

United Nations
**GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

Thirty-fourth session

Official Records



CORRIGENDUM

Supplement No. 24
(A/34/24)
4 February 1980

NEW YORK

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS
COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

Corrigendum

Volume II, part four, sect. II, pp. 60-61

Replace section C with the attached text

C. Communiqué issued at the conclusion of consultations between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Mission at Moscow, on 19 May 1979

At the invitation of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, a Mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia headed by Mr. Fathih K. Bouayad-Agha, Vice-President of the Council and Acting Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations, visited Moscow from 16 to 19 May 1979 for consultations on the question of implementation of the decisions of the United Nations on granting independence to Namibia. The Mission was composed of Mr. Tulinane Obed Emvula (SWAPO), Mr. Joseph Stephanides (Cyprus), Mr. Vicente Montemayor-Cantu (Mexico), Mr. Milivoje Zafajac (Yugoslavia), Mr. Kasuka Mutukwa (Zambia) and Mr. John F. Robson (United Nations Secretariat).

The Mission was received by Mr. A. Duishev, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

It also had talks with Mr. L. F. Ilychev, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. V. F. Petrovsky, Member of the Collegium of the Foreign Ministry of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Mr. V. A. Ustinev, Head of the Third Africa Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Mission met Mr. V. L. Kudriavtsev, Chairman of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity of the Countries of Asia and Africa, Mr. A. Gromyko, Director of the Institute of Africa of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and Mr. M. S. Shkalikov, Pro-Rector of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of Peoples University.

In the course of the exchange of views on the ways and means of implementing the decisions of the United Nations on the speediest granting of independence to the people of Namibia, it was noted that the racist régime of South Africa, in connivance with those Western Powers which are collaborating militarily, economically and politically with South Africa, tramples upon the decisions of the United Nations and essentially works for creating a puppet régime in Namibia. The South African régime is increasing its repression of the people of Namibia fighting for authentic independence of their country under the leadership of SWAPO, recognized by OAU, the non-aligned movement and the United Nations General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. The racists of South Africa are perpetrating repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring sovereign African States. These aggressive acts of the racists of Pretoria are an open challenge and defiance to the world community, and undermine the efforts of the United Nations aimed at supporting the struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and genuine independence, thus creating a threat to international peace and security.

During the talks, the urgent need was emphasized for taking effective steps against South Africa, including sanctions provided for by Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to compel the régime of Pretoria to cease forthwith its illegal occupation in Namibia in accordance with the well-known decisions of the United Nations. It was also emphasized that during the resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly, devoted exclusively to the question

of Namibia, it would be necessary to take further practical steps in that direction in order to compel South Africa to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on the question of Namibia.

The Soviet side expressed its resolute support to the people of Namibia, the efforts of the United Nations and in particular, the activities of the Council, directed towards securing the independence and territorial integrity of Namibia and towards mobilizing international efforts for the purpose of giving every kind of assistance to the Namibian people in their just struggle.

The Soviet side expressed solidarity with the struggle of the people of Namibia for their independence and declared its determination to continue to give every possible assistance and support to this struggle. It also informed the Mission of the measures taken in the Soviet Union in connexion with the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, launched on 4 May 1979.

The Mission expressed its gratitude to the Soviet Union for its consistent and firm support of the national liberation struggle of the people of Namibia for the independence of their country and of the efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia. The Mission also expresses sincere appreciation for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to it in the Soviet Union.