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REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES DELEGATION

TO THE

SPRING MEETING OF THE INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION

HELD AT

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, APRIL 11–16, 1977

PURSUANT TO

LAW (22 U.S.C. 276, AS AMENDED)

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UNITED STATES DELEGATION

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Representative J. Herbert Burke, Florida

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Representative Edward Derwinski, Illinois
Representative Lee Hamilton, Indiana

Honorary Members:

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Alexander Pirnie, Utica, N.Y.
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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Hon. WALTER MONDALE, *Vice President of the United States.*
Hon. THOMAS P. O'NEILL, Jr., *Speaker, House of Representatives.*

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the provisions of 22 U.S.C. 276, as amended, the members of the U.S. delegation to the Spring meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at Canberra, Australia, April 11–16, 1977, submit herewith their report to the Congress.

Sincerely,

JOHN SPARKMAN, *President.*

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Report of the U.S. Delegation Spring Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Canberra, Australia, April 11-16, 1977

Part I—Proceedings

The spring meetings of the Executive Committee, Council, and the Study Committees of the Inter-Parliamentary Union were held in Canberra, Australia from April 11–16, 1977. Participating in the Conference were 225 parliamentary delegates from 61 countries including: The United States of America, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslavakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Ivory Coast, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Romania, Senegal, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom, United Republic of Cameroon, U.S.S.R., Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

In addition, there were observers from the United Nations, UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, UNESCO, UNCTAD, UNIDO, Council of Europe, League of Arab States, Asian Parliamentarians Union, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and the International Association of French Speaking Parliamentarians.

U.S. Delegation

Senator John Sparkman served as Chairman of the U.S. National Group. Members of the Delegation from the Senate were Birch Bayh, William L. Scott and Robert Stafford. Members of the Delegation from the House of Representatives were Goodloe Byron, J. Herbert Burke, Edward Derwinski, Gillis Long, Robert McClory, Edward Patten, Claude Pepper, J. J. Pickle, and Guy Vander Jagt. In addition the Delegation was joined by an honorary member, former Representative John Jarman.

The United States Delegation was represented on the Inter-Parliamentary Council by Senator Robert Stafford and Representative Edward Derwinski.

The Staff was composed of Darrell St. Claire, Administrative Officer and Executive Secretary of the group; Edmond Henshaw, Jr., Clerk of the House of Representatives; Norvill Jones, Chief of Staff, Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Mrs. Octa Watson, Administrative Assistant to Senator Sparkman; Mrs. Mary McLaughlin, Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Curtis C. Cutter, Department of State Advisor to the Delegation; and, Ms. Ann Bolton, Secretary.

Military escorts accompanying the group were Major Richard S. Pahland, U.S. Army; Major Thomas C. Richardson, U.S. Army; Colonel Jerry Earll, M.D., U.S. Army; Sergeant Gary Thorstad, U.S. Army; Sergeant Edward Ramsay, Jr., U.S. Army.

Opening Ceremony

The inaugural ceremony of the Conference was held in the Canberra Theater at 10:00 o'clock on Monday, April 11. The inaugural ceremony was addressed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Australian National Group, the Right Honorable B.M. Snedden, QC, MP; by the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Sir Thomas Williams; by the Right Honorable Sir John Kerr, AK, GCMG, GCVO, K. St. J., QC, Governor General of the Commonwealth of Australia; and the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Right Honorable J. M. Fraser, MP. In addition, a message from the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, was read to the assembled delegates.

After the welcoming remarks from the Right Honorable B. M. Snedden on behalf of the Australian National Group, the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Council, Sir Thomas Williams, responded on behalf of the Members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union. He pointed out the influence that the Inter-Parliamentary Union has had over the years and the wide and varied list of subjects which had been constructively debated by the Organization. He mentioned the special interests which the host government, Australia, should have in the spring conference due to its attention to the discussions of Law of the Sea, disarmament and problems of the environment.

The Governor General of Australia, the Right Honorable Sir John Kerr, recalled for the delegates the aims of the Inter-Parliamentary Union: to promote personal contacts between members of all parliaments and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain the full participation of their respective states in the firm establishment and development of democratic institutions and in the advancement of the work of international peace and cooperation, particularly by supporting the work of the United Nations. He underlined the great challenges that are facing institutions such as parliaments and the InterParliamentary Union brought about by the vast changes occurring in the economic, technological, social, and educational fields and the stresses these changes place on each parliament. He called on the parliamentarians gathered in Canberra to provide that necessary forum for the cross-fertilization of ideas which would do much to ease the problems facing all the parliaments of the world.

The Prime Minister of Australia, the Right Honorable J. M. Fraser, discussed in detail the five subjects which the delegates to the spring meeting would face: disarmament, world economic development, decolonization, the Law of the Sea, and water management. He welcomed the progress that had been made in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union and the great importance which all the world attached to an achievement of an agreement which would end nuclear weapons testing in all environments. He said that Australia believes that all nations should make an effort to reach accommodations on the vital issue of the Law of the Sea and especially the difficult issue of the seabeds beyond

national jurisdiction. Australia, he said, believes there are improvements which can be made in the area of cooperation between the nations on economic problems and he encouraged a strong dialogue between the developed and developing countries. He reaffirmed the Australian government's resolute opposition to all forms of racial discrimination and its support for the practical measures in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations designed to end apartheid and other forms of racism.

In his message to the meeting, Secretary General Kurt Waldheim mentioned that the choice of agenda items reflect an awareness of the global linkage of problems which must be understood by all if we are to create strategies for a world in which peace with economic and social justice for all prevails. He expressed his most sincere appreciation for the efforts of the IPU in assisting the United Nations in its tasks and extended his best wishes for a successful meeting.

Study Committees

All five of the IPU's standing study committees met during the Canberra meetings: The Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament; the Committee on Parliamentary Juridical and Human Rights Questions; the Economic and Social Committee; the Committee on Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Environmental Questions; and, the Committee on non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions. The Committees considered the items on their agenda and adopted a number of draft resolutions to be considered by the 64th Parliamentary Conference to be held in Sofia, Bulgaria from September 21–30.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE

The U.S. Delegation was represented in the Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament by Senators John Sparkman and Robert Stafford and Representative Edward Derwinski. The Committee met briefly on April 13 and April 14 to consider the agenda item "The Role of Parliaments in Furthering Relaxation of International Tensions and Progress in the Field of Disarmament, Including Nuclear Weapons and New Weapons of Mass Destruction."

Senator Sparkman, speaking for the Delegation, paid tribute to the Australian hosts for the hard work and dedication which they had put into preparation for the Conference and the fine facilities placed at the disposal of the delegates. (Full text at Annex A.) He then underlined the special responsibilities which parliamentarians have in the disarmament field as they appropriate the funds which are used for weapons development and purchase. He mentioned the several positive steps which parliamentarians could take to improve the arms situation in the world. First, to educate our constituencies to the meager security which is afforded by nuclear weapons in the modern era and to the alternative courses afforded by arms control and disarmament measures. Second, how parliamentarians can educate themselves about the just needs and desires of other nations by stepping outside of the highly circumscribed domestic/political roles normally

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given them. And, lastly, he called upon parliamentarians, while evaluating new military measures, whether they be minor increases in force strength or major purchases or development of a weapons system, to look to the regional and international implications of such an act.

Congressman Derwinski represented the United States on the Drafting Committee on Disarmament which eventually achieved a unanimously adopted resolution on the subject under discussion. The drafting sessions were long and arduous, but were marked by a spirit of understanding and a desire to produce a resolution acceptable to all of the delegates.

The resolution, as finally adopted, emphasized that nuclear disarmament was a matter of overriding importance at a time when nuclear weapons posed the greatest threat to mankind. (Text at Annex B.) It noted the urgency of establishing effective measures to control the arms race and expressed concern at the absence of real progress toward the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The delegates also expressed their alarm at the rapidly escalating rate of military expenditures and took note of the inability of any nation to regulate world arms trade, emphasizing the need for international cooperation. The resolution also called upon parliamentarians and governments to get on with negotiation of a treaty on the full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests and called for accession to the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The resolution would also encourage the creation of zones of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons in various regions of the world. The delegates called upon parliaments to also be aware of the need for the United Nations to take up the question of production and transfer of arms and greater international attention to full control on arms transfer. Finally, the delegates gave their approval to the Helsinki Agreement and the relaxation of tensions which should be a product of those agreements. In addition to the United States, Pakistan, Canada, Romania, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Cameroon and Poland took part in the Drafting Committee which produced the resolution. Mr. S. Ericson of Sweden served as Chairman of the Committee and will preside at the meeting in Sofia.

COMMITTEE ON PARLIAMENTARY, JURIDICAL, AND HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

The Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions met on April 12 and 14 under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Saint-Remy (Belgium). During a lively debate on the subject of "The Law of the Sea", twenty-three speakers took the floor. Eight of the speakers were from nations which had presented memoranda. The United States was represented on this committee by Senator William Scott and Congressmen J. J. Pickle and Goodloe Byron. Senator Scott made the presentation in the committee for the United States. (Text at Annex C.) He stressed the importance of the round of negotiations which will resume in the sixth session on the conference on The Law of the Sea on May 23. He pointed out that at stake in these negotiations was a new agreement governing seventy percent of the surface of the globe. Senator Scott briefly summarized the accom-

plishments of the Law of the Sea negotiations to date. He pointed out that there has been general agreement to create a 200-mile exclusive economic zone, striking a balance between important coastal state rights to control fishing, minerals, and other resources and traditional freedoms of the international community such as the Freedom of Navigation. He mentioned that there was also general agreement of the need to provide effective international measures to protect the oceans from pollution. Senator Scott discussed at length the still unresolved problems concerning the deep-sea bed. He said that all participants at the conference subscribed to the principle that the riches of the deep-sea bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction are the common heritage of mankind. However, he pointed out that the task of reaching an agreement is complicated by the differences among the political and economic philosophies of the conference participants. In this regard he mentioned that the U.S. heritage and economic experience are deeply rooted in the tradition of the free market. Finally, Senator Scott called on all of the governments to send their negotiators to the next session of the conference with the necessary determination to reach a balanced accommodation and called for the adoption of a resolution incorporating the concept that delegations should have the necessary flexibility to seek solutions which would serve individual national interests and all mankind collectively.

The United States delegation followed up the Senator's speech by submitting a draft resolution. (Text at Annex D.) Congressman Pickle and Congressman Byron represented the United States on the drafting committee which after vigorous discussion, adopted a draft resolution which endorsed the U.S. proposal that governments review the instructions to their delegations to the Law of the Sea Conference so that solutions can be reached which will be needed to achieve a global agreement. In addition, the U.S. delegates strongly supported a Canadian initiative which was adopted, aimed at attaining an agreement on new rules of international law which will insure a comprehensive and effective system for the protection, reduction, and control of vessel pollution, especially in such matters as the standards for ship construction, equipment, inspection, and certification.

The drafting committee which worked on the resolution, in addition to the United States, was constituted by delegates from Canada, Egypt, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, Iceland, Nepal, Spain, Switzerland and Yugoslavia. In line with the procedures decided upon in Madrid, the drafting committee promptly decided to appoint a subcommittee to review the various drafts submitted by the delegations and propose one consolidated text. This subcommittee was chaired by Mr. Oehler (Switzerland) with delegates from Spain and Iceland. While the full drafting committee made some changes to that text, it was eventually approved unanimously. (Text at Annex E.) Mr. Oehler was appointed Rapporteur to the sixty-fourth conference. In addition to adopting the U.S. suggestion referred to above, the resolution focused especially on the problems relating to the exploitation of the sea-bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and underlined the fact that a failure to reach agreement on a comprehensive convention at the session in New York which began in May of 1977 would be a major setback to the development of international Law of the Sea.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Moussa Yaya (United Republic of Cameroon) the Economic and Social Committee held meetings on April 11, 13 and 14. The item under consideration by the committee was "continued study of a new international economic order" and, in particular: (a) the contribution of the developed countries to the establishment of mechanism for cooperation among the developing countries, and (b) transfer of technology for development. The high interest of the committee in this subject was pointed out by the seventeen memoranda presented by the national groups and six draft resolutions which were also submitted. Over thirty nations took part in the debate.

Representatives Pepper, Long and Burke represented the United States on this committee. Speaking for the U.S. delegation, Congressman Pepper said that the general concept of cooperation among developing countries both economic and technical had a long history and is firmly based in the current decade of development which the United States and other developed countries agreed to support. (Text at Annex F.) However, while the United States has given general approval to previous resolutions adopted by international organizations in this field, this does not mean unqualified U.S. support for all of the detailed recommendations which have been made. He pointed out that consideration of the contribution of the developed countries should not obscure the fact that cooperation among the developing countries must originate with them and that support from others can prove effective only to the degree that a program is well conceived and fully agreed upon among the nations immediately involved. Congressman Pepper also pointed out that the United States extends extensive support to regional cooperation and economic integration in both direct bilateral, technical and capital assistance and through the support of regional financial institutions. He then discussed the development of technical cooperation among the developing countries which is an additional important means of mobilizing untapped an appropriate resources and capabilities that exist within the developing countries themselves. The principle catalytic element in the realization of this program he pointed out, is the U.N. development program. The United States has been involved with developing the concept of technical cooperation from its very inception and it was largely at the urging of the United States that the information referral system was set up. Congressman Pepper closed by acknowledging that future cooperation between the developed and developing nations will affect the health and happiness of a large part of mankind and will give to the developing nations a deep sense of satisfaction and justice and in the long run make them stronger and more secure as well.

A drafting committee composed of Representatives of Canada, Finland, France, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Switzerland, United Republic of Cameroon, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia was appointed. The draft resolution agreed upon by this committee was eventually adopted by unanimous approval from the full committee. (Text at Annex G.) It emphasized the urgency of ensuring broad access for all states without discrimination to the gains of contemporary science and technology. It invited parliaments and governments of the developed

countries to support by all possible means economic cooperation among developing countries, their priority development programs, and the elimination of all artificial barriers hampering cooperation with these nations. It also invited parliaments and governments to take measures which would aid in the formulation of development plans at the national level in order to accelerate the utilization of the achievements of modern science for the purposes of economic and social development, especially in the developing countries. Other concerns touched on in the resolutions were the UNCTAD Code of Conduct, the revision of the international patent system, and the activities of multinational corporations in connection with the transfer of technology. The committee decided to appoint three rapporteurs to submit a joint report to the sixty-fourth conference: Mr. T. Larue (France), Mr. M. A. Wattoo (Pakistan) and Mr. P. Salolainen (Finland).

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS

At the 1976 IPU fall meeting in Madrid, it was decided to add to the title of the committee on Educational, Scientific and Cultural Questions, Environmental questions as well. In line with this decision, the committee undertook the consideration of "The provision of water and the control of the disposal of wastes as pre-requisites to the development of the human environment". Meetings were held on April 12 and 14 under the chairmanship of the senior vice chairman, Mr. B. Kucera (Czechoslovakia). Eleven national groups had submitted memoranda and two information documents on the U.N. water conference were prepared by the Secretariat. In addition, two draft resolutions were submitted, one by Mr. Palmero (France) and by Representative Robert McClory of the United States. (Text at Annex H.)

The discussions on this subject came immediately in the wake of the 1977 U.N. Water Conference in Buenos Aires and interest by members of the committee was high. Twenty-two delegates and the representative of UNESCO took the floor. The United States was represented on the committee by Congressmen McClory, Vander Jagt and Patten. In his statement to the committee, Congressman McClory underlined the enormous cost to the world, over $133 billion, to meet the 1990 Habitat Conference target of adequate and safe water supplies for all people on earth. He mentioned the enormous task for the United States to bring adequate water supplies to the American people and assured the conference that the United States was sensitive to the international and national needs spelled out at the water conference. Mr. McClory pointed out that the Agency for International Development and its predecessors have provided over $860 million for water supply and sanitation projects through the fiscal year 1977, and obligations for each of the fiscal years 1977 and 1978 of $50 million were planned. He also noted that in pollution control the United States achieved a significant milestone with passage of the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act. This set the goal of reaching a desirable level of water quality by 1983 and Congressman McClory stressed optimism over the progress being made toward reaching this goal.

The drafting committee which met under Mr. McClory's chairmanship, was in addition composed of representatives from Finland, France, Hungary, Iran and Mexico. The draft resolution produced by this

drafting committee was unanimously approved by the full committee. (Text at Annex I.) It set forth a program for the national parliaments in the area of water management. That program should include, among other things, effective populations policy so as to curb water demand, setting up programs for reclamation and conservation of water supplies, training skilled water managers, and planning the storage and drainage systems for areas of seasonal flooding and drought. The resolution also recommended that Parliaments support activities directed toward improved community water supplies and water disposal systems by designating the decade 1980 through 1990 as International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade as proposed at the U.N. Water Conference. Mr. McClory was chosen as rapporteur on the item to the Sixty-Fourth Conference.

COMMITTEE ON NON-SELF GOVERNING TERRITORIES AND ETHNIC QUESTIONS

Under discussion in the Committee on Non-Self Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions was the very topical item "The inalienable right to self-determination and independence of peoples still under colonial and neo-colonial domination and evaluation of the implementation of the resolution of the Sixty-Third Conference on the situation in Southern Africa". The United States was represented on the committee by Senator Bayh and Representatives Burke and Derwinski. The principal question under discussion dealt with the implementation of the resolution of the Sixty-Third IPU Conference on the situation in Southern Africa. The committee had before it seven memoranda submitted by national groups as well as the report of the Union's Fact Finding Mission on Namibia and the Executive Committee's recommendations concerning the draft program of action proposed by the mission. In addition, draft resolutions were presented by four national groups including the United States. (U.S. text at Annex J.)

In his statement to the committee, Senator Bayh regretted that the Union of South Africa had paid no heed to calls addressed to it by the United States and many other nations over the years that it ameliorate its racial policies. (Text at Annex K.) Senator Bayh pointed out the stark reality of the rising revolution to achieve dignity and justice for all men. It is not possible, he stated, to think of the problems of Rhodesia, Namibia, and South Africa separately. He said that it was the influence and strength of the regime in South Africa which makes possible the continuation of unjust systems in both Rhodesia and Namibia. Until South Africa has made a decision to accept majority rule, it is difficult, he said, to see that there will be a just solution in Rhodesia or Namibia without violence or bloodshed. As an example of the concern of the United States, Senator Bayh cited the recent action of the Congress in repealing the Byrd Amendment relative to Rhodesian chrome and the fact that Ambassador Andrew Young's first mission for President Carter was to Africa. This underlines the fact that the United States intends to give special attention to African problems in the months ahead.

Senator Bayh represented the United States on the drafting committee which was also composed of delegates from Finland, France,

Gabon, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Mongolia, Sudan, United Kingdom and the United Republic of Cameroon. It was the task of this committee to prepare two draft resolutions; one for submission to the council concerning the draft program of action recommended by the mission and the other for discussion at the Sixty-Fourth Conference

In the unanimously adopted resolution prepared for the Sixty-Fourth Conference, tribute was paid to the work of the Inter-Parliamentary mission on Namibia and the importance of this action was by the IPU was stressed. (Full text at Annex L.) The resolution requested all states and international organizations to increase their aid and support to the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa. It called on the governments and parliaments of the world to take action to promote the speedy and full implementation of the resolution adopted at the Sixty-Third IPU Conference. It also called on parliaments of nations which have commercial subsidiaries in Southern Africa to ask for a government investigation into the scope of plant investments, working conditions and wages of those subsidiaries.

Drawing on a U.S. resolution, the conference also called on parliaments and governments:

In regard to South Africa: To reject categorically the practice of aparthied; to urge all countries to refrain from sending arms to South Africa and Rhodesia; to recognize the rights of all peoples of South Africa to citizenship in that republic; and to support the evolution of South Africa toward a multi-racial society.

In regard to Namibia: To deplore the decision of the South African Government to refuse entry to the IPU Fact-Finding Mission; to support and encourage constitutional conference on Namibia under U.N. auspices which would lead to free elections; and to permit the participation of SWAPO in the process at the earliest possible moment.

In regard to Rhodesia: To urge all governments and parties concerned to give their full support and cooperation to the continuing initiatives of the United Kingdom in its search for a negotiated settlement of the Rhodesian problem; to note the failure so far to achieve a negotiated settlement and a call for the earliest possible establishment of a legal majority government in Rhodesia; and full respect for the U.N. mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia until majority rule is achieved.

Mr. C. Delorme (France) and Mr. Mbenza-Thubi (Zaire) were appointed rapporteurs to the Sixty-Fourth Conference. The resolution for the council which was adopted by the committee is discussed below under that section of the report.

One Hundred Twentieth Session of the Interparliamentary Council

The One Hundred Twentieth Session of the Interparliamentary Council met immediately following the end of the conference on April 15 and 16 with Sir Thomas Williams (United Kingdom) presiding. The United States was represented in the Council by Senator Robert Stafford and Representative Edward Derwinski. A number of important actions were taken during the meetings of the Council. Both Cuba and Zambia were admitted as new members of the union by

acclamation. At the request of the Government of Colombia its membership was suspended leaving the membership of the Union at seventy-two. Panama, Paraguay and Sierra Leone were notified that they were in arrears and in jeopardy of losing their vote. The Council also unanimously approved the Union's 1976 accounts and approved the Secretary-General's financial administration for that year. It also approved certain recommendations of the Executive Committee concerning the allocation of a credit surplus on the 1976 budget.

The first report of the Special Committee on Violations of Human Rights of Parliamentarians was accepted by the Council. This marked a milestone in the IPU's activities as the Union began to concern itself with the human rights of fellow parliamentarians around the world in a specific way. In connection with human rights, the council also unanimously accepted the report of the Special Working Group on the situation in Chile and approved four new members for the special working group.

A resolution on the Chilean situation was presented by Mr. Manzanilla (Mexico) and was adopted by 82 votes (U.S.) to 0 with two abstentions. This resolution, inter alia, decided to call on the Government of Chile: to restore the state of law in Chile and in particular to end the state of seige; to give full effect in Chile to the international covenants on human rights; to restore constitutional rights and guarantees; to cease the persecution of Chilean citizens and to put an end to arbitrary arrest and torture and to prosecute and punish those responsible for such practices; to release all political prisoners and to clarify forthwith the status of persons whose disappearance is attributable to political reasons; and to reveal those places of detention that are kept secret. In addition the national groups were requested to ensure the widest distribution of the report of the special working group and to encourage the sending of parliamentary missions to Chile. Governments were to be asked to refrain from granting military and financial aid to the Chilean Military Junta without prejudice however to the humanitarian assistance supplied to the population of that country. It was also decided to keep the question of Chile on the agenda of the Interparliamentary Union.

The Council also had before it the report of the five member Fact-Finding Mission on Namibia which had visited Tanzania and Zambia in January of 1977 after having been refused access to Namibia. It welcomed the work of the mission and adopted by 86 votes (U.S.) to 0 with two abstentions, a resolution submitted by the Committee on Non-Self Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions (Text at Annex M). That resolution called on the parliaments and governments inter alia to deplore the decision of the South African Government to refuse the entry of the IPU Fact-Finding Mission into Namibia; to encourage and support the convocation of a constitutional conference on Namibia under U.N. auspices and to establish a time table for its independence and to guarantee equality of the races; to call for free elections and the principle of integral representation of the people of Namibia; and to discuss the possibility of granting recognition and support to S.W.A.P.O. as the representative of the Namibian people. The council also decided to continue its consideration of the question of Namibia and expressed a favorable opinion as to co-

operation by the IPU in a seminar on constitutional matters which the United Nations Institute for Namibia intends to organize in 1978. The Council also decided to place the facilities of the International Center for Parliamentary Documentation of the Interparliamentary Union at the disposal of the United Nations Institute for Namibia and set up a fund of $10,000 Swiss francs to provide during the next two years the political science and juridical literature needed by the institute. The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia was invited to participate as an observer in the union's annual meetings and the Council declared itself ready in principle to consider the sending of a further mission to Namibia at a later date. S.W.A.P.O. was also invited to send an observer to the Union's annual meetings.

A hotly debated question was the ultimate inclusion of a new agenda item for debate at the full IPU Conference this fall in Sofia, Bulgaria entitled "Behavior of the Israeli Authorities in the Occupied Territories". It was decided by fifty-eight votes to twenty-eight (U.S.) with eleven abstensions to place the item on the agenda. It was then decided with three dissenting votes (Canada, Sweden and the U.S.) to extend the duration of the conference by one day so that it will start on Wednesday, September 21 running through September 30. Mr. Ericson of Sweden then proposed to combine the debate of the political committee's draft resolution with the general debate during four plenary sittings. This was agreed by thirty-four to twenty-four (U.S.) with twelve abstentions. The Council then approved by thirty-eight to thirty-seven (U.S.) with thirteen abstentions, the proposal of Bulgaria that the draft resolution prepared by the Committee on Non-Self Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions and the additional item on the behavior of the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories each be debated during two plenary sittings and that one sitting be allocated to the debate on the draft resolutions on the Law of the Sea, the New International Economic Order and the question of water supply and waste disposal. The agenda of the Conference as adopted, is included at Annex N.

One Hundred Seventy-Fourth Session of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee held its 174th session in Canberra with Sit Thomas Williams presiding. Other members of the Executive Committee who were present were: Mr. M. O. Ba (Senegal); Mr. J. Baumel (France); Mr. C. Borja (Brazil); Mr. P. Dapcedic (Yugoslavia); Mr. R. G. L. Fairweather (Canada); Mr. J. Finat (Spain); Mr. M. Tarabanov (Bulgaria); Mr. H. Young (Australia); Mr. M. Ziai (Iran).

During the meeting, Cuba and Zambia were recommended as new members to the Council. Questions were raised on the status of parliaments in Thailand and Brazil. The status of both were challenged by Communist country members but no action was taken. New resolutions were introduced by Jordan and Syria specifically addressing the Palestinian issue as mentioned above. Action to adjust the formula for nations contributing to the IPU was postponed until the fall meeting in Sofia.

96-088—77——3

Committee of Western European Nations Plus the United States

A special strategy meeting of the Committee of Western European Nations plus the United States was held on Sunday, April 10. In attendance were representatives from Denmark, Iceland, Sweden, Belgium, Austria, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Norway, West Germany, Canada, France, Australia and the United States. The group prepared for the elections of officers that would take place on Thursday April 14 at the final meeting of each committee and suggested slates were finalized at a Wednesday afternoon meeting. There were also discussions of the next parliamentary conference which will be held under IPU auspices concerning the conference on European security.

Other Delegation Activities

Prior to the beginning of the conference, the delegation had an opportunity to stop briefly in Christ Church, New Zealand where it received a full briefing from the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Brian E. Talboys, on the current economic and political situation in that country and had a free exchange of views with him on matters of common interest. Members of the delegation were deeply appreciative of the fact that Mr. Talboys gave up his Easter Sunday to meet with the delegation. It is to be hoped that the brief visit helped to reaffirm the importance the United States attaches to our Nation's relationship with New Zealand. While there, the delegation also visited the headquarters of Operation Deepfreeze where it received a briefing on U.S. activities in Anarctica.

Following the conference in Canberra and on route back to the United States, the delegation stopped overnight in Indonesia where it was met by U.S. Ambassador David P. Newsom, members of his staff, and representatives of the local government. This brief stop afforded the members of the delegation an opportunity to explore a number of issues of common concern to Indonesia and the United States.

From Indonesia the delegation traveled to the Republic of China for an overnight stay. While there it had a long and far-ranging discussion with Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, to meet with Ambassador Leonard Unger and members of his staff, and to visit with a number of other government leaders of the Republic of China.

PART II—ANNEXES

ANNEX A

Opening Remarks of Senator John Sparkman

Mr. Chairman, it is a great pleasure to be in Canberra for the Spring meeting of the Interparliamentary Union. On behalf of the United States delegation, I wish to express our thanks for the fine work done by the Australian group in making the excellent arrangements for this meeting. Australian hospitality enjoys a worldwide reputation. The warmth of the welcome we have recieved in the short time we have been here proves once more that this reputation is well-deserved.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to represent a new Congress of the United States Government before this Conference of the Interparliamentary Union. My country has a new President who has wholeheartedly embraced the concepts of furthering the relaxation of international tensions and progress in the field of disarmament. I need only quote the words used by President Carter in his Inaugural Address to reaffirm the commitment of my government to such progress:

"The world is still engaged in a massive armaments race designed to ensure continuing equivalent strength among potential adversaries. We pledge perseverence and wisdom in our efforts to limit the world's armaments to those necessary for each nation's own domestic safety. And we will move this year a step toward our ultimate goal—the elimination of all nuclear weapons from this Earth. We urge all other people to join us, for success can mean life instead of death."

As parliamentarians we have a special responsibility for the Arms race because, if your system is similar to mine, we appropriated the funds to pay for these weapons, and we responded to the fears of our constituents and approved massive outlays for military security—only to discover how elusive security is in a world where a single bomb can wreak havoc on the population of an entire city or metropolitan area.

My message to you today is that the United States has determined to seek a halt to the expansion of costly redundant weapons of mass destruction. More importantly I believe the Carter Administration is mindful of the cause of the nuclear arms in international conflict, and is firmly committed to pursuing policies which will build confidence among other nations and generate a consequent reduction of tensions.

If this is possible, it may also be possible to begin the long and arduous process not only of controlling increases in nuclear and other mass destruction weapons, but also of actually reducing our arsenals of these weapons.

What can be done? I believe there are three elements to our task:

(1) We can educate our constituencies to the meager security which is afforded by nuclear weapons in the modern era, and to the alternative course afforded by Arms Control and Disarmament Measures.

Parliaments have key role in shaping, as well as reflecting, the perceptions of their own countrymen, and can have a major impact also on the perceptions of foreign leaders. Parliamentarians are characteristically closer to the people than are national leaders. We should exploit this advantage when we meet with and speak to our opposite numbers in other lands. Some key U.S. Senators and Congressmen have, for example, learned a great deal about the hopes and desires of the Soviet and East European people through their travel to these countries. It is more difficult to envision the utter destruction of a city and all its young and old inhabitants after you have walked its streets. This leads to a second point.

(2) We can educate ourselves about the just needs and desires of foreign nations by stepping outside our highly circumscribed domestic political roles.

As Parliamentarians, we must resist the urge to think solely in nationalistic terms. Rather, our quest to serve the public interest must be expanded to include the international public interest, the interest of all humanity, rather than allowing ourselves to be narrowly channeled into self-aggrandizing power. Similarly when deciding upon questions of national policy we must look to the international interest as well as to our own state's interest, and this leads to a third principle.

(3) When evaluating a new military measure, whether it be a minor increase in force strength or a major purchase or development of a weapons systems, we must look to the regional and international implications of such an act.

My own Congress has imposed upon our Administration the requirement for producing an "Arms Control Impact Statement" on each new weapons system considered. This is not simply domestic American liberalism asserting itself against a monolithic and inpenetrable Pentagon. Rather, it is an attempt to formalize in normal bureaucratic procedures the necessity for invoking the arms control alternative and, indeed, of showing in each specific case how ongoing arms control or disarmament negotiations may be impeded by development of new weapons postures.

We should ever be conscious of the distinction drawn so lucidly by the great French sociologist and strategist Raymond Aron, who divided international actors into "soldiers" and "diplomats."

The soldier has had his day throughout most of recorded history. I would assert that while the soldier is still indispensable in a strictly defensive mode, the coming of nuclear weapons has caused the diplomat to gain the ascendency, if for no other reason than that the soldier's weapons now can lead to the destruction of civilization as we know it.

The implications of my remarks for the future, with its foreseen and unforeseeable new weapons of mass destruction, must of course remain hazy. I expect the soldiers of this world, driven by nationalistic and other equally distressing ideologies, will continue to devise newer and better ways of killing and subjugating in the name of national security and defense. I do not believe you or I can change that tendency, nor need we direct all efforts in that direction. What we can do, sitting as we do in judgment over such recommendations, is to evaluate

with a critical eye for the arms control alternative each, and every recommendation for enhancing national security and defense by military means. Does it square with our own, perhaps more objective, view of the world? Will it lead to less tension and hostility or more? Will it stimulate a military or diplomatic reaction from a potential adversary? Will it increase or lessen the risk of war?

Once we begin asking these questions of ourselves and of colleagues I am convinced we shall have begun to further the relaxation of international tensions and progress in the field of disarmament, and will thereby have pulled back a bit from the brink of the abyss of nuclear war.

ANNEX B

The Role of Parliaments in Furthering Relaxation of International Tensions and Progress in the Field of Disarmament, Including Nuclear Weapons and New Weapons of Mass Destruction

The 64th Interparliamentary Conference,

Reaffirming the resolution adopted at the 63rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "The urgency of reducing tension in the world and of establishing international regulations on the trade in conventional weapons",

Concerned by the fact that crises and tensions in various regions of the world still endanger international peace and security and especially threaten the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of many States, requiring them to spend increasingly large sums of money for defence, and thus diverting essential resources from economic and social development,

Expressing concern regarding the negative influence that colonialism and neo-colonialism have on international peace, détente and security, and recognizing the legitimate requirements of peoples struggling under colonial and alien domination to exercise their right to self-determination and national independence,

Considering that inter-State relations should be based on fully equal rights, equity and the observance of every people's sovereign right to free and independent development and are of vital importance for the consolidation of peace and security and the deepening of détente,

Emphasizing that nuclear disarmament, involving all the nations in possession of nuclear arms, becomes a matter of overriding importance at a time when nuclear weapons pose the greatest danger to mankind,

Emphasizing that the complete prohibition of all nuclear tests and the refraining from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, above all against those which do not possess such weapons, represent significant conditions for the cessation of the nuclear arms race,

Noting the urgency of establishing effective measures to control the arms race and to impose controls on the vertical and horizontal proliferation of nuclear armaments, through strong safeguards and other means,

Expressing concern at the absence of real progress towards the conclusion of a treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests,

Noting that the continued arms race places obstacles in the way of extending political détente and holds up the solution of such problems

of paramount importance to the whole of mankind as the economic and social development of the peoples, eradication of disease, hunger, ignorance and illiteracy, the prevention of disastrous modifications of the environment, the development of new sources of energy and the extensive utilization of the oceans and the exploration of outer space.

Alarmed by the rapidly escalating rate of military expenditures and by the huge increase in international arms transfers,

Aware of the inability of any single nation to regulate effectively the world arms trade, and thus of the need for international co-operation in this area,

Convinced that the strengthening of the role of the United Nations iu the field of disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, and of its peace-keeping role would promote solutions to disarmament problems,

Believing that all measures to restrain the conventional arms race should seek to maintain the regional equilibrium and take into account both the transfer of arms and their indigenous production,

Welcoming the convocation of the U.N. Special Session on disarmament, and expecting it to point out the ways and means of initiating substantial disarmament measures,

I

1. Invites Parliaments and Governments:

(a) To promote the opening of negotiations and the conclusion of a series of agreements leading towards general and complete disarmament, under rigorous and efficient international control, with the participation of all States, on an equal footing, in all stages of the negotiations and of elaborating the clauses of such agreements;

(b) To consolidate the process of détente, the political settlement of disputed issues in the existing zones of conflict, prevention of the emergence of new hotbeds of international tension, and strengthening international peace and security;

(c) To sustain actively the process of democratizing international life and establishing new inter-State relations, based on strict and universal application of the principles of respect for national sovereignty and independence, equality of rights, mutual advantage, non-interference in internal affairs, human rights and renunciation of the threat of force and the use of force, as well as on every people's right to decide its fate by itself and on equity and justice;

(d) To undertake necessary measures, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter, in order to prevent any hostile act or activity taking place within their territory directed against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of other States;

2. Urges States to support the creation of such conditions as would allow the elimination of crisis areas and the establishment of zones of peace;

3. Calls upon all nations to intensify measures to liquidate colonialism, neo-colonialism, all forms of racism and apartheid and hegemony as causes of international tension;

II

1. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments:

(a) To undertake negotiations at the earliest opportunity, in compliance with U.N. General Assembly resolution 3478 (XXX), with a view to concluding a treaty on the full and universal prohibition of nuclear-weapon tests;

(b) To accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with the aim of consolidating the régime of nuclear non-proliferation and securing respect by all sides for the obligations arising from this Treaty;

(c) To encourage, as part of disarmament and military disengagement measures, the creation of zones of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons, in various regions of the world;

(d) To establish effective safeguards to control the spread of nuclear materials and technology, so that the great dangers of proliferation of nuclear weapons may be reduced and that the peaceful use of energy may be secured all over the world;

2. Urges the finalization of the current series of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States of America and the Soviet Union, and the taking of further steps beyond such an agreement;

3. Urges the internaticnal community to explore the question of establishing a convention whereby the nuclear-weapon States would undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear-weapon States not parties to the nuclear security arrangements of certain nuclear-weapon Powers and on whose territory there are no such weapons;

III

1. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to be aware of the need to urge the U.N. General Assembly to take up the matter of arms production and transfer and, in particular, to invite all member States to communicate to the United Nations their views on this problem;

2. Calls for greater international attention to the development of practical controls on arms transfers which will ensure that essential security needs are met without stimulating competitive arms acquisitions and decreasing the security of all;

3. Calls upon Parliaments to urge the Governments concerned to stop exports of arms to countries which do not implement United Nations resolutions concerning withdrawal from occupied territories and United Nations resolutions aimed at putting an end to colonial domination, racism and apartheid;

4. Invites Parliaments and Governments to support the adoption of measures for the immediate cessation of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, for the conclusion of corresponding agreements on the freezing of military budgets and the establishment of a specific programme for their gradual reduction;

5. Urges all Parliaments and Governments to speed up negotiations in order to ensure the prohibition of specific conventional weapons such as napalm bombs and other incendiary weapons;

IV

1. Invites Parliaments and Governments:

(a) To back the measures for enhancing the role of the United Nations in disarmament matters and for the thorough preparation of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly due to be held in 1978, as well as to facilitate the success of this session with a view to the future convening of a World Disarmament Conference;

(b) To intensify the work of the Geneva Conference of the Committee on Disarmament;

(c) To insure that the public in their countries is thoroughly informed of the current situation in the field of the arms race;

V

1. Emphasizes the significance of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) for the encouragement of further relaxation of tensions in Europe, and the interdependence of security in Europe, the Mediterranean, the Middle East and other regions of the world, as well as the necessity of exerting further efforts for the implementation of this Final Act, which should be clearly manifested at the meeting of governmental representatives in Belgrade;

2. Calls upon the Parliaments concerned to create, where it does not already exist, a subsidiary body to watch over the mode in which the Government of their country is enforcing the provisions of the CSCE Final Act and to encourage contacts and meetings between such bodies;

3. Calls upon Governments which signed the CSCE Final Act to give urgent consideration to new measures for the prevention of nuclear wars, including agreement not to be the first to resort to the use of nuclear or other weapons in crisis situations;

4. Invites Parliaments represented in the Interparliamentary Union to assign to bodies within their framework the task of dealing with the issues of disarmament and security.

ANNEX C

Statement by Senator William Scott to the 64th Interparliamentary Conference in Canberra, April 10–16, 1977

LAW OF THE SEA

Mr. Chairman: I am Bill Scott a delegate from the United States. We share a number of concerns that have been expressed today and believe that a general agreement or treaty on the Law of the Sea is in the best interest of the world community. We express the hope that such a treaty will limit unilateral action by individual nations to the greatest possible extent.

It is my understanding that the sixth session of the current round of negotiations on the Law of the Sea—officially the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea—will open in New York on May 23. These negotiations are believed to be among the most significant in diplomatic history. At stake is a new agreement governing

70 percent of the globe. The U.S. approaches the negotiations with the conviction that an acceptable comprehensive treaty is of great importance not only to our interests in the ocean but also in the mutual interest of rational world order. We are convinced that the world community shares a common interest in a successful conclusion. We undoubtedly have areas of disagreement but if we concentrate and build upon a positive platform of agreement it is hoped that mankind will benefit from a comprehensive agreement.

The negotiations are extraordinarily complex involving almost 150 nations many of whom view the problems from quite different perspectives. Therefore progress in these negotiations understandably has been slow and difficult. States with long shore lines and broad continental margins see the issues differently from landlocked and geographically disadvantaged nations. Developing countries have a different perspective on such crucial issues as the mining of the deep seabeds than do the industrial countries that possess the necessary resources and technology. But despite these differences, we have been encouraged by the general consensus that has been reached on a number of important issues.

There has been a general agreement to create a 200-mile so-called Exclusive Economic Zone. In this Zone lie many of the world's most important fishing grounds as well as important deposits of oil, gas and minerals. In addition, however, most of the world's shipping moves through this 200-mile band. There is general agreement at the Conference that a balance must be struck between important coastal State rights to control the fishing, mineral and other resources in the Economic Zone and preserving certain traditional freedoms of the international community such as freedom of navigation.

Regulating the fish resources in the Economic Zone is another important issue. The dramatic changes in fishing technology that have emerged in recent years are rapidly outstripping sustainable yield of important fisheries. The global fish catch has quadrupled in the last 20 years and many stocks already have been seriously depleted by overfishing. At the same time that coastal state conservation and management is generally acknowledged, the treaty must also provide for management of highly migratory species, such as tuna.

There is also general agreement that the treaty will have to provide effective international measures to protect the oceans from pollution. Man can no longer use the oceans as a global garbage dump. Therefore, it is hoped that the Law of the Sea Treaty will provide for jurisdictional rules regarding many aspects of marine pollution.

While we are encouraged by the progress made, many details remain to be resolved, and there may be areas where no general agreements can be achieved.

The Conference has yet to determine how scientific research, which benefits all mankind, can continue to be pursued freely in the Economic Zone while at the same time protecting the legitimate interests of coastal States. More work is also needed to ensure that disputes arising from differcnt interpretations of the treaty are peacefully settled.

Perhaps the most contentious and complex unresolved issue involves the deep seabeds. We have long known that the seabeds contain important reserves of nickel, manganese, cobalt, and copper,

but only recently have we had the technology which would permit their extraction. Moreover, there are serious philosophical differences which have prevented the Conference from reaching agreement on a regime for mining the seabeds.

All participants at the Conference subscribe to the principle that the riches of the deep seabed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction are the "common heritage of mankind." This is not merely an abstract slogan, and all participants at the Conference, including the U.S., are seeking ways to give it lasting operational meaning. Our task is complicated by differences among the political and economic philosophies of the Conference participants. It is unrealistic to believe that the negotiations will change the political or economic philosophy of any sovereign state. But it is also clear that only some flexible accommodation of philosophical differences and practical realities will permit the conference to develop a framework in the interest of all mankind.

United States heritage and economic experience are deeply rooted in the tradition of free markets. We have argued, therefore, that free access to the deep seabeds for States and State-sponsored enterprises would serve the interests of mankind through the encouragement of economic efficiency, technological development, and the production of needed resources for the world economy.

We need to seek a way to accommodate both our national interests and our shared collective interest.

For the private or State party, this will require that access be determined on the basis of fairly specific objective criteria defined in the treaty—that is, in a process of assured, nondiscriminatory access. Yet, getting into business of extracting minerals from the seabed will involve heavy financial requirements—some $500–$750 million for one operation—as well as access to the requisite technology.

Recognizing the necessity of ensuring that the enterprise actually functions, at the end of the last Conference session, the U.S. announced that it would be prepared to agree to a means of financing the enterprise so that it could begin mining operations in the same time frame as State and private operators. This proposal was elaborated by the President's Special Representative for the Law of the Sea Negotiations, at intersessional consultations in Geneva last month, at which most of your countries were represented. However, under our system of government all treaties are subject to ratification by the United States Senate. As a member of that body let me assure you that we take the "advice and consent" clause of our Constitution most seriously. The U.S. is clearly not willing to achieve a treaty at any price. We believe in keeping treaty agreements but that a bad treaty is worse than no treaty at all. We are ready, however, to work towards an accommodation with other nations which preserves our fundamental interests. We are hopeful that other participants share this attitude. We believe these negotiations can succeed. Indeed, we believe they must succeed.

In the spirit of encouraging all of our governments to send their negotiators to the next session of the Conference with the necessary determination to reach a balanced accommodation, I propose that we adopt at this meeting a resolution calling for all of our governments to review the instructions of their Law of the Sea Delegations to ensure that each has the necessary flexibility to seek solutions which would serve individual national interests, and all mankind collectively.

ANNEX D

Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions

The Law of the Sea

(Item II of the Agenda)

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE GROUP OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The 64th Interparliamentary Conference,

Recognizing that the law of the sea negotiations are among the most important in diplomatic history;

Considering that failure to reach agreement on the general outlines of a treaty at the session beginning in New York on May 23, 1977, could be a major setback for the negotiations and could delay agreement for several years,

Considering that the negotiations have reached the point where only a relatively small number of key issues are blocking agreement,

Resolves that Governments should review at the highest level their instructions to their law of the sea delegations with a view to providing them with the necessary flexibility to reach the balanced accommodations which will be needed to arrive at a comprehensive agreement that will serve both the individual interests of participating countries and the collective interests of all mankind.

ANNEX E

The 64th Interparliamentary Conference,

Welcoming the elaboration of a Revised Single Negotiating Text as a basis for discussion in the Third Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Aware of the necessity of establishing a universal law of the sea, as well as of the role that Parliaments could play in this field.

Taking into account that sea-bed and subsoil resources beyond the limits of national jurisdiction are becoming increasingly economically significant through the development of technology for their peaceful exploitation, and that they offer possibilities for the provision of raw materials, particularly for the developing countries,

Stressing the political value and the economic importance of the Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and Ocean Floor, adopted by the U.S. General Assembly in 1970, which proclaims the international zone of submarine territories as "the common heritage of mankind" and affirms the need for the prospecting, exploring and exploiting of its mineral resources to be undertaken with the participation of all States, without discrimination, to the benefit of a harmonious development of countries,

Emphasizing that the establishment of a system of international co-operation that would direct and control the research and exploitation of the sea-bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction would ensure the interests of all countries,

Endorsing acknowledgement of the right of maritime countries to an exclusive economic zone not extending more than 200 miles from the baselines, with the aim that each coastal State should, on the one

hand, maintain sovereign rights over natural resources and exclusive jurisdiction over economic activities and scientific research, and, on the other hand, determine the allowable catch of fish and other living resources in its economic zone and take conservation and management measures to avoid over-exploitation, without however infringing the freedom of navigation and overflight in this zone,

Respecting the interests of land-locked countries in this zone,

Recognizing that the high seas are open to all nations, no State being able to subject any part of them to its sovereignty, and that there should be unimpeded passage through straits used for international navigation,

Noting the importance of protecting and preserving the marine environment from all sources of pollution, as well as the responsibilities of the States concerned,

Stressing the need to draw up comprehensive rules relating to marine scientific research,

Calls upon all Parliaments and Governments:

1. To review at the highest level the instructions to the delegations taking part in the Law of the Sea Conference in order that they may reach the solutions which will be needed to arrive at a global agreement that will serve both the individual interests of participating countries and the collective interests of mankind;

2. To focus especially, in this context, on the problems relating to exploitation of the sea-bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction and to the estblishment of an international authority that would deal with activity in this area, to the exclusive economic zone and to the interests of land-locked countries in this zone, to marine pollution and to marine scientific research;

3. To pursue efforts, particularly through the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, aimed at attaining an agreement on new rules of international law which will ensure a comprehensive and effective regime for the reduction and control of vessel-source pollution, especially by such means as increasing the stringency of requirements for ship construction, equipment, inspection and certification;

4. To bear in mind that failure to reach agreement on a comprehensive convention at the session beginning in New York on May 23, 1977, will be a major setback to the development of international law of the sea.

ANNEX F

Statement of Representative Claude Pepper Before the Economic and Social Committee

THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MECHANISMS OF COOPERATION AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The United States delegation is pleased to join in discussing the highly important topic of cooperation among developing countries and wishes to treat both its major components, namely, economic cooperation and technical cooperation. The general concept, of course,

has a long history and is firmly based in the current Decade of Development, under which the United States and other developed countries agreed (in paragraph 40 of the International Development Strategy) to support regional cooperation among developing countries through financial and technical assistance as well as commercial policy.

Subsequent resolutions of various international forums have sought to assure concrete application of this principle. Within the last year alone it may be recalled that UNCTAD IV combined a number of specific proposals into that conference's Resolution 92 on economic cooperation among developing countries, and the subsequent meeting of the Trade and Development Board in October went on to establish a special committee for further consideration of the matter. The 31st General Assembly also adopted a resolution on December 13, 1976, reviewing past action in this field and welcoming formation of the special committee. The United States intends to cooperate fully in the work of that body when it meets in Geneva next month (May 2–6).

Reference to previous resolutions, however, should not be interpreted as meaning unqualified U.S. support for all of the many detailed recommendations which have been made in this field. In this respect even the stated topic of "establishment of mechanisms of cooperation" may be misleading, for this conference (and other fora considering this issue) should examine the more effective use of existing mechanisms as well as creation of new ones. In addition, consideration of the "contribution of the developed countries" should not obscure the fact that cooperation among the developing countries must originate with them and that support from others can prove effective only to the degree that a program is well conceived and fully agreed among the nations immediately involved.

With these qualifications it should be emphasized that the U.S. Government already extends extensive support to regional cooperation and economic integration in two forms, (1) direct bilateral technical and capital assistance to regional projects and/or institutions, and (2) support of regional financial institutions which in turn fund integration projects or activities (e.g., the IDB, ADB, etc.). The United Nations regional economic commissions, particularly those for Latin America (ECLA), for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), for Africa (ECA), and for Western Asia (ECWA), have been active for many years in the promotion of economic cooperation among the developing nations. The United States is a charter member of both ECLA and ESCAP and hence has been actively involved in these efforts for almost 20 years. It participates also in ECA and ECWA in an observer capacity.

An important new concept in the field of cooperation among developing countries is that of technical cooperation. While this idea in various guises has been practiced for a long time, the concept is being given new emphasis as the needs of the developing world grow, the resources of the industrialized nations become limited and the capabilities of some advanced LDC's improve.

Technical cooperation among developing countries or "TCDC", as this approach is labeled, is seen as an additional means of mobilizing untapped and appropriate resources and capabilities—those within developing countries themselves—for the benefit of the Third World in general. Rather than a separate program, it is to be viewed as a

dynamic process of development through mutual sharing which should permeate all multilateral activity, especially as carried out in the United Nations system. This recourse to indigenous skills and production should at one and the same time enlarge the world reservoir of resources for development assistance, refine and expand the human and material resources within the developing world and encourage that self-reliance which promotes independence and human dignity.

The principal catalytic element in the realization of TCDC is the United Nations Development Program. Acting upon resolutions passed in the U.N. General Assembly and by its Governing Council, UNDP has co-sponsored meetings on TCDC in each of the four regional economic commissions and has developed an information referral system as a catalogue of skills and products available in the developing world. A year from now, UNDP will co-sponsor with the United Nations a world conference on technical cooperation among developing countries.

The United States has been involved with development of the concept of TCDC from its inception. It was largely at our urging that the Information Referral System was set up. We have participated actively in each of the regional meetings on TCDC and are assuming an appropriate role in the preparations for the world conference. In short, the United States is committed to this additional means of involving the developing countries in all aspects of developmental assistance.

In forthcoming meetings of U.N. organizations as well as in the present conference the U.S. representatives will be ready to review existing mechanisms of cooperation and to explore new means of assisting the developing nations in their mutual efforts to achieve progress. We look forward to useful discussions on practical issues and to the formulation of rational programs of action through which the concepts of economic and technical cooperation can contribute to enlarging and improving delivery of development aid in the Third World.

We in the United States know that the cooperation which shall exist in the future between the developed and the developing nations will affect the health and happiness of a large part of the human race found in the developing nations and will not only give a deep and justified sense of satisfaction and justice to the developed Countries but in the long run will make them stronger and more secure as well. Hence the United States is pleased to continue to cooperate in such a program.

ANNEX G

Continued Study of a New International Economic Order and, in Particular: The Contribution of the Developed Countries to the Establishment of Mechanisms for Co-operation Among the Developing Countries; and Transfers of Technology for Development

resolution adopted by the economic and social committee

The 64th Interparliamentary Conference,

Considering that the existing international economic order is inadequate to govern economic relations among States,

Recognizing the urgent need to intensify efforts to establish a new economic order which would take account of the interests of all States and would contribute effectively to the acceleration of the process of development of the developing countries,

Noting that the problems of trade access, development finance, stabilization of commodity prices, indebtedness, industrialization and technology facing the developing countries remain unresolved and are becoming more acute with time,

Believing that, with a view to the establishment of this new international economic order, the developing countries have the duty to strengthen the economic co-operation which exists among them and that the developed countries must help them to set up the mechanisms for such co-operation,

Convinced that the establishment of the new international economic order calls for radical improvement, *inter alia*, in the existing conditions of transfer of technology to developing countries, and for strengthening the technological capability of developing countries,

Recalling the earlier resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on development and international economic co-operation and on the establishment of a new international economic order,

Recalling that the Interparliamentary Council, at its 113th session in Geneva in October 1973, called on the Parliaments and Governments of all countries "to draw up a new international legislation for the transfer of technology",

Taking into account U.N. General Assembly resolution 3362 (S-VII) on "Development and international economic co-operation" and relevant resolutions of the IVth session of UNCTAD,

Emphasizing the urgency of ensuring broad access for all States, without discrimination and barriers, to the gains of contemporary science and technology, and, in this context, the need for good preparation and functioning of the U.N. Conference on Science and Technology for Development,

Convinced that the application of the principles contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the implementation of an international development strategy adapted to the present economic problems of the world are capable of narrowing the gap which still exists between the rich and the poor countries,

A

1. Invites the Parliaments and Governments of the developed countries—on the basis of the recommendations of the Programme of Economic Co-operation of the 3rd Ministerial Conference of the Group of 77 in Manila, the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of the Vth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo, and the recommendations of the Conference on Economic Co-operation among the Developing Countries held in Mexico, as embodied in the relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly:

   (a) To support by all possible means economic co-operation among developing countries, their priority development programmes and the elimination of all discriminations and artificial barriers hampering co-operation with these States;

(b) To foster non-reciprocal preferences in favour of the developing countries;

(c) To support the adoption by the United Nations organizations of the measures required to promote economic co-operation among the developing countries;

(d) To support multilaterally the efforts of the developing countries aimed at implementing the programmes adopted by these countries in order to increase the mutual assistance and co-operation among them at a regional, sub-regional and inter-regional level;

2. Invites the Parliaments and Governments of the developing countries to take specific measures which should enable:

(a) The adoption of measures to enhance the effectiveness of their negotiations with the developed countries, and welcomes, in this context, the holding of a Summit Conference of the developing countries;

(b) The broad development of commercial exchanges among them;

(c) The expansion and diversification of their co-operation in production, inclusive of setting up joint or multinational enterprises in industry, agriculture and in other sectors of the national economy;

(d) The mutual granting of technical and financial assistance, under various forms;

B

1. Invites Parliaments and Governments, with a view to strengthening the technological capability of all countries, and of developing countries in particular, to take measures for:

(a) The formulation of development plans at the national level in order to enlarge and accelerate the utilization of the achievements of modern science and technology for the purposes of economic and social development;

(b) The establishment of appropriate institutions for development and transfer of technology at the national, regional, sub-regional and inter-regional levels, as well as of centres in specific sectors of particular interst to developing countries;

(c) The promotion of technological co-operation between developed countries and developing countries, as well as among the developing countries themselves;

2. Calls upon Parliaments and Governments to collaborate closely in the adoption within UNCTAD of a Code of Conduct for the transfer of technology;

3. Recommends to Parliaments and Governments to take all necessary measures to assure the revision of the international patent system during 1978;

4. Requests Parliaments and Governments to adopt policies which would encourage the skilled personnel to remain in the developing countries, and to participate actively in the work of different organizations inside and outside the U.N. system which aim at improving the exchange of skilled manpower among the developing countries;

5. Stresses that more attention should be paid to the activities of the multinational corporations in connection with the transfer of technology.

ANNEX H

Committee on Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Environmental Questions—the Provision of Water and the Control of the Disposal of Wastes as Prerequisites to the Development of the Human Environment

(Item II of the Agenda)

Draft resolution presented by Mr. R. McClory (United States of America)

The 64th Interparliamentary Conference,

Mindful of the critical importance of adequate supplies of safe water for human use to the health and well-being of all people, as well as the need for hygienic disposal of wastes in human settlements,

Concerned that the basic need for safe drinking water is currently unsatisfied among more than one-fifth of the world's city dwellers and three-quarters of its rural populations,

Aware that water affects every area of human endeavour, and is a vital element in most programmes for human betterment,

Aware of the implications of inadequate and unsafe water supplies and waste treatment for the health of rapidly growing urban populations, as well as for their adverse effects on attempts to improve economic and environmental conditions for all mankind,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm in 1972, and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver in 1976, both recommended that Governments and international agencies take steps to initiate remedial measures concerning safe water supplies and waste disposal,

Recalling that the United Nations Water Conference, held at Mar del Plata (Argentina) in March 1977, recommended actions which Governments might take to improve water supply and waste disposal in human settlements,

Recognizing that the responsibility for implementing action proposals adopted by the Conferences on the Human Environment, Human Settlements and Water rests ultimately with the respective national Governments of the world,

Recalling that the Interparliamentary Union has, from time to time, within the context of its concern for improvement of environmental problems common to its member Parliaments, addressed itself to the problem of safe water and waste disposal,

Recommends to representatives of national Parliaments that they support, through the adoption of appropriate legislation, recommendations pertaining to the provision of water and the control of the disposal of wastes agreed to by the United Nations Water Conference at Mar del Plata (Argentina) in March 1977.

ANNEX I

The Provision of Water and the Control of the Disposal of Wastes as Prerequisites to the Development of the Human Environment

The 64th Interparliamentary Conference,

Convinced that adequate supplies of safe water for human use and the control of waste disposal are a prerequisite to the development of the human environment,

Concerned that the basic need for safe drinking water is currently unsatisfied among more than one-fifth of the world's city dwellers and three-quarters of its rural populations, and that these conditions are worsening,

Mindful that available supplies of surface and underground water are limited, requiring the national Parliaments, as well as appropriate regional and international organizations, to take urgent and effective action to conserve and to make prudent use of existing water supplies and to develop programmes for the recycling and reuse of water in order to meet the present and anticipated domestic, agricultural and industrial needs of an expanding population,

Recalling that the Interparliamentary Union, within the context of its concern for solving the environmental problems facing all its members, has from time to time addressed itself to the problem of safe water and waste disposal,

Recalling that the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held at Stockholm in 1972, and the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements, held at Vancouver in 1976, both recommended that Governments and international agencies take steps to initiate remedial measures concerning safe water supplies and waste disposal.

Recalling also that the United Nations Water Conference, held at Mar del Plata (Argentina) in March 1977, recommended actions which Governments might take to improve water supply and waste disposal,

1. Urges the National Groups concerned to take the appropriate measures with their respective Parliaments and Governments for the earliest ratification and implementation of the international conventions already signed;

2. Expresses the wish that the search for environmental monitoring methods be developed and a common system of pollution measurement standards be established;

3. Calls on the National Groups to take action within their respective Parliaments for the issuing or strengthening of national regulations, setting standards for the discharge of wastes into water, particularly as regards the most dangerous substances, and including the prohibition of the discharge of non-degradable and toxic wastes;

4. Further calls on the National Groups to work for the imposition of charges agalnst those who impair the quality of water and to establish target dates within which existing pollution shall be eliminated;

5. Expresses the wish that research be continued in order to reduce pollution through the generalization of pollution-free production techniques;

6. Calls on the National Groups to work for continued and increased regional and international co-operation in combating marine pollution so that a real charter for the protection of the seas and the environment may be drawn up;

7. Recommends to representatives of national Parliaments that they support, through the adoption of appropriate legislation, recommendations pertaining to the provision of water and the control of waste disposal agreed to by the United Nations Water Conference at Mar del Plata (Argentina) in March 1977;

8. Recommends further that the national Parliaments adopt comprehensive programmes of water management including:

a. In the context of community water supply:

(i) Effective population policies so as to curb water demand;

(ii) The development of human settlements in areas where water supplies are conveniently available;

(iii) The setting up of programmes of reclamation and conservation of water supplies;

(iv) The training of additional skilled water managers;

b. In the context of agriculture:

(i) The improvement of existing water use in irrigation projects already in place;

(ii) The protection of prime agricultural land from urban encroachment;

(iii) The planning of drainage and storage systems for areas of seasonal flooding and seasonal droughts;

c. In the context of disasters:

(i) The establishment of improved methods for compiling and sharing data on water available during disaster periods;

(ii) The preparation and provision of technical aid for use in water related problems;

d. In the context of the development of shared water resources, the establishment of joint mechanisms, as appropriate and by agreement, for co-operation in such areas as data collection, management, pollution control, disease prevention, flood control and river and lake improvement;

9. Recommends further that the Interparliamentary Union express support for an international agreement designed to preserve the ecological balance of the seas, regulate the exploitation of the seas and control its use in the disposal of wastes, within the context of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;

10. Recommends that the national Parliaments support activities directed towards improved community water supplies and water disposal systems by designating the decade 1980–1990 as International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, as proposed at the United Nations Water Conference held in Mar del Plata (Argentina) in March 1977;

11. Recommends that the Committee on Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Environmental Questions elaborate upon its views and recommendations on these topical subjects at its meetings in Sofia in September 1977.

ANNEX J

Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions—The Inalienable Right to Self-Determination and Independence of Peoples Still Under Colonial and Neo-Colonial Domination, and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Resolution of the 63rd Conference on the Situation in Southern Africa

(Item II of the Agenda)

DRAFT RESOLUTION PRESENTED BY THE UNITED STATES GROUP

The 64th Interparliamentary Conference,

Noting that Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: "No one shall be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment",

Recalling U.N. Security Council resolution 392 of June 19, 1976, which reaffirmed that the policy of apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously distrubs international peace and security,

Considering the continued practice of apartheid by the South African Government, the forceful repression of student demonstrations, and the rising tension in that country,

Noting U.N. General Assembly resolution 2145 of October 27, 1966, which terminated South Africa's U.N. mandate over Namibia, the International Court of Justice's advisory opinion of June 21, 1971, which concluded that South Africa is obliged to withdraw from Namibia, and U.N. Security Council resolution 276 of December 17, 1974, which termed South Africa's presence in that territory illegal,

Noting also the U.N. General Assembly vote of 134–0 on U.N. resolution 31/6, passed on October 26, 1976, which rejected the establishment of the Republic of the Transkei by South Africa and which called on all Governments to deny the territory any form of recognition,

Rejecting all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman, degrading or discriminatory treatment or punishment,

Calls on the Parliaments and Governments of all countries of the world;

1. In regard to South Africa:

(a) To reject categorically the practice of apartheid, urge the repeal of apartheid laws, and consider, on a case-by-case basis, specific actions or relationships with South Africa which serve to support, or erode, apartheid—rejecting the former and adopting the latter;

(b) To reject any support of any practice, policy, or legislation which would deny basic human rights to any individual, ethnic group, or adherent of religious or philosophical beliefs or discriminate in any way against any such person or group;

(c) To urge all countries voluntarily to refrain from sending arms, military and para-military equipment to South Africa and to Rhodesia;

(d) To recognize the legitimacy of the rights of all peoples of South Africa to citizenship in that Republic;

(e) To support the evolution of South Africa towards a multi-racial, pluralistic society with guarantees of basic human freedoms for all;

2. In regard to Namibia:

(f) To deplore the decision of the South African Government to refuse the entry of the IPU Fact-Finding Mission into Namibia;

(g) To support and encourage a constitutional conference on Namibia, to establish a timetable for its independence, and to guarantee equality of the races;

(h) To urge all Governments to support the principle of representation for all the peoples of Namibia, including those persons represented by SWAPO;

(i) To call for free elections, under U.N. auspices, and with the participation of SWAPO, at the earliest possible moment;

(j) To support a continued monitoring of a constitutional conference on Namibia by the IPU, the maintenance of contact with all involved parties, including SWAPO;

(k) To encourage the IPU to assist those parties at a constitutional conference on Namibia seeking independence, constitutionality, and truly representative government as a part of its own commitment to and support of parliamentary forms of government.

ANNEX K

Statement by Senator Birch Bayh to the Committee for Non-Self-Governing Territories

Mr. Chairman: In 1964, the late Adlai Stevenson in a speech to the Security Council made the following statement:

> For many years, the United States Government has urged the Government of the Republic of South Africa, both within and outside the United Nations, to abandon the policy of apartheid. I would add that opposition to apartheid in my country springs from the very roots of our historical and political ideals. It is intensified by the determined efforts that we have now set forth in this country to realize fully the society that these ideals prescribed: one which affords equal and just treatment to all our citizens without regard to race or religion and without discrimination of any kind.

Mr. Chairman, in the intervening years my country has made a determined effort to carry out those goals for its own society so eloquently described by Mr. Stevenson. Unfortunately, although the seeds of the present situation in Southern Africa were clearly visible, the Government of South Africa paid no heed to the calls addressed to it, not only by my own country but by many others. Slowly over the years the remaining pockets of colonialism in Africa have dis-

appeared and three critical problem areas, which not only trouble us but most of the world, still remain, Rhodesia, Namibia, and apartheid in South Africa. I shall not respond to those remarks made by others which direct our attention to other parts of the world and distract our attention from the real problem area. We all know that the real problem before this conference is Southern Africa—Rhodesia, Namibia, and South Africa.

The security in numbers that the Union of South Africa must have once felt is now gone. The stark reality of the rising revolution of dignity and justice for all men regardless of their race or color is now inevitable.

It has become normal to think of these three problems separately. In my mind this is unrealistic. It is the influence and the strength of the regime in South Africa which makes possible the continuation of unjust systems in both Rhodesia and Namibia. If the Government of South Africa would accept the principle of majority rule, then the other two problems could be resolved. But until South Africa has made that decision, it is difficult to see that there will ever be a fully just solution in Rhodesia or Namibia without violence and bloodshed.

At our fall meeting in Madrid the Union undertook a bold measure and dispatched a visiting mission to Namibia. We had all hoped, of course, that the Government of South Africa would receive our members and that the expression of concern which was implicit in this mission would have an impact on that Government's thinking, especially with regard to the specific problem of Namibia. Unfortunately, such was not the case. However, from the excellent report done by our colleagues a number of concrete proposals have emerged. My Delegation feels that these proposals will be useful in expressing the concern of the Interparliamentary Union that the problems of South Africa be treated with all urgency and in some practical way help to prepare for a future when majority rule will be possible. My Delegation welcomes the report and is pleased to associate itself with it.

So long as one man is a slave none of us are free. This organization which is dedicated to the concept of the representation of the people and the upholding of basic human rights and human dignity must continue to register its urgent concern with the Governments of South Africa and Rhodesia. Violence is already present in all three of the problem areas we are discussing, but unless measures can be taken to grant the full rights to all the peoples of that area, the violence we see today will be small. There may yet be time for relatively peaceful change. Let the Governments of Rhodesia and South Africa hear the voice of the Parliamentarians here assembled and move with justice before the clock runs out.

In conclusion let me say that words at this conference are not enough. Action by our respective governments is important. I am certain that other delegations have noticed that the Congress of the United States has recently repealled the Byrd Resolution relative to Rhodesian crome. President Carter has signed this measure, thus putting the United States in full conformance with the U.N. resolution. In addition, Ambassador Andrew Young was dispatched by President Carter to Africa on his first mission. Thus I think it is clear that the United States intends to give special attention to the African problem in the months ahead.

ANNEX L

The Inalienable Right to Self-Determination and Independence of Peoples Still Under Colonial and Neo-Colonial Domination, and Evaluation of the Implementation of the Resolution of the 63rd Conference on the Situation in Southern Africa

The 64th Interparliamentary Conference,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in U.N. General Assembly resolution 1514/XV of December 14, 1970, and the programme of action for the full implementation of the Declaration, contained in U.N. General Assembly resolution 2621/XXV of October 12, 1970, as well as all other relevant resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council.

Noting that the present international situation characterized by further deepening of the process of détente creates favourable conditions for the making of a decisive contribution towards the complete elimination of the remnants of colonialism.

Noting that Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that: "No one shall be subject to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment",

Recalling U.N. Security Council resolution 392 of June 19, 1976, which reaffirmed that the policy of apartheid is a crime against the conscience and dignity of mankind and seriously disturbs international peace and security.

Considering the continued practice of apartheid by the South African Government, the forceful repression of student demonstrations, and the rising tension in that country,

Noting U.N. General Assembly resolution 2145 of October 27, 1966, which terminated South Africa's U.N. mandate over Namibia, the International Court of Justice's advisory opinion of June 21, 1971, which concluded that South Africa is obliged to withdraw from Namibia, and U.N. Security Council resolution 276 of December 17, 1974, which termed South Africa's presence in that territory illegal,

Noting also the U.N. General Assembly vote of 134–0 on U.N. resolution 31/6, passed on October 26, 1976, which rejected the establishment of the Republic of the Transkei by South Africa and which called on all Governments to deny the territory any form of recognition,

Rejecting all forms of torture and other cruel, inhuman, degrading or discriminatory treatment or punishment,

Considering that the strengthening of the armies of the regime currently in power in southern Africa by the recruitment of mercenaries and the acquisition of all sorts of armaments constitutes a serious threat to the peace,

Deeply disappointed by the deadlock of the Geneva Conference on Zimbabwe, which had raised so many hopes for a negotiated solution to this painful problem,

Considering that one factor in this situation is due to the racist minority in power in Salisbury which does not wish to submit to majority rule,

Considering that the refusal of access to Namibia for the mission of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to enquire into the situation prevailing in that territory constitutes yet anot her challenge to international opinion on the part of the racists of southern Africa,

Recalling all the resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the accession to independence of those peoples still under colonial domination,

Referring to the respective resolutions and decisions of the United Nations outlining peaceful means of obtaining independence for the indigenous peoples of southern Africa still under racist rule,

Expressing the conviction that if the minority racist régimes of southern Africa persist in their intransigence, the nationalists might be left with the only alternative of armed struggle as their means of achieving their legitimate right to self-determination and independence,

Stressing the importance of the action taken by the Inter-Parliamentary Union in sending a first fact-finding mission on Namibia to southern Africa and,

Welcoming the work carried out by the mission.

1. Requests once more all States and the international organizations to increase their aid and their support to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and to provide unreservedly the moral, material and diplomatic support to the struggle of the liberation movements to liquidate the racist regimes;

2. Calls on all the Parliaments and Governments to take legislative and other action to prohibit any recruitment on their territory of mercenaries to fight against the national liberation movements of the oppressed peoples, and to make every endeavour to hold legally responsible those persons engaged in recruiting mercenaries, as well as the mercenaries themselves who fight against the liberation movements;

3. Urges all National Groups to promote the speedy and full implementation of the decisions and resolutions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on the question of decolonization, especially the resolution adopted by the 63rd Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "The situation in southern Africa, with particular reference to Rhodesia";

4. Calls on the Parliaments of all those countries which have commercial subsidiaries in racist-ruled southern Africa to ask for Government investigation into the scope of planned investments, working conditions and wages of those subsidiaries, as well as their future prospects in southern Africa, and through parliamentary means to seek to obtain and disseminate information about the economic activities of such subsidiaries in southern Africa:

5. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the peoples' struggle for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial and alien domination by all available means;

6. Calls on all the nationalist movements to foster unity to achieve speedy victory in their just struggle for national sovereignty, and calls on all States to refrain from any action likely to foster the division of the nationalist movements struggling for their national sovereignty;

7. Appeals to respective National Groups to influence the Administering Powers to take all necessary steps in order to expedite the

process of decolonization in all non-self-governing territories and to co-operate with the United Nations Special Committee;

8. Calls on the Parliaments and the Governments of all countries:

1. In regard to South Africa:

(a) To reject categorically the practice of apartheid, urge the repeal of apartheid laws, and consider, on a case-by-case basis, specific actions or relationships with regard to South Africa which serve to support apartheid or to erode it—rejecting the former and adopting the latter;

(b) To reject any support of any practice, policy, or legislation which would deny basic human rights to any individual, ethnic group, or adherent of religous or philosophical beliefs or discriminate in any way against any such person or group;

(c) To urge all countries to refrain from sending arms, military and para-military equipment to South Africa and to Rhodesia;

(d) To recognize the legitimacy of the right of all peoples of South Africa to citizenship in that Republic;

(e) To support the evolution of South Africa towards a multi-racial, pluralistic society with guarantees of basic human freedoms for all;

2. In regard to Namibia:

(a) To deplore the decision of the South African Government to refuse the entry of the IPU fact-finding mission into Namibia;

(b) To encourage and support the convocation of a constitutional conference on Namibia, under the United Nations auspices, to establish a timetable for its independence and to guarantee equality of the races;

(c) To support the principle of the integral representation of the people of Namibia;

(d) To call for free elections, under U.N. auspices and with the participation of SWAPO, at the earliest possible moment;

(e) To discuss the possibility of granting recognition and support to SWAPO as the representative of the Namibian people, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations and of the OAU, where this has not yet been done:

(f) To discuss the humanitarian problem of those South African soldiers deserting the South African army in Namibia, and similarly, any deserters from any other South African organized forces;

3. In regard to Rhodesia:

(a) To urge all Governments and parties concerned to give their full support to and co-operate with the continuing initiative of the United Kingdom in its search for a negotiated settlement of the Rhodesian problem;

(b) To note that the failure to achieve a negotiated settlement can only invite further racial bitterness and violence in Rhodesia and increase the likelihood of external intervention in southern Africa;

(c) To call for the earliest possible establishment of a legal majority Government representing all the peoples of Rhodesia;

(d) To respect fully the UN mandatory sanctions against Rhodesia until majority rule is achieved.

ANNEX M

The Question of Namibia

The Interparliamentary Council,

Having studied with interest the report of the fact-finding mission on Namibia (CL/120/77/7(b)),

Considering that the refusal of access to Namibia for the mission of the Interparliamentary Union to enquire into the situation prevailing in that territory constitutes yet another challenge to international opinion on the part of the racists of southern Africa,

Stressing the importance of the action taken by the Interparliamentary Union in sending a first fact-finding mission on Namibia to southern Africa,

Welcoming the work carried out by the mission,

Noting U.N. General Assembly resolution 2145 of October 27, 1966, which terminated South Africa's U.N. mandate over Namibia, the International Court of Justice's advisory opinion of June 21, 1971, which concluded that South Africa is obliged to withdraw from Namibia, and U.N. Security Council resolution 276 of December 17, 1974, which termed South Africa's presence in that territory illegal,

1. Calls on the Parliaments and the Governments of all countries:

(a) To deplore the decision of the South African Government to refuse the entry of the IPU fact-finding mission into Namibia;

(b) To encourage and support the convocation of a constitutional conference on Namibia, under the United Nations auspices, to establish a timetable for its independence and to guarantee equality of the races;

(c) To support the principle of the integral representation of the people of Namibia;

(d) To call for free elections, under U.N. auspices and with the participation of SWAPO, at the earliest possible moment;

(e) To discuss the possibility of granting recognition and support to SWAPO as the representative of the Namibian people, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations and of the OAU, where this has not yet been done;

(f) To discuss the humanitarian problem of those South African soldiers deserting the South African army in Namibia, and similarly any deserters from any other South African organized forces;

2. Decides to continue its consideration of the question of Namibia;

3. Considers the United Nations Institute for Namibia to be performing a commendable task in preparing the people of Namibia for nationhood;

4. Expresses a favourable opinion in principle as to co-operation by the Interparliamentary Union in the seminar on constitutional matters which the Institute intends to organize in 1978, this co-operation being along lines to be determined after consultation with the Institute;

5. Expresses a favourable opinion in principle as to the organization in 1978 of a training programme for students of the Institute, subject

to consultations with the Institute and with the United Nations, particularly as regards the financial sources;

6. States that the facilities of the International Centre for Parliamentary Documentation (CIDP) of the Interparliamentary Union are at the disposal of the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

7. Decides to set up a fund of Sw. Fr. 10,000 to provide, during the next two years, the political science and juridical literature needed by the Institute;

8. Instructs the Secretary General to follow closely the development of the situation in Namibia, and especially such events as could lead to a constitutional conference on Namibia, under the auspices of the United Nations;

9. Declares itself to be ready in principle to consider the sending of a further mission to Namibia at a later date, when it deems such a mission to be appropriate;

10. Decides to continue to invite the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to the Union's annual meetings in the capacity of observer;

11. Decides to continue to invite SWAPO to the Union's annual meetings in the capacity of observer.

ANNEX N

Agenda of the 64th Conference

1. Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Conference.
2. General Debate on the political, economic and social situation of the world and activities of the Union.
   (Report by the Secretary General)
3. The role of Parliaments in furthering relaxation of international tensions and progress in the field of disarmament, including nuclear weapons and new weapons of mass destruction.
   (Report to be presented, on behalf of the Committee on Political Questions, International Security and Disarmament, by Mr. C. Lapointe (Canada))
4. Continued study of a new international economic order and, in particular:
   The contribution of the developed countries to the establishment of mechanisms for co-operation among the developing countries.
   Transfers of technology for development.
   (Report to be presented, on behalf of the Economic and Social Committee, by Mr. T. Larue (France), Mr. M. A. Wattoo (Pakistan) and Mr. P. Salolainen (Finland))
5. The law of the sea.
   (Report to be presented, on behalf of the Committee on Parliamentary, Juridical and Human Rights Questions, by Mr. E. Oehler (Switzerland))
6. The behaviour of the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab territories. Since this item was included in the Conference agenda by the Council without prior consideration by a Study Committee, the

Conference will have to decide on the procedure to be applied as regards the submission of draft resolutions and possible amendments.

7. The inalienable right to self-determination and independence of peoples still under colonial and neo-colonial domination, and evaluation of the implementation of the resolution of the 63rd Conference on "The situation in southern Africa".

(Report to be presented, on behalf of the Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions, by Mr. C. Delorme (France) and Mr. Mbenza-Thubi (Zaire))

8. The provision of water and the control of the disposal of wastes as prerequisites to the development of the human environment.

(Report to be presented, on behalf of the Committee on Educational, Scientific, Cultural and Environmental Questions, by Mr. R. McClory (United States of America))

9. Amendments to the Rules for Inter-Parliamentary Conferences. These amendments, which are designed to adapt the Rules for Conferences to the revised text of the Statutes, will be submitted to the Conference by the Executive Committee in accordance with the provisions of Conference Rule 43.

10. Election of a member of the Executive Committee to fill, until 1978, the seat occupied by Mr. P. de Montesquiou (France). It will be recalled that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 22, paragraph 8, of the Statutes, the Inter-parliamentary Council, at its 120th session in Canberra (April 1977), designated Mr. J. Baumel (France) as substitute to the late Mr. P. de Montesquiou (France) until the 64th Conference.

11. Election of a member of the Executive Committee to fill, until 1980, the seat occupied by Sir Thomas Williams (United Kingdom). It will be recalled that, in accordance with the provisions of Article 19, paragraph 8, of the Statutes in force at the time of the 63rd Conference, the Inter-parliamentary Council, at its 119th session in Madrid (October 1976), designated Mr. J. Finat (Spain) as successor to replace, until the 64th Conference, Sir Thomas Williams (United Kingdom), following the latter's election as President of the Inter-parliamentary Council.

12. Election of two members of the Executive Committee to replace Mr. E. Cuvelier (Belgium) and Mr. H. Young (Australia), whose mandates expire in 1977.

13. Composition of the Inter-parliamentary Council for the period from the 64th Conference to the 65th Conference. In establishing this agenda, the Inter-parliamentary Council decided that: there would be a single debate on items 2 and 3, to which four plenary sittings are allocated; items 6 and 7 will each be debated during two plenary sittings; and items 4, 5 and 8 will each be debated during one plenary sitting.

The Council then unanimously accepted the invitation of the Group of Malawi to host the 1978 spring meetings.

Finally, the Council unanimously designated Mr. J. Baumel (France) to replace his compatriot, the late Mr. P. de Montesquiou, on the Executive Committee until the 64th Conference, and likewise admitted Mr. R. Said (Egypt) as an honorary member of his National Group.

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