

UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
GENERAL

A/6300/Add.1 (Part II)/Corr.1
17 October 1966

ENGLISH ONLY

Twenty-first session
Agenda item 23

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD
TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

(covering its work during 1966)

Rapporteur: Mr. Ala'uddin H. ALJUBOURI (Iraq)

CHAPTER III (Part II)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

CORRIGENDUM

Add the attached page 169 at the end of appendix II.

89. According to The New York Times of 3 July 1966, a recent British report states as follows: "Neither the business community nor the regime now believe that sanctions will be short-lived and that a brief period of belt-tightening will suffice to survive them. The realization of this was a major factor in directing Smith to ask for talks. With each week the economic situation gets more difficult. Time is therefore not on Smith's side."

90. Mr. Ian Smith, on the other hand, said at an annual farmers' congress held in Salisbury on 21 June 1966: "The last thing we are going to do is throw in the sponge." He stated that his "Government" intended to keep up its struggle, despite the pressure of international trade sanctions.

91. Mr. Clifford Dupont, the "Officer Administering the Government", stated at the opening of the "Rhodesian Parliament" on 22 June 1966, that the imposition of sanctions had led to the introduction of import controls. He added that the resultant inconveniences to the peoples of Rhodesia, and more particularly to the merchants, had been accepted in a most generous and co-operative manner. These controls had not been without positive advantages, which industrialists had been quick to exploit. While clear evidence was already to be seen of the accelerating development of industry, new products in substitution of imports were constantly coming on the market. Industrialists were continuing to expand and diversify, and were producing goods now which they would not have thought possible to make a few months ago. Planning for early implementation of major new developments in manufacturing industry was proceeding satisfactorily.

92. According to Mr. Dupont's statement, the régime would continue to provide to the maximum extent such foreign currency for capital goods and raw materials as was required for new investment projects. Efforts would continue to be made to expand trade and to establish closer economic relations with other countries on a bilateral basis.
