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Chairman: Mr. FAKHREDDINE Mohamed
(Sudan).

AGENDA ITEM 23

Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples: 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: Aden (continued) (A/6274, A/6276, A/6300/Rev.1, chap. VI; A/6317, A/6374, A/6478, A/C.4/672 and Add.1-3)

HEARING OF PETITIONERS (continued)

At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Hussain Ali Bayoomi, General Secretary, and Mr. Saeed Ali Yaremi, Executive Member, of the United National Party (UNP), Aden, took places at the Committee table.

1. Mr. EL HADI (Sudan) noted that the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom, in his letter of 1 August 1966 to the Secretary-General (see A/6374), had indicated that the United Kingdom Government was bound by its existing treaties with the Federation of South Arabia and the unfederated South Arabian States until those treaties terminated. He wished to know when the 1959 Treaty of Friendship and Protection between the United Kingdom and the Federation was to terminate.

2. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that it was his understanding that all the United Kingdom's commitments in South Arabia would end automatically upon the Territory's attainment of independence in 1968.

3. Mr. EL HADI (Sudan) asked whether that was also the understanding of the Government of the Federation.

4. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that he did not represent the Government of the Federation and could speak only for his party. Questions concerning the position of the Government of

the Federation should be addressed to the United Kingdom representative.

5. Mr. EL HADI (Sudan) observed that the petitioner was a Minister in the Government of the Federation. He would be glad, however, to hear from the United Kingdom delegation whether it was its understanding that the treaty in question would terminate upon South Arabia's attainment of independence.

6. Mr. F. D. W. BROWN (United Kingdom) said that his delegation took note of the question and would answer it after the hearing of petitioners had been completed.

7. Mr. EL HADI (Sudan) said that there was in the same treaty a reference to certain traditional bonds of friendship between the United Kingdom and the States of the Federation. As Mr. Bayoomi had spoken of the evils of colonialism in the area, he wondered what the treaty meant by traditional bonds of friendship.

8. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that such traditional bonds were imaginary; in any case, such relationships would certainly come to an end with South Arabia's attainment of independence.

9. Mr. EL HADI (Sudan) observed that the petitioner attached importance to the territorial integrity and unity of South Arabia. Yet the 1959 Treaty of Friendship and Protection provided that the accession of any non-federated State to the Federation was subject to the prior agreement of the United Kingdom and that the United Kingdom could exclude or withdraw from the Federation any area or areas in South Arabia if it considered that desirable. The Treaty also specifically excluded the islands of Perim and Kuria Muria. He wondered how the petitioner reconciled his position in favour of the unity of the Territory with those provisions of a treaty to which the Federation Government was a party.

10. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that he advocated a united South Arabia. Now that the United Nations resolutions had been accepted and South Arabia was to attain independence in 1968, there could be no question of any division of the Territory. The South Arabians wanted full independence for the whole Territory, including the off-shore islands, and it was the responsibility of the United Kingdom to fulfil its pledge to grant the Territory full independence.

11. Mr. EL HADI (Sudan) wondered whether the petitioner was confident that the United Kingdom would honour its pledge to grant independence by 1968. In 1915 a promise of independence had been given to the Arabs but that pledge had not been honoured and there had been a mutilation of part of the Arab homeland.

12. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that his purpose in coming to the United Nations was to draw world attention to the United Kingdom's commitment to grant South Arabia independence in 1968. That was why he asked for a United Nations presence in the Territory, to continue until the country as a whole, from the Hadhramaut to Aden and including all the off-shore islands, became a sovereign State and a Member of the United Nations.

13. Mr. EL HADI (Sudan) said that if a United Nations mission visited the Territory it would have to do so either on the basis of the United Nations resolutions or on the basis stated by the United Kingdom in its letter of 1 August 1966 to the Secretary-General. As would be seen from that letter, the United Kingdom in effect demanded United Nations recognition of existing treaties between the United Kingdom and the Federation of South Arabia. He would like to know whether the petitioner felt that a mission subject to the United Kingdom's conditions would serve any useful purpose.

14. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that it was important for the mission to go to the Territory in order to obtain a true picture of the situation in South Arabia and of the acts of terror and violence occurring there. If the mission did not go, that would suit the plans of those who referred to South Arabia as "occupied South Yemen". His party urged the United Nations to send a mission; that mission would not be bound by any reservations expressed by the United Kingdom and could ignore them.

15. Mr. EL HADI (Sudan) said that, in its letter, the United Kingdom insisted on acceptance of the conditions which it laid down. He wondered whether the petitioner was sure that the mission would be allowed into the Territory if it did not accept the United Kingdom's conditions.

16. Mr. BAYOOMI (United Nations Party, Aden) said that the Government of the Federation had endorsed the resolutions of the United Nations and agreed to the United Nations mission. There seemed therefore to be no barrier to a mission to the Territory, irrespective of anything the United Kingdom might say.

17. Mr. EL HADI (Sudan) said that he would like to know whether the United Kingdom delegation agreed with the petitioner on that point.

18. He asked whether the petitioner could give an indication of the number of detainees in the Territory.

19. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that a distinction should be made between political prisoners and persons arrested on charges of throwing bombs. There were about 200 political detainees in Aden.

20. Mr. SOUMAH (Guinea) asked whether UNP was in favour of allowing the United Kingdom to remain another two years in South Arabia.

21. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that, if the decision were his, he would be ready for the South Arabians to take charge of their own affairs immediately. If the United Nations was prepared to guarantee the security and territorial integrity of

South Arabia, he would be happy to see the organization take over the situation until a democratic government was elected and an independent South Arabia took its place in the United Nations.

22. Mr. SOUMAH (Guinea) said that his country did not consider that a period of apprenticeship in self-government was necessary. Guinea would like to see the people concentrate their efforts on demanding independence and the departure of the administering Power.

23. Mr. ISMAIL (Malaysia) said that his delegation favoured a United Nations mission to South Arabia to investigate the situation there, to look into the charges of repression and to make recommendations. He thought it important to point out, however, that the United Nations could not do everything and that it was ultimately for the people of South Arabia to solve their problems and to secure independence.

24. It was his impression that the struggle for independence in South Arabia had now reached a stage where constitutional means were possible. There must, however, be an atmosphere of understanding and a spirit of give and take. At the moment, it was clear that the forces seeking the independence of South Arabia were not fully united and it seemed desirable that the representatives of the various groups should meet and try to settle their differences.

25. His first question concerned the form of government for the new State upon independence. The Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) had made it clear that it wanted a republic instituted immediately, whereas the South Arabian League (SAL), although it was ready to accept other forms of government provisionally, saw republicanism as the ultimate objective. Other forms of government were apparently favoured in other quarters. The question was clearly a basic one, on which the people must seek agreement. It seemed to his delegation that systems other than a republic might well be appropriate in the present case. He would like to know what form of government the petitioner's party wished to see when South Arabia became independent.

26. Secondly, it seemed that certain of the Sultans or other local rulers were opposed to the establishment of a centralized government in an independent South Arabia. He wondered how many of the Sultans took that position and whether there was a possibility that they could be brought to accept the concept of a centralized government.

27. Thirdly, he wondered whether the political parties, such as UNP and SAL, could play a part in emphasizing the need for some form of central government and the fact that the States could not be viable as separate entities.

28. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that his party was fully in favour of an attempt to settle the differences among the South Arabians. One question, however, was basic: there could be no compromise regarding the continued existence of South Arabia as an entity.

29. With regard to the Malaysian representative's first question, his party insisted that the government

of an independent South Arabia must be a democratically elected government.

30. With regard to the second point, it was for the people, and not for the Sultans, to decide on the form of an independent South Arabia. There was no doubt that the people favoured the establishment of a republic, and many of the Sultans had now agreed to the implementation of the United Nations resolutions in that regard and to the establishment of a republic.

31. As far as the influence of political parties on the Sultans was concerned, it was significant that those parties had succeeded in persuading the Sultans to accept the resolutions of the United Nations, whereas previously they had objected violently to the same resolutions.

32. Mr. ISMAIL (Malaysia) said that, since Aden and the Protectorates were not colonies, the Sultans must have certain constitutional rights. He asked whether the petitioner thought that a refusal by some Sultans to agree to a particular form of government might be a stumbling-block.

33. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that by endorsing the United Nations resolutions the Sultans had renounced their rights, since those resolutions automatically implied the holding of elections and the establishment of a constitutional government.

34. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) asked whether the petitioner considered that his participation in the Federal Government was hastening or delaying the Territory's independence.

35. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) considered that his participation in the Government was hastening the Territory's independence, since he had helped to ensure the implementation of United Nations resolutions and to persuade certain people in the Federation to endorse those resolutions.

36. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) asked whether the prisons and detention camps were under the authority of the United Kingdom or the Federal Government.

37. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) replied that prisons and detention camps were under the authority of the United Kingdom, which was directly responsible for security in Aden.

38. In reply to further questions by Mr. APPIAH (Ghana), Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that the members of the Federal Government were not allowed to visit the prisons and detention camps. The families of prisoners were permitted to visit them. In his view, the Government in Aden should have the right to visit prisons and detention camps, as had been the case under previous Governments.

39. He personally had not witnessed any torture in prisons and detention camps, but he had heard of a large number of such cases and had presented reports to the Council of Ministers in Aden.

40. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) asked the petitioner whether he thought that a United Nations special mission to Aden would receive full co-operation from the Federal Government.

41. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that he was certain that such a mission would be warmly received and welcomed in South Arabia.

42. In reply to a further question from Mr. APPIAH (Ghana), Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that four or five members of his party were at present in prison or under detention. They had been arrested on the basis of charges brought by United Kingdom intelligence agents or malicious informers. It was no longer possible to know what was really happening in Aden, since all kinds of activities were carried on under the cover of nationalism.

43. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) pointed out that as a rule the general secretary of a political party was more militant than the rank-and-file members. He asked whether that was true in the petitioner's part of the world.

44. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that a struggle did not always mean an armed struggle. He believed in the power of the intellect and logic as a means of ensuring respect for human rights.

45. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) asked whether that meant that the petitioner's colleagues who were at present in prison had refused to exercise logic and reason and had had recourse to stronger arguments.

46. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that the prison and detention camps in the Territory were full of innocent people placed there under the state of emergency and that it was impossible to ascertain the charges brought against them.

47. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) said that the petitioner must have known the party members in question before they had been gaoled. The petitioner could perhaps tell the Committee from his personal knowledge of those members whether their actions or statements had differed from those of the petitioners during the struggle for emancipation.

48. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that under the present conditions in South Arabia it was difficult to know who was in favour of or against armed struggle. He was well acquainted with the members of the party who had been imprisoned and knew that they were peaceful persons. He could not say under what law they had been arrested.

49. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) asked whether the petitioner had made any representations to the United Kingdom Government about the party members or tried to visit them after he had learned of their arrest.

50. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that only the families of political prisoners could visit them. He pointed out that representations on his part to the United Kingdom Government would not have had any effect in view of the conditions prevailing under the state of emergency.

51. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) asked the petitioner whether he considered it worth while to continue to serve as a member of the Government in those circumstances.

52. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that the mere fact of serving in a Government under colonialism did not mean that the members of that Government were puppets. If he relinquished his position, it would probably be filled by a United Kingdom

official. In his view, it was preferable for a South Arabian to remain in the post and to acquire experience which would be useful when a free republic was established in South Arabia.

53. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) assured the petitioner that it had not been his intention to imply that the petitioner was an agent or puppet of the United Kingdom Government.

54. He asked whether there was any likelihood that the petitioner might be requested to relinquish his post as Minister upon returning to the Territory because of his visit to the United Nations.

55. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that that might well be the case.

56. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) asked whether the petitioner thought that he could persuade the members of his Government to issue a public statement objecting to the United Kingdom reservations.

57. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that immediately upon his return to Aden he would call a Press conference and report on everything that had taken place in the Committee.

58. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) asked what was the general attitude of the people in the Territory towards the members of the Federal Government.

59. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that when the Federation had begun there had been only three States. There were now fifteen States and it was hoped that the Federation would soon include Hadhramaut. The people of the Territory preferred unity to dismemberment in the form of several sultanates. As soon as the United Nations established a presence in the Territory and a constitution was drawn up withdrawing authority from the Sultans, the people of South Arabia would have a democratic republic.

60. In reply to a further question from Mr. APPIAH (Ghana), Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that no government in the world enjoyed the complete support of the population.

61. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) observed that, generally speaking, it was easy to determine whether a government was supported by the people of the country.

62. He assumed that, as a member of a Government under a United Kingdom High Commissioner, the petitioner had had to obtain that official's approval before leaving the Territory. He asked the petitioner whether that had been so.

63. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) replied that it would have been so had he been a member of the Aden Government. The Federal Government, however, was not responsible to the High Commissioner. He had called upon the High Commissioner to take leave of him but he could assure the Committee that he had not discussed the nature of his mission with him.

64. Mr. APPIAH (Ghana) thanked the petitioners and assured them of Ghana's support in their struggle for independence. His delegation hoped that while the petitioners belonging to various parties were in New York they would meet one another and try to find a

solution to their problems with a view to forming a united front against the force that held them in chains. His country had been in a similar situation and had found strength in unity. Differences could always be settled once emancipation had been achieved.

65. Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon) asked what was the number of recognized major political parties in the Territory.

66. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) replied that there were five parties: the South Arabian League, the Popular Congress, the People's Party, the United National Party and the Front for the Liberation of South Arabia.

67. In reply to a further question by Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon), Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that his party's headquarters was in Aden and that, like any other political party, it had membership application forms and held meetings. The state of emergency, however, precluded the holding of general meetings on a regular basis and his party was therefore obliged to meet privately. He recalled that his party had played a major role in bringing Aden into the Federation and in securing the endorsement of United Nations resolutions.

68. Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon) asked the petitioner if his party had members throughout the Territory and not merely in Aden, and, if so, what means were used to communicate with them in order to exchange views.

69. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that, after the Federation had been established, membership of the party had increased considerably in other parts of the Territory, although the highest percentage of members was still in Aden. Contact was maintained on a personal basis only, by visits to different parts of the Territory.

70. In answer to a further question from Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon), Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that the population of Aden was approximately 200,000 and that of South Arabia as a whole approximately 1.5 million.

71. Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon) recalled that the petitioner had said that he had been elected twice. He asked whether the elections had been held in Aden only or in other parts of the Territory, and whether they had been on the basis of adult suffrage, with both men and women voting, or on the basis of a restricted suffrage, for which certain qualifications had been required.

72. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) replied that he had first been elected to the Legislative Council for about a year to fill the seat formerly occupied by his brother, who had died. He had later been re-elected unopposed, and at the subsequent general elections he had been re-elected to the Legislative Council once again, for the State of Aden. In 1964 elections had been held in Aden only, to elect a new legislative body to replace the one that had been dissolved. Only men were eligible to vote; women were not eligible either to vote or to be candidates.

73. Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon) asked what was the composition of the Federal Council, whether members were elected or nominated, and what was

the relationship of the Sultans and the members of the Federal Council.

74. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that Aden was represented by twenty-four members and the other States in the Federation were represented according to their population, some having six representatives, others four, others only one. The members of the Federal Council were all nominated, not elected. The Sultans represented their States as Ministers in the Federation.

75. Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon) asked whether the tribal system was still in existence and what were the relations between the Sultans and the people.

76. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that such questions should be addressed to the United Kingdom representative. He himself only represented his own party and had appeared before the Committee to discuss the future of Aden and South Arabia, not the relationship of the Sultans and the Federation.

77. Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon) asked how many of the Sultans who had joined the Federation would accept the United Nations resolutions and whether the petitioner thought that they would agree to elections being held throughout the whole Territory to elect the members of a legislative body.

78. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that all the States represented in the Government of the Federation had endorsed the United Nations resolutions and that meant that they would agree to elections being held throughout the Federation.

79. Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon) asked how many States in the Territory were still outside the Federation and what efforts the petitioner's party, which he had understood the petitioner to say was in favour of the unity of the whole Territory, was making to bring those States in.

80. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) replied that the following were still outside the Federation: the three Sultanates of the Hadhramaut, namely, Qu'aiti, Kathiri and Mahra; Upper Yafa'i; and the islands of Perim, Kuria Muria and Kamaran. His party was sparing no efforts to bring them in and he hoped that the United Nations would use its good offices with the United Kingdom to ensure that those States joined the Federation, since the United Nations resolutions recognized that they were an integral part of the Territory. The independence of the Territory could not be complete without those areas.

81. Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon) asked whether, since the petitioner favoured the constitutional method of obtaining independence for the Territory, he would on his return to Aden, either through his party or through the Federal Council, pursue his efforts with the United Kingdom Government to advance the date of independence and arrange for early elections to that end.

82. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that he was in favour of a transitional government being formed in the Territory to remain in power even after independence, in order to ensure that free elections could be held under United Nations auspices in a free and democratic South Arabia.

83. In reply to a further question from Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon). Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) confirmed that he was in favour of a United Nations mission being sent to the Territory, whether or not the United Kingdom Government withdrew its reservations.

84. Sir Senerat GUNewardene (Ceylon) asked whether, if and when the United Nations decided to send a mission to the Territory, the petitioner would agree to the President of the General Assembly nominating the members and negotiating with the United Kingdom Government and the Government of the Federation of South Arabia the mission's terms of reference and the withdrawal of the United Kingdom's reservations.

85. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) replied that he hoped that the United Nations would choose the members of the mission from neutral countries which had no interest in South Arabia other than that of preserving peace. The Federal Government had no reservations; all the reservations had been made by the United Kingdom Government, but he repeated that they should not be allowed to obstruct the sending of a mission to South Arabia.

86. Mr. CALINGASAN (Philippines) pointed out that at the previous meeting the petitioner had expressed regret at the United Kingdom's reservations and requested that they should be withdrawn. One of those reservations was that the United Kingdom Government was bound by its existing treaties with the Federation of South Arabia and the unfederated South Arabian States until those treaties terminated. He asked whether, in the opinion of the petitioner, the Government of the Federation of South Arabia would be willing to release the United Kingdom Government from its obligations under those treaties so that it could withdraw its reservations and make it possible for the United Nations mission to proceed. He was not asking him to speak for the Federation, but as a resident of the Territory, the General Secretary of his party and a Minister in the Federal Government.

87. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that the treaty between the Federation and the United Kingdom was an imaginary treaty. By endorsing the sending of a United Nations mission to the Territory, the Federal Government showed that it considered that such treaties were non-existent and that all commitments and obligations under them should cease, even if the United Kingdom Government insisted on upholding them. He hoped that Members of the United Nations would exert pressure on the United Kingdom to withdraw its reservations.

88. Mr. CALINGASAN (Philippines) pointed out that there would be one difficulty in the United Nations mission proceeding to the Territory while the United Kingdom Government's reservations still stood, namely, that the mission would have to deal with the Government of the Federation of South Arabia. He asked whether, in order to avoid that difficulty, the officials of the Government of the Federation of South Arabia would allow the mission to deal only with the United Kingdom Government and to obtain their views as private citizens, leaders of political parties or members of certain groups, and not as officials of the Federal Government.

89. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that he himself would be willing to talk to the United Nations mission as an individual citizen, as well as an official of the Federal Government, and that he would not be afraid to speak the truth. He could not speak for his colleagues. The United Nations mission should not, however, contact only the members of the Federal Government or the United Kingdom authorities, but should speak to people from each part of the Territory and from all sectors of the population in order to gain a true picture of their hopes and aspirations for independence.

90. Mr. CALINGASAN (Philippines) agreed that the mission should hear as large a cross-section of the population as possible.

91. Mr. NKAMA (Zambia) pointed out that UNP, Aden, had accepted the resolutions on the Territory adopted by the General Assembly between 1963 and 1965. He asked whether that party accepted also the resolution on the question of Aden adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on 15 June 1966 (A/6300/Rev.1, chap. VI, para. 382), particularly the paragraphs dealing with defence arrangements between the United Kingdom and the Government of the Federation and the references to the unrepresentative nature of the Government of the Federation.

92. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) replied that he had endorsed that resolution. He reserved the right to reply on the defence aspect in view of the complex situation prevailing in Aden. It was because of the current uncertainty that he had advocated a United Nations presence on the northern borders of the Territory until a democratic government with representation at the United Nations had been formed.

93. Mr. NKAMA (Zambia) said that his delegation wished to pay a tribute to the freedom fighters of South Arabia, who were waging a relentless struggle against a well-armed imperial Power. The Government and people of Zambia entirely supported the courageous people of South Arabia in their struggle, which had long been an inspiration to the people of southern Africa.

94. Mr. DE SOUZA (Dahomey) asked what were the relations between UNP, Aden, and the other parties such as FLOSY and SAL.

95. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said that the various parties had much in common and, while they might differ on means, they were generally agreed on the objective of a free and independent republic of South Arabia. His party did not, however, recognize the so-called Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen, and never would.

96. Mr. ADAN (Somalia) asked what was the policy of UNP, Aden, regarding the United Kingdom base in the

Territory, since at least one other petitioner had expressed misgivings about the United Kingdom's true intentions.

97. Mr. ABYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) said the base should not be allowed to remain since it would be a sword of Damocles hanging over any independent Government of the Territory. His party stood for full and complete independence; for that, the abolition of such bases was essential. His party hoped that the United Nations would send a mission to secure the northern borders of the Territory.

98. Mr. ADAN (Somalia) recalled that the petitioner, speaking in the Aden Legislature, had accused United Kingdom military patrols of throwing bombs and explosives at innocent people in the streets of Aden. He wondered whether the petitioner believed that such patrols still did so.

99. Mr. BAYOOMI (United National Party, Aden) agreed that he had made that accusation. It had been at a time when, in spite of the rigid curfew imposed by the United Kingdom authorities, bombs had still been exploding in the streets. As a member of the Legislature he had been immune from arrest and had expressed surprise that bombs could be thrown when the streets were empty because of the curfew, and always as a United Kingdom patrol was passing. The accusation had had considerable effect and he had been praised by San'a radio, although that radio had subsequently described him as an imperialist collaborator.

100. He thought that for every three bombs thrown by FLOSY the United Kingdom authorities threw five. The main problem that the Territory had to face was that of propaganda machines encouraging violence. San'a radio was praising FLOSY and the throwing of bombs.

101. Mr. ADAN (Somalia) said that he had wanted to draw attention to the kind of law and order which the United Kingdom maintained in the Territory, despite its frequent statements on the need for keeping the peace.

102. The CHAIRMAN thanked the petitioners for the information they had given to the Committee.

The petitioners withdrew.

103. The CHAIRMAN said that both Mr. Abdul Qawi Mackawee, General Secretary of FLOSY, and Mr. Sheikhan Abdulla Alhabshi, Secretary-General of SAL, had asked to make brief supplementary statements to the Committee. If he heard no objections, he would take it that the Committee decided to grant their requests for a supplementary hearing.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 7.5 p.m.