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SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 15 July 1980 from the Acting President of
the United Nations Council for Namibia addressed to the
Secretary-General.

I have the honour to transmit to you the attached text of the report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago which visited those countries from 26 April to 13 May 1980.

In conformity with the decision of the Steering Committee at its 111th meeting, held on 12 June 1980, I should like to request that the report of the Mission of Consultation of the Council for Namibia to Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 27 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Brajesh Chandra MISHRA
Acting President of the
United Nations Council for Namibia

* A/35/350.

ANNEX

Report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations
Council for Namibia to Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and
Trinidad and Tobago

(26 April to 13 May 1980)

Chairman: Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By its resolution 34/92 of 12 December 1979, the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, adopted the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia a/ containing the programme of work of the Council for 1980. As part of its programme of work, the Council had envisaged missions of consultation to Latin America, the Caribbean region, North America, the Middle East, western Europe and the Pacific region.
2. The Mission of Consultation to the Caribbean Region paid official visits to Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago from 26 April to 13 May 1980.
3. The purpose of the Mission was to inform the Governments and peoples of the countries visited of recent developments regarding Namibia and to seek their support for an intensified concerted action, in conjunction with the efforts of the Council, to hasten the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia in compliance with United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia.
4. The Mission drew the attention of the Governments consulted to the serious situation prevailing in Namibia as a result of South Africa's obstinate refusal to withdraw from the Territory. In this connexion, the Mission informed the Governments of the countries visited of the escalation of the military operations of South Africa in Namibia and of its expanded military installations aimed at impeding the exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence.
5. In this regard, the Mission underlined that South Africa's development of a nuclear weapons capability aggravated an already dangerous situation, thus posing a further threat to international peace and security.
6. The Mission stressed that South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia constituted an act of aggression against the United Nations as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory until independence, in defiance of United Nations resolutions on Namibia.
7. The Mission emphasized that South Africa's total war strategy was directed not only against the Namibian people but also against Namibia's neighbouring countries, particularly Angola and Zambia.
8. The Mission indicated that the central objective of South Africa's total war strategy against the Namibian people was to undermine the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative. South Africa had imposed policies of repression and terror in Namibia aimed at

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/34/24).

intimidating Namibians struggling for liberation; to this end, the South African régime had arrested, detained, tortured and executed SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots.

9. The Mission pointed out that South Africa had ruthlessly acted to subvert the territorial integrity and national unity of Namibia by imposing its policy of bantustanization and its practice of apartheid in the Territory. Furthermore, the illegal South African occupation régime had annexed Walvis Bay in an action declared by the United Nations General Assembly to be illegal, null and void. South Africa had also claimed sovereignty over a group of islands off the coast of Namibia, including the Penguin Islands, which were an integral part of the Territory of Namibia.

10. The Mission underscored that irreparable damage to the environment of Namibia was being perpetrated by the illegal occupation régime through its ruthless plunder of Namibian natural resources with the participation of other foreign economic interests, in violation of United Nations resolutions, the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 b/ and of the United Nations Council for Namibia's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. c/

11. The Mission reiterated that the exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South Africa and other foreign economic interests were illegal and contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime. The Mission expressed its conviction that South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia could be hastened were the Western Powers willing to exert pressure on South Africa commensurate with their influence as its major trading partners.

12. The Mission recalled that since the adoption of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, the United Nations had made efforts with a view to achieving a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia. In this regard, the Security Council had adopted resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 13 November 1978 respectively. However, the illegal occupation régime had systematically contravened the terms of the proposed settlement plan by blatantly manoeuvring to impose its puppets by means of a unilateral internal settlement.

13. The Mission reaffirmed that the international community and especially all Member States must continue to refrain from according any recognition to or

b/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84. The Decree has been issued in final form in Namibia Gazette No. 1.

co-operating with any régime which the illegal administration may impose upon the Namibian people.

14. The Mission recalled that the General Assembly, in its resolution 33/206 of 31 May 1979, determined that South Africa had acted deceitfully through unilateral measures and sinister schemes within Namibia during the protracted period of talks for a negotiated settlement in Namibia.

15. Furthermore, in its resolution 34/92 of 12 December 1979, the Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for obstructing the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) and its manoeuvres, in contravention of those resolutions, designed to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia.

16. South Africa had amply demonstrated its total disregard for the United Nations and the principles enshrined in its Charter. Its continuing violation of United Nations resolutions warranted the urgent imposition by the Security Council of a comprehensive régime of mandatory sanctions against South Africa, as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to ensure its immediate compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia.

17. The Mission emphasized that it was necessary to redouble efforts to expand and intensify the concerted action of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the international community in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence. The Mission felt that the consultations with the Governments of the Caribbean Region could significantly contribute to identifying new strategies for action. In particular, the Mission envisaged close co-operation between the Council and the Governments of the countries visited regarding, inter alia, the dissemination of information on Namibia and the activities of the Council. In this connexion, the Mission brought to the attention of the Governments consulted the decision of the Council to hold extraordinary plenary meetings in Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980. The Mission considered that the extraordinary meetings of the Council would provide an opportunity for the formulation of an action programme aimed at intensifying and broadening the scope of concerted action to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

18. The Mission outlined in detail the activities of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence.

19. In this regard, the Mission sought support for Namibia's participation as a full member, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the specialized agencies, in international organizations and conferences.

20. The Mission also sought support for its programmes of assistance to Namibians and drew attention to the need for increased contributions to the United Nations

Fund for Namibia, the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

21. The Mission placed special emphasis on the Council's efforts to implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The Mission informed the Governments consulted of the decision of the Council to hold hearings on Namibian uranium from 7 to 11 July 1980 as a step towards an intensive campaign to implement Decree No. 1.

II. COMPOSITION OF THE MISSION

22. The Mission was composed of the following members.

Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana), Chairman
Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan)
Mr. Tyrone Ferguson (Guyana)
Mr. Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria)
Mrs. Solmaz Unaydin (Turkey)
Miss Mkenjinka Wadibia (Nigeria)
Mr. Helmut Angula (South West Africa People's Organization)

23. The Mission was accompanied by Miss María D. Maldonado (Principal Secretary), Mrs. Cecilia Andia (Administrative Officer) and Mrs. Alicia Kelly (Secretary).

III. CONSULTATIONS AND MEETINGS IN CUBA

24. The Mission held consultations with the Government of Cuba from 26 to 30 April 1980.

25. The Mission was received by Mr. Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Vice-President of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers; Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. José Viera, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. José Pérez Novoa, Director of the International Organizations Division; Miss Cecilia Bermúdez, and other senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

26. During consultations with the Mission, the Vice-President of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers stated that the Government of Cuba, as a non-aligned country and as the current chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, fully supported the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative. In this regard, he indicated that SWAPO had a Permanent Mission in Havana and that his Government worked in close co-operation with SWAPO in carrying out various programmes of assistance to Namibians.

27. The Vice-President said that the Cuban Government considered that an international conference in support of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia would be an appropriate continuation of the initiatives and decisions taken at the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held at Maputo in 1977. In the view of his Government, such an international conference would provide an opportunity for the United Nations Council for Namibia and for the freedom-loving countries in the world to join forces in reviewing the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa with the purpose of further mobilizing and intensifying international action to accelerate the implementation of United Nations resolutions and the process of decolonization in the region.

28. During discussions with the Mission, the Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed his Government's full support for the United Nations Council for Namibia. He reiterated his Government's determination to continue to co-operate closely with the Council, particularly in connexion with the participation of Cuba as the current chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held in Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.

A. Consultations with Government officials

29. The representative of the Government of Cuba emphasized the importance of the Mission of Consultation of the Council in an effort to strengthen support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people. In the view of his Government, the liberation struggle was being waged on many fronts against colonialism and against apartheid. His Government felt that Cuba had a special and double responsibility, being a country that had a history of struggle against colonial oppression, and as the current chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, a movement committed to the struggle for liberation of all peoples from colonialism and apartheid.

30. The representative of the Government of Cuba stressed that his Government strongly condemned South Africa's obstinate refusal to withdraw from Namibia in compliance with United Nations resolutions. In this connexion, his Government was of the view that South Africa's illegal occupation and its policies of repression and terror against the Namibian people and its national liberation movement, SWAPO, were supported and sustained by its allies, especially its major trading partners.

31. The representative of the Government of Cuba stated that the present stage of the liberation struggle in Namibia, particularly in the wake of the independence of Zimbabwe, would see renewed attempts by South Africa to carry out an internal solution by imposing a puppet régime on the Namibian people. His Government was therefore of the view that the time was appropriate for intensifying initiatives to exert increased pressure on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia. He stated that his Government believed that it was the urgent and immediate task of all progressive forces to take advantage of the present conjuncture to find ways and

means to advance further the cause of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence.

32. While reaffirming his Government's unstinted support for SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the representative of the Government of Cuba emphasized that any initiatives on the question of Namibia must recognize SWAPO as the national liberation movement of Namibia. Furthermore, his Government was convinced that support for and assistance to SWAPO was an effective way to strengthen the liberation struggle and exert pressure on South Africa.

33. In this connexion, his Government provided military, technical, medical, educational and other assistance to SWAPO. For instance, among other projects, the Cuban Government had been carrying out since 1978 a programme of elementary education for 601 Namibian students at the Isle of Youth. In addition, his Government had recently approved the setting up of a polytechnic institute for graduate training of Namibians in public health.

34. He stated further that his Government would consider contributing to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

35. The representative of the Government of Cuba stated that his Government had given serious consideration to ways in which Cuba could further assist the liberation struggle.

36. In this connexion, his Government proposed to make use of all appropriate channels to disseminate information on Namibia and to promote support and solidarity for the liberation of Namibia in Latin America.

37. To this end, it would be useful to draw from the relevant decisions of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government regarding dissemination of information and the use of the pool of press agencies of non-aligned countries.

38. His Government was convinced of the need for an in-depth consideration and analysis of the progress of the liberation struggle, particularly with regard to the implementation of the Maputo Declaration of 1977. In this respect, it considered that the convening of an international conference in support of the struggle for liberation of southern Africa would provide an important forum to evaluate what had been accomplished and to intensify and strengthen the concerted action of the international community.

39. In the view of his Government, the international community should continue to be vigilant in the wake of Zimbabwe's independence. His Government felt it was of the utmost importance to continue to support and assist newly-independent Zimbabwe. The representative of Cuba stated that it was essential at this stage to concentrate the attention and efforts of the international community on the question of Namibia, particularly on intensifying support for SWAPO. In this regard, his Government was of the view that the international community should focus on the issues outlined

above in an international conference convened for such a purpose. On a related matter, his Government attached great importance to the work of the world conference to be held in 1981 to examine the implementation of sanctions against South Africa. In this connexion, his Government suggested that the proposed international conference in support of the struggle for liberation of southern Africa could complement the findings of the conference on sanctions by focusing on the aspects of the matter that pertained to Namibia.

40. The representative of the Government of Cuba reiterated his Government's interest in attending the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council in Algiers in its capacity as the current chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

41. The representative of the Government of Cuba reiterated that his Government had consistently denounced and condemned South Africa's actions aimed at undermining Namibia's national and territorial unity and integrity.

42. He further reiterated that his Government supported and followed with great interest the Council's initiatives regarding the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.

43. With regard to the holding of hearings on Namibian uranium from 7 to 11 July 1980, his Government felt that the hearings were a timely measure that would bring more pressure to bear on South Africa and on those interests exploiting Namibia's natural resources.

44. On 30 April 1980, following consultations, the Government of Cuba and the Mission issued a joint communiqué, the text of which appears in appendix I of the present report.

B. Meeting with the Union of Journalists of Cuba

45. On 29 April the Mission met with the Union of Journalists of Cuba.
46. The Chairman of the Mission gave a summary of developments concerning Namibia and the purpose of the Mission of Consultation to Cuba.
47. Mr. Ernesto Vera Méndez, Secretary-General of the Union of Journalists, stated that his organization was greatly interested in obtaining and disseminating more information on Namibia and on the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia.
48. The Chairman of the Mission replied that it was one of the objectives of the Mission of the Council to expand the information network for issues relating to the question of Namibia and the activities of the Council.
49. The Secretary-General of the Union of Journalists emphasized that his organization was of the view that the press had an important role to play in support of the struggle for liberation of the Namibian people by giving relevance to the question of Namibia and maintaining a constant focus on the matter.
50. In particular, his organization envisaged an information campaign at the regional level involving regional journalists' organizations. In this regard, use could be made of the pool of press agencies of the Non-Aligned Countries which grouped some 100 press agencies in the world. Furthermore, he suggested that at future meetings of journalists' organizations the topic of Namibia could be included in their discussions. In this connexion, he referred to the forthcoming seminar for Latin American journalists, organized by the Latin American Federation of Journalists and the Union of Journalists of Cuba, to take place from 9 to 20 May, to which a SWAPO representative would be invited.
51. The Chairman of the Mission stated that the idea of including the question of Namibia in the agenda of journalists' organizations was a useful idea. The Council had a committee on dissemination of information that could provide material regarding Namibia to assist the journalists' discussions on the item.
52. The Secretary-General of the Union of Journalists expressed his organization's interest in obtaining from the Council information regarding the implementation of Decree No. 1 and, in particular, regarding the hearings on Namibian uranium to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July.
53. He also indicated that the Western press presented a one-sided view of the situation in Namibia that favoured South Africa's illegal occupation. The concerted effort of Latin American journalists could justly present the cause of the Namibian people struggling for freedom.
54. The Chairman said that the United Nations Council for Namibia would make available to the Union of Journalists documentation on the implementation of

Decree No. 1 and, in particular, on the hearings on Namibian uranium. The hearings were a major undertaking of the Council and a wide publicity campaign on the event was under way.

C. Visit to the School for Namibians in the Isle of Youth

55. On 29 April, the Mission visited the Hendrik Witbooi School for Namibians, established by the Government of Cuba in the Isle of Youth in 1978. The school is one of 15 schools for African students in the Isle.

56. The School for Namibians offers a programme of elementary education in English and Spanish from the fourth to the seventh grades. Currently there are 601 Namibian students in the school, 368 girls and 263 boys. The courses include Namibian studies, such as history, geography and folklore, which are taught by Namibian teachers.

IV. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF PANAMA

57. The Mission held consultations with the Government of Panama from 30 April to 3 May 1980.

58. The Mission was received by Mr. Arístides Royo, President of Panama; Mr. Carlos Ozores Typaldos, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Leonardo Kam, Director-General for International Organizations, Conferences and Treaties; Miss Aida Alba, Director-General of Foreign Policy; Mr. Carlos Bustamante, Director of the Africa and Middle East Department; Mr. Marco Arosemena Jaén, Director of the Department of Non-Aligned Countries, and Mrs. Thania Babot de Carrillo, Chief of the Africa Section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

59. During the consultations with the Mission, the President of Panama reiterated his Government's strong support for the Council and for SWAPO. In this regard, the President indicated that his Government would welcome closer co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and with SWAPO. In this connexion, the President considered that the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council in Algiers were being held at a crucial stage in the liberation struggle of the Namibian people. The President expressed the interest of his Government to be represented at the meetings in an observer capacity.

60. The President also stated that in order to facilitate close co-operation between his Government and the South West Africa People's Organization, he wished to extend, on behalf of his Government, an invitation to SWAPO to establish permanent representation in Panama.

61. The President stated that in Latin America there was a relative lack of information on the liberation struggle of the Namibian people. He said, however, that his Government would intensify efforts to give the cause of Namibia wide

publicity and promote better understanding of the issues involved. In this sense, he considered that Panama was in a unique position, as a link between North and South America, to serve as a centre from which information could be channelled to the Americas.

Consultations with Government officials

62. The representative of the Government of Panama reiterated his Government's support for the total liberation of southern Africa. He said that the Mission of the Council had been timely and extremely useful in updating the Government of Panama on developments regarding the question of Namibia. He expressed regret that in Latin America there was a relative lack of information on the situation in Namibia and its struggle for national liberation. However, as already stated by the President of Panama, his Government was determined to intensify efforts with a view to giving the question of Namibia maximum publicity. He considered that the discussions with the Mission had indicated that the dissemination of information on Namibia was of utmost importance.

63. He stated that his Government was gravely concerned that United Nations efforts aimed at a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia had been met with the obstinate refusal of South Africa to comply with United Nations resolutions and to end illegal occupation of the Territory. His Government had hoped that the United Nations initiatives would succeed in bringing about the appropriate conditions for the unfettered exercise of the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence. However, it was clear from the continuing delaying tactics of the illegal South African régime that the liberation movement of Namibia, SWAPO, had to intensify its armed struggle with the support and assistance of the international community to force South Africa to withdraw from Namibia.

64. The representative of the Government of Panama reiterated his Government's determination to work closely with the United Nations Council for Namibia. In this connexion, he reiterated, on behalf of his Government, the expression of interest of the President of Panama in being represented at the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council in an observer capacity. His Government also wished to participate in all open meetings of the Council as an observer so that it could keep abreast of developments in Namibia and of the activities of the Council.

65. The representative of Panama stated that his Government was convinced of the urgent need to support and assist the Namibian people in their struggle for independence. In this connexion, his Government had decided to make a contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. His Government was also aware of the need for Namibians to receive training in preparation for servicing in an independent Namibia. In this regard, his Government had decided to grant scholarships for Namibians to study in Panama. In addition, the Government of Panama envisaged co-operating with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in its endeavours.

66. The representative of the Government of Panama said that, as indicated by the President of Panama, his Government would assist SWAPO in establishing permanent representation in Panama as soon as possible. He said that having a permanent representative of SWAPO in Panama could speed up the processing of all assistance to SWAPO. For the Government of Panama, assistance to the armed struggle of SWAPO meant a contribution to the cause for the liberation of Africa from the yoke of oppression, colonialism, apartheid and illegal occupation.

67. The representative of the Government of Panama stated that his Government condemned South Africa's attempts to divide and dismember the Territory of Namibia. In particular, the Government of Panama reiterated its repudiation of South Africa's annexation of Walvis Bay, an act declared by the United Nations General Assembly to be illegal, null and void.

68. The Government of Panama also condemned the exploitation of Namibia's natural resources by South Africa and other foreign economic interests in disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people and in violation of United Nations resolutions, the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council in 1974.

69. The representative of the Government of Panama stated that his Government would follow closely the hearings on Namibian uranium to be held by the Council in July as they constituted an important step towards the implementation of Decree No. 1.

70. The representative of the Government of Panama stressed that his Government was seriously concerned about the threat to international peace and security posed by the illegal régime's refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions, its policies of aggression against the Namibian people and against neighbouring States and its development of nuclear weapons.

71. In the view of his Government, the **Western Powers** who were South Africa's major trading partners had contributed to sustaining South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia by collaborating with the régime in the military, technical and economic fields.

72. He reiterated that the Government of Panama would never accord any recognition and would not co-operate with any puppet régime that South Africa might impose on the Namibian people.

73. On 3 May 1980, following consultations, the Government of Panama and the Mission issued a joint communiqué, the text of which appears in appendix II of the present report.

V. CONSULTATIONS AND MEETINGS IN JAMAICA

74. The Mission held consultations with the Government of Jamaica from 3 to 7 May 1980.

75. The Mission was received by Mr. Florizel Glasspole, Governor-General, and Mr. Michael Manley, Prime Minister; Mr. P. J. Patterson, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Lloyd M. H. Barnett, Director of the Political Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Miss Patricia Durrant, Mr. Neville Symes and Mr. Ransford Smith of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Political Division.

76. During discussions with the Mission, the Prime Minister expressed his Government's unwavering support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO and for the United Nations Council for Namibia.

77. The Prime Minister stated that it was of crucial importance to place the question of Namibia as one of the top priorities on the agenda of the international community. His Government was of the view that Namibia should be the focus of attention and concerted action.

78. In the view of his Government, international pressure should be exerted on South Africa on all fronts. In this regard, his Government considered that a commission of inquiry on the atrocities committed by South Africa against the people of Namibia and against the peoples of neighbouring countries would be a timely undertaking and an action that would add considerable pressure on South Africa.

79. The Prime Minister stated that his Government was determined to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the further dissemination of information with regard to Namibia. He considered that seminars on the question of Namibia organized by the university could serve as an important vehicle for the intensification of dissemination of information on Namibia and the consolidation of greater support for the liberation struggle.

80. He stated that the Government of Jamaica, as a member of the Commonwealth, would favour an active role for the Commonwealth secretariat. In his view, the Commonwealth had been an important force in the negotiations on Zimbabwe by keeping steady pressure on the administering Power and by strongly supporting the Patriotic Front in its struggle for independence.

81. During the consultations Mr. P. J. Patterson stated that his Government would strongly support a new strategy or plan of action to accelerate the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia. He said that his Government felt that pressure should be exerted not only on South Africa but also on its allies so that they could in turn use their influence on South Africa to obtain its withdrawal from the Territory.

A. Consultations with Government officials

82. The representative of the Government of Jamaica expressed his Government's concern over the long delay in the attainment of independence for Namibia. On the one hand, the equivocal tactics of the South African régime in the protracted negotiations for a settlement of the situation in Namibia demonstrated its intention to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory. On the other, the unwillingness by the Western Powers to support measures in the United Nations that would effectively pressure South Africa to withdraw from the Territory did not reveal any commitment whatsoever of the Powers to an internationally acceptable negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia.

83. In this connexion, the representative of the Government of Jamaica said that in the context of bilateral relations it was important that countries should remind the Western Powers that they were expected to support measures to bring to a logical and successful completion the negotiations undertaken to implement United Nations resolutions on Namibia.

84. His Government felt that Jamaica, as a member of the United Nations Security Council, had a special responsibility on the question of Namibia, particularly in regard to the urgent need to impose sanctions against South Africa in order to ensure its compliance with United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia.

85. The representative of the Government of Jamaica reiterated his Government's continuing support for the Namibian people and their liberation movement, SWAPO. In this regard, the representative of Jamaica stated that Namibian students were being trained in a variety of fields in Jamaican schools in order to develop their skills for servicing an independent Namibia. The Government of Jamaica would continue to make these facilities available and would take measures to expand the existing programme.

86. The representative of the Government of Jamaica reiterated his Government's determination to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia regarding initiatives to strengthen action to put an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

87. He said that his Government condemned in the strongest terms South Africa's escalation of its military operations against the Namibian people and against neighbouring States. His Government also reiterated its condemnation of the arrest, detention, torture and execution of SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots by the illegal South African régime. The apartheid régime's policies of terror and intimidation of Namibian freedom fighters aimed at impeding the realization of their legitimate aspirations for genuine national independence had been vehemently condemned by the international community.

88. The representative of the Government of Jamaica stated that his Government would support the setting up of an international commission of inquiry to investigate and report on the atrocities committed by South Africa against the

people of Namibia and against the peoples of neighbouring countries. In the view of his Government, the commission of inquiry would constitute an effective measure to bring further pressure on South Africa and to expose South Africa to international condemnation for its brutal acts against humanity.

89. The representative of the Government of Jamaica underlined his Government's support for the territorial integrity and national unity of Namibia and condemned all manoeuvres by the South African régime to dismember and divide the Territory. In particular, his Government reaffirmed that Walvis Bay was an integral part of the Territory of Namibia.

90. His Government was of the view that South Africa's major Western trading partners and all the foreign interests engaged in the plundering of the resources of Namibia were not only causing serious damage to Namibia's environment but were also contributing to the maintenance of the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa. In this regard, the Government of Jamaica declared that South Africa and other foreign economic interests might be held liable in damages by the future Government in an independent Namibia for the illegal exploitation of Namibia's resources.

91. The representative of the Government of Jamaica emphasized the importance of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia in Algiers as an opportunity for the Council to examine the present conjuncture with regard to Namibia and concentrate efforts aimed at accelerating the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia and strengthening support for SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

92. On 7 May, following consultations, the Government of Jamaica and the Mission issued a joint communiqué, the text of which appears in appendix III of the present report.

B. Meeting with non-governmental organizations

93. On 6 May the Mission met with representatives of non-governmental organizations. Among them were representatives of the Jamaican Pan-African Secretariat, the Council for Human Rights, the Olympia International Arts Centre, the African Studies Association of the West Indies and the Jamaica Anti-Apartheid Organization.

94. The Chairman of the Mission gave a brief account of recent developments in Namibia and the purpose of the Mission's visit to the region.

95. Several representatives of the NGO's expressed interest in establishing contact with the United Nations Council for Namibia and in receiving periodically information on its activities.

96. The representatives of the non-governmental organizations were particularly of the view that the situation in southern Africa required immediate and decisive action by the United Nations. In this regard they wished to know in what manner they could contribute to the efforts of the United Nations aimed at creating conditions for the exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence.

97. The Chairman of the Mission replied that non-governmental organizations could assist in disseminating information on Namibia by keeping the issue on their agendas and organizing seminars on Namibia. The Council had a committee entrusted with organizing and co-ordinating dissemination of information on Namibia. It would be advantageous to the cause of Namibia that the Council and non-governmental organizations co-operated in this area.

98. The representatives inquired about the role of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) with regard to the struggle for liberation of the Namibian people.

99. The Chairman of the Mission explained that the OAU kept the situation in Namibia under continuous review and that the Namibia question was one of the major topics in the agenda of the Organization's Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa. The United Nations Council for Namibia co-operated closely with OAU and participated in its work.

VI. CONSULTATIONS AND MEETINGS IN BARBADOS

100. The Mission held consultations with the Government of Barbados from 7 to 10 May 1980.

101. The Mission was received by Mr. Louis Tull, Minister for Education and Culture and Acting Minister for External Affairs; Mr. Clifton Maynard, Acting Permanent Secretary, and senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs.

102. The Minister for Education and Culture and Acting Minister for External Affairs reaffirmed the unswerving commitment of the Government of Barbados to the cause of freedom for the Namibian people and its determination to support and assist them in their struggle to achieve genuine national independence.

A. Consultations with Government officials

103. The representative of the Government of Barbados reiterated that his Government supported the struggle for independence of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, its national liberation movement.

104. He said that his Government was of the view that at this crucial stage the international community must renew and intensify efforts to bring an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. In this regard, his Government attached great importance to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June, because they would provide an opportunity for the promotion of a programme of action to mobilize the international community in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

105. His Government was seriously concerned about South Africa's policies of terror, intimidation, violence and aggression against the Namibian people and neighbouring African countries. His Government was similarly concerned about South Africa's manoeuvres to dismember Namibia's Territory by annexing Walvis Bay to South Africa in an act that had been declared illegal, null and void by the United Nations General Assembly.

106. The representative of the Government of Barbados expressed the view that the lack of progress in the efforts to implement Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) was due to South Africa's intransigence and total disregard for the United Nations. In this connexion, his Government considered that the Security Council must urgently convene to impose mandatory sanctions as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

107. As a Commonwealth country, Barbados considered that the Commonwealth Secretariat could play an important role in exerting pressure on South Africa and on its major Western trading partners to hasten South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia. His Government felt the Commonwealth could work in close co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia.

108. The representative of the Government of Barbados stated that his Government supported the idea of having an international commission of inquiry to investigate the atrocities committed by South Africa against the people of Namibia and of neighbouring countries. His Government believed that this initiative would have great impact on the international community and would serve to exert further pressure on South Africa.

109. The Government representative stated that his Government was determined to intensify efforts with a view to disseminating information on Namibia and increasing the focus of attention on the plight of the Namibian people. In this connexion, his Government looked forward to co-operating closely with the United Nations Council for Namibia in organizing seminars and lectures on Namibia with the participation of Council representatives and SWAPO.

110. The representative of the Government of Barbados reiterated his Government's support for the Council's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. His Government was of the view that the hearings on Namibian uranium to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July would constitute a significant step in the Council's efforts to implement its Decree. It was important that wide publicity be given to such hearings.

111. He recalled that the General Assembly had adopted numerous resolutions condemning the ruthless plundering of Namibia's resources by South Africa and other foreign economic interests. The Government of Barbados was of the view that South Africa's major Western trading partners, by collaborating with South Africa in the military, technical and economic fields, contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime.

112. The representative of the Government of Barbados commended SWAPO for advancing the cause of Namibia's liberation through its intensified armed struggle.

113. His Government reaffirmed its support for the United Nations Council for Namibia and its programmes of assistance to Namibians. In this connexion, his Government envisaged closer co-operation with the Council.

114. The representative of the Government of Barbados indicated that there were currently 18 Namibian students receiving instruction in various fields of knowledge, particularly the technical and medical fields. His Government would consider the Mission's request for additional assistance in these areas.

115. On 9 May, following consultations, the Government of Barbados and the Mission issued a joint communiqué, the text of which appears in appendix IV of the present report.

B. Meeting with non-governmental organizations

116. On 8 May, the Mission met with representatives of various non-governmental organizations, among them, the Southern Africa Liberation Committee of Barbados, Amnesty International and the Peace Council.

117. The Chairman explained briefly the reasons for the visit of the Mission to the Caribbean region and indicated that the Mission was interested in exchanging views with representatives of non-governmental organizations regarding ways in which they could assist the Namibian people in their struggle for self-determination and independence.

118. The representatives requested to be briefed on the current situation prevailing in Namibia in all its aspects and to be given an assessment by the Mission of the prospects for early independence for Namibia in the context of the successful outcome of the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe. The representatives also sought information on the Council and, more particularly, on the activities

of the Council on behalf of Namibia. In this regard, they requested information regarding future action by the Council and expressed an interest in strengthening contact with the Council in order to contribute within their means to international action against the illegal occupation régime.

119. The representatives of non-governmental organizations explained the ways in which they saw themselves contributing to the struggle of the Namibian people. Specifically, they identified two broad areas of action that they were willing to undertake: (a) extensive work aimed at sensitizing the various sectors of public opinion in Barbados to the critical situation in Namibia, and (b) the provision of humanitarian assistance within their modest means to Namibians. In this regard, they recalled specific action they had taken to help the people of Zimbabwe.

120. The representatives of non-governmental organizations noted that their efforts would be largely dependent on ensuring a regular information flow from the Council regarding developments in Namibia and action by the Council. The representatives also expressed a desire to obtain from the South West Africa People's Organization regular information on the progress of the struggle to be able to undertake more effective activities in Barbados.

121. The Mission undertook to bring to the attention of the Council the need of the non-governmental organizations for information on Namibia. It was suggested that all information on Namibia from the United Nations could be channelled through the Southern Africa Liberation Committee of Barbados involved in activities pertaining to the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

122. The Mission expressed its deep appreciation of the commitment shown by the non-governmental organizations to the struggle of the Namibian people in organizing within twenty-four hours a public lecture on the Namibia situation during the visit of the Mission. The Mission further noted with appreciation the invitation to the Council to participate in the activities planned by the non-governmental organizations to mark African Liberation Day.

VII. CONSULTATIONS AND MEETINGS IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

123. The Mission held consultations with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago from 10 to 13 May 1980.

124. The Mission was received by Senator John S. Donaldson, Minister for External Affairs and Minister for National Security; Mr. Frank Abdulah, Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations, and by senior officials of the Ministries of Education, Energy and Energy-Based Industries, External Affairs, Finance and Legal Affairs.

125. During discussions with the Mission, Senator John S. Donaldson, Minister of External Affairs, stated that efforts must be directed to enlist the active support of all organizations that could exert pressure on South Africa. In addition to the

Commonwealth Secretariat, he felt that the Americas could be brought to focus on the question of Namibia through the Organization of American States. Similarly, the European community could be brought to maintain a constant dialogue with Africa through the European Economic Community. It was of vital importance that other organizations joined forces with the United Nations to bring pressure to bear on South Africa.

A. Consultations with Government officials

126. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago stated that the position of Trinidad and Tobago with respect to the question of Namibia was one of support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO.

127. The representative of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago indicated that his Government supported the Council's condemnation of South Africa's delaying tactics with respect to the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia, and its violent acts of terrorism against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. The South African régime had continued to intensify its military acts of aggression against independent African States, particularly Angola and Zambia, creating a situation that constituted a threat to international peace and security. In addition, South Africa had continued to develop its nuclear weapons capability, further aggravating the dangerous situation in the region.

128. The representative of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago pointed out that his Government would support the setting up of an international commission of inquiry to investigate the atrocities committed by South Africa against the Namibian people and the peoples of neighbouring countries.

129. He emphasized that South Africa's policies of repression and terror were aimed at undermining SWAPO and imposing a puppet régime on the Namibian people. In this regard, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago endorsed General Assembly resolutions calling on Member States to refrain from recognizing or co-operating with any régime South Africa might attempt to impose on the Namibian people.

130. The representative of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago reiterated the support of his Government of the preservation of the territorial integrity and national unity of Namibia.

131. His Government also reiterated its support of the implementation of the United Nations Council for Namibia's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. With respect to the hearings on Namibian uranium, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago agreed that this was an important initiative in the efforts aimed at implementing Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. His Government was interested particularly in the connexion between the exploitation of Namibian uranium and South Africa's development of a nuclear capability. He stated that his Government would follow closely the proceedings of the hearings and their results.

132. His Government had exchanged some information with the Mission in connexion with the hearings on Namibian uranium and had suggested that the Council's work would profit from co-operation with the trade unions in Western Europe.

133. The representative of Trinidad and Tobago stated that his Government shared the Council's view that South Africa's major Western trading partners contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

134. His Government supported the Council's position regarding the urgency of having the Security Council impose mandatory sanctions against South Africa as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to obtain South Africa's compliance with United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia.

135. Regarding the imposition of sanctions against South Africa, his Government noted the difficulty the Security Council had experienced in applying an effective arms embargo against South Africa. His Government further noted the Mission's view that economic sanctions including an oil embargo against South Africa could prove effective if South Africa's major Western trading partners were to support such measures.

136. With reference to the provision of assistance to Namibians, the representative of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago reiterated his Government's commitment to continue contributing to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

137. In addition, his Government was willing to explore with the United Nations Council for Namibia areas where it could further assist Namibians, particularly with regard to technical education and co-operation with the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka.

138. The representative of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago expressed the view of his Government that the current situation merited careful examination by the interantional community, particularly with respect to the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the implementation of the Maputo Declaration. d/ His Government considered that, in this regard, efforts should concentrate on giving maximum support to the forces of liberation in southern Africa.

139. On 13 May, following consultations, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the Mission issued a communiqué which appears in appendix V of the present report.

d/ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1977.

B. Meeting with non-governmental organizations

140. On 12 May the Mission met with representatives of non-governmental organizations, among which were Amnesty International, the Bureau of Human Rights, the Commission for the Abolishment of the Death Sentence, the International New Community Alliance, and the Commission on Human Rights.

141. The Chairman of the Mission said that one of the purposes of the Mission was to seek the support of non-governmental organizations for future action which the Council might take to hasten the liberation of Namibia from the illegal occupation by South Africa. The present stage was an opportune moment to focus on Namibia and intensify international support for its liberation.

142. Some of the representatives, particularly the representative of Amnesty International, said that it was difficult to obtain information regarding United Nations decisions that had been adopted on the question of Namibia.

143. The representative of SWAPO stated that, in the near future, the SWAPO representative in London would provide Amnesty International all possible information on the conditions of Namibian political prisoners. There were some 15,000 Namibians detained, some in gaol, some in concentration camps or in what South Africa called "protective villages", spread throughout the national territory. In addition to those in Robben Island, there were 2,000 political prisoners throughout South Africa. Out of those, 20 had been sentenced to life imprisonment.

144. The representatives of some organizations sought information regarding Decree No. 1 on the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The Chairman of the Mission explained that the United Nations Council for Namibia was working on a coherent strategy to ensure the implementation of Decree No. 1. South Africa, in collaboration with other foreign economic interests, had been engaged, in a massive way, in the exploitation of Namibia's resources, in particular its mineral resources. The Council, in its efforts to implement Decree No. 1, would hold hearings on Namibian uranium to inform and educate international public opinion on how this exploitation affected the Namibian people and their environment.

145. Several representatives of non-governmental organizations stated that information about the work of the United Nations on Namibia was not readily available. The Chairman said that the Council hoped to assist in correcting this situation by sending information through United Nations information centres. There was a constant supply of information from the Council and from SWAPO offices regarding developments in Namibia that could be made available to non-governmental organizations in the region.

146. The representatives reiterated their interest in obtaining information on Namibia so that they could focus their attention and direct their efforts to mobilizing greater support for the liberation of Namibia.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Conclusions

147. The Mission wishes to emphasize the timeliness and fruitfulness of the consultations held with the Governments of Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

148. The Mission was received at the highest possible levels in the countries visited and encountered in all its consultations ample evidence of the firm commitment of the Governments and the people to the cause of Namibia's liberation and of their willingness to take decisive action to put an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

149. All Governments consulted agreed that the time was appropriate for the United Nations Council for Namibia and the international community to promote new strategies for the liberation of Namibia. In this regard, they were all of the view that the Council's extraordinary plenary meetings were indeed an opportunity for the formulation of a programme of action to accelerate the implementation of United Nations resolutions regarding Namibia.

150. It was the considered view of the Governments consulted that support for SWAPO was crucial to the victory of the Namibian people. In this connexion the Governments were concerned about the fact that South Africa had launched an all-out attack to undermine SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, the independence of Zimbabwe having made it aware that the process of liberation could no longer be delayed.

151. The Governments were also of the view that the aims of the total war strategy of South Africa were to intimidate the liberation movement and its supporters, particularly the countries neighbouring Namibia; to dismember, partition and divide the Territory of Namibia; to deplete the Territory's natural resources; to damage irreparably the environment of Namibia and to impose a puppet régime in Namibia which would carry out the apartheid régime's policies in violation of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people.

152. The Governments consulted were unanimous in their support for the imposition of sanctions against South Africa in order to obtain its immediate compliance with United Nations resolutions.

153. All the Commonwealth Caribbean countries visited were in agreement on the very important role which the Commonwealth had been playing in international action against apartheid and colonial domination, as an expression of its commitment to the promotion of self-determination and independence in the world. These countries recognized the role played by the Commonwealth in respect of Zimbabwe's independence, and recalled the historic decision taken by Commonwealth Heads of Government, at their meeting in Kingston in 1975, to welcome the Government and people of an independent Namibia to membership of the Commonwealth

if that were their wish. On that occasion the Heads of Government also decided to make multilateral assistance available for the development and training needs of the people of Namibia.

B. Recommendations

154. In the light of its consultations with the Governments of Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago, the Mission wishes to make the following recommendations to the United Nations Council for Namibia.

155. The United Nations Council for Namibia may wish to request the Secretary-General to prepare, in co-operation with the President of the Council, and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, for approval by the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session, a proposal to convene in 1981 an international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for the purpose of making an in-depth examination of the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa, the implementation of the Maputo Declaration of 1977 and of mobilizing the international community in support of the Namibian people.

156. The United Nations Council for Namibia may wish to propose to the General Assembly the establishment of an international commission of inquiry to investigate the atrocities committed by South Africa against the Namibian people.

157. The Council may wish to initiate consultations with the Commonwealth Secretariat, and in particular with the Southern Africa Committee, with a view to identifying areas in which its efforts and those of the Committee in respect of Namibia complement or can reinforce each other and, in general, with a view to establishing a closer working relationship in respect of the liberation of Namibia.

158. The Council may wish to give consideration to the organization of seminars on Namibia for journalists, students and non-governmental organizations in co-operation with universities in Latin America and the Caribbean as part of its activities on dissemination of information.

APPENDIX I

Joint communiqué issued on consultations between the Government of
Cuba and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia at
Havana on 30 April 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Cuba, the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia paid an official visit to Havana from 26 to 30 April 1980.
2. The Mission, led by Mr. Noel Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, was composed of the following members: Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan), Mr. Tyrone Ferguson (Guyana), Mr. Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria), Mrs. Solmaz Unaydin (Turkey), Ms. Nkenjinka Wadibia (Nigeria) and Mr. Helmut Angula (South West Africa People's Organization).
3. The purpose of the Mission of the Council was to inform the Government of Cuba of recent developments in Namibia and of the progress in the Council's efforts to ensure the liberation of the Territory. It was also the Mission's purpose to review with the Government of Cuba the serious situation prevailing in Namibia and the threat to international peace and security posed by the persistent refusal of the illegal South African occupation régime to withdraw from the Territory. The Mission also sought to exchange views with the Government of Cuba in order to identify new areas for possible action directed towards the fulfilment of the Council's mandate. In this regard, the Mission of the Council endeavoured to explore ways and means in which the Government of Cuba and the Mission could mobilize maximum international support for the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence, particularly in view of the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held in Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.
4. On 28 April 1980, the Mission was received by Mr. Carlos Rafael Rodríguez, Vice-President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, and by Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Mission held extensive consultations with Mr. José R. Viera, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. José Pérez Novoa, Head of the International Organizations Division, and Ms. María Cecilia Bermúdez, official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. These consultations reflected a complete identity of views between the Government of Cuba and the Mission on the question of Namibia.
5. The Mission also visited the Hendrik Witbooi Secondary School for Namibian students.
6. Both the Government of Cuba and the Mission affirmed their conviction that the lack of progress in the negotiations for the implementation of resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) of the Security Council was the result of South Africa's contempt for and defiance of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia and that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia was possible only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

7. The Government of Cuba and the Mission denounced and condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia which constituted an act of aggression against the people of Namibia, against all African States and against the United Nations as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. They drew the attention of the world community to the fact that South Africa had intensified its policies of repression and terror in the Territory and had escalated its military operations and increased its installations in Namibia in its expanding war of aggression against the Namibian people and against neighbouring independent African States. Furthermore, as part of its total war strategy, South Africa had continued to develop its nuclear weapons capability, seriously threatening international peace and security.

8. The Government of Cuba and the Mission strongly condemned the arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots by the South African régime and demanded their immediate and unconditional release.

9. The Government of Cuba and the Mission vehemently condemned South Africa's manoeuvres aimed at undermining SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and they declared that all Member States of the United Nations must refrain from according any recognition to or from co-operating with any régime or authority which the illegal South African administration might impose upon the Namibian people.

10. The Government of Cuba and the Mission further denounced and condemned South African actions aimed at destroying the national and territorial integrity of Namibia by imposing its bantustanization policies in the Territory and by annexing Walvis Bay in an act of colonial expansion that had been declared by the United Nations General Assembly to be illegal, null and void. In addition, the Government of Cuba and the Mission condemned South Africa's unilateral and illegal proclamation of limits for the territorial sea of Namibia and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which were an integral part of the Territory of Namibia.

11. The Government of Cuba and the Mission denounced and condemned the illegal plundering of Namibian natural resources by South African and other foreign economic interests in violation of United Nations resolutions, the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and of the United Nations Council for Namibia's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The Government of Cuba and the Mission declared that such illegal exploitation contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime in Namibia, and that South African and other foreign economic interests were liable to pay reparations to Namibia for the illegal exploitation of its resources.

12. The Government of Cuba and the Mission underlined the fact that these actions, as well as South Africa's deliberate delaying tactics in the negotiations, were systematically designed to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory and impede the exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

13. The Government of Cuba and the Mission reaffirmed their conviction that the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia would be hastened if South Africa's major Western trading partners were to commit themselves unequivocally to it. The Government of Cuba and the Mission expressed regret that these Powers had been unwilling to exert on South Africa pressure commensurate with their influence in order to obtain South Africa's compliance with United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia.

14. The Government of Cuba and the Mission demanded that all Member States of the United Nations should comply with resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on Namibia.

15. The Government of Cuba and the Mission reaffirmed their total support for the heroic struggle, including armed struggle, of the Namibian people for their inalienable right to self-determination and independence under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative. The Government of Cuba and the Mission declared their commitment to redouble their efforts to provide all necessary moral and material assistance to the Namibian people.

16. The Government of Cuba and the Mission underlined the need for the effective implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974 and endorsed by General Assembly resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974. In this regard, the Government of Cuba and the Mission declared that prompt action must be taken to implement Decree No. 1.

17. The Government of Cuba and the Mission considered that the hearings on Namibian uranium, to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980, were a significant step towards an intensive campaign to implement Decree No. 1.

18. The Government of Cuba and the Mission were convinced of the necessity to reinforce and intensify measures through concerted and decisive action by the international community to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from the Territory and create conditions for the unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence. In this regard, the Government of Cuba and the Mission were of the view that the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held in Algiers from 28 May to 1 June assumed special significance.

19. The Government of Cuba and the Mission recalled the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, approved by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977. In this regard, the Government of Cuba and the Mission emphasized the urgent need for an in-depth evaluation of the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the implementation of the decisions adopted at Maputo in 1977.

20. The Government of Cuba and the Mission recalled the relevant decisions adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Bureau held at Maputo and by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana in 1979. In this regard, they expressed appreciation to the Non-Aligned Movement for its continuing support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and independence.

21. The Government of Cuba and the Mission expressed their determination to continue to strengthen the co-operation between the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Non-Aligned Movement.

22. The Government of Cuba reaffirmed its support for the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia and for its unceasing efforts to secure the genuine independence and national and territorial integrity of Namibia.

23. The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Cuba for their unswerving commitment to the cause of the liberation of Namibia.

24. The Mission further expressed its gratitude for the warm and generous hospitality extended to it by the Government and people of Cuba.

APPENDIX II

Joint communiqué issued on consultations between the Government of Panama and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Panama City on 2 May 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Panama, the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Panama City from 30 April to 3 May 1980.
2. The Mission, led by Mr. Noel Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, was composed of the following members: Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan), Mr. Tyrone Ferguson (Guyana), Mr. Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria), Mrs. Solmaz Unaydin (Turkey), Ms. Nkcnjinka Wadibia (Nigeria) and Mr. Helmut Angula (South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia).
3. The purpose of the Mission was to exchange views with the Government of Panama on the increasingly dangerous situation prevailing in Namibia and the activities of the Council in this respect. The Mission particularly sought to identify initiatives for intensified action to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia and to mobilize maximum international support for the struggle of the Namibian people for their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, especially in view of the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held in Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.
4. On 1 May 1980, the Mission was received by Mr. Aristides Royo, President of Panama. The Mission held extensive consultations with Mr. Carlos Ozores Typaldos, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Leonardo Kam, Director-General for International Organizations, Conferences and Treaties; Miss Aida Alba, Director-General of Foreign Policy; Mr. Carlos Bustamante, Director of the Africa and Middle East Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Marco Arosemena Jaén, Director of the Department of Non-Aligned Countries, and with Mrs. Thania Babot de Carrillo, Chief of the Africa Section. The consultations reflected an identity of views between the Government of Panama and the Mission.
5. The Government of Panama and the Mission affirmed their conviction that South Africa's obstinate refusal to withdraw from Namibia constituted a threat to international peace and security and had resulted in the lack of progress of negotiations for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).
6. The Government of Panama and the Mission condemned South Africa's manoeuvres aimed at undermining SWAPO. They condemned the arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots by the South African régime and demanded their immediate and unconditional release, especially of those in Robben Island who included Herman Toivo ya Toivo, leader and co-founder of SWAPO.

7. The Government of Panama and the Mission denounced and condemned South Africa's actions aimed at destroying the national and territorial integrity of Namibia, in particular South Africa's bantustanization policies, its annexation of Walvis Bay and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which were an integral part of the Territory of Namibia.
8. The Government of Panama and the Mission strongly condemned the ruthless plundering of Namibia's natural resources by South African and other foreign economic interests in violation of United Nations resolutions, the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and of the Council's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia.
9. The Government of Panama and the Mission denounced and condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and South Africa's aggression against the Namibian people, against neighbouring African States, in particular Angola and Zambia, in defiance of United Nations resolutions.
10. The Government of Panama and the Mission further denounced and condemned South Africa's policies of repression and terror in Namibia, South Africa's escalation of its military operations, the expansion of its installations in Namibia and its development of a nuclear weapons capability, all of which seriously threatened international peace and security.
11. The Government of Panama and the Mission expressed their conviction that the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia could be hastened were the Western Powers willing to exert pressure on South Africa commensurate with their influence as its major trading partners.
12. The Government of Panama and the Mission urged Member States of the United Nations to comply with all Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia, and called on them to refrain from recognizing or co-operating in any manner with any régime or authority which the illegal South African administration might seek to impose on the Namibian people.
13. The Government of Panama and the Mission emphasized the importance of effectively implementing Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974 and endorsed by General Assembly resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974.
14. The Government of Panama and the Mission were of the view that the hearings on Namibian uranium to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980 were a significant step towards an intensive campaign to implement Decree No. 1.
15. The Government of Panama and the Mission reaffirmed their support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative. In this regard, the Mission welcomed with great satisfaction the decision by the Government of Panama to invite SWAPO to establish permanent representation in Panama.

16. The Government of Panama and the Mission declared their commitment to continue to provide and increase moral and concrete material assistance to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO.
17. The Mission welcomed with appreciation the decision by the Government of Panama to make a contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.
18. The Government of Panama and the Mission emphasized the importance of the work of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka. The Mission noted with appreciation the decision of the Government of Panama to co-operate with the work of the Institute and to grant a number of scholarships to Namibians to study in Panama.
19. The Government of Panama and the Mission were convinced of the need to reinforce and intensify further the concerted action of the international community to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. In this regard, the Government of Panama and the Mission declared that the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held in Algiers from 28 May to 1 June assumed a special significance.
20. In this connexion, the Mission noted with appreciation the interest expressed by the Government of Panama in being represented in an observer capacity at the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Algiers.
21. The Government of Panama reaffirmed its support of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.
22. The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Panama for the demonstration of their increasing support to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.
23. The Mission further expressed its gratitude for the warm and generous hospitality extended to it by the Government and people of Panama.

APPENDIX III

Joint communiqué issued on consultations between the
Government of Jamaica and the Mission of the
United Nations Council for Namibia at Kingston
on 7 May 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Jamaica, the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia paid an official visit to Kingston from 3 to 7 May 1980.
2. The Mission, led by Mr. Noel Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, was composed of the following members:
Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan), Mr. Tyrone Ferguson (Guyana),
Mr. Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria), Mrs. Solmaz Unaydin (Turkey),
Ms. Nkenjinka Wadibia (Nigeria), and Mr. Helmut Angula (South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia).
3. The purpose of the Mission was to apprise the Government of Jamaica of recent developments in Namibia and of the increasing threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa's persistent defiance of United Nations resolutions, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its total war against the Namibian people, its repeated acts of aggression against independent African countries its policies of colonialist expansionism and apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons.
4. It was also the Mission's purpose to exchange views with the Government of Jamaica in an effort to identify new areas for intensified concerted action by the Council and the international community in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence. In this regard, the Mission drew the attention of the Government of Jamaica to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.
5. On 5 May 1980 the Mission was received by Mr. Florizel Glasspole, Governor-General, and, on 7 May 1980, by Mr. Michael Manley Prime Minister. The Mission was received by Mr. P. J. Patterson, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs on 6 May 1980. The Mission held extensive consultations with Mr. Lloyd M. H. Barnett, Director of the Political Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Also participating were Miss Patricia Durrant, Mr. Neville Symes and Mr. Ransford Smith officials of the Ministry in the Political Division. These consultations were marked by a complete identity of views between the Government of Jamaica and the Mission.
6. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission affirmed their conviction that the lack of progress in the negotiations for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) was the result of dilatory manoeuvres

and fraudulent schemes of the illegal occupation régime aimed at frustrating the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission further affirmed that a just and durable settlement of the question of Namibia was possible only with the direct and full participation of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

7. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission denounced and strongly condemned the South African régime for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia in violation of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission also condemned in the strongest terms South Africa's war of aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, against neighbouring African States, as well as against the United Nations, which had direct responsibility over the Territory until independence. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission expressed their gravest concern at and strong condemnation of South Africa's intensified policies of repression and terror in Namibia and its massive military build-up in the Territory with the purpose of expanding its war of aggression against the Namibian people and against neighbouring African States, in particular Angola and Zambia. Furthermore, South Africa, as part of its total war strategy, had continued to develop its nuclear weapons capability, endangering international peace and security.

8. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission condemned South Africa for its arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots and demanded their immediate and unconditional release, especially of those in Robben Island who included Herman Toivo ya Toivo, leader and co-founder of SWAPO.

9. In this regard the Government of Jamaica and the Mission were of the view that that there was an urgent need for an international investigation of the reported atrocities committed by South Africa against SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots.

10. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission condemned in the strongest terms South Africa's manoeuvres aimed at undermining SWAPO for the purpose of imposing a puppet régime on the Namibian people. In this connexion, the Government of Jamaica and the Mission urged all Member States of the United Nations to refrain from recognizing or co-operating with any régime or authority which the illegal régime might attempt to impose on the Namibian people.

11. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission denounced and condemned South Africa's actions aimed at subverting the national and territorial integrity and unity of Namibia, in particular South Africa's bantustanization policies its practice of apartheid its annexation of Walvis Bay and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which were an integral part of the territory of Namibia.

12. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission condemned the ruthless plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South African and other foreign economic

interests and declared that such exploitation, under the protection of the repressive administration and in violation of all principles of the Charter of the United Nations, of the resolutions of the United Nations, of the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 and of the Council's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, was illegal and contributed to the maintenance of the illegal occupation of the Territory. The depletion of the resources of the Territory being effected by South African and other foreign economic interests was a serious threat to the economic viability of an independent Namibia. In this regard, the Government of Jamaica and the Mission declared that South African and other foreign economic interests might be held liable in damages by the future Government of an independent Namibia for the illegal exploitation of Namibia's resources.

13. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission condemned South Africa's policy of institutionalized terrorism and its systematic imposition on the Namibian people of measures designed to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory and impede the exercise by the Namibian people of their inalienable right to self-determination and genuine national independence.

14. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission were of the view that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa as provided for under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter should be imposed against South Africa in order to ensure its immediate compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia.

15. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission affirmed that South Africa's major Western trading partners, by sustaining and contributing to the maintenance of the illegal régime, themselves shared responsibility for the perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission expressed their conviction that the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia could be hastened were the Western Powers willing to exert pressure on South Africa commensurate with their influence as its major trading partners.

16. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission urged all Member States of the United Nations to comply fully with resolutions of the Security Council and General Assembly on Namibia.

17. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission emphasized the urgency of effectively implementing Decree No. 1 for the protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974 and endorsed by General Assembly resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974. In this connexion, the Government of Jamaica and the Mission considered that the hearings on Namibian uranium, to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980, were a significant step towards an intensive campaign to implement Decree No. 1.

18. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission reaffirmed their full support for the heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and commended them for having intensified the armed struggle for the liberation of their country from the illegal occupation by South Africa.

19. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission declared their firm commitment to continue to provide moral and material assistance to the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. In this connexion, the Mission noted with appreciation the commitment of the Government to expand its existing training programme for Namibian students in Jamaica.
20. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission recognized the importance of the role of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in providing assistance to Namibians in preparation for independence.
21. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission were convinced of the need to expand and intensify further concerted international action to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. In this regard, the Government of Jamaica and the Mission believed that the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980 assumed a special significance.
22. The Government of Jamaica and the Mission expressed their determination to intensify their efforts to disseminate information on Namibia in the Caribbean region.
23. The Government of Jamaica reaffirmed its support for the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.
24. The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Jamaica for the demonstration of their increasing support to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.
25. The Mission further expressed its gratitude for the warm hospitality extended to it by the Government and people of Jamaica.

APPENDIX IV

Joint communiqué issued on consultations between the Government
of Barbados and the Mission of the United Nations Council for
Namibia at Bridgetown on 9 May 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Barbados, the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia paid an official visit to Bridgetown from 7 to 10 May 1980.
2. The Mission, led by Mr. Noel Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, was composed of the following members: Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan), Mr. Tyrone Ferguson (Guyana), Mr. Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria), Mrs. Solmaz Unaydin (Turkey), Ms. Nkenjinka Wadibia (Nigeria) and Mr. Helmut Angula (South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia).
3. The purpose of the Mission was to inform the Government of Barbados of recent developments in Namibia, particularly in view of the increasing threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa's defiance of United Nations resolutions, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its total war against the Namibian people, its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring African countries, its policies of colonial expansion and apartheid and its development of nuclear weapons.
4. It was also the Mission's purpose to exchange views with the Government of Barbados regarding prospects for intensified concerted action by the Council and the international community in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence. In this regard, the Mission drew the attention of the Government of Barbados to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.
5. On 9 May 1980 the Mission was received by Mr. Louis Tull, M.P., Minister for Education and Culture, who was also the Acting Minister for External Affairs. The Mission held extensive consultations with the Acting Permanent Secretary and senior officials of the Ministry of External Affairs. These consultations were characterized by an identity of views between the Government of Barbados and the Mission on the question of Namibia.
6. The Government of Barbados and the Mission deplored the delaying tactics of South Africa which had been responsible for the lack of progress in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). They reaffirmed that these tactics on the part of the illegal occupation régime were designed to frustrate the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence. The Government of Barbados and the Mission further reaffirmed that the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and that any settlement of the question of Namibia must include SWAPO as a full participant.

7. The Government of Barbados and the Mission condemned South Africa's increasing acts of terrorism against the Namibian people; the indiscriminate arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders which were all attempts to eliminate SWAPO as the representative of the Namibian people and to suppress their legitimate aspirations to independence. The Government of Barbados and the Mission demanded a cessation of these acts and the immediate release of all Namibian prisoners, particularly those held at Robben Island, including Herman Toivo ya Toivo, leader and co-founder of SWAPO.

8. The Government of Barbados and the Mission also vehemently condemned South Africa's acts of aggression against the sovereignty and integrity of neighbouring African States in defiance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the provisions of the United Nations resolutions. The Government of Barbados and the Mission further condemned South Africa's development of a nuclear weapons capability which constituted a serious threat to international peace and security, and they called for an immediate halt to all collaboration with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields.

9. In this regard, the Government of Barbados and the Mission were of the view that there was an urgent need to expose to wide international scrutiny the atrocities committed by South Africa against SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots as well as against the peoples of neighbouring countries.

10. The Government of Barbados and the Mission reaffirmed their support for SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and condemned in the strongest terms South Africa's attempts to have legitimacy conferred upon its puppets, thereby attempting to undermine SWAPO. In this connexion, the Government of Barbados and the Mission urged all Member States of the United Nations to refrain from recognizing or co-operating with any régime or authority which the illegal Pretoria régime might attempt to impose on the Namibian people.

11. The Government of Barbados and the Mission reaffirmed their support of General Assembly resolution 32/9D of 4 November 1977 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) regarding Walvis Bay and condemned South Africa's actions which were aimed at subverting the national and territorial integrity and unity of Namibia. They also condemned South Africa's bantustanization policies, its practice of apartheid, its declaration of an economic zone for Namibia and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which were an integral part of the territory of Namibia.

12. The Government of Barbados and the Mission reaffirmed the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 endorsing Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and condemned the increased plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South Africa and its allies. Such ruthless plunder of the resources of the Territory prejudiced the economic development of an independent Namibia. They emphasized the urgency of effectively implementing Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the Council on 27 September 1974 and endorsed by General Assembly

resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974. In this connexion, the Government of Barbados and the Mission considered that the hearings on Namibian uranium, to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July, were a significant step towards an intensive campaign to implement Decree No. 1.

13. The Government of Barbados and the Mission reaffirmed their conviction that South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of all United Nations resolutions warranted the full weight of the measures provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. In this regard they called for the imposition of a comprehensive régime of mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

14. The Government of Barbados and the Mission affirmed their view that South Africa's major Western trading partners, by their continued military, economic and other collaboration with that racist régime, were contributing to the maintenance of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the system of apartheid. The Government of Barbados and the Mission called upon the Western Powers to exert pressure on South Africa commensurate with their influence as its major trading partners to obtain the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia.

15. The Government of Barbados and the Mission reaffirmed their full support of the valiant struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, which had intensified the armed struggle for the liberation of their country from its illegal occupation by South Africa.

16. The Government of Barbados and the Mission declared their firm commitment to continue to provide moral and material assistance to the Namibian people.

17. The Government of Barbados and the Mission recognized the important role of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in providing assistance to Namibians in preparation for independence. In this regard, the Mission expressed its appreciation of the decision of the Government of Barbados to provide places for Namibian students in its educational and other institutions. The Mission expressed the hope that the Government of Barbados would favourably consider requests for additional assistance in this area.

18. The Government of Barbados and the Mission were convinced of the need to intensify and broaden the scope of concerted international action to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. The extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980 should provide the opportunity for the promotion of an action programme to this end.

19. The Government of Barbados and the Mission expressed their determination to intensify their efforts to disseminate information on Namibia in order to increase the focus of attention on the plight of the Namibian people.

20. The Government of Barbados renewed its determination to continue giving support to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until attainment of independence.

21. The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Barbados for the demonstration of their increasing support to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people.

22. The Mission further expressed its gratitude for the warm and generous hospitality extended to it by the Government and people of Barbados.

APPENDIX V

Communiqué issued on consultations between the Government of
Trinidad and Tobago and the Mission of the United Nations
Council for Namibia at Port-of-Spain on 13 May 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia paid an official visit to Port-of-Spain from 10 to 13 May 1980.
2. The Mission, led by Mr. Noel Sinclair, Permanent Representative of Guyana to the United Nations, was composed of the following members: Mr. Shamshad Ahmad (Pakistan), Mr. Tyrone Ferguson (Guyana), Mr. Yuli Minchev (Bulgaria), Mrs. Solmaz Unaydin (Turkey), Ms. Nkenjinka Wadibia (Nigeria) and Mr. Helmut Angula (South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, of Namibia).
3. The purpose of the Mission was to inform the Government of Trinidad and Tobago of recent developments in Namibia, particularly with regard to the serious threat to international peace and security posed by the stubborn refusal of South Africa to withdraw from the Territory, the total war strategy of the illegal occupation régime against the Namibian people and against neighbouring States, its policies of colonial expansion and apartheid and its development of a nuclear weapons capability.
4. It was also the Mission's purpose to exchange views with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago with regard to identifying ways and means to promote further intensified concerted action and maximum mobilization of the international community in support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine independence. In this regard, the Mission drew the attention of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council to be held at Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980.
5. On 12 May 1980, the Mission was received by Senator John S. Donaldson, Minister for External Affairs and Minister for National Security. The Mission held consultations with Mr. Frank Abdulah, Permanent Representative of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations, and with senior officials from the Ministries of Education, Energy and Energy-Based Industries, External Affairs, Finance and Legal Affairs. These consultations involved an exchange of views between the Government of Trinidad and Tobago and the Mission on the question of Namibia.
6. The Mission welcomed the restatement by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago of its denunciation and condemnation of South Africa's manoeuvres and delaying tactics aimed at impeding the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia, particularly Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978). It was reaffirmed that such acts on the part of the illegal occupation régime were designed to frustrate the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and that an:

negotiations for Namibian independence must include the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, SWAPO, as a full participant.

7. The increasingly violent acts of terrorism perpetrated by South Africa against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, the arrest, detention, torture and execution of SWAPO leaders by the illegal régime in an attempt to intimidate the Namibian people and undermine SWAPO were roundly condemned and a demand made for the immediate cessation of these brutal acts and the release of all Namibian prisoners, particularly those held at Robben Island, including Herman Toivo ya Toivo, leader and co-founder of SWAPO.

8. South Africa's repeated acts of aggression against the sovereignty and integrity of neighbouring African States, in particular Angola and Zambia, were regarded as acts of open defiance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the provisions of United Nations resolutions. Furthermore, South Africa's continued development of a nuclear weapons capability constituted a serious threat to international peace and security that demanded the immediate end by all those concerned of any collaboration with that illegal régime in the military and nuclear fields.

9. In this regard, it was stated that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago would support the setting up of an international inquiry into the atrocities committed by South Africa against SWAPO leaders and other Namibian patriots as well as against the peoples of neighbouring countries.

10. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reaffirmed support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and condemned South Africa's attempts to undermine SWAPO and impose a puppet régime on the Namibian people. In this connexion, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago endorsed the call made by the Council to all Member States of the United Nations to refrain from recognizing or co-operating with any authority which the illegal South African occupation régime might attempt to impose on the Namibian people.

11. In the course of the consultation, the Mission emphasized the stand taken by the Council in condemning South Africa's action directed at subverting the territorial integrity and national unity of Namibia. In this connexion, it referred to decisions of the Council and of the United Nations General Assembly condemning South Africa's annexation of Walvis Bay, its bantustanization policies, its practice of apartheid and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which were an integral part of the Territory of Namibia. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reiterated its full support of these condemnations.

12. The Mission reiterated the Council's view that the natural resources of Namibia were the birth-right of the Namibian people and, in this regard, drew attention to the ruthless plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by

South African and other foreign economic interests against the provisions of United Nations resolutions, the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the Council and endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago condemned this action on the part of South Africa and others and reaffirmed its support for the effective implementation of Decree No. 1. In this connexion, the Mission brought to the attention of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago the proposals of the Council to institute hearings on Namibian uranium to be held from 7 to 11 July 1980. It was agreed that these hearings constituted a significant step towards an intensive campaign to implement Decree No. 1.

13. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago shared the view of the Council that South Africa's major Western trading partners, by collaborating with South Africa in the military, economic and other areas, were significantly contributing to the maintenance of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the system of apartheid. Thus it was evident that the withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia could be hastened if its major trading partners exerted pressure on South Africa commensurate with their influence.

14. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reaffirmed to the Mission its full support of the position of the United Nations Council for Namibia that the Security Council must urgently impose a comprehensive régime of mandatory sanctions as provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to ensure South Africa's immediate compliance with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to Namibia.

15. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reiterated its support for the South West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, under whose leadership the Namibian people had intensified their heroic struggle.

16. The Mission expressed appreciation for the generous contribution of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and welcomed the statement of commitment to continue to provide moral and material support and assistance to the Namibian people. In this connexion, the Mission stressed the need for continued increased support for the programme of assistance of the United Nations Council for Namibia in preparing Namibians for independence and emphasized the important role of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, of the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

17. The Mission further expressed appreciation for the offer of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago to assist Namibians in the field of technical education and for its expression of willingness to explore other areas for technical assistance.

18. The Mission stressed the urgent need for concerted international action with a view to ending South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. In this regard, it brought to the attention of the Government of Trinidad and Tobago the decision

of the Council to hold a series of extraordinary plenary meetings in Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980. It was agreed with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago that these meetings would provide an opportunity to renew and strengthen efforts to this end.

19. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago declared its determination to the Mission to intensify further efforts to disseminate information on Namibia in order to increase awareness and support of the international community for the struggle of the Namibian people.

20. The Mission recalled the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977. In this regard, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago shared the view of the Mission that at this juncture the international community must carefully examine the progress of the liberation struggle in southern Africa and the implementation of the Maputo Declaration in order to give maximum support to the forces of liberation in southern Africa.

21. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago reiterated its continued support of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority until independence.

22. The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago for their unwavering support for the liberation struggle of the Namibian people which was abundantly demonstrated by the leadership of Trinidad and Tobago in the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In this regard, it recalled the relevant section of the final document on the decolonization of Namibia and Zimbabwe adopted by the Special Committee at its 1145th meeting, held on 27 April 1979 at Belgrade.

23. The Mission further expressed its gratitude to the Government and people of Trinidad and Tobago for their warm and generous hospitality.
