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SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 16 July from the President of the United Nations
Council for Namibia addressed to the Secretary-General

I have honour to transmit to you the attached text of the report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana which visited those countries from 14 to 24 April 1980 and from 17 to 20 May 1980.

In conformity with the decision of the Steering Committee taken 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 Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 27 of the provisional agenda and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Paul J. F. LUSAKA
President of the
United Nations Council for Namibia

* A/35/150.

ANNEX

Report of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations
Council for Namibia to Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana

(14 to 24 April 1980 and 17 to 20 May 1980)

Chairman: Mr. Mohamed Bedjaoui (Algeria)

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By approving the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia a/ in its resolution 34/92 of 12 December 1979, the General Assembly also approved the programme of work outlined therein in which the Council proposed, inter alia, to send the first of its six missions of consultation to Latin America. It was later decided that this Mission would visit Ecuador, Mexico, Argentina and Guyana.

2. In conformity with that decision of the General Assembly, the United Nations Council for Namibia decided to hold a series of plenary meetings in Africa in 1980 at the highest possible level in order to continue the proper discharge of its functions. The plenary meetings would take into account the recommendations made by the various missions jointly with Member States.

3. The Mission to Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana was composed of the following members:

Mr. Mohamed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Chairman
Mr. Juwana (Indonesia)
Mr. Barthelemy Makobero (Burundi)
Mr. Zdzislaw Nicinski (Poland)
Mrs. Famatta Osode (Liberia)
Mr. Helmut Angula (South West Africa People's Organization)

The Mission was accompanied by Miss Maria F. Almeida, Principal Secretary, Mr. Purissimo Libre, Administrative Officer and Mrs. Angelica M. de Comrie, Secretary, of the United Nations Secretariat.

II. POSITION OUTLINED BY THE MISSION

4. In its discussions with the Governments of Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana, the Mission emphasized the unique responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority established by the General Assembly to administer the Territory until independence. The Mission stressed the role of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in the struggle for the liberation of Namibia and its recognition by the United Nations as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

5. The Mission also sought guidance from the Governments visited on specific measures that should be taken for the effective implementation of the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions. In view of South Africa's "delaying tactics", the United Nations Council for Namibia felt impelled to consider ways in which more determined and concerted action by the international

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

community could be made which would compel the South Africa régime to withdraw from its illegal occupation of Namibia.

6. With regard to the role of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Mission stressed that since 1967 the Council had endeavoured to ensure implementation of the resolutions of the General Assembly with the objective of obtaining the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from the Territory. It had worked to mobilize international support for the cause of Namibian independence. The Council as the provisional Government of Namibia, was thus responsible for leading the country to independence. In the light of the advisory opinion which the International Court of Justice had delivered in 1971 at the request of the Security Council, b/ the Council also wished to ensure that the United Nations invoked the legal measures which it had at its disposal to end South Africa's defiance. However, the major problem which the United Nations Council for Namibia faced at present was to determine how to induce the Security Council to impose effective sanctions against South Africa with clear emphasis on the types of pressures to be brought to bear in the application of those sanctions.

7. The Council had organized a broad programme of assistance to Namibians through SWAPO, administered by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, which included the Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka and the Nationhood Programme. The Council had also issued travel and identity documents for Namibians which were recognized by over 80 countries. Further, the Council had frustrated attempts by South Africa to create a route for recognition of its puppet authorities and, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, had obtained full membership in the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, as well as in other organizations such as the Conference on the Law of the Sea, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

8. The importance of the work of the United Nations Council for Namibia had been greatly enhanced at the thirty-third ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity that adopted a resolution in which, inter alia, it was decided that, in the event of the failure of the Security Council to adopt effective enforcement measures against the régime of South Africa and to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity should meet in an extraordinary session to devise a new strategy for the liberation of Namibia.

9. With regard to the perpetuation of the illegal occupation by South Africa and exploitation of its people and natural resources, the Mission also pointed out that despite the warning issued by the Council through Decree No. 1 for the Protection

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.

of the Natural Resources of Namibia, Western Governments exploited Namibia's uranium in defiance of international law. The Council had endorsed a decision to hold hearings on the exploitation of Namibian uranium from 7 to 11 July 1980.

10. At the same time, SWAPO had continued its struggle with renewed vigour in the light of the recent victory achieved by the peoples of Zimbabwe. In commemoration of its 20th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's armed wing had launched a military offensive. In its twenty years of existence, and despite innumerable attempts to destroy it, SWAPO had strengthened its position to a point where the racist régime of Pretoria had to admit that there could not be a solution to the Namibia problem without SWAPO's participation.

11. The Mission conveyed the appreciation of the United Nations Council for Namibia to those Governments that provided humanitarian assistance to SWAPO and for their contributions to the Institute for Namibia, the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the Nationhood Programme.

III. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF ECUADOR

12. The Mission visited Ecuador on 14 and 15 April 1980.

13. The Mission had an audience with Mr. Jaime Roldos Aguilera, Constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador. It also held working sessions with a delegation headed by Mr. Mario Aleman Salvador, Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The other members of the Ecuadorean delegation were as follows:

Mr. Olmedo Monteverde Paz, Director General for Economic Affairs;

Mrs. Magdalena F. de Bastidas, Director of the Department for Diplomatic Affairs;

Mr. Francisco Martinez Salazar, Director ad interim of the Department for International Organizations and Events;

Mr. Hernan Holguin, Head of the Bureau of the Political Under-Secretariat;

Mrs. Susana de Acosta, Head of the Section for International Meetings of the Department for International Organizations and Events; and

Mr. Francisco Carrion, Head of the Bureau of the Economic Under-Secretariat.

14. In the course of a working meeting the delegation of Ecuador and the Mission adopted the text of a joint communiqué which was issued as a press release (see appendix I below). The Mission also had a meeting with the Rector of the Central University of Ecuador and had the opportunity to address a press conference.

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A. Audience with the President of the Republic

15. The President in welcoming the Mission stated that he was fully aware of the extensive work being carried out by the United Nations Council for Namibia in support of the people of Namibia. The Chairman of the Mission stated that, in defiance of the decisions of the United Nations, South Africa was continuing to impose its policies of exploitation, racial discrimination and attempts to split the people of Namibia into separate ethnic groups through its policy of bantustanization in Namibia.

16. The President underlined the willingness of the Government of Ecuador to render full support to the United Nations Council for Namibia including financial support. He added that his Government had fully and energetically supported all the resolutions passed by the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

17. As a member of the United Nations, Ecuador was committed to observing the Charter of the United Nations, with its purposes and principles, in particular the principle of self-determination of the people and of the non-recognition of any territorial conquests imposed or maintained through force. In this regard, the President stressed the necessity of maintaining the territorial integrity of Namibia including Walvis Bay.

B. Working meeting with officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

18. The Government of Ecuador reiterated that Namibia was a direct and special responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence were achieved. It reaffirmed its support for the Council as the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and emphasized the need to strengthen the support of the international community for the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative. It expressed readiness to strengthen its co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, in particular in the field of dissemination of information on Namibia.

19. The Government of Ecuador was of the opinion that in the event of South Africa's failure to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia, effective measures should be taken by the international community against the South African régime in order to bring about its complete isolation.

20. The Government of Ecuador would continue to support the participation of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia until genuine independence was achieved, as a full member of the specialized agencies and in the international conferences sponsored by the United Nations. It would endeavour to grant scholarships to Namibian students to study in Ecuador and to make some contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. In the same spirit, the Government of Ecuador recognized the validity of the travel documents issued by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

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C. Meeting with the Rector of the Central University

21. The Chairman of the Mission gave brief details of the background of the Namibia question and explained that a university possessed the capacity to influence public opinion throughout the world. In promoting the case of Namibia through lectures, seminars and symposia, clearly exposing its illegal occupation, it could draw the public's attention to all aspects of the question including the illegal exploitation of Namibia's natural resources.

22. The Rector of the University stated that it was a policy of the Central University to uphold the principles of self-determination and the right of peoples to self-government in accordance with their customs and origins. He expressed the desire that the University be kept abreast of the developments in Namibia.

IV. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MEXICO

23. The Mission visited Mexico from 17 to 24 April 1980. The Chairman of the Mission was received by Mr. José Lopez Portillo, President of the United Mexican States.

24. The Mission was received by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jorge Castañeda, and held various meetings with Mr. Manuel Tello, Under-Secretary for Multilateral Affairs, who was accompanied by the following officers of the Chancellery:

- Mr. Joaquin Mercado F., Director-General for the United Nations;
- Mr. Vicente Montemayor, Private Secretary to the Under-Secretary for Multilateral Affairs;
- Mr. Jaime Cordero, Head of the Political Affairs Department for the United Nations;
- Mrs. Martha Irene Lara, Head of the Social Affairs Department of the United Nations; and
- Mr. Pablo Macedo Riba, in charge of the Security Council unit for the United Nations.

25. As a result of a working session, the text of a joint press statement was adopted and issued as a press release (see appendix II below). The Mission also gave a press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In addition, the United Nations Information Centre in Mexico organized a press conference for the Mission.

A. Audience with the President

26. The Chairman of the Mission and the President, in the course of their discussions, analysed the situation in Namibia in the light of recent developments in the Territory. The President assured the Chairman of the Mission of his

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Government's continued support of the work of the Council and of the self-determination and independence of the people of Namibia.

B. Audience with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs

27. The Chairman of the Mission described the purpose of the visit and outlined the motives of the Council in sending missions of consultation to several countries.

28. Referring to the efforts to reach agreement for the implementation of Security Council resolutions, in particular resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, he stated that ambiguities existed among the parties involved in the negotiations and pointed out that South Africa, under the pretext of wanting to negotiate, had caused an impasse to be reached. Meanwhile, the exploitation of Namibia's natural resources continued unabated. The Mission, the Chairman stated, sought support for Namibia and views on ways of finding a solution to the problem of Namibia in accordance with General Assembly and Security Council resolutions.

29. Mr. Jorge Castañeda, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, expressed his Government's support of the work of the Council and of the aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence. He referred to Mexico's support of the various United Nations resolutions on Namibia adopted by the General Assembly and by the Security Council. He reiterated his country's strong support of the territorial integrity of Namibia and also of the efforts to implement the settlement plan which the Security Council approved by its resolution 435 (1978).

C. Working meeting in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

30. During discussions with the officials, Mr. Manuel Tello expressed the firm support of the Government of Mexico of the above-mentioned resolutions and reaffirmed its decision not to maintain diplomatic consular or commercial relations with the Pretoria régime, and not to permit South African nationals to enter Mexico, including those whose purpose was to participate in sporting events.

31. Mexico's unyielding support of the national liberation movement of Namibia - the South West Africa People's Organization - was emphasized. The liberation movement was the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia in accordance with the decision adopted by the United Nations. Within its possibilities, Mexico would continue to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and would fully support the Council in achieving its mandate.

32. The Mexican Government would continue to recognize the validity of the travel documents issued by the Council to Namibian nationals. As a direct contribution to the Namibian people, the Government of Mexico informed the Mission of its willingness to offer scholarships at the professional level to Namibian students.

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V. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF GUYANA

33. The Mission visited Guyana from 17 to 20 May 1980.

34. The Mission was received by the President of Guyana, Mr. Arthur Chung. It also had an audience with the Prime Minister, Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, and the Deputy Prime Minister, General Secretary of the People's National Congress and Minister of National Development, Mr. Ptolemy Reid. The Mission also held consultations with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Rashleigh Jackson and the Minister of State for Information, Mr. Frank Campbell. The Mission held extensive discussions with Mr. Harry Dyett, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with senior officials of the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Development. A joint communiqué adopted at the end of the discussions and issued as a press release appears in appendix IV of this report.

35. The Mission laid a floral tribute at the Liberation Monument and held a press conference at the Film Centre.

A. Audience with the President

36. The Chairman of the Mission observed that Guyana's position on the question of Namibia was already well known. The Mission, he said, was certain that the Government of Guyana would give its unconditional support to the efforts of the Council.

37. The President, Mr. Arthur Chung, stated that his Government would provide resources to intensify its support for the Namibian people against aggression and colonial occupation and would support the efforts of the Council to assist the Namibian people to attain genuine independence in a unified Namibia.

B. Audience with the Deputy Prime Minister

38. The Chairman of the Mission described the role of the Council, emphasizing its position as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia. He emphasized the importance of keeping in mind that South Africa's policy in Namibia was a clear threat to international peace and security and in view of the fact that independence was long overdue, it was now time for the international community to secure measures that would compel South Africa to withdraw from the territory of Namibia.

39. The Deputy Prime Minister stated that the Government of Guyana and the people fully supported the principle of full rights for the Namibian people on the basis of independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Government of Guyana recognized SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people in their struggle and believed that they would inevitably succeed in their efforts to obtain genuine independence.

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C. Audience with the Prime Minister

40. The Chairman of the Mission observed that the South Africa régime had redoubled its frantic attempts to impose puppet régimes under the guise of so-called settlements in Namibia. On behalf of the Mission, he solemnly declared that the situation had reached a turning-point and that the time had come to devise the most effective ways and means to bring about the independence of Namibia without further delay.

41. The Prime Minister, Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, assessed the current situation in Namibia and expressed views on the basic strategies to be undertaken at the United Nations within the Non-Aligned Movement, the Organization of African Unity and the Commonwealth of Nations. It was now necessary, he said, to devise a more effective strategy for Namibia based on specific action which would lead towards the increase of pressure by the international community on South Africa.

D. Courtesy visit with the Minister of Foreign Affairs

42. The Chairman of the Mission stated that the Pretoria régime, despite the stand taken by the United Nations, had continued to pursue policies of aggression against Namibian people and expand its military installations in Namibia. The illegal administration had intensified its oppression of Namibian patriots through detention, torture of prisoners and execution of freedom fighters and thousands of Namibian patriots were in concentration camps all over the Territory.

43. Mr. Rashleigh Jackson, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his statement, underlined the belief of Guyana in the historical process of strategic unity in southern Africa that related to the forces of national liberation which had acquired and gained momentum in the region of southern Africa. He observed that earlier victories of independence of the former Portuguese colonial territories in Africa, especially Mozambique and Angola, reflected the inevitable consequences of that process. The celebration by the people of Zimbabwe was its most recent manifestation. Their struggle and conspicuous successes generated a climate and a new dimension in the co-relation of forces working positively for the liberation of the struggling masses of Namibia.

44. Mr. Jackson said that the United Nations Council for Namibia had, since its inception, played a significant role. Those who frowned upon its establishment in 1967 had come to recognize its worth and value. Guyana extended commendations for the vital supportive role played in seeking to ensure the implementation of all United Nations resolutions on Namibia, which would lead to the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from the Territory and the recovery by the people of Namibia of their freedom and independence.

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E. Courtesy visit with the Minister of State for Information

45. The Chairman of the Mission, after emphasizing the importance of disseminating information on Namibia, underlined the necessity of counteracting the distortion published and perpetuated by the Western world.

46. Mr. Frank Campbell, Minister of State for Information, in his talks with the Mission, pledged support to the work done by the Council. He said that his Ministry had taken initiatives to disseminate information in favour of the liberation movements. One of the objectives of the Ministry, he said, was to reduce distortion publicized by the Western media. This could help develop a new order of information especially in the Western world.

F. Working meeting with officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

47. The Mission held a working meeting with Mr. H. E. Dyett, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and senior officials of the Prime Minister; the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Development.

48. The Guyana delegation strongly supported specific proposals for action and once again expressed the commitment to mobilize resources towards the self-determination of the Namibian people. It drew particular attention to South Africa's attempts to alter the national and territorial integrity of Namibia and condemned South Africa's bantustanization policies, its policy and practice of apartheid, its unilateral illegal declaration of an economic zone off Namibia and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which were an integral part of the territory of Namibia. In reaffirming its support of General Assembly resolution 32/9 D of 4 November 1977 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978 regarding Walvis Bay, the Government strongly condemned South Africa's annexation of this Bay in an act of colonial expansion which the General Assembly had declared to be illegal, null and void, and reiterated that Namibia must regain its independence with its territorial integrity intact.

49. The Government of Guyana reaffirmed its support of the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 which endorsed Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, and strongly condemned the continuing plunder of the natural resources of the Territory by South Africa and its Western allies. It emphasized the urgency of effectively implementing the Decree and expressed the view that the hearings on Namibian uranium, to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980, would represent an important step in this direction.

50. The Government of Guyana reaffirmed its full support for 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 Territory. It declared its commitment to redouble its efforts to provide all necessary moral and material assistance to the Namibian people.

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51. The Government of Guyana stated that South Africa's continuing defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Namibia warranted action against it as provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

VI. STOP-OVER IN PANAMA IN TRANSIT TO MEXICO

52. The Mission had an opportunity to spend a period of eight hours of stop-over in Panama on 16 April 1980.

53. The Mission was received by Mr. Juan M. Castulovich, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama, and the following authorities were also present:

Mr. Leonardo Kam, Director-General of International Organizations,
Conferences and Treaties;
Mrs. Aida Alba, Director for Foreign Affairs;
Mr. Carlos Bustamante, Director, Africa and Middle East Department;
Mrs. Arelys de Gianni, Chief, Africa and Middle East Department.

54. The Vice-Minister expressed the unflinching support of his Government for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its efforts to achieve its objectives regarding the independence of Namibia. His Government, he said, had been following with keen interest the activities of the Council. Mr. Castulovich reaffirmed the support of his country's Government for the work of the Council and for the aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence.

55. The Chairman of the Mission, after briefly outlining the situation of Namibia, stated that it was noteworthy that Panama had considered the situation concerning Namibia realistically. The Chairman observed that Panamanians also had a history of colonial exploitation and that it was a contributory factor towards better understanding the problems of Namibia and of its people. He expressed the appreciation of the Mission to the Government of Panama for the warm welcome it received.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

56. In the light of the consultations carried out with the Governments of Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana, the Mission wishes to place before the United Nations Council for Namibia the following conclusions and recommendations.

57. The Mission noted with appreciation the determination of the countries visited to give all possible assistance and support to the Namibian people in their struggle; all the countries visited were committed to intensifying their political and material support.

58. The Mission recommends that the United Nations Council for Namibia, through its Standing Committee III, should send information material to institutions in the countries visited which have expressed an interest in the question of Namibia.

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59. The Mission recommends that, in the case of future missions of consultation, greater advance preparation should be undertaken both by the missions of consultation and the Governments concerned.

60. The Mission recommends that missions of consultation, in seeking advice and support from the Governments visited, should at the same time inform them about the strategy to be followed concerning the implementation of the United Nations resolutions designed to give independence to the people of Namibia. In this connexion, after completion of a mission, the United Nations Council for Namibia should endeavour to keep the Governments visited continually informed about further developments affecting the question of Namibia.

VIII. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

61. The present report was adopted by the Mission on 16 June 1980.

IX. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

62. The Mission wishes to take this opportunity to express its warm thanks to the Governments of Ecuador, Mexico and Guyana for their hospitality and for the opportunity to hold the consultations. The Mission also wishes to express its thanks to the United Nations Secretariat.

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APPENDIX I

Joint communiqué issued on consultations between the Government of Ecuador and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia at Quito on 15 April 1980

1. At the invitation of the Government of Ecuador, a Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Ecuador on 14 and 15 April. It was composed of the following members: Mr. Mohamed Bedjaoui (Algeria), Chairman, Mr. Juwana (Indonesia), Mr. Barthelemy Makobero (Burundi) and Mr. Zdzislaw Nicinski (Poland).
2. In the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Mission held substantial discussions with the delegation of Ecuador headed by Mario Aleman Salvador, Under-Secretary for Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and composed of the following officials: Olmedo Monteverde Paz, Director-General for Economic Affairs; Magdalena Pegan de Bastidas, Director of the Diplomatic Affairs; Francisco Martinez Salazar, Director ad interim of the Department for International Organizations and Events; Herman Holguin, Head of the Bureau of the Political Under-Secretariat; Susana de Acosta, Head of the Section for International Meetings of the Department for International Organizations and Events; Francisco Carrion, Head of the Bureau of the Economic Under-Secretariat.
3. During its stay in Ecuador, the Mission was received by Mr. Jaime Roldos Aguilera, constitutional President of the Republic of Ecuador, who stated that the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and genuine national independence was of concern not only to the United Nations Council for Namibia but also to the Government of Ecuador. The President further stated that the case of Namibia was an example of what should not occur in the world in the field of human rights.
4. The President underlined the willingness of the Government of Ecuador to give full support to the United Nations Council for Namibia, including financial support. He added that his Government had fully and energetically supported all the resolutions passed by the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.
5. Ecuador, as a Member of the United Nations, was committed to observing the Charter of the United Nations with its purposes and principles, in particular the principle of self-determination of the people and of the non-recognition of any territorial conquests imposed or maintained through force, he said.
6. The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed its satisfaction at the anti-colonialist and anti-racist policies of the Government of Ecuador, which supported the cause of the Namibian people in their effort to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, whose territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay, should be respected.

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7. The Government of Ecuador and the Mission of the Council had examined ways and means of accelerating the process of liberation of Namibia and its long overdue accession to independence. In this regard, the Government of Ecuador and the Mission emphasized the need to strengthen the support of the international community for the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic representative.

8. The Government of Ecuador and the Mission expressed their grave concern at the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, in complete defiance of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. They demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and stressed the urgency of implementing the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), to ensure that the Namibian people exercised their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia. In this connexion, they also expressed concern that while South Africa continued to discuss with the United Nations the possibility of an international settlement of the question of Namibia, the South African Government had recently taken new steps aimed at imposing in Namibia a so-called internal settlement, designed to give a semblance of power to a puppet régime and a cover of legality to the racist occupation régime.

9. The Government of Ecuador and the Mission emphasized that the long struggle of the Namibian people for their liberation had reached a crucial stage. The utmost vigilance and unflinching support of the international community were essential to ensure that the transition to independence be carried out scrupulously in accordance with the spirit and letter of the United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia. In this regard, all Member States of the United Nations should intensify the pressure to ensure the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia, and refuse to co-operate with any régime that the illegal administration of South Africa might impose on the Namibian people.

10. The Government of Ecuador and the Mission were of the opinion that, in the event of South Africa's failure to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia, effective measures should be taken by the international community against the South African régime in order to bring about its complete isolation.

11. The Government of Ecuador and the Mission reiterated that Namibia was a direct and special responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence were achieved. In this regard the Government of Ecuador reaffirmed its support for the Council as the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. It expressed readiness to strengthen its co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, particularly in disseminating information on Namibia. The Government of Ecuador would continue to support the participation of Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia until genuine independence was achieved, as a full member in the specialized agencies and in the international conferences sponsored by the United Nations. It would endeavour to grant scholarships to Namibian students to study in

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Ecuador and to make some contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia. In the same spirit, the Government of Ecuador recognized the validity of the travel documents issued by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

13. The Mission of the Council expressed its profound gratitude to the Government and people of Ecuador for their warm welcome and generous hospitality and for their support of the Council in its endeavours.

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APPENDIX II

Joint press release issued on consultations between the Government
of Mexico and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia
at Tlatelolco on 21 April 1980

1. At the invitation of the Mexican Government, a Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Mexico from 17 to 22 April 1980. The Mission was composed of the following members: Mr. Mohamed Bedjaoui (Algeria) Vice-President of the Council for Namibia, Mr. Juwana (Indonesia), Mr. Barthelemy Makobero (Burundi), Mr. Zdzislaw Nicinski (Poland) and Mr. Helmut Angula, representative from the South West Africa People's Organization.
2. Mr. Bedjaoui was received by Mr. José López Portillo, President of the United Mexican States, on 18 April.
3. The Mission visited the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jorge Castañeda, and held various meetings with Mr. Manuel Tello, Under-Secretary for Multilateral Affairs, who was accompanied by the following officers of the Chancellery: Mr. Joaquín Mercado, Director-General for the United Nations; Mr. Vicente Montemayor, Private Secretary to the Under-Secretary of Multilateral Affairs; Mr. Jaime Cordero, head of the Political Affairs Department for the United Nations; Mrs. Martha Irene Lara, head of the Social Affairs Department for the United Nations; and Mr. Pablo Macedo Riba, in charge of the Security Council unit for the United Nations.
4. By unanimous decision, the United Nations General Assembly had elected Mexico to the United Nations Council for Namibia. In 1977 and 1978, Mexico was elected to the vice presidency of the Council.
5. The Council's mandate includes, among other things, sending missions of consultation to review with Governments of Member States all possible measures and initiatives that might be taken to implement United Nations resolutions on Namibia. The Council also had a broad programme of dissemination of information in order to increase the awareness of world public opinion regarding the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination and national independence. The Mission, presided over by Mr. Bedjaoui, had been given the mandate to visit the countries of Latin America.
6. The Government of Mexico, in accordance with its traditional position against colonialism and racial discrimination and in compliance with the principles established in the United Nations Charter, would continue to co-operate firmly with the just cause of the people of Namibia, the first Territory placed by the international community under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. The Government of Mexico reaffirmed the condemnation it had invariably made at every international forum of the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa, and of South Africa's total rejection of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

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7. The Government of Mexico expressed its firm support for the above-mentioned resolutions and reaffirmed its decision not to maintain diplomatic, consular or commercial relations with the Pretoria régime, and not to permit South African nationals to enter Mexico, including those whose purpose was to participate in sporting events.
8. During the conversations, Mexico's unyielding support to the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, was emphasized. The liberation movement was the only legitimate representative of the people of Namibia, in accordance with the decision adopted by the United Nations. Within its possibilities, Mexico would continue to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and would fully support the United Nations Council for Namibia in achieving its mandate.
9. The Mexican Government would continue to recognize the validity of the travel documents issued by the Council to Namibian nationals. As a direct contribution to the Namibian people, the Government of Mexico informed the Mission of its willingness to offer scholarships at the professional level to Namibian students.
10. During the conversations, grave concern was expressed over the continuation of exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia by South Africa and other countries, in contravention 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.
11. Mexico was convinced that the international community must give its full support to the Namibian people's struggle to achieve independence, to maintain territorial integrity and to enjoy the right of self-determination in accordance with the principles which governed the United Nations. In this way, the people of Namibia would free themselves from the colonial yoke of the racist régime of Pretoria.
12. The Council expressed its appreciation of Mexico's unbiased co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and praised Mexico for its stand against colonialism and racial discrimination.
13. The Mission of the Council and the Government of Mexico agreed on the need to continue the defence of human rights and reaffirmed that the illegal South African occupation and the policy of apartheid in Namibia constituted a denial of the right to self-determination and independence and a most shameful example of the violation of human dignity.
14. The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia expressed its gratitude to the Government of Mexico for the hospitality received during its stay in Mexico.

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APPENDIX III

Press statement by the representative of the South West Africa
People's Organization in Mexico

On 19 April 1980 we commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia.

SWAPO is a political organization rallying, on the basis of free and voluntary association, all freedom-inspired sons and daughters of the Namibian people. In its 20 years of existence our movement, despite innumerable attempts to destroy it, has grown from a weak position to a point where the racist régime of Pretoria has had to admit that there cannot be a solution to the Namibian colonial problem without SWAPO's participation.

To commemorate the twentieth anniversary, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's armed wing, launched a military offensive on New Year's Eve, thus highlighting the event. During the months of January and March 1980, our forces put out of action more than 300 enemy soldiers, shot down 7 enemy aircraft and destroyed several vehicles. During the same period PLAN forces destroyed enemy bases at Ecnhana Changwena and Ruacana. In the latest fighting our heroic combatants destroyed six generators feeding electricity from the Ruacana hydroelectric dam to the mines, thus putting the whole system out of action for a period of up to two weeks. The industries are being run with local coal plants up to now.

The central area, rich in agriculture and mining and now nicknamed the "death triangle", has seen in recent weeks some of the worst scenes of fighting in the past 14 years. The three main communication arteries leading to the south, north-east, north and north-west have been neutralized.

The enemy now relies wholly on the military convoy system to supply the area and those beyond it with essential provisions. The colonial farming communities have abandoned the area and some of their properties are now being used by the racist army as military bases. Suffice it to mention that the enemy still claims that our forces are operating from bases in Angola and Zambia.

In the face of the mounting war of liberation carried out by our forces, the racist régime has now stepped up its repression of innocent Namibians to cover up its military defeat. South Africa has set up several concentration camps throughout the country where those suspected to have collaborated with freedom fighters are dumped. The most infamous of the concentration camps are Hardap in the south, where some of the inmates are said to have undergone the most inhumane torture (their sense organs and private parts are removed), and the Gobabis, Runtu Oshakati and Ogongo camps which are located in the north. Not satisfied with the brutal repression of the Namibian people, the South African ruling clique constantly carries out barbaric attacks against the neighbouring independent African States, namely Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Lesotho and Botswana. Recent occupation of the Western part of the Zambian territory by the South African Army

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based in illegally occupied Namibia is a case that world opinion need not condemn by words but by deeds in imposing economic sanctions under the United Nations Charter.

The attack by South Africa against Namibian nationals seeking refuge in neighbouring States continues unabated.

It is on the basis of the above-mentioned successes achieved by the gallant sons and daughters of Namibia that we appeal to the freedom-loving peoples of the world to double their political, diplomatic and material support to the people of Namibia through their vanguard movement, SWAPO, recognized by the United Nations as the sole and authentic representative of the people, in order to accelerate the day of independence of our country. Events in Zimbabwe have proved once more that racist rulers do not understand any other language other than that of war. Only when they are finished will they accept one-man-one-vote.

Allow me, gentlemen of the press, to thank, on behalf of our fighting people, the Government and the people of Mexico for the moral, diplomatic and material support we receive from this country. We look forward to the strengthening of co-operation between our two peoples. I also thank the members of the Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia for their great effort in representing the interests of our suffering people.

Independence or death!

We shall win!

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APPENDIX IV

Joint communiqué issued on consultations between the Government of
Guyana and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia
at Georgetown on 20 May 1980

1. A Mission of Consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia paid an official visit to Georgetown from 17 to 21 May 1980.
2. The Mission, led by Mr. Mohamed Bedjaoui, Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations, was composed of the following members: Mr. Barthelemy Makobero (Burundi), Mr. Zdzislaw Nicinski (Poland), Mrs. Famatta Osode (Liberia).
3. The purpose of the visit of the Mission was to inform the Government of Guyana of recent developments in, and in relation to, Namibia, and to exchange views on ways in which more international support for Namibia could be mobilized and international action intensified towards securing the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from the Territory and the recovery by the Namibian people of their national independence in a united Namibia.
4. On Sunday, 18 May, the Mission was received by the President of Guyana, Mr. Arthur Chung. On Monday, 19 May, the Mission held consultations with Mr. L. F. S. Burnham, Prime Minister. On the same day the Mission held consultations with Mr. P. Reid, Deputy Prime Minister, General Secretary of the People's National Congress and Minister of National Development, with Mr. Rashleigh Jackson, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and with Mr. Frank Campbell, Minister of State for Information. On the same day the Mission laid a floral tribute at the Liberation Monument.
5. The Mission held extensive discussions with Mr. H. E. Dyett, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with senior officials of the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Development. All these consultations were characterized by a complete identity of views between the Government of Guyana and the Mission on the question of Namibia.
6. The Government of Guyana and the Mission condemned South Africa's continuing defiance of and contempt for resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council relating to Namibia, in particular, Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976, 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978. They reaffirmed that the lack of progress in the implementation of these resolutions was the direct result of the delaying tactics being employed by South Africa. In this regard, they drew special attention to the most recent response made by South Africa on 12 May in respect of the proposed establishment of a demilitarized zone between Namibia and Angola, and Namibia and Zambia in the context of implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They deeply deplored this resort by South Africa once again to the use of delaying tactics, and expressed the view that this response gave further confirmation of South Africa's

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bad faith in the negotiations, and of its desire to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory and to frustrate the achievement of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence.

7. The Government of Guyana and the Mission vehemently condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and called for an immediate and unconditional end to that occupation. They drew the attention of the world community to the escalation of South Africa's military operations and the increase in its military installations in the Territory, in pursuance of its stepped-up policies of aggression against the Namibian people and against neighbouring African States. They likewise drew the attention of the world community with profound concern to the grave threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa's acquiring a nuclear-weapons capability. They reaffirmed their support of Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977, which imposed a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, and they called for an immediate halt to all collaboration with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields.

8. The Government of Guyana and the Mission condemned in the strongest terms South Africa's increasing acts of terrorism against Namibian people, the indiscriminate arrest, detention and torture of leaders of the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) and of other Namibian patriots which constituted attempts to eliminate SWAPO as the representative of the Namibian people and to suppress the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people to national independence. They demanded the immediate cessation of these acts of terrorism and the immediate release of all Namibian political prisoners, particularly those held at Robben Island, including Toivo Hermann Ja Toivo, leader and co-founder of SWAPO.

9. The Government of Guyana and the Mission reaffirmed their unswerving support of SWAPO as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people and declared once again that any negotiations for a settlement of the Namibian question must include SWAPO as a full participant. They vigorously condemned South Africa's attempts to have legitimacy conferred upon its puppets, thereby seeking to undermine SWAPO. They called on the international community to be vigilant against South Africa's insidious efforts in this respect, and to refrain from according recognition to or co-operating with any régime or administration which South Africa might seek to impose on the Namibian people.

10. The Government of Guyana and the Mission drew particular attention to South Africa's attempts to alter the national and territorial integrity of Namibia. In this regard they condemned South Africa's bantustanization policies, its policy and practice of apartheid, its unilateral illegal declaration of an economic zone off Namibia and its claim to sovereignty over several islands, including the Penguin Islands, which were an integral part of the Territory of Namibia. In reaffirming their support of General Assembly resolution 32/9 D of 4 November 1977 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978 regarding Walvis Bay, they strongly condemned South Africa's annexation of Walvis Bay in an act of colonial expansion which the General Assembly had declared to be illegal, null and void, and reiterated that Namibia must regain its independence with its territorial integrity intact.

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11. The Government of Guyana and the Mission reaffirmed the provisions of General Assembly resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 which endorsed Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, and strongly condemned the continuing plunder of the natural resources of the Territory by South Africa and its Western allies. They emphasized the urgency of effectively implementing the Decree and expressed the view that the hearings on Namibian uranium to be held by the Council from 7 to 11 July 1980 represented an important step in this direction.

12. The Government of Guyana and the Mission agreed that the victory of the Patriotic Front in Zimbabwe had brought the struggle against colonialism and apartheid in southern Africa to a decisive phase and laid the foundation for the early independence of Namibia. Accordingly, they stressed the importance of remobilizing all political forces for a concerted campaign of international pressure against South Africa. They considered that the forthcoming extraordinary plenary meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia to be held in Algiers from 28 May to 1 June 1980 would provide an opportunity for mapping out a clear strategy in this regard.

13. The Government of Guyana and the Mission reaffirmed their full support for 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 Territory. They declared their commitment to redouble their efforts to provide all necessary moral and material assistance to the Namibian people.

14. The Government of Guyana and the Mission reaffirmed their views that South Africa's continuing defiance of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Namibia warranted action against it as provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. Accordingly, they called for the imposition against South Africa of a comprehensive régime of mandatory sanctions, including an oil embargo. They called on the allies of South Africa to cease buttressing the machinery of racist exploitation and domination of Namibia by terminating their investments in the Territory and bringing an end to all forms of collaboration with South Africa.

15. The Government of Guyana and the Mission recognized the invaluable role of the United Nations Council for Namibia, the United Nations Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and the Nationhood Programme in providing assistance to Namibians in preparation for service in an independent Namibia.

16. The Government of Guyana and the Mission expressed their appreciation for the support being given to the efforts of the Council and to the people of Namibia by progressive and freedom-loving States and by non-governmental organizations.

17. The Government of Guyana and the Mission renewed their determination to intensify efforts to disseminate information on the struggle in Namibia and to help increase efforts to sharpen the focus of world attention on the plight of the Namibian people.

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18. The Government of Guyana solemnly reaffirmed its commitment to the principle of the self-determination of peoples and its uncompromising opposition to apartheid and to all forms of oppression and domination, and renewed its support of the heroic struggle being waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, and of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.

19. The Mission paid tribute to the Republic of Guyana for the forthright and unequivocal positions that it had always maintained on the question of Namibia as a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia from its inception, for its contribution to the work of the Council and also for its consistent and multi-faceted support of the cause of the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia. This position of the Republic of Guyana was a reflection of its firm political convictions and its principled positions as a non-aligned country, in solidarity with oppressed peoples, and committed to the struggle against under-development and imperialism in the world.

20. The Mission expressed its deepest gratitude for the very warm welcome and generous hospitality extended to it by the Government and people of Guyana.
