Luxembourg where the International Olympic Committee had met in plenary session. It was reported that the IOC had accepted the formula which provided for the appearance of a Rhodesian team at the 1972 Games in Munich on the same conditions as previously, namely, that they should use the same flag, embodying a Union Jack, and the same anthem, "God Save The Queen". As for the passports to be used, the United Nations passport restriction presented no problem since the Olympic identity card would suffice for the purpose.

103. On 10 December 1971 the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fourth Committee, adopted resolution 2796 (XXVI) on the question of Southern Rhodesia, which, referring among other things to the question of the Olympic Games, noted with deep regret the decision of the International Olympic Committee to permit the participation in the XXth Olympic Games of the so-called National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia; it also called upon all States to take all appropriate steps to ensure the exclusion of the so-called National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia from participating in the XXth Olympic Games and requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of the President of the International Olympic Committee to the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 253 (1968) for appropriate action.

104. In August 1972 the Committee received information published in the press to the effect that 40 members of the Rhodesian team for the Olympic Games in Munich had attended a farewell dinner in Salisbury on 9 August 20/ prior to their departure for Germany. According to this information, great importance was placed on Rhodesians making an appearance at Munich because it was felt that that would go a long way towards breaking the sporting boycott imposed on the country after its declaration of independence. It was recalled in that connexion that Rhodesia had completed last in the Tokyo Olympics in 1964, while the Mexican Government had cancelled the Rhodesians' visas for the 1968 Games after a threatened boycott of the Games by a number of States. The same article indicated that the President of the German Olympic Organizing Committee had told a delegation of African sports leaders on 9 August that the invitation to Rhodesia must stand, that the Rhodesians had already received their identity cards, and that the cards allowed the holders to enter the Federal Republic of Germany without passports.

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20/ The Times, London, 10 August 1972.

105. At its 106th meeting on 18 August the Committee adopted the text of a note verbale which it requested the Secretary-General to address to the Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany and decided that this text should also be issued as a United Nations press release.

106. The substantive part of this note verbale, which was delivered to the Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany on 19 August, read as follows:

"... the Committee, at its 106th meeting held on 18 August 1972, examined the question of the participation of a team from Southern Rhodesia in the Olympic Games in Munich.

"Without prejudice to the opinions which have been expressed on the question of the very formation of this team the Committee considered that the entry into the Federal Republic of Germany of members of this team, whether or not they are bearers of "Olympic identity cards", provides the possibility of conflict with the provisions of paragraph 5 (b) of Security Council resolution 253 (1968), as well as with those of paragraph 3 of the same resolution.

"Anxious to assist the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in its efforts to prevent any violation of sanctions the Committee draws the Government's attention to this point and requests it to draw the contents of this note to the attention of the International Olympic Committee and to remind this body that the provisions of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on the sanctions include the activities of individuals, private organizations and Governments.

"The Committee would be grateful if the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany would inform it, as soon as possible, of any actions taken by the Government, in response to this note and as appropriate, under the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, so as to ensure that no violations of the Security Council's resolutions on sanctions against Southern Rhodesia might occur. The Committee remains seized of the matter."

107. On 24 August, the Committee learned from published sources that the International Olympic Committee, at a meeting held in Munich on 22 August, had decided by a vote of 36 in favour, 31 against, and 3 abstentions, to withdraw its invitation to Southern Rhodesia to compete in the 1972 Olympic Games.

108. On 28 August, the Acting Permanent Observer of the Federal Republic of Germany confirmed this decision in a reply to the Secretary-General's note verbale of 18 August; the substantive part of the reply reads as follows:

"... The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has considered the Secretary-General's note as a valuable assistance in its endeavours to bring about a solution by the International Olympic Committee of the question of the participation of a team from Southern Rhodesia in the Olympic Games in Munich.

"In compliance with the suggestion of the Sanctions Committee the Federal Government transmitted the text of the Secretary-General's note to the International Olympic Committee which is alone responsible for the Olympic Games.

"The Federal Government has in its communications to the International Olympic Committee never left any room for doubt as to its respect for United Nations sanctions against Southern Rhodesia.

"On 22 August 1972, the International Olympic Committee decided to withdraw its invitation to the team of Southern Rhodesia to take part in the Olympic Games in Munich."

CHAPTER IV

Airlines operating to and from Southern Rhodesia

109. Information brought to the attention of the Security Council in the fourth report (S/10229, paras. 83 and 84) are still valid.

110. In particular, it appears from the time-table distributed by Air Rhodesia, effective 1 November 1972, that Air Rhodesia has direct flights to the following cities: Johannesburg and Durban (South Africa); Vilanculos and Beira (Mozambique); Blantyre (Malawi).

111. According to the same time-table, connecting services exist between Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) and Luanda (Angola) and Lourenço Marques (Mozambique). There is also a road connexion between the airports of Victoria Falls (Southern Rhodesia) and Livingstone (Zambia).

112. According to the same 1972 brochure, Air Rhodesia maintains offices in Beira, Lourenço Marques and Vilanculos (Mozambique); Blantyre (Malawi); Cape Town, Durban and Johannesburg (South Africa); New York (United States of America).

113. It appears furthermore from the official Airlines Guide (International Edition, December 1972) and from the ABC World Airways Guide (December 1972) that airlines from Malawi, Portugal and South Africa have direct flights to Salisbury.

Chapter V

Immigration and Tourism

A. Immigration

114. In June 1971, according to Rhodesian Radio, the population of Southern Rhodesia reached the 5.5 million mark, made up as follows:

Africans	5,220,000
Europeans	249,000
Coloureds	9,300
Asians	16,900
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Total	5,495,200
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115. The annual population growth rate of nearly 3.5 per cent is among the world's highest. The greatest increases are among Africans, whose birth rate of 48 per 1,000 compares with a death rate of 14 per 1,000. The Family Planning Association of Rhodesia is actively engaged in family planning programmes for the African population, and reports a marked change in African attitudes towards family planning. 21/

116. At the official opening of the Spilhaus Family Planning Centre at the Harari African Hospital in 1970 the Mayor of Salisbury stated that the Rhodesian economy could absorb only half of the annual increase of 40,000 African adults entering the labour market, and thus Rhodesia must check its African population growth rate. 22/

117. The figures given in the third report of the Committee 23/ indicated that for the period 1961 to 1964 Southern Rhodesia had experienced a net loss of 23,510 Europeans through emigration. During the period 1965-69, however, the rebel régime reported a net immigration of 15,940 Europeans. More recent figures for the years 1970-71 reflect a further rise in the net migration of Europeans into the country, as follows:

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21/ Rhodesian Commentary, February 1970, page 4. Africa Research Bulletin, Vol. 8. No. 12, 31 January 1972, p. 2240.

22/ Ibid., July 1970, page 2.

23/ S/8944, para. 51.

	<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Emigrants</u>	<u>Net migration</u>
1970	12,345	6,018	6,327
1971	14,743	5,340	9,403

118. The Rhodesian Central Statistical Office has provided a description of the make-up of the 14,743 white European immigrants reported in 1971 that indicates that 61.5 per cent were under 30 years of age and 28.5 per cent were between 20 and 29 years old. For the same year it reported that 68 per cent of the emigrants were under 30 and 35.3 per cent were between 20 and 29 years of age. The net gain in all age groups has been rising steadily, particularly in the 20-29 year age group. Gains were also reported during 1971 in a number of occupational categories, as follows:

	<u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Emigrants</u>	<u>Net migration</u>
Professional and technical	1,227	560	667
Managerial, administrative, clerical, sales, agricultural and production	2,431	478	1,953
Construction	644	61	583
Nurses and midwives	164	134	30

119. There are also indications that the number of Africans emigrating from Southern Rhodesia has increased. The proportion of Africans in the total population has not decreased, however, owing to the high birth rate of the Africans.

120. Immigration figures for the first months of 1972 were given in the publication, The Chronicle, of 8 June 1972. According to this report, there were 5,320 European, Asian and coloured immigrants to Southern Rhodesia for the first quarter of 1972, compared with a total of 4,869 for the same period in 1971.

121. Differing views have been expressed in Southern Rhodesia with regard to the question of emigration. A report issued in October 1970 by the Joint Consultative Committee of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce and Industry stated that emigration was due mainly to a lack of housing and transportation facilities, and added that 30 per cent of new immigrants were leaving the country. These statements were contested by the Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism in an address to the Salisbury Chamber of Industries. 24/ He asserted that only 20 per cent of



immigrants to Southern Rhodesia left the country within a year of their arrival, and that that figure contrasted favourably with those for Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. He stated that his Ministry's success in attracting immigrants was "nothing less than a miracle" in the face of existing difficulties, which he said included (a) a British Order in Council providing for heavy penalties for anyone promoting immigration to Southern Rhodesia; (b) the fact that immigration could not be disguised by "arranged certificates of origin" as products could be, and thus was more severely affected by sanctions; and (c) "misleading" reports in the world press. He maintained further that the great majority of the 480-500 people who left the country each month could not be termed dissatisfied immigrants, but were people who left owing to such exigencies as business transfers.

#### B. Tourism

122. In its fourth report to the Security Council, the Committee indicated that it had taken note of information according to which the "Rhodesian National Tourist Board" claimed to have offices in Salisbury, Johannesburg, Durban, Cape Town, Lourenço Marques, Basle and New York, and had requested the Secretary-General to seek further information on the matter from the Governments concerned.

123. In a note dated 20 May 1971, Switzerland replied to the Secretary-General's request for information, stating that an inquiry concerning the alleged office of the Rhodesian National Tourist Board at Basle, carried out by the competent Federal authorities, had shown that there was no tourism office in that city connected with an office of the Rhodesian Government.

124. At the 56th meeting of the Committee on 25 May, the Chairman stated, in connexion with the matter that the Committee had received information concerning the address and telephone number of the office in question and suggested that since those details had not originally been communicated to the Government of Switzerland, perhaps it would be useful to ask the Secretary-General to request further information. The Committee agreed with that suggestion, and accordingly the Secretary-General addressed a further note to the Permanent Observer of Switzerland.

125. The statistics for tourism in Southern Rhodesia given in the Committee's fourth report had shown a clear growth. During 1971, however, there appears to have been a slow-down in the expansion of Rhodesian tourism. The yearly growth rate of 11 per cent between 1966 and 1969 fell to 7 per cent in 1970, and the figures for the first half of 1971 showed an even smaller increase. The Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism has given a number of reasons for the drop in the growth rate of tourism, including the fact that the country had to deal with "biased publicity".

126. Despite the régime's concerted effort to attract tourists from all over the world, it is apparent that most come from South Africa. Although there are no figures published as to the origin of tourists, the fact that 75 per cent arrive by road is indicative of the fact that South Africa and Mozambique are a major

source. Rhodesian information sources recognize that the expansion of tourism depends on close co-operation with neighbouring territories, as package-tour operators in Europe, Japan and North America are unlikely to be interested in visits to Southern Rhodesia alone. Accordingly, as a long-range goal, the authorities hope for a political break-through which would enable Rhodesia to be linked in package-tour operations with neighbouring countries like Kenya. 25/

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