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

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES FROM THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND INTERNATIONAL  
INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Comprehensive information on action taken by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions (A/8314 and A/8647). Further information concerning the period since the publication of these reports is given below.

/Original: English/

21 March 1973

1. Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2795 (XXVI) of 10 December 1971, the International Labour Conference, at its fifty-seventh session, adopted on 27 June 1972, the following resolution concerning the policy of colonial oppression, racial discrimination and violation of trade union rights pursued by Portugal in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau):

"The General Conference of the International Labour Organisation,

"Recalling the many resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, and in particular resolution 2795 (XXVI) of 10 December 1971, which reaffirms the right to self-determination of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), calls upon Portugal to cease its acts of military repression against the peoples of these territories and invites all States, particularly the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, to refrain from lending Portugal any form of aid in pursuing its colonial war,

"Considering that colonialism and apartheid have been frequently condemned by the United Nations and its specialized agencies,

"Recalling the resolution concerning trade union rights and their relation to civil liberties, adopted by the International Labour Conference at its fifty-fourth (1970) session, which states that 'without national independence and political liberty full and genuine trade union rights could not exist',

"Considering that the basic principles of the ILO are being utterly disregarded in the African countries under Portuguese domination,

"Recalling the resolution concerning apartheid and the contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, adopted by the Conference at its fifty-sixth (1971) session, which 'condemns the continued suppression of fundamental human and trade union rights in several countries, including countries and territories under a colonial régime or foreign domination in any form',

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"Considering that the situation created by Portugal in its colonies poses an extremely grave threat to international peace and security in Africa and so hampers the achievement of the ILO's aims of peace and social progress in that region,

"Noting that in the areas of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) still under its rule the Government of Portugal is applying Portuguese trade union legislation which is in open and flagrant contradiction with the letter and spirit of ILO standards, in particular the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), and the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98),

"Considering that the workers of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) are thereby denied basic trade union rights including, above all, the right to set up free and democratic trade unions and to join them, the right of assembly, the right to elect their officers freely and the right to strike,

"Considering that the Government of Portugal is systematically driving African workers off fertile land and replacing them with white settlers and that discriminatory measures are being taken against African workers with regard to taxation, employment, vocational training, social security and housing,

"Considering that in the territories improperly administered by it Portugal is pursuing a policy which, like that of South Africa, consists of oppression by a racial minority of a majority of the population and that such oppression brings about death, shame, humiliation and the denial of basic human rights and the destruction of the cultural environment which form an essential part of human life;

"1. Pledges the entire support and the effective action of the International Labour Organisation to the lawful struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) for self-determination and civil and trade union liberties.

"2. Condemns the constant violation by the Government of Portugal of human rights, civil liberties and trade union rights in the areas still under its rule, and in particular of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international labour Conventions Nos. 87, 98 and 105.

"3. Notes with satisfaction the decision taken by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its twenty-sixth session approving the representation of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) as associate members of the Economic Commission for Africa.

"4. Urges member States and employers' and workers' organisations to intensify their efforts to give effective aid to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) in their just struggle and to cease to lend any form of human or material aid to the Government of Portugal.

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"5. Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to instruct the Director-General -

"(a) to ensure the widest possible dissemination, in the areas of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) still under Portuguese rule, of information and documentation on the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights;

"(b) to submit at a forthcoming session of the Conference, proposals concerning a programme of ILO assistance in various fields to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau).

"6. Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to examine at its one hundred and eighty-eighth session the most appropriate ways of enabling representatives of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), which are associate members of the Economic Commission for Africa, to participate in ILO meetings and in particular in ILO African regional conferences."

2. Particulars concerning the effect given to the foregoing decisions are provided under the relevant headings of the following sections.

1. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES FROM THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES, INCLUDING ASSISTANCE TO THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED, IN THE PREPARATION AND EXECUTION OF PROJECTS BENEFICIAL TO THESE REFUGEES, AND INTRODUCTION OF THE GREATEST POSSIBLE MEASURES OF FLEXIBILITY IN THE RELEVANT PROCEDURES

3. The ILO, in co-operation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other specialized agencies concerned, notably the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), provides, on request from the host Governments concerned assistance in the second and third phases of resettlement projects for groups of refugees. These projects need not be described here since they have so far been conducted for refugees from countries other than those under consideration, but their mention is relevant to the extent that it indicates the possibility for the Governments of host countries to secure assistance in the resettlement of groups of refugees from the colonial Territories under consideration, should they feel the need for such assistance.

4. No requests for assistance in the province of the ILO, such as the provision of various forms of training for the benefit of groups of refugees from colonial Territories, have so far been received from Governments of the countries of asylum. The early conclusion of a mutual co-operation agreement between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) along the lines approved by the UNDP Governing Council at its thirteenth session (DP/L.214) would no doubt facilitate the submission by the Governments concerned of suitable projects which might be undertaken by members of the United Nations system, since, as noted in the Secretary-General's report submitted in response

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to paragraph 13 (b) of General Assembly resolution 2874 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, full advantage has not yet been taken of the limited possibility of assistance available from the agencies in the area of technical and vocational training (A/8862, paras. 10 and 11).

5. As regards assistance for individual refugees, a greater measure of flexibility has been introduced, under the above-mentioned 1968 decision of the Governing Body, in that requests for assistance to refugees need not be entertained only if they emanate from Governments, but also if they are sponsored by UNHCR or OAU, or any other regional organization recognized as such by the ILO in respect of persons sponsored by them (see A/8314, p. 9, para. 3 (a) (i)). In the same decision, the Director-General was required to "remain in close and continuous touch with Governments of the States in which the persons concerned are living, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Organization of African Unity with a view to meeting promptly and effectively any requests which they may make and will, as circumstances require, make appropriate proposals to the Governing Body". The Director-General has construed this as implying that the Office should not remain passive, but should actively seek to furnish necessary and badly needed assistance to African refugees. Accordingly, he issued directives to the ILO Regional Director for Africa in Addis Ababa and, through him, to the directors of the ILO area offices and country representatives in Africa to treat, as a matter of high priority, any such requests or possible requests for assistance to African refugees. While processing any such request, it would be of the utmost importance to secure a commitment from the concerned Government or OAU, as the case may be, that the fellow would, upon completion of his or her training, be able to utilize usefully the knowledge and training gained. Moreover, the ILO has drawn the attention of the High Commissioner's Office to the possibilities opened by the Governing Body's decision with a view to providing assistance to individual refugees within the High Commissioner's mandate, and is also in constant touch, for the same purpose with OAU. In addition to the direct personal contacts maintained with the OAU Secretariat by the ILO Regional Director for Africa, and his office in Addis Ababa, the ILO has been, from the outset, a member of both the Consultative Committee and the Standing Committee of the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees (now merged in the Advisory Committee of the Bureau). The possibilities of providing assistance under the decisions of the Governing Body have been discussed with the head of the Bureau both in Geneva and in Addis Ababa, and the ILO has also offered the services of its manpower experts in advising on the organization of the placement activities of the Bureau.

6. In order that greater advantage can be taken of the possibilities opened by the 1968 decision of the Governing Body, further instructions were issued, at the beginning of 1972, to ILO offices in Africa to assess, in the countries within their jurisdiction, the training needs of refugees and the availability of suitable candidates, including economists, engineers or accountants, who might benefit from training in management. At the same time, the lists of refugees which the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees maintains are being screened for the same purpose. These instructions have been reiterated following consideration by the Governing Body, in November 1972, of the Conference resolution concerning the colonial policy of Portugal, referred to above.

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7. In February 1973, the Director-General informed the Secretary-General of OAU that, with a view to the further implementation of the 1968 decision of the Governing Body, he had recently arranged with the Director of the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Vocational Training in Turin for the allocation of a certain number of fellowships to be made available by the ILO and the International Centre for the training of persons from the Territories concerned, upon request by OAU.

8. Following the consideration by the Governing Body, in November 1972, of the Conference resolution on the colonial policies of Portugal, the Director-General also requested the Secretary-General of OAU to submit candidature for fellowships for persons from Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) in the field of competence of the ILO. As indicated to the Secretary-General of OAU, the fields of training within which the ILO can afford assistance include managerial training, vocational training in urban and rural sectors and labour administration.

9. Industry, commerce and banking in the Territories concerned need managerial staff and skilled workers. The main thrust should probably be planning and training for systematic management consultancy and the development of a vocational training system covering the basic urban trades (mechanical and machine-shop engineering, building trades, automotive engineering, electrical engineering, and commerce and banking). At present there are no regional courses in Africa for management training, and although management development centres established in individual countries are primarily geared to train practising managers, displaced persons and refugees from the Territories concerned can be given places for training in these centres, subject, of course, to acceptance by the host Government. This would be in addition to the possibility of utilizing the training facilities available at the International Centre in Turin.

10. The existing training centres could act in a selective and supervisory capacity for refugees placed in existing training facilities in the country concerned. They could be trained as planners, foremen, instructors, standards and testing specialists, apprenticeship supervisors and training officers. In the rural field, training can be provided for future instructors for agricultural trades, rural crafts (such as brick manufacture and bricklaying, metal and woodwork, repair and maintenance of agricultural machinery), road building and maintenance, rural co-operative self-help techniques and management - fields in which the ILO has substantial experience in training instructors with a grass-root level approach. Suitably qualified and interested persons could also be accommodated in regional seminars and courses, including those held at the International Centre in Turin.

11. The ILO can also give assistance in the training of administrative staff. According to the needs expressed and identified, training could cover all or some of a wide field, including labour administration, labour legislation, labour relations, manpower assessment, planning and placement, personnel management, accountancy, office administration, shorthand and typing. Individual or group fellowships can be granted for participation in the regional courses such as the existing Regional African Labour Administration Centre (CRADAT) in Yaoundé or the envisaged labour administration centre in Nairobi. The Director-General has approached the Chairman of the Ministerial Advisory Board to CRADAT with a view to enlisting the Centre's co-operation in this matter.

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12. To date, all applications coming within the scope of the decisions of the Governing Body have been granted (with one exception), but these have not been numerous. This dearth of applications, which was drawn to the attention of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (CPC) at their joint meetings in 1970, seems primarily due to lack of interest in training. As the Director-General reported to the Governing Body in February 1973, the limiting factor has not been any reluctance to increase substantially the number of fellowships granted, but the absence of candidacies in the fields of action of the ILO. Most of the refugees appear to prefer more academic education leading to the exercise of liberal professions. However, it is expected that, as a result of the recent steps described above, a greater number of applications will be received.

II. PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE, WITH THE ACTIVE CO-OPERATION OF OAU AND THROUGH IT, OF THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS TO THE PEOPLES OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NAMIBIA AND TERRITORIES UNDER PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATION, INCLUDING IN PARTICULAR THE POPULATIONS IN THE LIBERATED AREAS OF THOSE TERRITORIES

13. The Agreement between the ILO and OAU, which came into force on 25 November 1965, provides that the ILO and OAU "will consult regularly on matters of common interest for the purpose of furthering the effective accomplishment in the African States of their common objectives" (article I, para. 1), and that "whenever desirable for the development of their activities in fields of mutual concern", the ILO and OAU "may each seek the other's technical co-operation where it is specially equipped to assist in the development of such activities" (article IV, para. 1). In addition to the consultations and offers of assistance described in the preceding section, mention should be made of a recent request of OAU for the services of an ILO expert to assist OAU in reviewing the methods of work of the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees, in formulating recommendations for registering information, in preparing and presenting dossiers and in compiling, evaluating and presenting statistical data on African refugees. The possibility of meeting this request, which falls within an area in which the ILO has considerable expertise, is under active consideration.

14. No direct material assistance can be provided for the benefit of the peoples of the Territories under consideration, in so far as they are under the control of the administering Powers, except at the request of, or with the co-operation of, these Powers, which the November 1968 decision of the Governing Body and the earlier decision concerning Southern Rhodesia preclude. No requests for assistance from any other sources have been addressed to the ILO. However, as regards the moral assistance referred to in General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 pursuant to the conference resolution concerning the colonial policies of Portugal, the Governing Body at its session in November 1972 had instructed the Director-General to ensure with all means the widest dissemination, in the areas of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) - as far as possible in the language of the areas - of information and documentation on the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights. Accordingly, a statement of the trade union rights and civil liberties upheld by the ILO and of the information available

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concerning the exercise of trade union rights and civil liberties in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) has been printed and is being given the widest dissemination in English, French, Portuguese and Swahili. Consultations have been initiated with OAU concerning the possibility of translating the statement into other languages. As indicated below, similar action has already been taken in regard to apartheid.

15. As regards assistance to individuals, it may be made available, under the 1968 decision of the Governing Body, to individuals sponsored by OAU or UNHCR. One application for participation in a study course at the International Institute for Labour Studies, submitted directly to the ILO by a member of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), was granted after sponsorship from OAU had been obtained. Two travelling fellowships were granted to members of national liberation movements to enable them to attend the All-Africa Women's Conference, held in Brazzaville in 1971, upon application by that Conference and sponsorship by OAU. An application for a fellowship in engineering training, submitted by the High Commissioner's Office on behalf of a candidate from Mozambique had to be turned down (the one exception mentioned in para. 12 above) owing to acute financial difficulties prevailing at the time. A further application for participation in a study course at the International Institute for Labour Studies, in spring 1973, from a member of SWAPO, sponsored by OAU, has been granted.

16. Finally, the facilities described in the preceding section are also available to the persons to whom this section applies, if sponsored by OAU or UNHCR, and the instructions addressed to ILO field offices in Africa concerning assessment of training needs and possibilities for refugees also cover these persons.

### III. DISCONTINUANCE OF ALL COLLABORATION WITH AND THE WITHHOLDING OF FINANCIAL, ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE FROM THE ILLEGAL REGIME IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA AND WITH THE GOVERNMENTS OF PORTUGAL AND SOUTH AFRICA

17. As regards the discontinuance of all collaboration with, and the withholding of financial, economic and technical and other assistance from, the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia and with the Governments of Portugal and South Africa, the following may be noted:

#### Southern Rhodesia

18. Following the unilateral declaration of independence by the Smith régime, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office adopted a resolution at its one hundred and sixty-third session (November 1965) which, inter alia, requested the Director-General to "refrain from having any official or unofficial contacts, direct or indirect, with the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia". The Director-General was also requested to "inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations that the International Labour Organisation will do everything in its power to contribute in its own sphere to such action as may be decided upon by the Security Council".

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Portugal

19. The position of the ILO concerning aid to Portugal is governed by the Governing Body's decision of November 1968 (see A/8314, p. 10, para. 3, (f) to (h)). Reference may also be made to the resolution of the International Labour Conference adopted in 1972 and reproduced in paragraph 1 above.

South Africa

20. It will be recalled that South Africa is no longer a member of the ILO so that the question of discontinuation of assistance does not arise. In the unlikely event of South Africa applying for ILO assistance under UNDP, for which it might qualify as a Member of the United Nations, the 1968 decision of the Governing Body would apply to such a request, and particularly paragraph (e) thereof (see A/8314, p. 10, para. 3), by which the Governing Body recognizes that no aid or co-operation can be given to any State in virtue of UNDP until the Governing Council of UNDP is satisfied that the conditions set forth in any relevant resolutions of the General Assembly have been fulfilled.

21. It should also be recalled that at its forty-eighth session on 8 July 1964, the International Labour Conference adopted unanimously the Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa. In that Declaration, the ILO reaffirmed its condemnation of the policy of apartheid and called upon the Government of the Republic of South Africa to renounce this policy, and specified the measures that should be taken to eliminate racial discrimination in employment and occupation. The Conference also approved an ILO Programme for the Elimination of Apartheid in Labour Matters in the Republic of South Africa which, after analysing the situation in South Africa as regards discrimination in the admission to employment and training, freedom from forced labour, and freedom of association and the right to organize, set out a series of recommendations for changes in these areas. Furthermore, the Declaration required the Director-General of the International Labour Office to follow the situation in South Africa as regards labour matters, and to submit every year for consideration by the Conference a special report concerning the application of the Declaration. The Director-General has duly continued to submit such special reports to the sessions of the International Labour Conference since 1965. These reports have analysed developments in regard to apartheid in South Africa itself and on the international level. They have sought to point the way for a change of policy.

22. On 22 June 1971, in the course of its fifty-sixth session, the International Labour Conference adopted a "resolution concerning apartheid and the contribution of the International Labour Organisation to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", which constitutes a further firm condemnation of the policy of apartheid of the Republic of South Africa as well as a call for action, notably by member States and employers' and workers' organizations, which are invited "to intensify their efforts during the International Year to secure the elimination of apartheid and its causes and, in particular, to abstain from any policy encouraging or facilitating emigration to South Africa in so far as it tends to consolidate the policy of apartheid".

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23. In pursuance of the request, made in the same resolution, to ensure the widest dissemination in all countries, including countries under a colonial régime or foreign domination in any form, of information on the evil consequences of the apartheid system in the social and labour fields in as many languages as possible, a new edition of the booklet, entitled The ILO and Apartheid has been produced in Arabic, Swahili and Afrikaans, for distribution in the areas where these languages are spoken.

24. The possibility of holding an international conference on trade union action against apartheid, as envisaged in General Assembly resolutions 2671 D (XXV) and 2775 (XXVI), was the subject in 1971 and 1972 of consultations between the Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid and the Workers' Group of the Governing Body, which had consistently taken the view that this was a matter for the international trade union movement rather than for the ILO as a tripartite organization, and that it was for each trade union organization to decide on the nature and scope of the further steps it wished to take against apartheid, and had expressed its readiness to discuss the matter with the representatives of the Special Committee on Apartheid. A meeting between the Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid and the Workers' Group of the International Labour Conference was arranged in June 1972, and the Workers' members of the Conference subsequently adopted a resolution in the following terms:

Resolution on an international conference  
of trade unions on apartheid

"The Workers' members of the fifty-seventh session of the International Labour Conference, meeting on 24 June 1972 in Geneva,

"Recalling the 'Declaration concerning the Policy of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa', adopted unanimously on 8 July 1964 by the International Labour Conference, which appealed, inter alia, 'to the Governments, employers and workers of all States Members of the International Labour Organisation to combine their efforts and put into application all appropriate measures to lead the Republic of South Africa to heed the call of humanity and renounce its shameful policy of apartheid';

"Further recalling the resolution adopted by the International Labour Conference at its fifty-sixth session, 1971, on apartheid and the contribution of the ILO and the United Nations to the International Year for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination;

"And again recalling the resolution 2775 (XXVI) entitled 'the Policies of Apartheid of the Republic of South Africa', adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session on 29 November 1971, which resolved on, inter alia, 'Trade Union Activities against Apartheid', which includes a proposal to hold an international conference of trade unions on apartheid; a proposal which is supported by the OAU;

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"Deeply concerned that the Republic of South Africa has not yet heeded world opinion against her inhuman policy of apartheid and that the continuous practice of this policy poses grave consequences to the entire human race;

"Convinced that continuous and concerted actions must be waged relentlessly by all States Members of the ILO and the United Nations, including the employers' and workers' organizations, against the Republic of South Africa until she abandons this inhuman policy;

"Resolves that:

"1. An international conference of trade unions to work out a common programme of action by the trade union movement of the whole world against the apartheid system and policy pursued by the Government of the Republic of South Africa be convened for 1973 in Geneva, Switzerland, during the ILO Conference when two days should be set aside in the middle of the Conference to allow maximum participation by trade union organizations from all over the world;

"2. Requests that a preparatory committee be convened by the United Nations Special Committee on Apartheid, jointly with the International Labour Office during the last half of the year of 1972; in addition, requesting that all international trade union federations, continental and regional trade union organizations, and the Workers' members of the Governing Body, be invited to participate in the preparatory work of the Conference;

"3. Invites the Secretary-General of the United Nations to open the Conference;

"4. Further requests the United Nations and the ILO to give technical and all possible assistance to enable the smooth running of the Conference and ensure its success."

25. In resolution 2923 F (XXVII) of 13 December 1972, the General Assembly, having noted with appreciation the readiness of the ILO to provide conference services for both the Conference itself and the preparatory committee, welcomed the decision taken by the Workers' group to convene at Geneva, in 1973, an international conference of trade unions to work out a common programme of action against apartheid, noted with satisfaction the constructive attitude of the main international trade union organizations, and authorized the Secretary-General to finance the participation of up to five representatives of trade union organizations from southern Africa.

26. As a result of further consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee on Apartheid, in November 1973, the meeting of the preparatory committee referred to in the resolution adopted by the Workers' members of the Conference took place on 26 February 1973, with the participation of the Workers' members of the Governing Body, a delegation of the Special Committee on Apartheid led by its Chairman, Mr. Ogbu, accompanied by Mr. Seignoret and Mr. Varga, and the three international confederations of trade unions (International Confederation

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of Free Trade Unions, World Federation of Trade Unions and the World Confederation of Labour) and the four regional African trade union organizations (African Trade Union Confederation, Pan-African Workers' Congress, All-African Trade Union Federation and International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions). The preparatory committee set the date and place of the Conference (Geneva, 15 and 16 June 1973), the procedure for inviting participants from trade union national centres, the United Nations and other international organizations concerned with apartheid, the agenda, including the adoption of a declaration on apartheid which would contain specific proposals for action by trade unions, documentation, servicing and participation of workers' representatives from southern Africa, financed by the United Nations as provided in resolution 2923 F (XXVII).

### Namibia

27. In regard to the Territory of Namibia, as alluded to before, the period of notice of withdrawal by South Africa from the ILO expired on 11 March 1966. However, article 1, paragraph 5 of the Constitution of the ILO provides, inter alia, that "when a Member has ratified any international labour convention such withdrawal shall not affect the continued validity for the period provided for in the convention of all obligations arising thereunder or relating thereto". Thus, despite the withdrawal of the Government of South Africa from membership, the ILO continued to request from that Government reports regarding the application of conventions ratified on behalf of the Territory of South West Africa. In this connexion, the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations reported as follows in 1967, concerning a request made before the termination of the Mandate:

"The Committee notes that no report has been received for the period ending 30 June 1966 in respect of the implementation of conventions applicable to South West Africa. It recalls that it has had occasion in previous years to point out discrepancies between the legislation of the Territory and certain of the conventions concerned (Conventions Nos. 42 and 89).

"The Committee notes that the question of South West Africa is at present under consideration by the United Nations. It hopes that appropriate measures will be taken to ensure the full implementation of all Conventions which are applicable to the Territory (namely, the Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19), the Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 42), the Underground Work (Women) Convention, 1935 (No. 45) and the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 89)) and that reports concerning the application of these Conventions will be available to the Committee in future years."

28. Following the adoption of resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the General Assembly of the United Nations terminated the Mandate of South West Africa and decided, inter alia, that South Africa had no other right to administer the Territory and that henceforth South West Africa came under the direct responsibility of the United Nations, the ILO ceased to address to the Government

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of South Africa requests for reports concerning international obligations assumed on behalf of South West Africa. Apart from the foregoing, the ILO has had no dealings with South Africa which might have had any bearing on the Territory of Namibia.

29. The above-mentioned decisions concerning South Africa would apply, ipso facto, any request formulated or action taken by South Africa in respect of Namibia.

IV. EXAMINATION IN CONSULTATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY, OF THE POSSIBILITY OF PROVIDING FOR PARTICIPATION, WHERE NECESSARY AND APPROPRIATE, IN CONFERENCES, SEMINARS AND OTHER REGIONAL MEETINGS, OF THE LEADERS OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENTS IN THE COLONIAL TERRITORIES IN AFRICA, IN AN APPROPRIATE CAPACITY

30. Following consideration by the Governing Body, at its November 1972 and February-March 1973 sessions, of the Conference resolution concerning the policy of colonial oppression, racial discrimination and violation of trade union rights pursued by Portugal in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau), paragraph 6 of which invited the Governing Body to examine the most appropriate ways of enabling representatives of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) to participate in ILO meetings and in particular in ILO African regional conferences, the Governing Body decided, on 3 March 1973, to appoint a tripartite delegation of the Governing Body, comprising two members from each group, to discuss with the Secretary-General of OAU the question of the participation of the authentic representatives of the indigenous people of the Territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) in meetings of the ILO, having regard to the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session. It was agreed that the modalities for implementing this decision would be worked out by the Director-General in consultation with the Secretary-General of OAU, the officers of the Governing Body and the members of the tripartite delegation. The delegation will be comprised of two Governments (Finland and India), two employers and two workers.

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UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

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Projects of assistance to African refugees  
and liberation movements

United Nations Development Programme

1. In January 1972, the Governing Council of UNDP approved a joint request from the Governments of Guinea, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, prepared in November 1971, with the assistance of UNESCO and with the support of OAU, for aid to the amount of \$353,600 to African refugees and liberation movements in 1972. This aid consists in meeting part of the costs of teachers, equipment and scholarship stipends for teacher-training courses at the Mozambique Institute in Bagamoyo, Tanzania, and the Institut de l'Amitié in Conakry, Guinea; and for a secondary technical course at the Nkumbi International College, Zambia. In addition, there is provision for 11 fellowships for refugees in institutions of higher education in Africa or outside, and for technical supervision and control of the whole project by UNESCO, which is the executing agency. By January 1973, this project had been launched in all three host countries, and two of the applicants for the fellowships had been placed.

UNESCO Regular Programme

2. Three mathematics textbooks have been printed for the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) and shipped to Conakry, and a number of other manuscripts of school textbooks prepared by PAIGC are being examined and will be printed if found to conform to the established criteria. Additional assistance is being given to the Mozambique Institute in Bagamoyo under the Regular Programme. Under this programme, \$40,000 was made available in 1972/73 and \$62,000 in 1973/74.

3. The five other main activities to be financed under the Regular Programme are:

- (a) Literacy work;
- (b) Training at various levels;
- (c) Provision of educational and cultural material;
- (d) Cultural activities;
- (e) Finding employment for certain categories of refugees.

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Bilateral aid

Assistance from Scandinavian countries

4. In 1972, UNESCO participated in a mission financed by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) which prepared a project of assistance to an institution of technical education in Dolisie, People's Republic of the Congo. This project consists of buildings to be provided by the Danish International Development Agency on a bilateral basis, and staff salaries, equipment, furniture and other recurrent costs, valued at approximately \$700,000, to be provided by SIDA through UNESCO.

Assistance from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

5. One million exercise books and 50 fellowships for higher education were offered by the Soviet Union to the liberation movements of Portuguese-speaking Territories through UNESCO in 1972. This assistance is now being processed.

6. In addition, UNESCO is at present preparing a study on the effects of policy on education, science, culture and information in Southern Rhodesia. A study is also being prepared on the effects of apartheid on education, science, culture and information in Namibia as well as a study on the effects of policy on education, science, culture and information in the Portuguese colonies.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

Original: English  
15 March 1973

At its nineteenth (Extraordinary) session, held in New York from 27 February to 2 March 1973, the ICAO Assembly considered General Assembly resolutions 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969, 2704 (XXV) of 14 December 1970, 2874 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971 and 2980 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972 and adopted resolution A19-2, the text of which is reproduced below:

"THE ASSEMBLY,

"HAVING considered resolutions 2555 (XXIV) and 2704 (XXV) of the General Assembly of the United Nations regarding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations;

"BEARING IN MIND resolution 2707 (XXV) of the United Nations General Assembly which, among other things, 'strongly condemns the persistent refusal of the Government of Portugal to implement resolution 1514 (XV) and all other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council,

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and the colonial war being waged by that Government against the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea (Bissau) which also threatens the security and violates the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the independent African States, in particular the States bordering these Territories':

"TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the relevant provisions of resolutions 2980 (XXVII) and 2874 (XXVI) of the United Nations General Assembly which, among other things, 'urges once again the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the Governments of Portugal and South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, and to discontinue all collaboration with them until they renounce their policies of racial discrimination and colonial oppression':

"RECOGNIZING the need for maximum co-operation with the United Nations General Assembly in implementing its resolutions;

"(1) RESOLVES that as long as the Government of Portugal refuses to implement the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples:

"(a) Portugal shall not be invited to attend any meetings convened by ICAO, except as provided in article 48 (b), 53 and 57 (b) of the Convention;

"(b) Portugal shall not be provided with any ICAO documents or communications, except (i) in cases where the Convention specifically requires that such documents or communications be provided and (ii) documents for meetings which Portugal is permitted to attend;

"(2) DECLARES that in case of conflict between the present resolution and any other Assembly resolutions, the present resolution shall prevail."

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

/Original: English/  
15 March 1973

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization has taken note of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII) in the implementation of its activities. The attention of the directors and deputy directors of divisions and chiefs of sections has been drawn to this resolution.

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

/Original: English/  
19 March 1973

UNDP assistance to African refugees in education

1. General Assembly resolution 2704 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 set out the general outline for the various organizations of the United Nations system to accelerate the "implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations". There have since followed similar resolutions, including 2980 (XXVII) of 14 December 1972.

2. The Governing Council of UNDP, at its thirteenth session, in January 1972, considered and approved the regional project entitled "Programme of Education Assistance to African Refugees in Bagamoyo, Tanzania; Conakry, Guinea; and Nkumbi, Zambia". UNESCO was selected as the executing and participating agency to implement the project to which UNDP would contribute \$353,600 and the three Governments would make a counterpart contribution of \$2,116,000. Ever since its approval, this project has enjoyed good co-operation from the three Governments, which are the hosts for the three locations of the project, OAU and UNESCO. It has reached the stage where the plan of operation is finally being considered for signature by all parties concerned.

3. At the Institut de l'Amitié run by PAIGC in Conakry, there are five classes, mainly primary and lower secondary level, plus a teacher-training class on a second campus. At the Mozambique Institute in Bagamoyo, about 150 secondary school students learn basic science subjects, home economics and technical artisan subjects for after-class activities. At the Mkushi Agricultural Training Centre and the Nkumbi International College in Zambia, over 300 refugee students are taught secondary education and agriculture. In all three countries, a desire to expand the educational facilities to cater for additional students has been recognized from the beginning. Owing to a shortage of UNDP regional funds under its Indicative Planning Figure, it is not possible to finance the desired rapid increase. This is particularly the case since FAO and WHO have approached UNDP for funds required to finance the training of African refugees in agriculture and basic health. These requests are described in detail below.

UNDP assistance to Africans from Southern Rhodesia

4. After the unilateral declaration of independence was proclaimed by Southern Rhodesia in 1965, a special fellowship training scheme was started in 1966 on an emergency basis. The Government of the United Kingdom sent an aide-mémoire to the effect that: "Since the United Nations Development Programme cannot function in Rhodesia until a legal government is restored, Her Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland request the UNDP to provide funds for scholarships and fellowships to assist, in suitable cases, in

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furthering the general education of Rhodesian citizens who may find themselves outside their own country and who may require help". The United Kingdom also considered it useful for UNDP to envisage the possibility of co-operating with the Commonwealth Programme of Assistance which was being launched.

5. The Administrator of UNDP, in response to the proposal of the Government of the United Kingdom for assisting Africans from Southern Rhodesia, outlined the scheme in an aide-mémoire to Sir Roger Jacking, dated 2 August 1966. Under this scheme, UNDP financed fellowship training abroad. This support by the Administrator has been maintained as the need continued.

6. The selection of students has been made with the following objectives in mind:

(a) Advancement of the technical and professional training of Southern Rhodesian Africans who have completed their undergraduate studies;

(b) In certain specialized fields of direct relevance to the future social and economic development of Southern Rhodesia, UNDP is willing to finance undergraduate studies, e.g., economics, engineering, teaching and premedical studies;

(c) The competence and proposed fields of studies of all applicants are evaluated in consultation with the United Kingdom authorities, before agreement is given by UNDP.

7. The amount available for the scheme annually is \$75,000. The following sums have been expended to date: \$55,650 in 1970; \$21,894 in 1971; and \$30,087 in 1972.

#### UNDP assistance to African refugees for agricultural training

8. In response to the requests of OAU and African member States, UNDP agreed to finance a two-man FAO Preparatory Mission to Tanzania connected with agricultural training at the Mozambique Institute in Bagamoyo. The FAO Mission report, when made available to member Governments, will no doubt be considered in the preparation of any project request.

#### UNDP assistance to African refugees for training in basic health

9. The OAU member States and WHO have already expressed a strong desire to give requisite training in basic health to African refugees. UNDP is in touch with some resident representatives in Africa with a view to ascertaining in more concrete terms the nature, scope and size of such requests by member Governments of OAU.

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10. No financial provision is made for preparatory activities of the project, such as a WHO mission, inasmuch as it is envisaged that such a mission would be covered by the regular WHO budget and that UNDP should assist with the actual project costs when such a request is formulated. As stated, the African regional resources under its Indicative Planning Figure are so limited that UNDP has to consider carefully the best approach to take in responding to such an important need as training in basic health.

UNDP assistance to the secretariat of OAU

11. The Administrative Secretary-General of OAU has requested assistance from UNDP in providing experts for reorganization of the filing system; revisers in English and French; improvement of methods of work; and some fellowships in the training of secretariat personnel. The Governments of Mauritania, the Sudan and Guinea have endorsed OAU's request for this type of assistance. The executing agency for the project is the United Nations Office for Technical Co-operation, which has sought the endorsement of the Imperial Ethiopian Government as the host inasmuch as the location of the project will be at OAU headquarters in Addis Ababa. UNDP assistance will cover the three experts, equipment and training fellowships, and will initially total \$90,000.

12. It is expected that the strengthening of the OAU secretariat will indirectly assist that Organization and some of the committees dealing with the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2980 (XXVII).