

**REPORT
OF THE
UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL
FOR NAMIBIA**

Volume II

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

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NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

The present volume contains parts three and four of the report of the Council and annex I to the report and includes the documents which were **initially issued** in provisional form under symbols A/AC.131/L.122-131.

Volume I contains parts one and two of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia covering the period from 26 October 1978 to 31 October 1979 and includes the following documents which were initially issued in provisional form under the symbols A/AC.131/L.114 and L.116-L.121. Volume III contains annexes II to V to the report and volume IV contains annexes VI to XXXII.

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PART THREE

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

I. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In pursuance of its mandate, which it will continue to discharge, the United Nations Council for Namibia recommends that, taking into account previous resolutions and in particular resolution S-9/2, the General Assembly, at its thirty-fourth session, should:

A

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM ITS ILLEGAL OCCUPATION BY SOUTH AFRICA

(1) Reiterate that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose, reaffirm the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence;

(2) Reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, as well as in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa;

(3) Request all Member States to co-operate fully with the United Nations Council for Namibia, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, in discharging the mandate entrusted to the Council under the terms and provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions of the Assembly;

(4) Declare that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes an act of aggression against the Namibian people and their national liberation movement, as well as against the United Nations, which has direct responsibility over the Territory until independence;

(5) Strongly condemn the Government of South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions on Namibia;

(6) Strongly condemn the manoeuvres of South Africa to impose 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, as an alternative to the

South West Africa People's Organization which is fighting for the genuine national and social liberation of Namibia as a united political entity;

(7) Call upon the international community, especially all Member States, to refrain from according any recognition to or co-operation with any régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and subsequent resolutions of the Council;

(8) Reiterate that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, and that any decision by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay is therefore illegal, null and void;

(9) Reaffirm that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

(10) Support the armed struggle of the Namibian people led by the South West Africa People's Organization to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

(11) Appeal to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization in its struggle to achieve independence and national unity in a free Namibia;

(12) Strongly condemn the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, with the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating ruthless policies of racial segregation and systematic plunder of the natural resources of the Territory;

(13) Demand that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge in Namibia or South Africa;

(14) Demand that South Africa ensure that all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons may return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation, imprisonment or loss of life;

(15) Strongly condemn South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of other agents to carry out its policy of military adventurism against neighbouring States, its threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries and the forcible removal of Namibians from their homes for military purposes;

(16) Request all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries for service in Namibia;

(17) Declare that, in view of South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia and the war of repression being waged there, its persistent acts of aggression launched from bases in Namibia against independent African countries, its present policy of colonial expansion and its policy of apartheid, any development of nuclear weapons by South Africa constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

(18) Condemn those Western States which have assisted South Africa in developing a nuclear weapons capability and urge again all Member States, individually and/or collectively, to frustrate the attempts by South Africa to develop nuclear weapons;

(19) Strongly condemn South Africa for equivocating on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978 and at the same time carrying out measures in Namibia which it illegally occupies in order to consolidate its colonial and neo-colonial interests at the expense of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for genuine self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

(20) Demand that South Africa urgently comply fully and unconditionally with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385 (1976), and subsequent resolutions of the Council relating to Namibia;

(21) Solemnly declare that South Africa's non-compliance with the aforementioned resolutions of the Security Council constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security and necessitates the imposition of effective sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

(22) Request the Security Council to consider as a matter of urgency further appropriate action under the Charter, including Chapter VII thereof, in order to secure South Africa's compliance with its relevant resolutions;

B

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COUNCIL

(23) Approve the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, including the recommendations contained therein, and decide to make adequate financial provisions for their implementation;

(24) Decide that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and as a policy-making organ of the United Nations, shall:

(a) Denounce all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa may attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia;

(b) Endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed in Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia, conducted on a territory-wide basis, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions in their entirety;

(c) Secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State comprising, inter alia, the total area of Walvis Bay;

(d) Counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations and the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(e) Continue to mobilize international political support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal administration of South Africa from Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia;

(f) Inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations of Member States about the objectives and functions of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization and also hold consultations with, and seek the co-operation of, those personalities and institutions by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the deliberations of the Council, thereby ensuring the most effective mobilization of public opinion in support of the cause of the Namibian people;

(g) Represent Namibia in order to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected, as appropriate, in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences;

(h) Take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions 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, 1/ and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

(i) Formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate aid for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system;

(j) Act as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and, in this capacity, administer and manage the Fund;

1/ 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.

(k) Co-ordinate, plan and direct the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

(l) Continue to consult with the South West Africa People's Organization, as appropriate, in the formulation and implementation of its programme of work as well as in any matter of interest to the Namibian people;

(m) Continue to entrust such executive and administrative duties as it deems necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, who, in the performance of his tasks, shall report to the Council;

(25) Decide to increase the financial provision in the budget of the United Nations Council for Namibia to finance the Office of the South West Africa People's Organization in New York, in order to ensure appropriate representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

(26) Decide to continue to defray the expenses of representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization, whenever the United Nations Council for Namibia so requires;

(27) Declare that the United Nations is committed to genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia and that all United Nations programmes for the benefit of the Namibian people will be carried out in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly in support of the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, their sole and authentic liberation movement, to achieve genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia;

C

INTENSIFICATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF UNITED NATIONS
ACTION IN SUPPORT OF NAMIBIA

(28) Call upon those States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council concerning Namibia and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971; 2/

(29) Urge those States which have not yet done so to break off economic relations with South Africa that concern Namibia and to take measures with a view to compelling the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately from Namibia in accordance with resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), as well as subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia;

2/ 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.

(30) Declare that the natural resources of Namibia are the birthright of the Namibian people and that the exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests under the protection of the repressive racist colonial administration, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, of the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, of the General Assembly and of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, is illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime;

(31) Strongly condemn the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa which are exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory, and demand that such exploitation cease forthwith;

(32) Appeal to Governments to discourage private investors from their countries from participating in business ventures in Namibia which benefit the South African régime by making available additional resources to meet the military costs of its repressive policies in Namibia;

(33) Request the United Nations Council for Namibia to communicate with corporations supplying arms and ammunition to South Africa and urge them to cease such activities;

(34) Request once again all Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

(35) Request the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue efforts to implement Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

(36) Request the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue examination of the exploitation and trade of Namibian uranium by foreign economic interests and to report on its findings to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session;

(37) Request the United Nations Council for Namibia to notify the Governments of States whose corporations, whether public or private, operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations and the position of the Council in this regard;

(38) Request the United Nations Council for Namibia to contact administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia to warn them of the illegal basis on which they are operating in Namibia and of the position of the Council in this regard;

ACTION BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(39) Request all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia so that it may participate in that capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences;

(40) Request the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to grant a waiver of the assessment of Namibia during the period in which Namibia is represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(41) Request all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected and to invite the United Nations Council for Namibia to participate, in its capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia, whenever such rights and interests are involved;

(42) Decide, in accordance with paragraph 1 of General Assembly resolution 1995 II (XIX) of 30 December 1964 establishing the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, to grant full membership in the Conference to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

E

NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME FOR NAMIBIA

(43) Request the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence, to continue to direct and co-ordinate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, with the aim of consolidating all measures of assistance to Namibians by the specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations and bodies into a comprehensive assistance programme of the United Nations system;

(44) Commend the progress made in bringing the pre-independence components of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia to the stage of implementation and request the United Nations Council for Namibia to elaborate and consider in due course policies and contingency plans regarding the transitional and post-independence phases of the Programme;

(45) Express its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system which have contributed to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and call upon them to continue their participation in the Programme by:

(a) Implementing projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(b) Preparing new project proposals at the request of the Council;

(c) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;

(46) Request the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, when planning and initiating new assistance measures for Namibia, to do so to the extent feasible within the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(47) Express its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its contribution to the financing and administration of the Nationhood Programme and call upon it to continue to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for Namibia for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(48) Express its appreciation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, in particular for its emphasis on the cultural identity of the Namibian people and the preparation and implementation of an educational programme for the benefit of the Namibian people in close co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

(49) Express its appreciation to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for its substantial contribution to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and, in particular, for its emphasis on the development of agricultural skills of Namibians in close and continuous co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization;

(50) Express its appreciation to all Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and appeal to them to make further financial contributions to the Programme through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

(51) Request the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to appeal to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for additional financial contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

(52) Request the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the necessary resources for the performance of its responsibilities, entrusted to it by the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the co-ordinating authority in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

F

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

(53) Take note of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and approve the conclusions and recommendations contained therein; 3/

3/ See vol. I, paras. 231-305 and annexes XXIV-XXIX to the present report.

(54) Express its appreciation to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals that have made voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

(55) Decide that the utilization of resources of the United Nations Fund for Namibia should be considered also in the context of the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(56) Decide to allocate the sum of \$US 500,000 as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1980;

(57) Request the Secretary-General and the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and private individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

(58) Invite Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

(59) Express its appreciation to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system for their assistance to Namibians and requests them, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to give priority to the allocation of funds for material assistance to the Namibian people;

(60) Express its appreciation of the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to assist Namibian refugees;

(61) Decide that Namibians shall continue to be eligible for assistance through the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa;

(62) Request the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

G

INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA

(63) Approve the Charter of the Institute for Namibia; 4/

(64) Appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as to governmental and non-governmental

4/ See annex XXXII to the present report.

organizations, to make financial contributions to the Institute for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

(65) Request all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system - in particular the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the World Health Organization, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - to provide such assistance as is within their competence, including financial assistance, to the Institute for Namibia as well as to provide specialists, lecturers and researchers in accordance with the needs of the Institute;

H

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

(66) Request the Secretary-General to direct the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the independence of Namibia;

(67) Request all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(68) Request the Secretary-General to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the dissemination of information related to the activities undertaken by the Council;

(69) Request the Secretary-General after consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia to publish a yearbook on Namibia as the authoritative source on the question of Namibia.

II. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

2. Bearing in mind the foregoing recommendations and subject to further directives that might be given by the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session, the United Nations Council for Namibia will continue to carry out its mandate established by resolution 2248 (S-V) and implement other resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia.
3. The Council will meet in continuous session throughout the year to endeavour to the utmost to fulfil its responsibilities with respect to Namibia. The Council will continue its policy of sending missions comprised of small groups of members or the full Council whenever necessary. The Council proposes to send missions to Latin America, the Caribbean and Pacific regions, the Middle East and certain Western countries for consultations with the Governments concerned to mobilize active support for the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia. The Council also proposes to take appropriate initiatives to inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, members of political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations in member countries about the objectives and functions of the Council and the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and to seek their co-operation by inviting them on special occasions to participate in the Council's deliberations. The Council will continue to include in its missions, as appropriate, representatives of SWAPO. For these missions, the Council would require appropriate secretariat services, including political, administrative and public information staff.
4. The Council has actively represented Namibia to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected in all United Nations and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences. During 1980-1981, the Council will participate in all such conferences when matters of direct interest and concern to Namibia are involved.
5. The recommendations referred to above would have the following administrative and financial implications during the budget period of 1980-1981 as indicated below.
6. The activities and level of expenditure under each of the items mentioned below will be kept under the direct control of the Council.

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COUNCIL

7. In accordance with subparagraph (23) of the recommendations (see para. 419 above), the General Assembly would approve the report of the Council and would decide to make adequate financial provision for the implementation of the recommendations contained therein.

1. Plenary meetings of the Council in Africa

8. The Council intends to hold one week of plenary meetings in Africa.

2. Missions of the Council

9. The Council will undertake during 1980 missions to conduct political consultations with Governments as follows: one mission each to Latin America, the Caribbean region, the Pacific region and the Middle East and two missions to the group of Western countries which have been actively engaged in discussions for an international settlement of the question of Namibia. The Council will undertake similar missions of political consultation in 1981.

10. It is anticipated that each mission will normally consist of five members, including a representative of SWAPO, and four staff members of the Secretariat and that each mission will visit several countries in the region and will stay approximately three days in each country.

3. Representation of Namibia in international conferences

11. The Council will represent Namibia, on the basis of invitations, at meetings of OAU. Based on its experience, the Council expects to attend the two annual meetings of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, the two annual meetings of the Council of Ministers of OAU, and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU.

12. The Council will participate in meetings of international organizations as well as international conferences according to the priorities of its programme of work. Accordingly, it is anticipated that there will be 25 missions of five days' duration each.

13. The Council will also represent Namibia at meetings of the non-aligned countries. In 1981, it is anticipated that the Council will receive an invitation to attend the conference of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of non-aligned countries.

14. These missions will normally include three Council members, a representative of SWAPO and not less than two staff members of the Secretariat.

4. Support of the South West Africa People's Organization

15. In accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the Council, the General Assembly would decide to continue to defray the expenses of the SWAPO office in New York in order to ensure the due and proper representation of the people of Namibia through SWAPO at the United Nations. SWAPO's annual requirements for the 1980-1981 period are estimated as follows:

(in United States dollars)

(a) Salaries	81,960
(b) Rent	13,000
(c) Telex	1,200
(d) Telephone	12,000
(e) News agency service	3,200
(f) Utilities (electricity, water, etc.)	3,000
(g) Rental of copying equipment	4,200
(h) Stationery	3,000
(i) Postage	4,200
(j) Printing	12,000
(k) Films, books, newspapers and periodicals (information purposes)	8,400
(l) Supply and delivery of official United Nations document to SWAPO office	2,900
(m) Official travel (expenses of the Permanent Observer and his Deputy as well as travel and subsistence of other SWAPO members to New York, for the purpose of representing Namibia at the United Nations, to the extent not otherwise covered by the proposed budget of the 1980-1981 biennium with regard to representation of SWAPO in missions of the Council)	66,340
Inflation correction	38,100

16. The Council will continue to invite, whenever necessary, SWAPO officials based outside Headquarters to attend its meetings. It is expected that approximately 20 persons will be invited to New York, each staying for one week.

5. Contacts with leading opinion makers, political and academic institutions and non-governmental organizations

17. For the 1980-1981 period, the Council will designate delegations to contact leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations in member countries. In its programme of work for the biennium, the Council envisages 50 such annual contacts by delegations comprised of two members each and assisted by a member of the Secretariat to various cultural institutions and organizations specializing in the information media. The estimated annual expenditures of these missions would be of the order of \$US 129,900.

6. Dissemination of information

18. In accordance with its programme of work for the biennium 1980-1981, the Council will determine specific projects relating to the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, including, on an annual basis, the following:

(a) Publication of four issues of the Namibia Bulletin in English, French, German and Spanish at an estimated annual expenditure of \$US 22,500.

(b) Production of four series of quarter-hour radio programmes under Department of Public Information contracts (research, writing and narration) in English, French, German and Spanish, including travel costs. The estimated annual expenditure would amount of \$US 13,200.

(c) Placement of advertisements in newspapers and magazines, which would entail an annual expenditure of approximately \$US 22,000.

(d) Production of promotional radio spots, including language versions and distribution, for radio networks in Western countries. The estimated annual expenditures would be in the order of \$US 4,800 for the biennium.

(e) Production of promotional television spots, including language versions and distribution for television systems in Western countries, at an estimated annual expenditure of the order of \$US 8,800.

(f) External printing of publications by the United Nations Council for Namibia on the military, political, economic and social conditions in Namibia at an estimated annual expenditure of \$US 27,500.

(g) Production of posters on Namibia (a set of eight posters in colour at an estimated annual expenditure of \$US 30,800).

(h) Publicity connected with the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia during the period of 1 January to 31 May 1980, at an estimated expenditure of \$US 100,000.

7. Institute for Namibia

19. The President of the Council or his representative, the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and two members of the Council represent the Council on the Senate of the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka. During the 1980-1981 biennium, it is anticipated that delegations of the Council, accompanied by appropriate secretariat staff, will participate in two annual meetings of the Senate.

8. United Nations Fund for Namibia

20. The Council proposes that the General Assembly allocate from the regular budget of the United Nations to the United Nations Fund for Namibia as a temporary measure the sum of \$US 500,000 annually for the biennium of 1980-1981.

9. Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection
of the Natural Resources of Namibia

21. The Council intends to proceed with efforts to obtain during the 1980-1981 biennium the increasing support of the international community for the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The activities of the Council in this regard would require additional annual expenditures during the 1980-1981 biennium estimated at \$US 113,200.

10. Examination of the exploitation and trade of Namibian
uranium by foreign economic interests

22. During the 1980-1981 biennium, the Council will endeavour to expand its investigation relating to the exploitation and trade of Namibian uranium by foreign economic interests. For this purpose, it will require on an annual basis a special allocation to cover expenditures on gathering information and for holding hearings in New York. Estimated costs for gathering information on an annual basis would be in the order of \$US 98,230. The estimated costs of inviting approximately 15 witnesses to New York for an estimated stay of three days each would be in the order of \$US 18,150.

11. Contribution of the Council to the specialized agencies

23. Namibia, represented by the Council, has become a full member of UNESCO, FAO and the ILO. Therefore appropriate allocations are required on an annual basis during the 1980-1981 biennium to meet the costs of membership.

12. Staffing of the units which service the Council

24. The intensification of the efforts of the Council in support of self-determination, freedom and national independence for the Namibian people have greatly expanded the activities of the Council with respect to consultations with Governments, participation in international organizations and conferences, preparation of documentation and contacts with leading personalities in the information media. The current scale of work of the Council requires that for the 1980-1981 biennium, the staffing of its secretariat be kept at the levels established at the previous session of the General Assembly. The Council therefore recommends that the Assembly should decide to maintain during the biennium the temporary posts created at its thirty-third session, namely two Professional posts at the P-4 level and one General Service post at the G-4 level, as well as the P-3 post temporarily redeployed from another division of the Department.

PART FOUR

ORGANIZATION AND DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

I. ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

A. Establishment of the Council

25. The Council, as established under General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), consisted of 11 members, and was subsequently enlarged pursuant to resolutions 3031 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and 33/182 A. The Council now consists of the following 31 members: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

B. Presidency of the Council

26. At its 293rd meeting, on 22 January 1979, the Council elected Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka of Zambia as its President for 1979. At the same meeting, the Council elected Mr. Fathih K. Bouayad-Agha of Algeria, Mr. Rikhi Jaipal of India and Mr. Miljan Komatina of Yugoslavia as vice-presidents of the Council for 1979.

C. Steering Committee

27. The Steering Committee of the Council consists of the President of the Council, the three vice-presidents, the chairmen of the three standing committees and the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

D. Standing committees

28. At the 293rd meeting of the Council, on 22 January 1979, the following members were re-elected chairmen of the three standing committees for the year 1979, on the proposal of the President:

Standing Committee I	- Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal)
Standing Committee II	- Mr. Leslie Gordon Robinson (Guyana)
Standing Committee III	- Mr. Mohammad Tayyab Siddiqui (Pakistan)

29. Subsequently, the standing committees elected their vice-chairmen for 1979, as follows:

Standing Committee I - Mrs. Solmaz Ünaydin (Turkey)
Standing Committee II - Mr. Ian Lynn James (Australia)
Standing Committee III - Mr. Mostafa Kamal Abdel Fattah (Egypt)

30. In the light of the revised terms of reference of the standing committees and as a result of the increase in the membership of the Council, the standing committees of the Council increased their membership. The composition of the standing committees at 15 October 1979 was as follows:

Standing Committee I	Algeria, Belgium, China, Colombia, Finland, Haiti, Indonesia, Nigeria, Poland, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, Venezuela, Zambia.
Standing Committee II	Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Botswana, Bulgaria, Chile, Cyprus, Finland, Guyana, Liberia, Mexico, Pakistan, Romania, Zambia.
Standing Committee III	Algeria, Angola, Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Burundi, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

Terms of reference of the standing committees

31. At its 79th meeting, on 15 November 1978, the Steering Committee discussed the question of the terms of reference of the standing committees and of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and decided to request the chairmen of those bodies to review the question of their terms of reference and make appropriate recommendations to the Council.

Standing Committee I

32. In pursuance of that request, Standing Committee I discussed the question of its terms of reference at its 62nd meeting, held on 17 November 1978.

33. At the same meeting, Standing Committee I decided to recommend to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which the Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Council for South West Africa, later renamed Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

"Further recalling General Assembly resolutions 31/146 to 31/153 of 20 December 1976, 32/9 of 4 November 1977 and S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, by which the Assembly reaffirmed and extended the responsibilities of the Council,

"Bearing in mind the need to increase the effectiveness of the work of the Council in order to intensify the support of the Council for self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia,

"1. Decides to establish Standing Committee I;

"2. Decides that Standing Committee I will have the following terms of reference:

(a) To recommend the representation of Namibia in international organizations, conferences and on any other occasions as may be required;

(b) To consider recommendations relating to consultations with Governments of Member States;

(c) To consider recommendations relating to consultations with the Organization of African Unity, the non-aligned movement and other regional or international political organizations interested in supporting the cause of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia;

(d) To carry out consultations with representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization in all matters under its consideration;

"3. Decides that Standing Committee I shall have at least 15 members who will elect annually a chairman and a vice-chairman;

"4. Decides that the Chairman will submit the recommendations of Standing Committee I to the Council;

"5. Decides that the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia will be invited to participate in the meetings of Standing Committee I, as required, without the right to vote;

"6. Decides that a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization will participate in the meetings of Standing Committee I without the right to vote."

Standing Committee II

34. In pursuance of the request of the Steering Committee (see para. 449 above), Standing Committee II discussed the question of its terms of reference at its 43rd meeting, held on 21 November 1978.

35. At the same meeting, Standing Committee II decided to recommend to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which the Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Council for South West Africa, later renamed Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

"Further recalling General Assembly resolutions 31/146 to 31/153 of 20 December 1976, 32/9 of 4 November 1977 and S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, by which the Assembly reaffirmed and extended the responsibilities of the Council,

"Bearing in mind the need to increase the effectiveness of the work of the Council in order to intensify the support of the Council for self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia,

"1. Decides to establish Standing Committee II;

"2. Decides that Standing Committee II shall have 15 members who will elect annually a chairman and a vice-chairman;

"3. Decides that Standing Committee II will have the following terms of reference:

(a) To review the progress of the liberation struggle in Namibia in its political, military and social aspects and submit to the Council periodic reports related thereto;

(b) To consider the compliance of Member States with the relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia, taking into account the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

(c) To consider the activities of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia with a view to recommending appropriate policies to the Council in order to counter the support which those foreign economic interests give to the illegal South African administration in Namibia;

(d) To consider all legal issues relating to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia and to the illegal South African administration in the Territory;

(e) To consider the nature and scale of South African military installations and operations in Namibia in order to recommend to the Council ways and means of taking action against and denouncing South African military adventurism in Namibia;

(f) To carry out consultations with representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization in all matters under its consideration;

"4. Decides that the Chairman will submit the recommendations of Standing Committee II to the Council;

"5. Decides that the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia will be invited to participate in the meetings of Standing Committee II, without the right to vote, whenever the Committee deems it appropriate;

"6. Decides that a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization will participate in the meetings of Standing Committee II without the right to vote."

Standing Committee III

36. In pursuance of the request of the Steering Committee (see para. 449 above), Standing Committee III discussed the question of its terms of reference at its 54th meeting, held on 17 November 1978.

37. At the same meeting, Standing Committee III decided to recommend to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which the Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Council for South West Africa, later renamed Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

"Further recalling General Assembly resolutions 31/146 to 31/153 of 20 December 1976, 32/9 of 4 November 1977 and S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, by which the Assembly reaffirmed and extended the responsibilities of the Council,

"Bearing in mind the need to increase the effectiveness of the work of the Council in order to intensify the support of the Council for self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia,

"1. Decides to establish Standing Committee III;

"2. Decides that Standing Committee III will have the following terms of reference:

(a) To consider ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia and to recommend appropriate measures and policies to the Council;

(b) To consider, in consultation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, ways and means to acquaint world public opinion with all aspects of the question of Namibia;

(c) To organize and co-ordinate contacts by delegations of the Council with leading opinion makers in the information media, educational institutions and other cultural institutions, as well as action and support groups, of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, and to recommend appropriate action to the Council;

(d) To carry out consultations with representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization in all matters under its consideration;

"3. Decides that Standing Committee III shall have 15 members who will elect annually a chairman and a vice-chairman;

"4. Decides that the Chairman will submit the recommendations of Standing Committee III to the Council;

"5. Decides that the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia will be invited to participate in the meetings of Standing Committee III without the right to vote;

"6. Decides that a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization will participate in the meetings of Standing Committee III without the right to vote."

38. The terms of reference of Standing Committees I, II and III were approved by the Council at its 297th meeting held on 17 April 1979.

E. Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

39. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 3112 (XXVIII), the Council was appointed trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia. By virtue of this resolution, the Assembly transferred from the Secretary-General to the Council the main authority and responsibility for the management of the Fund.

40. At its 293rd meeting, on 22 January 1979, the Council re-elected Mr. Petre Vlasceanu (Romania) Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund. Mr. Vlasceanu was subsequently appointed Vice-Chairman as well as Rapporteur.

41. The composition of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia at 15 October 1979 was as follows: Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia. The President of the Council is the chairman ex officio of the Committee.

42. The guidelines for the utilization of the Fund, which were adopted by the Council at its 209th meeting, on 27 September 1974, are contained in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. 5/

5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24 A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 81.

43. In pursuance of the request of the Steering Committee (see para. 449 above), the Committee on the Fund discussed the question of its terms of reference at its 15th meeting, held on 9 April 1979.

44. At the same meeting the Committee on the Fund decided to recommend to the Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"The United Nations Council for Namibia,

"Recalling General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Council for South West Africa, later renamed Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence,

"Recalling General Assembly resolutions 31/146 to 31/153 of 20 December 1976, 32/9 of 4 November 1977, S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and 33/182 of 21 December 1978, by which the Assembly reaffirmed and extended the responsibilities of the Council,

"Further recalling General Assembly resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which the Assembly appointed the Council trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, and General Assembly resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, by which the Assembly requested the Council to elaborate on the guidelines and policies for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and to direct and co-ordinate the implementation of the Programme,

"Bearing in mind the need to increase the effectiveness of the work of the Council in order to intensify the support of the Council for self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia,

"1. Decides to continue the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia, consisting of the representatives of Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zambia;

"2. Decides to enlarge the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia; the President may, after consultations, appoint new members of the Committee;

"3. Decides that the President of the Council will serve as chairman of the Committee ex officio;

"4. Decides that the Committee will elect annually a vice-chairman and rapporteur;

"5. Decides that the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur of the Committee will be a member of the Steering Committee of the Council;

"6. Decides that the Committee will have the following terms of reference:

(a) To formulate and review policies on the utilization of the resources of the Fund;

(b) To formulate and review policies relating to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(c) To formulate and review policies relating to the co-ordination of the work of the Council with the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations family;

(d) To formulate and review policies relating to the activities of the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka;

(e) To undertake any other tasks which the Council may entrust to it;

"7. Decides that the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur will submit to the Committee annual reports on the following subjects:

(a) The United Nations Fund for Namibia as a whole;

(b) The Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(c) The budget of the Institute for Namibia;

(d) Such other matters as requested by the Council;

"8. Decides that, after approval by the Council, the reports of the Vice-Chairman and Rapporteur will be submitted to the General Assembly;

"9. Decides that the Committee, within its sphere of competence, will make appropriate recommendations to the Council concerning the reports of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia;

"10. Decides that the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia will attend the meetings of the Committee in his capacity as an Executive Officer of the Council;

"11. Decides that a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, will participate in the meetings of the Committee as an observer;

"12. Decides that a representative of the United Nations Development Programme will be invited to attend the meetings of the Committee as an observer."

45. The terms of reference of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia were approved by the Council at its 297th meeting, held on 17 April 1979.

F. Other committees and working groups

46. During the period under review, the Council established a drafting committee and various working groups.

G. Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

47. By resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, appointed by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General. The General Assembly further decided that, in the performance of his tasks, the Commissioner should be responsible to the Council. The Commissioner is appointed by the General Assembly with an annual mandate.

48. At its 90th meeting, on 20 December 1978, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General (A/33/477), appointed Mr. Martti Ahtisaari United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning 1 January 1979 (decision 33/322).

H. Secretariat services

49. The secretariat of the Council services the Council, its Steering Committee, the three standing committees, the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other committees and working groups as well as missions of the Council as required.

50. The secretariat comprises the following established posts in the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization: one D-1 (Secretary of the Council), one P-4, two P-3s, one G-5 and two G-4s. In addition, the secretariat has two P-4s as temporary assistance for the year 1979, one P-3 temporarily redeployed from another division of the Department and one G-4 as temporary assistance.

II. FORMAL STATEMENTS, COMMUNIQUEES AND DECISIONS

51. The present section contains the texts of the formal statements and communiqués issued by the Council during the period under review. The section also records the decisions taken by the Council over the same period.

A. Formal statements

52. The Council issued the following formal statements 6/ during the period covered by the present report:

1. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL ON 20 NOVEMBER 1978 CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICAN MANOEUVRES IN NAMIBIA*

The attention of the United Nations Council for Namibia has been drawn to invitations extended by South Africa to selected politicians, journalists and others, principally from Western countries, to observe the illegal elections it proposes to hold in Namibia in defiance of decisions of the Security Council.

These invitations have been issued by the so-called Administrator-General of the South African régime which unlawfully occupies Namibia. South Africa has promised to pay the expenses of those who are invited. The illegal régime has earmarked the sum of half a million rand in furtherance of this bogus public-relations exercise aimed at giving a semblance of credibility to the fraudulent unilateral elections.

Having consistently defied previous resolutions of the Security Council, South Africa has most recently failed to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) concerning the holding of free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. While advancing specious reasons for its failure, it has decided yet again to flout the unanimous will of the international community by holding elections aimed at installing a puppet régime. This is yet another manoeuvre by South Africa to attain de facto recognition for its continuing attempts to thwart genuine self-determination for the Namibian people and to confuse international public opinion.

The United Nations Council for Namibia commends those responsible organizations and journalists that have already refused to lend their presence to this spurious exercise. It strongly urges all others to do the same. The Council condemns the racist régime of South Africa for this impudent attempt to give legitimacy to the so-called elections through which it intends to install its puppets in power in Namibia in utter defiance of the United Nations.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/384-S/12931. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for October, November and December 1978.

6/ The Council also publicized a report on the registration and election campaign in Namibia in 1978 published by the Christian Centre in Namibia on 28 November 1978 (see annex XXX to the present report) and a statement issued on 30 April 1979 by Mr. Philip Tjerije, Deputy Secretary for Information and Publicity of SWAPO concerning the detention of SWAPO members (see annex XXXI to the present report).

The Security Council has condemned this unilateral action and has declared the elections null and void. It has solemnly warned South Africa that no recognition will be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representative or organ established by the process and has called on South Africa immediately to cancel such elections (resolution 439 (1978)). The invitations extended by South Africa to selected politicians, journalists and others to witness the sham elections in Namibia are further demonstration of South Africa's continued arrogant defiance of the Security Council and the United Nations as a whole. The United Nations Council for Namibia draws the attention of the Security Council to this new South African challenge to its authority and expresses the hope that the Security Council will act as appropriate.

2. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
ON 2 MARCH 1979 CONCERNING SOUTH AFRICA'S VIOLATION OF
SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 439 (1978)*

The attention of the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia has been drawn to a press release of the Permanent Mission of South Africa to the United Nations, dated 26 February 1979, in which the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr. P. W. Botha, is quoted as having stated "that the South African Government must consult the Constituent Assembly of South West Africa" regarding matters currently being discussed with a view to achieving an internationally acceptable settlement of the question of Namibia through the holding of elections under United Nations supervision and control in conformity with Security Council resolution 385 (1976).

The illegal Constituent Assembly of South West Africa mentioned officially by Prime Minister P. W. Botha in his statement was established as a result of the arrangements, which the Pretoria régime called elections, carried out unilaterally by the illegal South African administration in Namibia from 4 to 8 December 1978.

By resolution 439 (1978), the Security Council condemned the decision of the South African Government to proceed unilaterally with the holding of the so-called elections in the Territory from 4 to 8 December 1978 in contravention of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). The Security Council considered furthermore that that decision constituted a clear defiance of the United Nations, in particular the authority of the Security Council. It declared that those elections and their results were null and void and that no recognition would be accorded either by the United Nations or any Member State to any representative or organ established by that process.

The remarks attributed to the Prime Minister in the press release of the Permanent Mission of South Africa express a formal recognition by the Government of South Africa of the organ created as a result of the so-called elections in December.

This formal recognition is an obvious and frontal challenge to Security Council resolution 439 (1978) and undermines the position taken by the Security Council to the effect that only elections under United Nations supervision and control could create the basis for a legitimate authority in Namibia.

* Previously issued under the symbol S/13136. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1979.

The United Nations Council for Namibia condemns in the strongest possible terms the statement of the Prime Minister of South Africa for his disregard of the resolution of the Security Council. The statement is a flagrant violation of a decision of the Security Council and has ominous implications for the efforts currently being undertaken by the Security Council and by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to implement resolutions 385 (1976) and 431, 432, 435 and 439 (1978) of the Security Council.

3. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
ON 8 MARCH 1979 CONDEMNING SOUTH AFRICA'S ACT OF
AGGRESSION AGAINST ANGOLA AND AGAINST THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE*

The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with grave concern and utmost indignation that, on 5 March 1979, troops of the racist régime of South Africa operating from its illegal military bases in Namibia invaded Angola and attacked Namibian refugee camps. This attack included the use of military aircraft and infantry units.

This act of aggression against Angola and the people of Namibia with the use of modern weapons of mass destruction is the latest premeditated major assault committed by South Africa against independent States in southern Africa, aggravating the situation in Namibia and posing a serious threat to international peace and security.

The Council draws the attention of the international community to the fact that this aggression is yet another indication of South Africa's intention to perpetuate its control of Namibia. The invasion of Angola and the attack against Namibian refugee camps clearly indicates South Africa's goal of destroying SWAPO as a liberation movement leading the Namibian people in their effort to attain genuine self-determination and independence in a united Namibia.

The United Nations Council for Namibia furthermore alerts the international community to the continuous attempts of South Africa to install in Namibia, through manoeuvres, a puppet régime formed by tribal elements and racist supporters of apartheid, already assembled by the electoral arrangements of December 1978. These arrangements have led to the appointment of the so-called Constituent Assembly, declared null and void by Security Council resolution 439 (1978).

The United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemns this aggression by South Africa against Angola and against the people of Namibia. It urges all States Members of the United Nations to intensify their efforts to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and to cease its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States. It calls upon the Security Council, in conformity with General Assembly resolutions 33/182 A and B to consider appropriate measures in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The United Nations Council for Namibia reiterates its unreserved support for the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in their struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The Council equally expresses its solidarity

* Previously issued under the symbol S/13158. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for January, February and March, 1979.

with the Government and people of Angola in their steadfast support of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people and their resistance to South African aggression.

4. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
ON 24 APRIL 1979 CONCERNING THE SETTING UP BY SOUTH
AFRICA THROUGH ITS PUPPETS OF A SO-CALLED INTERIM
GOVERNMENT IN NAMIBIA*

The Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia wishes to draw attention to the intensified attempts of the racist South African régime to proceed with the imposition of a puppet régime in Namibia in contravention of the various resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly. In this regard, the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia wishes to refer to the recent so-called decision of the illegal "Constituent Assembly" orchestrated by South Africa in Namibia to set up a so-called "interim Government" for Namibia by the middle of May 1979.

In promoting these persistent and treacherous attempts to perpetuate its illegal colonial and racist exploitation of the people and the resources of Namibia by misrepresenting the genuine aspirations of the Namibian people, South Africa is manoeuvring to attain de facto recognition for its puppets and stooges in Namibia and to deprive the people of the Territory of their inalienable right to self-determination and genuine national independence.

The United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemns the latest manoeuvre of South Africa to set up a so-called interim Government in Namibia and reaffirms in the strongest possible terms its rejection of all the persistent and treacherous attempts made by the racist régime of South Africa designed to promote the political interests of its puppets and quislings in Namibia in an effort to ensure perpetuation of its control of the Territory.

The United Nations Council for Namibia recalls General Assembly resolution 33/182 of 21 December 1978 and Security Council resolution 439 (1978) in which the so-called elections organized unilaterally by South Africa last December were categorically condemned and declared illegal, null and void. It therefore follows that any action taken by the so-called Constituent Assembly established as a result of that illegal election is itself illegal, null and void and of no relevance to the future of Namibia.

The Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia wishes to call the particular attention of the Security Council to these dastardly acts of deception and desperation perpetuated by the illegal racist régime of South Africa in Namibia. The Acting President of the Council moreover appeals to the international community to remain vigilant and continue to reject and denounce South Africa's manoeuvres designed to perpetuate its stranglehold over Namibia.

Finally, the Acting President of the United Nations Council for Namibia further reiterates the unreserved support of the Council for the people of Namibia under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative, in their just struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

* Previously issued under the symbol S/13268. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979.

5. STATEMENT BY THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL
ISSUED ON 30 APRIL 1979 CONCERNING THE ARREST OF
SWAPO LEADERS BY THE ILLEGAL SOUTH AFRICAN
ADMINISTRATION IN NAMIBIA*

The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with utmost concern and indignation that the illegal South African administration in Namibia has arrested and detained more than 40 SWAPO leaders throughout the Territory of Namibia occupied by South African troops in defiance of all General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the question.

According to available reports, these arrests and detentions of Namibian patriots are continuing all over Namibia. The arrests carried out by South African agents are based on so-called Proclamation AG 26. This legislation, which was put into force by the so-called Administrator-General of South Africa in the Territory, allows South Africa to detain all those who challenge the brutal and inhuman policies of the illegal occupation régime. As a result of South Africa's repressive action, the following members of SWAPO, among others, have been placed under detention: Mr. Beukes, Ms. Lucia Hamutenya, Messrs. Hausiku, J. Hoebebe, Pastor Nashong, Tjavera and Charles Tjetenda, and Dr. Uhiua.

The United Nations Council for Namibia draws the attention of the international community to the fact that the intensification of the repressive action of South Africa in Namibia is taking place at the same time that the Pretoria régime, flaunting the decisions of the Security Council, is manoeuvring to install in Namibia a puppet régime of handpicked tribal elements and racist supporters of apartheid.

The United Nations Council for Namibia strongly condemns these arrests and detentions as an expression of the terror tactics of South Africa and its attempts to impose a so-called internal settlement in Namibia in order to perpetuate its exploitation of the people and resources of the Territory. The Council demands the immediate and unconditional release of all the Namibian patriots who are being persecuted by the occupation régime and draws the attention of the Security Council to the repressive acts against the Namibian people being carried out by the illegal South African administration.

The repeated acts of aggression and repression against the Namibian people, especially against members of SWAPO and the manoeuvring by the South African administration in the Territory provide further proof of the expansionist and hegemonic aims of the Pretoria régime in southern Africa with ominous implications for international peace and security in the region.

The United Nations Council for Namibia draws the attention of the international community to these dastardly acts of desperation and deception perpetrated by the illegal occupation régime of South Africa in Namibia which for two years purported to be willing to negotiate an internationally acceptable settlement of the question of Namibia while in actual fact it intends to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory through false pretences. The Council for Namibia urges the international community to press for the release of the SWAPO

* Previously issued under the symbol S/13287. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1979.

leaders to continue to reject and denounce South Africa's manoeuvres to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia.

The United Nations Council for Namibia stresses once again the position of the United Nations that South Africa's presence in Namibia is illegal and should be immediately and unconditionally terminated and that any arrangements by South Africa to impose unilaterally an internal settlement on the people of Namibia is in contravention of the relevant decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and would constitute an increasing threat to international peace and security.

6. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL ON 11 MAY 1979 CONCERNING
RECENT INITIATIVES OF THE ILLEGAL SOUTH AFRICAN
ADMINISTRATION IN NAMIBIA RELATING TO THE POLITICAL FUTURE
OF THE TERRITORY*

The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with the utmost concern and indignation that the illegal South African administration in Namibia intends to bestow upon the so-called Constituent Assembly in Windhoek extensive "legislative and executive powers". This action, in total defiance of Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia, is a further and unequivocal indication of South Africa's refusal to comply with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978) providing for free and fair elections under United Nations supervision and control and leading to genuine independence for Namibia.

In contravention of United Nations resolutions and the will of the international community, South Africa is clearly bent on imposing a puppet régime on Namibia through which it intends to perpetuate its colonial exploitation of the people and resources of that Territory and, to that end, South Africa has, furthermore, continued to arrest and detain Namibian patriots who are part of the leadership of SWAPO within the Territory. The Council wishes to refer to its previous statement, in which it condemned South Africa for the arrest of more than 40 Namibian patriots (see above). The number of SWAPO leaders being arrested continues to increase.

The United Nations Council for Namibia draws the attention of the international community to the persistent attempts of South Africa to undermine the efforts for a negotiated settlement on Namibia through a series of unilateral acts, the sole purpose of which has been to ensure the perpetuation of its illegal occupation and ruthless exploitation of the people and natural resources of the Territory. By its actions, South Africa has revealed the full extent of its contempt for the well-considered views of the overwhelming majority of the members of the international community, which fully supports the aspirations of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and genuine national independence in a united Namibia.

The United Nations Council for Namibia demands the immediate release of Namibian patriots detained by South Africa. It further urges the international community to press for the release of the leaders of SWAPO and to continue to

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reject and denounce South Africa's manoeuvres to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia through false pretences.

The United Nations Council for Namibia once again stresses the position of the United Nations that South Africa's presence in Namibia is illegal and should be immediately and unconditionally terminated, and that any arrangement by South Africa to impose unilaterally an internal settlement on the people of Namibia is in contravention of all decisions of the General Assembly and Security Council and constitutes an increasing threat to international peace and security.

The Council draws the attention of the Security Council to South African defiance of the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 33/182 B, expresses the hope that the Security Council will consider taking relevant measures, as envisaged in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Council urges the international community, at the forthcoming resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly, to be held in New York from 23 to 30 May 1979, to consider the implications of South Africa's refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia and to adopt effective measures to obtain the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia.

The Council calls upon the international community not to grant recognition to any régime imposed, through South African unilateral manoeuvres, on Namibia, a Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations, until genuine independence is achieved by the Namibian people in conformity with United Nations resolutions on Namibia.

7. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ON
24 JULY 1979 CONCERNING THE NEW WAVE OF ARRESTS AND
ATROCITIES PERPETRATED BY SOUTH AFRICA UPON THE
PEOPLE OF NAMIBIA*

Reports reaching the United Nations Council for Namibia confirm that a new wave of arrests of members of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in Namibia is taking place and that other atrocities continue to be committed by the illegal racist régime of South Africa in Namibia.

The Council has learned with consternation that the illegal régime of South Africa in Namibia has in the last three months arrested about 15,000 SWAPO members and sympathizers, including nearly all the SWAPO leaders inside Namibia. Accompanying these mass arrests are acts of aggression against the sovereign State of Angola, in the course of which Namibian refugees have been kidnapped. Unprecedented acts of brutality have taken place. At Ongula Ya Netanga, east of Oshigambo, South African secret agents and police rounded up villagers, forcing them into ditches where selected SWAPO supporters were bayoneted to death before the eyes of other arrested persons. Thereafter, the remaining arrested persons were forced to accept identity cards bearing the insignia of the South African régime.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/34/382-S/13469. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-fourth Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1979.

The Council has also learned with dismay that the racist régime has, in the manner of its mentor, the Nazi régime of Hitler, constructed detention centres and concentration camps throughout Namibia. The most notorious of these is the camp at Hardap, in the district of Mariental, where more than 200 Namibian patriots, kidnapped from Kassinga in Angola on 4 May 1978, are being held. Other detention centres are around Windhoek, at Tsumeb, Oshakati, Ogongo, Okakarara, Runtu, Katima Mulilo, Gobabis, Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

The Council has further learned that on 23 June 1979 about 5,000 people were arrested within the periphery of the city of Windhoek. These detainees have been placed in open-air encampments and exposed to freezing weather conditions, denied water and food, so that some of them have died.

Moreover, it has been revealed to the Council that the racist régime of South Africa, within the framework of its horrendous policy of apartheid, has surreptitiously devised a five-year plan to reduce the African population of Namibia by more than 200,000 people and to replace them with white racist settlers.

Extremist white racist organizations have mushroomed throughout the Territory lately in an unprecedented manner, for example, the White Resistance Movement, the White South West Africa Movement, the White Unity Front, the Extremist Movement and the Turnhalle "Teenstand". These organizations, with armed members acting like gangsters and engaging in intimidation, have often disrupted SWAPO meetings and, acting as agents provocateurs, have caused disorders and created excuses for the South African police to open fire on crowds and arrest SWAPO members and other Namibians. This situation has led to a general state of terror in the Territory, created by the paramilitary units of the South African police and special army units trained in terror tactics and torture, working hand in glove with racist elements of the civilian white community which have vowed to have Namibia remain white and a white South African colony.

The Council condemns these acts of savagery and brutality perpetrated by the illegal racist régime of South Africa in Namibia.

The Council vehemently denounces these continued acts of barbarism which have been unleashed upon the people of Namibia by South Africa.

The Council calls upon the States Members of the United Nations and organizations throughout the world which support the Namibian people to condemn these renewed genocidal acts of South Africa against the people of Namibia.

B. Communiqués

53. The present section contains the texts of the communiqués issued by the four Council missions to Asia and Europe during the period under review. Most of the communiqués were issued jointly by the Mission and the Government visited. Other communiqués were issued either after consultation with the Government visited or by the Mission alone.

1. COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE MISSION OF CONSULTATION TO
CHINA, PAKISTAN, TURKEY AND JAPAN, 12 FEBRUARY TO
9 MARCH 1979*

A. Communiqué issued by the Mission at Peking
on 16 February 1979

At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited China from 12 to 19 February 1979. The Mission was led by the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations and included representatives of Pakistan, Turkey, Senegal and Yugoslavia as well as a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

The Mission was accorded a cordial welcome at the Peking Airport by Mr. Ho Ying, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During its stay, the Mission was received by Mr. Ji Peng-fei, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and by Mr. Huang Hua, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Mission held two sessions of substantive discussions with a Chinese delegation headed by Mr. Ho Ying, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Asia expresses appreciation to the Government and people of China for their support of the cause of the Namibian people in its efforts to achieve genuine independence in a united Namibia and notes with satisfaction that the United Nations Council for Namibia was the first body which China joined after the restoration of its lawful right at the United Nations. The Council is the first United Nations body to be invited by China. The Government of China reaffirms its support of the Council.

The Mission of the Council held consultations with the Government of the People's Republic of China and exchanged views, inter alia, on strengthening the joint action of the Government of China and of the United Nations Council for Namibia during the forthcoming resumed session of the General Assembly on Namibia to be held in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/182 A.

The Government of China stated that at the present time the Namibian people should expand their armed struggle against the South African régime. China reiterated its unswerving support for the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, SWAPO, with which it had always maintained warm relations, and stressed its readiness to do the utmost in the provision of political support and material assistance.

The Government of China and the Mission of the Council condemned South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and for its intensified repression and acts of violence against the Namibian people and demanded its unconditional withdrawal from Namibia.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/L.108, annexes II-V. For the full text of the Mission report, see vol. II, annex II to the present report. For a detailed summary of the Mission report, see paras. 106-122 of the present volume.

The Government of China and the Mission of the Council reaffirmed their conviction that South Africa must comply with all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, including Security Council resolution 385 (1976).

The Government of China emphasized the anachronistic nature of the South African presence in Namibia, the balance of forces having tipped decisively in favour of peoples who are struggling for independence. In Namibia, South Africa is in the course of beating a strategic retreat, although for tactical reasons it is still attempting to hold onto its interests in that country.

With regard to the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation submitted to the United Nations Security Council by Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, the Government of China stated that the Council should exercise extreme vigilance; the South African régime was extremely unwilling to withdraw from Namibia and might well renege on what it had apparently promised in order to return to its delaying tactics. China also observed, in connexion with the proposed settlement, that the five countries which were its authors had failed to exert adequate pressure on South Africa. This appeared to be a result of insufficient political far-sightedness on their part.

The representative of SWAPO, in his capacity as a member of the Mission, stated that, with regard to the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation, there still remained wide divergence between the position of the South African racist régime and the terms of the proposed settlement as approved by United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Specifically, South Africa was disregarding the provisions of the plan for the withdrawal of the South African forces and the steps which would precede a cease-fire. It was clear that the South African régime was moving away from the terms of the plan. It therefore appeared that the currently planned target date of 28 February 1979 for the emplacement in Namibia of UNTAG might no longer be realistic.

The Mission emphasized the importance of the year 1979, proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 33/182 C as the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, and the necessity for all Member States actively to implement that resolution.

The Mission of the Council expresses its thanks to the Government and people of China for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality, and expresses its gratitude for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of China with respect to the efforts of the Council in support of self-determination and genuine independence for the Namibian people in a united Namibia.

B. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Pakistan and the Mission at Islamabad on 24 February 1979

At the invitation of the Government of Pakistan, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia comprising the following members visited Pakistan from 21 to 23 February 1979: Mr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid (Egypt), Chairman; Mr. Mohammad Tayyab Siddiqui (Pakistan); Mr. Cherif Bachir Djigo (Senegal); Mrs. Solmaz Unaydin (Turkey); Mr. Ramadan Marmulaku (Yugoslavia); and Mr. John Shafashike Kahana (SWAPO).

During its stay in Pakistan the Mission was received by General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the President of Pakistan, Mr. Agha Shahi, the Adviser to the President on Foreign Affairs, and by the Foreign Secretary. The Mission held substantive discussions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a Pakistan delegation consisting of: Mr. S. Shah Nawz, Foreign Secretary; Mr. S. A. Pasha, Additional Foreign Secretary; Miss Selma K. Jan, Director-General (Africa); Mr. Anwar Kemal, Director (United Nations); and Mr. Jamshed Badar, Section Officer (United Nations).

The delegation of the Government of Pakistan and the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia held consultations in order to examine ways and means of strengthening the joint action of the Government of Pakistan and of the Council during the forthcoming resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly on Namibia, and of mobilizing greater support for the efforts of the Namibian people to achieve their right to self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia.

The Government of Pakistan reaffirms its support of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V). The Mission recalls that, over the years, Pakistan has actively and unflinchingly supported the struggle of the Namibian people in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. Pakistan has been a member of the Council since its inception in 1967, has been actively associated with the Council's decisions and programmes, as well as in the Security Council debates. Pakistan has done so not only because it views Namibian independence as an intrinsic gain in the process of decolonization but also because independence is to be brought about in accordance with the United Nations principle of self-determination applied by means of elections under United Nations supervision and control. The Government of Pakistan considers that the combined efforts of the Namibian people and the Council have shaken the position of a once firmly entrenched occupier and brought the Namibian people to the verge of independence.

The Government of Pakistan and the Mission of the Council reiterate their full support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of their sole and authentic liberation movement, SWAPO, to achieve genuine independence in a united Namibia. They consider that the Namibian people should unhesitatingly maintain their armed struggle and political campaigns against the illegal South African régime until genuine independence is obtained.

The Government of Pakistan and the Mission of the Council condemn South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and for its repression and acts of violence being committed against the Namibian people. They further condemn the transparent manoeuvres aimed at setting up in Namibia a puppet régime organized on a tribal basis and the South African plan to attempt to legitimize this puppet régime through a United Nations presence in Namibia. The Government of Pakistan and the Mission demand that South Africa withdraw unconditionally from Namibia.

The Government of Pakistan and the Mission of the Council declare that the situation in Namibia already constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security in the region. Any further impediments raised by the Pretoria régime in the way of implementing the decisions of the Security Council on Namibia or any breakdown in the process of Namibia's liberation may well provoke a bloody conflict

in the region and endanger world peace and security. The Government of Pakistan and the Mission state that the application of Chapter VII of the Charter by the Security Council would be the correct course of action in the event of further efforts by South Africa to thwart the implementation of Security Council resolution 385 (1976).

The Government of Pakistan and the Mission of the Council reaffirm that South Africa must comply with the resolutions of the United Nations, including Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI). In this context, the Government of Pakistan and the Mission of the Council declare that the right of self-determination of the people of Namibia can be exercised only through impartial elections under United Nations supervision and control, and not through sham constitutional and political arrangements. In this connexion, they consider that any plans to implement such elections should provide for adequate observance of the electoral process by the appropriate organs of the United Nations.

The Government of Pakistan and the Mission reiterate that South Africa must recognize the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia.

With regard to the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation submitted to the United Nations Security Council by Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, the representative of SWAPO, in his capacity as a member of the Mission, stated that there still remained three areas of wide divergence between the position of the South African racist régime and the terms of the proposed settlement as approved by Security Council resolution 435 (1978). First, South Africa was still insisting that it should possess the right to satisfy itself that there is no further fighting in Namibia before agreeing to a cease-fire. The plan approved by Security Council resolution 435 (1978) provides for a cease-fire to go into effect immediately upon the emplacement in Namibia of the proposed UNTAG. Second, with regard to the return of exiles through entry points supervised by UNTAG, South Africa was still insisting that "settlements" be set up in which exiles would be held until South Africa felt that they could be allowed to return to their homes. Third, South Africa desired UNTAG to monitor SWAPO forces in neighbouring States. This was not in accordance with the plan and was not acceptable to the neighbouring States. It was thus clear that the South African régime was moving away from the terms of the plan. It also appeared that the currently planned target date of 28 February 1979 for the emplacement in Namibia of UNTAG might no longer be realistic.

The representative of SWAPO stated that SWAPO was ready to co-operate fully in the implementation of the Secretary-General's report on the understanding that the report be implemented in its entirety.

The Government of Pakistan and the Mission of the Council therefore consider that, in view of South Africa's attempts to use delaying tactics to preserve its position in Namibia, more pressure needs to be exerted on South Africa, particularly by the five Member States which proposed the plan for a settlement of the Namibian situation.

The Government of Pakistan and the Mission of the Council further consider that, in the implementation of any settlement, the role of the United Nations should be strengthened.

The Government of Pakistan and the Mission of the Council emphasize the importance of the year 1979, proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 33/182 C as the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and the necessity for all Member States actively to implement this resolution. The Mission expresses appreciation to the Government of Pakistan for its active role in mobilizing public opinion in support of the cause of Namibia.

The Government of Pakistan and the Mission of the Council recognize the importance of continuing to mobilize support for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and encouraging the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to participate in the programme. They jointly appeal to States Members of the United Nations to increase their assistance to the Nationhood Programme, which is a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia. The Government of Pakistan, in addition to its modest annual contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, expresses its willingness to extend training facilities to the nominees of SWAPO to the extent possible within its limited means and capabilities.

The Mission of the Council expresses its thanks to the Government and people of Pakistan for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality and expresses its gratitude for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of Pakistan with respect to the efforts of the Council in support of self-determination and genuine independence for the Namibian people in a united Namibia.

C. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Turkey
and the Mission at Ankara on 1 March 1979

Upon the invitation of the Government of Turkey, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia composed of the following members visited Turkey from 24 February to 1 March 1979: Mr. Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid (Egypt), Chairman; Mr. Mohammad Tayyab Siddiqui (Pakistan); Mr. Cherif Bachir Djigo (Senegal); Mrs. Solmaz Unaydin (Turkey); Mr. Ramadan Marmulaku (Yugoslavia); and Mr. John Shafashike Kahana (SWAPO).

During its stay in Turkey the Mission was received by Bülent Ecevit, the Prime Minister, and by Mr. Gündüz Okçün, Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Mission held substantive discussions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a Turkish delegation consisting of the following: Mr. Ayhan Kamel, Director General for Bilateral Political Affairs; Mr. Irfan Saruhan, Acting Head of Africa Department; Mrs. Filiz Dinçmen, Head of International Organizations; Mr. Gürsel Demirok, Chief of Section, International Organizations Department; and Mr. Engin Yazicioglu, Chief of Section, Africa Department.

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Turkey expresses appreciation to the Government of Turkey for its support of the cause of the Namibian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia. The Mission recalls that Turkey has actively supported the struggle of the Namibian people.

The Mission notes with appreciation that over the years Turkey has actively and unflinchingly supported the struggle of the Namibian people in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and in accordance with its own struggle against imperialism, oppression and exploitation. Turkey was a co-sponsor of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and was one of the founding members of the Council at its inception in 1967. It has been actively associated with the Council's decisions and programmes and has played a constructive and positive role in the missions of consultation to Africa which preceded extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Lusaka in March 1978. The Mission recalls that Turkey has done so because it has always supported the struggle of oppressed peoples against imperialism and racism, having itself fought 60 years ago, under the leadership of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, the founder of modern Turkey, a war of independence against imperialism to free itself from foreign coercion and occupation.

The Mission also recalls that Turkey has always emphasized the need for political independence to be accompanied by economic independence and has recognized the need for developing countries to strengthen self-reliance and interdependence in a new economic order.

During their consultations, the Government of Turkey and the Mission examined ways and means of mobilizing greater support for the efforts of the Namibian people to fulfil their inalienable and imprescriptible right to self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia. In this connexion, the Government of Turkey and the Mission condemn the attempts of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay and reject them as null and void. They reiterate that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia.

The Government of Turkey reiterates its full support for the United Nations resolutions pertaining to the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of their sole and authentic liberation movement, SWAPO, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The Government of Turkey and the Mission are of the view that the combined efforts of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO and the Council have shaken the position of the racist régime of South Africa and brought the Namibian people to the verge of independence.

The Government of Turkey reaffirms its support for the resolutions of the United Nations which condemn South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and for its intensified repression and acts of violence against the Namibian people.

The Government of Turkey and the Mission reaffirm their conviction that South Africa must comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, including Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and withdraw unconditionally from Namibia.

The Government of Turkey and the Mission consider that the Namibian people should unhesitatingly maintain their liberation struggle against the illegal South African racist régime until genuine independence is attained in an integral and united Namibia.

With regard to the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation submitted to the Security Council by Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, the Government of Turkey and the Mission state that South Africa must comply with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in its entirety. Therefore, they condemn the manoeuvres of the South African racist régime aimed at setting up in Namibia a puppet régime organized on a tribal basis and the South African plan to attempt to legitimize this puppet régime through a United Nations presence in Namibia. In this connexion, the Government of Turkey and the Mission declare that the right to self-determination of the people of Namibia can be exercised only through impartial elections under United Nations supervision and control, and not through sham constitutional and political arrangements. In this connexion, the Turkish Government expressed its willingness to consider proposals related to the ways in which the Council could play a role during the proposed transitional period.

With regard to the settlement proposal, the representative of SWAPO, in his capacity as a member of the Mission, stated that there still remained three areas of wide divergence between the position of the South African racist régime and the terms of the proposed settlement as approved by Security Council resolution 435 (1978). First, South Africa was still insisting that it should possess the right to satisfy itself that there is no further fighting in Namibia before agreeing to a cease-fire. The plan approved by resolution 435 (1978) provides for a cease-fire to go into effect immediately upon the emplacement in Namibia of the proposed UNTAG. Second, with regard to the return of exiles through entry points supervised by UNTAG, South Africa was still insisting that "settlements" be set up in which exiles would be held until South Africa felt that they could be allowed to return to their homes. Third, South Africa desired UNTAG to monitor SWAPO forces in neighbouring States. This was not in accordance with the plan which confirms monitoring activities by UNTAG within Namibian territory. It was thus

clear that the South African régime was moving away from the terms of the plan. It also appeared that the currently planned target date of 28 February 1979 for the emplacement of UNTAG in Namibia might no longer be realistic.

The representative of SWAPO stated that while SWAPO was ready to co-operate fully in the implementation of the Secretary-General's report on the understanding that the report be implemented in its entirety, it was resolved to continue and intensify the armed struggle until conditions leading to Namibia's genuine independence have been created.

In this connexion, the Mission notes with appreciation the invitation addressed by the Government of Turkey to a SWAPO delegation to visit Turkey.

The Government of Turkey and the Mission therefore consider that, in view of South Africa's patent attempts to use delaying tactics to preserve its position in Namibia, more pressure must be exerted on South Africa, particularly by the five Member States who proposed the plan for a settlement of the Namibian situation. The Mission expresses its appreciation for the Turkish Government's role in this domain and for its emphasis on the need to prevent deviations from the plan for a settlement of the Namibian situation.

The Government of Turkey and the Mission consider that the role of the United Nations regarding Namibia must be strengthened in order to prevent any further impediments by the racist South African régime in the way of implementing the decisions of the Security Council on Namibia.

The Mission expressed its appreciation for the proposal of the Turkish Government to raise the Namibian question at the forthcoming Tenth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers to be held from 8 to 12 May 1979 at Fes.

The Government of Turkey and the Mission emphasized the importance of the year 1979, proclaimed by General Assembly resolution 33/182 C as the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and the necessity for all Member States actively to implement this resolution.

The Government of Turkey and the Mission will continue to co-operate and mobilize support for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The Government of Turkey and the Mission jointly appeal to States Members of the United Nations to increase their assistance to Namibia through the Nationhood Programme, which is a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia. In this connexion, the Mission welcomes the willingness of the Government of Turkey to consider all the possibilities of extending technical co-operation, providing facilities and granting scholarships to Namibians.

The Mission of the Council expresses its thanks to the Government and people of Turkey for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality and expresses its gratitude for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of Turkey with respect to the efforts of the Council in support of self-determination and genuine independence for the Namibian people in a united Namibia.

D. Communiqué issued by the Mission in Tokyo on 9 March 1979

Upon the invitation of the Government of Japan, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Japan from 6 to 9 March 1979. The Mission was led by the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations and included representatives of Pakistan, Turkey, Senegal and Yugoslavia, a representative of SWAPO and a member of the United Nations Secretariat.

During its stay, the Mission was received by Mr. Sunao Sonoda, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Masuo Takashima, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs and other high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by Mr. Tōshikazu Hashimoto, Vice Minister for International Affairs of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The Mission held two sessions of substantive discussions with a delegation headed by Mr. S. Kobayashi, Deputy Director-General of the United Nations Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Mission held consultations with the Government of Japan and examined ways and means of strengthening the joint action of the Government of Japan and of the Council during the forthcoming resumed session of the General Assembly on Namibia, to be held in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/182 A in mobilizing greater support for the efforts of the Namibian people to fulfil their inalienable and imprescriptible right to self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia.

The Mission expresses appreciation to the Government of Japan for its support of the cause of the Namibian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia. The Government of Japan reaffirmed its support of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V).

The Government of Japan and the Mission condemned the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and the illegal and arbitrary application by South Africa of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia, and reiterated their demand that South Africa put an end to its policy of bantustans and the so-called homelands aimed at violating the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia.

The Government of Japan and the Mission reaffirmed their conviction that South Africa must comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, including Security Council resolution 385 (1976). The implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations will allow the free and unfettered exercise by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, in accordance with Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI).

The Mission expresses its appreciation to the Government of Japan for emphasizing in its policy towards Namibia, the paramount importance of fairness and impartiality in the elections proposed to be held in Namibia and the need to implement Security Council resolution 435 (1978) in its entirety.

With regard to the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation submitted to the Security Council by Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, the Government of Japan and the Mission stated that South Africa must comply with resolution 435 (1978) in its

entirety. Therefore, they declared that the "elections" held in Namibia in December 1978 were null and void. In that connexion, the Government of Japan and the Mission declared that the right of self-determination of the people of Namibia could be exercised only through impartial elections under United Nations supervision and control, and not through sham constitutional and political arrangements. In that connexion, the Government of Japan expressed its willingness to consider proposals related to the ways in which the Council could play a role during the proposed transitional period.

The Mission expresses appreciation to the Government of Japan for the actions which it has taken, and continues to take towards South Africa in order to induce it to comply with United Nations resolutions on Namibia. The Government of Japan, while pointing to the fact that Japan does not exchange diplomatic envoys with South Africa, expressed its readiness to continue to take every suitable opportunity to induce South Africa to comply with United Nations resolutions on Namibia.

The Government of Japan expressed its full support for Security Council resolution 432 (1978) which, inter alia, declared that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay within its territory and decides that the Security Council would lend its full support to the initiation of steps necessary to ensure early reintegration of Walvis Bay into Namibia.

The Mission expresses appreciation to the Government of Japan for its action in bringing about the suspension of the contract for the importation of uranium ore from Namibia into Japan.

With regard to the settlement proposal, the representative of SWAPO, in his capacity as a member of the Mission, stated that there still remained three areas of wide divergence between the position of the South African racist régime and the terms of the proposed settlement as approved by Security Council resolution 435 (1978). First, South Africa was still insisting that it should possess the right to satisfy itself that there was no further fighting in Namibia before agreeing to a cease-fire. The plan approved by resolution 435 (1978) provided for a cease-fire to go into effect immediately upon the emplacement in Namibia of the proposed United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG). Second, with regard to the return of exiles through entry points supervised by UNTAG, South Africa was still insisting that "settlements" be set up in which exiles would be held until South Africa felt that they could be allowed to return to their homes. Third, South Africa desired UNTAG to monitor SWAPO forces in neighbouring States. That was not in accordance with the plan which confined UNTAG's monitoring activities within Namibian territory. It was thus clear that the South African régime was moving away from the terms of the plan.

The representative of SWAPO stated that while SWAPO was ready to co-operate fully in the implementation of the Secretary-General's report on the understanding that the report be implemented in its entirety, it was resolved to continue and intensify the armed struggle until conditions leading to Namibia's genuine independence had been created.

The Government of Japan and the Mission considered that further pressure must be exerted on South Africa to obtain a settlement of the Namibian situation. The Mission expresses its appreciation for the role of the Japanese Government in that domain.

The Government of Japan, expressing its appreciation to SWAPO for its continued readiness to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), reiterated its strong hope that the independence of Namibia be attained at an earliest possible time, in accordance with the same resolution, and that all efforts should be made to take advantage of the valuable opportunity provided by the resolution. It expressed its readiness to co-operate with UNTAG by making voluntary contributions, as well as assessed contributions under Article 17 of the United Nations Charter, and providing personnel for the civilian component of UNTAG.

The Mission also expresses its appreciation to the Japanese Government for its efforts in the field of dissemination of information on Namibia. The Mission noted with particular satisfaction the publicity given to Namibia Day in Japan, and the publications on Namibia of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Government of Japan and the Mission emphasized the importance of the year 1979, proclaimed by the General Assembly in resolution 33/182 C as the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, and the necessity for all Member States actively to implement that resolution.

The Government of Japan and the Mission will continue to co-operate and mobilize support for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, which is a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system covering both the period of struggle for independence and the initial years of independence of Namibia. The Mission expresses its appreciation for the Japanese Government's announcement of its decision, subject to parliamentary approval, to increase substantially its contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

The Mission expresses its thanks to the Government and people of Japan for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality, and expresses its appreciation for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of Japan with respect to the efforts of the Council in support of self-determination and genuine independence for the Namibian people.

2. COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE MISSION OF CONSULTATION TO THAILAND, MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE, INDONESIA AND THE PHILIPPINES, 15 FEBRUARY TO 4 MARCH 1979*

A. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Thailand and the Mission at Bangkok on 17 February 1979

At the invitation of the Government of Thailand, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, headed by Mr. Winston Tubman, Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations, and comprising representatives of China, Indonesia, Romania and Zambia, visited Bangkok from 15 to 17 February 1979.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/L.109, annexes I-V. For the full text of the Mission report, see vol. II, annex III to the present report. For a detailed summary of the Mission report, see paras. 123-135 of the present volume.

On 16 February 1979, the Mission was received in audience by Mr. Sunthorn Hongladarom, Deputy Prime Minister. The Mission also held extensive consultations with Mr. Arun Panupong, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Suphot Phiansuthon, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, M. L. Birabhongse Kasemsri, Director-General of the International Organizations Department, and other senior officials.

During their discussions, particular attention was given to the urgency of implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to ensure that the Namibian people exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia.

The Government of Thailand and the Mission wish to emphasize that the long struggle of the Namibian people for liberation has reached a crucial stage. The vigilance and unfailing support of the international community are essential to ensure that the transition to independence be scrupulously in accordance with the spirit and letter of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia, including Security Council resolutions 432 (1978) and 435 (1978). In this regard, the Government of Thailand and the Mission call upon all States to deny recognition to any puppet groups or régime installed by South Africa in Namibia contrary to Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The Government of Thailand and the Mission support the decision taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session to meet, at an appropriate time, in resumed session to consider developments relating to the question of Namibia to take effective measures in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly to end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

The Mission expresses its profound gratitude to the Government and people of Thailand for their warm welcome and generous hospitality and for their firm support of the Council in its endeavours.

B. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Malaysia and the Mission at Kuala Lumpur on 21 February 1979

At the invitation of the Government of Malaysia, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, headed by Mr. Winston Tubman, Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations, and comprising representatives from China, Indonesia, Romania and Zambia, visited Kuala Lumpur from 17 to 21 February 1979.

On 18 February 1979, the Mission was received by Mr. Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, Foreign Minister of Malaysia. The Mission also held extensive consultations with the Acting Secretary-General, the Under-Secretary and other senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Malaysia.

During their discussions, particular attention was given to the urgency of implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to ensure that the Namibian people exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia.

The Government of Malaysia and the Mission have examined ways and means of accelerating the process of liberation of Namibia and its accession to independence. In this regard, the Government of Malaysia and the Mission emphasize the need to strengthen the support of the international community for the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

The Government of Malaysia and the Mission wish to emphasize that the long struggle of the Namibian people for liberation has reached a crucial stage. The vigilance and unfailing support of the international community are essential to ensure that the transition to independence be scrupulously in accordance with the spirit and letter of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia. They wish to reiterate that Namibia is a special and direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved. In this regard, the Government of Malaysia reaffirms its support for the Council as the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence.

The Government of Malaysia and the Mission further reiterate the territorial integrity of Namibia, of which Walvis Bay is an integral part. In this regard, they call for full compliance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978).

The Government of Malaysia and the Mission call for the speedy implementation of the report of the Secretary-General endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 435 (1978).

The Government of Malaysia and the Mission also call for strict compliance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and condemn all manoeuvres such as the so-called elections organized by South Africa which took place in Namibia on 4 December 1978, and were designed to impose a puppet régime on the Territory. In this regard, the Government of Malaysia and the Mission call upon all States to deny recognition to any puppet groups or régime installed by South Africa in Namibia contrary to Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The Government of Malaysia and the Mission support the decision taken by the General Assembly to resume its thirty-third session at an appropriate time, in order to consider developments relating to the question of Namibia and to take effective measures in conformity with the Charter and relevant United Nations resolutions to end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

They also welcome the proclamation by the General Assembly, contained in its resolution 33/182 C, of the Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

The Mission expresses its profound gratitude to the Government and people of Malaysia for their warm welcome and generous hospitality and for their firm support of the Council in its endeavours.

C. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Singapore and the Mission at Singapore on 24 February 1979

At the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Singapore, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, headed by Mr. Winston Tubman, Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations, and

comprising representatives of China, Indonesia, Romania and Zambia, visited Singapore from 21 to 24 February 1979.

During the visit, the Mission paid a courtesy call on Mr. S. Rajaratnam, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore, who was accompanied by Mr. Rahim Ishak, the Senior Minister of State, and discussed the situation in southern Africa and Namibia in particular.

The Mission also met with senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Chairman of the Mission explained the objectives of the Mission, and informed the Singapore delegation of the current position of the United Nations on the question of Namibia.

The Government of Singapore reiterates the importance of putting an end to the illegal occupation of Namibia. The Government also reaffirms its full support of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as the basis for solving the Namibian question.

The Government of Singapore and the Mission strongly condemn colonialism, racism and apartheid. The Government of Singapore reiterates its continued opposition to the racist and apartheid policies of South Africa in Namibia and expresses the hope that the people of Namibia will be able to exercise their right to self-determination and independence in the near future.

The Government of Singapore and the Mission emphasize that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the suppression of the fundamental rights of its people by the racist Government of South Africa in violation of the Charter, the relevant decisions and resolutions of the United Nations as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, constitute a threat to international peace and security. In this connexion, they demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia.

The Government of Singapore and the Mission have examined the efforts being made to implement United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978), to ensure the independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. The Government of Singapore reaffirms its full support for any measures taken by the United Nations in pursuance of the above resolution speedily to achieve the independence of Namibia. In this regard, it condemns all manoeuvres such as the illegal elections organized by South Africa in Namibia held on 4 December 1978 designed to install a puppet régime in the Territory, and calls upon all States to be vigilant and to deny recognition to any puppet groups or régime installed by South Africa in Namibia contrary to Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The Government of Singapore further reiterates its full sympathy and support for the legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia.

The Government of Singapore assures the Mission of its continuing support for the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until it has attained independence.

The Government of Singapore and the Mission support the decision of the General Assembly to resume its thirty-third session at an appropriate time, in order to consider developments relating to the question of Namibia and to take effective measures in conformity with the Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions to end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

They also welcome the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 33/182 C by which it proclaimed 1979 as the Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

The Mission wishes to express its gratitude for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of Singapore on the question of decolonization, with particular reference to Namibia. The Mission also wishes to express its thanks to the Government and people of Singapore for their warm welcome and for the programme of visits and discussions arranged for it.

D. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Indonesia
and the Mission at Jakarta on 28 February 1979

At the invitation of the Government of Indonesia, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia headed by Mr. Winston Tubman, Permanent Representative of Liberia to the United Nations, and comprising representatives of China, Indonesia, Romania and Zambia, visited Jakarta from 24 to 28 February 1979.

The Mission was received by Mr. Adam Malik, Vice-President, Mr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Mud'ar Amin, the Vice-Chairman of Commission I (Political and Security Affairs) of the House of Representatives of Indonesia.

The Mission also held extensive consultations with the Director-General for Political Affairs and other senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The Government of Indonesia and the Mission express 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 demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and stress the urgency of implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council to ensure that the Namibian people exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence in a united Namibia.

The Government of Indonesia and the Mission strongly condemn the racist régime of South Africa for its intensified brutal repression of the Namibian people, particularly members of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, and for its attempts to impede the accession of Namibia to genuine independence and to impose a puppet régime on the people of the Territory.

The Government of Indonesia reiterates its full sympathy and support for the legitimate struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence under the leadership of SWAPO.

The Government of Indonesia and the Mission emphasize that the long struggle of the Namibian people for liberation has reached a crucial stage. The utmost vigilance and unfailing support of the international community are essential to

ensure that the transition to independence be carried out scrupulously in accordance with the spirit and letter of United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia.

The Government of Indonesia and the Mission reiterate that Namibia is a special and direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved. In this regard, the Government of Indonesia reaffirms its support for the Council as the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and holds the view that the Council should be entrusted with a more substantial role during the period of transition to independence. Within this context, the Government of Indonesia and the Mission wish to stress the central role of the United Nations in the search for a solution to the question of Namibia and underline the continuing responsibility of the Council to ensure that any process leading to the independence of Namibia must be strictly in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions.

The Government of Indonesia and the Mission further reiterate their full support for the territorial integrity of Namibia of which Walvis Bay is an integral part. In this regard they call for full compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978).

The Government of Indonesia and the Mission call for the speedy implementation of the report of the Secretary-General which was endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 435 (1978).

The Government of Indonesia and the Mission are strongly of the view that in the event of South Africa's failure to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations, the Security Council should meet to take enforcement measures against South Africa, including the imposition of economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government of Indonesia and the Mission support the decision of the General Assembly to resume its thirty-third session at an appropriate time in order to consider developments relating to Namibia and to take effective measures in conformity with the Charter and relevant United Nations resolutions to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia.

The Government of Indonesia and the Mission also welcome the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolution 33/182 C by which it proclaimed 1979 as the Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia.

The Mission wishes to commend the Government of Indonesia for its active role in the Council and its important contribution to the struggle of the Namibian people for liberation.

The Mission wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Government and people of Indonesia for their warm welcome and generous hospitality.

E. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of the Philippines and the Mission at Manila on 4 March 1979

The Government of the Philippines and the Mission reiterate the urgent need for putting an immediate end to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

They condemn the Pretoria régime for persisting in its illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. The Government of the Philippines and the Mission condemn South Africa for its intensifying repression of the Namibian people, its attempts to impose a puppet régime in Namibia and its acts of aggression against independent African countries perpetrated from Namibian territory.

The Government of the Philippines and the Mission reaffirm their total and unequivocal support of the Namibian people who, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, are waging a heroic struggle against the illegal South African occupation and for the attainment of the objective of national independence. They commend SWAPO for its important successes in this struggle and call for increased and sustained international support and solidarity with the people of Namibia.

The Government of the Philippines and the Mission wish to emphasize that the long struggle of the Namibian people for liberation has reached a crucial stage. The utmost vigilance and unfailing support of the international community are essential to ensure that the transition to independence be scrupulously in accordance with the spirit and letter of relevant United Nations resolutions. Within this context, the Government of the Philippines and the Mission have examined the efforts being made to implement United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia, including Security Council resolution 435 (1978), to ensure the independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations. The Government of the Philippines reaffirms its full support for any measures taken by the United Nations in pursuance of the above resolution speedily to achieve the independence of Namibia. In this regard, the Government of the Philippines and the Mission condemn all manoeuvres such as the illegal elections of 4 December 1978 organized by South Africa, designed to install a puppet régime in Namibia, and calls upon all States to deny recognition to any such puppet groups or régime installed in Namibia contrary to Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The Government of the Philippines and the Mission wish to state that, in the event of South Africa's failure to comply with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, they would support efforts for a meeting of the Security Council to take enforcement measures against South Africa, including the imposition of economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Government of the Philippines and the Mission reiterate their rejection of the attempts by South Africa to dismember Namibia through the separation of Walvis Bay. They reaffirm their full support for the territorial integrity of Namibia of which Walvis Bay is an integral part. In this regard, they call for full compliance with relevant United Nations resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978).

The Government of the Philippines and the Mission wish to reiterate that Namibia is a special and direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved. In this regard, the Government of the Philippines reaffirms its support for the Council as the sole legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence and expresses the view that the Council should be entrusted with a more substantial role during that country's period of transition to independence. Within this context, the

Government of the Philippines and the Mission wish to stress the central role of the United Nations in the search for a solution to the question of Namibia and to underline the continuing responsibility of the Council to ensure that any process leading to the independence of Namibia should be in strict accord with relevant United Nations resolutions.

The Government of the Philippines and the Mission support the decision of the General Assembly to resume its thirty-third session at an appropriate time in order to consider developments relating to the question of Namibia and to take effective measures in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant United Nations resolutions to end the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

The Government of the Philippines and the Mission also welcome the adoption by the General Assembly of its resolution 33/182 C by which it proclaimed 1979 as the Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, and expresses the hope that all States will contribute in the search for effective ways and means of intensifying international solidarity and support for the Namibian people.

The Mission of the Council wishes to express its profound gratitude to the Government and people of the Philippines for their warm welcome and generous hospitality and for their firm support of the Council in its endeavours.

3. COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE MISSION OF CONSULTATION TO
NORWAY, SWEDEN, THE NETHERLANDS, AUSTRIA AND PORTUGAL,
3 TO 18 MAY 1979*

A. Press release issued by the Mission on 4 May 1979
at the conclusion of its visit to Norway

Beginning a series of visits to five countries in Western Europe, a Mission of consultation arrived at Oslo on 3 May. During its first day in Norway, the Mission was received by the Prime Minister, Mr. Odvar Nordli, and Mr. Knut Frydenlund, the Foreign Minister and had discussions with members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Storting. Later, the Mission will go to Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria and Portugal.

The Mission is composed of the following members: Mr. Ferdinand Leopold Oyono, (Cameroon), Chairman; Mr. Mostafa F. Mohammed (Bangladesh); Mr. Louis Fobe (Belgium); Mr. Dimitar Kostov (Bulgaria); and Mr. B. Adekunle Adeyemi (Nigeria); the Mission also included Mr. Shafashike Kahana, a representative of SWAPO.

Welcoming the Mission to Norway, Mr. Odvar Nordli, the Prime Minister, reconfirmed his Government's support for the liberation struggle in southern Africa and its readiness to assist the Council in its efforts to secure freedom for Namibia through peaceful means. He stressed the need for speedy implementation of the United Nations transitional plan for the Territory and assured the Mission that Norway was committed to assist development for a free Namibia.

The Chairman of the Mission explained the position of the Council regarding the situation in the Territory in the light of South Africa's refusal to implement the United Nations plan. He expressed the hope that the Norwegian Government would support any effort in the forthcoming resumed session of the General Assembly aimed at putting additional pressure on South Africa to abide by United Nations resolutions on the question.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed concern over South Africa's refusal to co-operate so far with the United Nations in arranging free and democratic elections in Namibia, which he said was a serious matter which must be solved by the international community.

At the Storting, the Mission was welcomed by the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee. After an introductory statement by the Chairman of the Mission, there was an exchange of views on the Namibian situation. Representatives of major political parties in Norway assured the Mission that they were unanimous in their opinion that Namibia must obtain its independence under the United Nations plan providing for free elections under United Nations supervision and control.

In addition to meeting with the Foreign Minister, the Mission held a working session with the General Director of the Political Division of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and other senior officials.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/L.110, annexes I-V. For the full text of the Mission report, see vol. II, annex IV to the present report. For a detailed summary of the Mission report, see paras. 136-147 of the present volume.

In the evening, the Under-Secretary of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs gave a dinner for the Mission. It was also attended by leaders of political parties in Norway as well as by representatives of non-governmental organizations. On the second day of its stay in Norway, the Mission gave a press conference at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

B. Communiqué issued by the Mission on 9 May 1979
at the conclusion of its visit to Sweden

At the invitation of the Government of Sweden, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, headed by Mr. Ferdinand Oyono (United Republic of Cameroon) and including representatives of Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria and Nigeria, an observer representative from SWAPO and accompanied by members of the United Nations Secretariat visited Stockholm from 8 to 9 May 1979.

During its stay, the Mission was received by Mr. Ola Ullsten, the Prime Minister of Sweden, as well as by Mr. Hans Blix, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Mission held talks with a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Mr. Leif Leifland, the Permanent Under-Secretary of State, as well as with members of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Riksdag.

The discussions centred on the current situation in Namibia, particularly in the light of the apparent impasse in the efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the issue in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). The Mission appreciated the strong support expressed by the Swedish Government for pressures applied by the United Nations against South Africa. The Mission further welcomed the intention of the Swedish Government not to recognize any Government installed in Namibia which was not the result of free elections carried out under United Nations supervision and control. The Mission was encouraged by the emphasis made by the Swedish Foreign Minister regarding the need for concerted efforts by the whole international community in the form of sanctions decided by the Security Council in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

In connexion with the forthcoming resumed session of the General Assembly on Namibia, the Mission pointed out various measures that the session might avail itself of in order to put further pressure on South Africa to implement the United Nations plan.

The Mission was encouraged to learn about the substantial humanitarian assistance provided by Sweden to SWAPO. It appreciated the expressed preparedness of the Swedish Government further to increase that assistance in the light of the growing flow of refugees from Namibia caused by the increased repression by South Africa in the Territory.

The Mission expressed its appreciation to the Government of Sweden for its invitation, as well as for the continuous support it had lent throughout the years to the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia, as well as to the actions undertaken by the Council as the legal authority established by the General Assembly to administer the Territory until independence.

C. Communiqué issued by the Mission on 11 May 1979
at the conclusion of its visit to the Netherlands

At the invitation of the Government of the Netherlands, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited the Netherlands on 10 and 11 May 1979. The Mission was led by Mr. Ferdinand Oyono, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Cameroon to the United Nations, and included representatives of Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria and Nigeria, a representative of SWAPO and members of the United Nations Secretariat.

During its stay, the Mission was received by Mr. C. A. van der Klaauw, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Mission held a working session with a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Mr. L. H. J. B. van Gorkom, Director-General of International Co-operation. The Mission also had an extended exchange of views with the Chairman of the Lower House of Parliament as well as with members of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Lower House.

The Government of the Netherlands and the Mission examined ways and means of strengthening their joint action during the forthcoming resumed session of the General Assembly on Namibia to be held in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/182 A in mobilizing greater support for the efforts of the Namibian people to fulfil their inalienable and imprescriptible right to self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia.

In particular, the discussions centred on the current situation in Namibia, particularly in the light of the apparent impasse in the efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the issue in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). The Government of the Netherlands and the Mission were of the view that the South African Government had, for the past few months, been introducing new elements in the implementation of the United Nations plan with the clear objective of undermining the plan previously agreed to by South Africa and SWAPO. In that connexion, the Government of the Netherlands expressed its readiness to continue to take every suitable opportunity to induce South Africa to comply with the United Nations plan on Namibia. Both sides also examined a series of options which the forthcoming resumed session of the General Assembly might avail itself of in order to put further pressure on the Government of South Africa to implement the United Nations plan.

The Government of the Netherlands and the Mission emphasized their belief that the only method by which Namibians could exercise their right to self-determination was through impartial elections under United Nations supervision and control. In that connexion, the Government of the Netherlands declared that it would not recognize any Government in Namibia which might not be the result of internationally supervised elections under United Nations supervision and control.

The Government of the Netherlands and the Mission reaffirmed the need to preserve the territorial integrity of Namibia of which Walvis Bay constituted an integral part.

The Government of the Netherlands expressed its appreciation to SWAPO for its continued readiness to co-operate in the implementation of the Security Council plan for Namibia and for the role played by the Council as the legal authority established by the General Assembly to administer the Territory until independence.

The Mission expressed appreciation to the Government of the Netherlands for its support of the cause of the Namibian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia.

The Mission conveyed its appreciation for the humanitarian assistance given to the Namibian people through SWAPO by the Netherlands Government.

The Mission thanked the Government and people of the Netherlands for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality and expressed its appreciation for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of the Netherlands with respect to the efforts of the Council in support of self-determination and genuine independence for the Namibian people.

D. Communiqué issued by the Mission on 15 May 1979
at the conclusion of its visit to Austria

At the invitation of the Government of Austria, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Austria on 14 and 15 May 1979. The Mission was led by Mr. Ferdinand Oyono, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Cameroon to the United Nations, and included representatives of Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria and Nigeria, a representative of SWAPO and members of the United Nations Secretariat.

During its stay, the Mission had an audience with Mr. Bruno Kreisky, Chancellor of Austria, and was received by Mr. Willibald Pahr, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other senior officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Mission held a working session with a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs led by Mr. Hans Georg Rudofsky, Head of the International Organizations Section in the Political Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Government of Austria and the Mission examined ways and means of strengthening their joint action during the forthcoming resumed session of the General Assembly on Namibia, to be held in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/182 A, in mobilizing greater support for the efforts of the Namibian people to fulfil their inalienable and imprescriptible right to self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia.

In particular, the discussions centred on the current situation in Namibia particularly in the light of the apparent impasse in the efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the issue in accordance with Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). The Government of Austria and the Mission were of the view that the South African Government had, for the past few months, been introducing new elements in the implementation of the United Nations plan with the clear objective of undermining the plan previously agreed to by South Africa and SWAPO. In this connexion, the Government of Austria expressed its readiness to continue to take every suitable opportunity to induce South Africa to comply with the United Nations plan on Namibia. Both sides also examined a series of options which the forthcoming resumed session of the General Assembly might avail itself of in order to put further pressure on the Government of South Africa to implement the United Nations plan. For its part, the Government of Austria declared its readiness to adhere to any measures which the Security Council might adopt in conformity with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to force South Africa to implement the two above-mentioned Security Council resolutions.

The Government of Austria and the Mission emphasized their belief that the only method by which Namibians could exercise their right to self-determination was through impartial elections under United Nations supervision and control and, in that connexion, the Government of Austria reaffirmed its readiness to offer its co-operation to UNTAG.

The Government of Austria expressed its appreciation to SWAPO for its continued readiness to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and for the role played by the Council as the legal authority established by the General Assembly to administer the Territory until independence.

The Mission expressed appreciation to the Austrian Government for its support of the cause of the Namibian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia.

The Mission also thanked the Government and people of Austria for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality and expressed its appreciation for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of Austria with respect to the efforts of the Council in support of self-determination and genuine independence for the Namibian people.

E. Communiqué issued by the Mission on 18 May 1979
at the conclusion of its visit to Portugal

At the invitation of the Government of Portugal, a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia headed by Mr. Ferdinand Oyono, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Cameroon to the United Nations, and including representatives of Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria and Nigeria, a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and members of the United Nations Secretariat visited Lisbon on 17 and 18 May 1979.

During its visit, the Mission was received by Mr. João Freitas Cruz, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and held consultations with a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Mr. Jose Manuel Villas-Boas, Director-General for Political Affairs. The Mission also met with Colonel Melo Antunes, Chairman of the Constitutional Committee and member of the Council of the Revolution, and held talks with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Portuguese Assembly of the Republic.

The Government of Portugal and the Mission examined the current situation in Namibia in the light of the forthcoming resumed session of the General Assembly on Namibia to be held in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/182 A and discussed ways and means to mobilize greater support for the efforts of the Namibian people to attain their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a United Namibia.

In particular, the discussion centred on the latest developments in Namibia in view of the current impasse in the efforts to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the issue in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions on Namibia, especially 385 (1976) and 435 (1978). The Government of Portugal and the Mission were of the view that the South African Government, for the past few months, had been introducing new elements in the implementation of the United Nations plan which ran counter to the plan as previously agreed to by South Africa and SWAPO.

In that connexion, the Portuguese delegation stated that Portugal had not recognized the elections held in December 1978 in the Territory of Namibia from which followed as a matter of course its non-recognition of any Government which would be the outcome of those elections.

The Government of Portugal and the Mission also examined a series of options which the forthcoming resumed session of the General Assembly might avail itself of in order to put further pressure on South Africa to implement the United Nations plan.

The Government of Portugal and the Mission emphasized their belief that the only method by which Namibians could exercise their right to self-determination was through impartial elections under United Nations supervision and control.

The Government of Portugal expressed its appreciation to SWAPO for its continued readiness to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and for the role played by the Council as the legal authority established by the General Assembly to administer the Territory until independence.

The Mission expressed appreciation to the Portuguese Government for its support of the cause of the Namibian people in their efforts to achieve self-determination, freedom and genuine independence in a united Namibia.

The Mission also thanked the Government and the people of Portugal for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality as well as the firm position taken by the Government of Portugal with respect to the efforts of the Council in support of self-determination and genuine independence for the Namibian people.

4. COMMUNIQUEES ISSUED BY THE MISSION OF CONSULTATION TO
POLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS AND BULGARIA, 9 TO 22 MAY 1979*

A. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Poland
and the Mission at Warsaw on 12 May 1979

At the invitation of the Government of Poland, a Mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia, composed of the following members, visited Poland from 9 to 12 May 1979: Mr. Fathih K. Bouayad-Agha, Chairman (Algeria); Mr. Joseph Stephanides (Cyprus); Mr. Vicente Montemayor-Cantu (Mexico); Mr. Milivoje Zagajac (Yugoslavia); Dr. Kasuka Simwinji Mutukwa (Zambia); and Mr. Tulinane Obed Emvula, (SWAPO).

During its stay in Poland, the Mission was received by Mr. Henryk Jablonski, Chairman of the Council of State, and by Mr. J. Czyrek, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Mission held substantive discussions in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a Polish delegation consisting of the following: Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga,

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/L.111 and Corr.1, annexes II-V. For the full text of the Mission report, see vol. II, annex V to the present report. For a detailed summary of the Mission report, see paras. 148-161 of the present volume.

Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs; Mr. Antoni Pierzchala, Director of the Department of African and Arab Affairs; Mr. A. Czarkowski, Deputy Director of the Department of International Organizations; and Mr. B. Ludwikowski, Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Bearing in mind that the current mission was one of the first actions of the Council during the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia launched on 4 May 1979, the Government of Poland and the Mission exchanged views in order to examine further actions of strengthening and mobilizing greater support for the struggle of the Namibian people and their right to self-determination and genuine independence in a unified Namibia.

On the eve of the resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly devoted exclusively to the question of Namibia, the Polish Government and the Mission declare that the struggle for independence of the Namibian people has reached a decisive stage within the context of the ever-deteriorating situation in southern Africa as a whole.

The racist régimes have redoubled their frantic attempts to impose puppet régimes under the guise of so-called settlements in Namibia and also in Zimbabwe and to use these countries which they rule illegally as bases and launching points from which they continually attack the neighbouring front-line African States of Angola, Zambia, Botswana and Mozambique, thus raising the spectre of all-out war.

The resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly has become more than urgent in the light of South Africa's continuing refusal to accept the implementation of Security Council resolution 385 (1976). It is the expectation, therefore, of both the Polish Government and the Council that the resumed session will devise a strategy to expedite the independence of Namibia without further delay.

The Polish Government and the Mission consider that the forthcoming resumed session should, inter alia, take urgent action to counter attempts by the racist régime of South Africa aimed at establishing and obtaining recognition for its bogus entities in Namibia by creating a situation of fait accompli, and in addition to counter the growing military build-up of South Africa in Namibia, particularly by preventing the transfer of sophisticated arms, military technology and the sale of petroleum products.

The Mission notes with satisfaction that the Government of Poland is of the view that the General Assembly should take all appropriate steps to achieve the full independence and sovereignty of Namibia.

The Polish Government and people reaffirm their consistent support for the struggles in the world for liberation from colonial and racist occupation. This position stems, inter alia, from their profound bitter experiences during the Second World War, including the killing of over 6 million Polish people by the Nazis.

The Polish Government and the Mission consider that moral and material assistance to the Namibian people should be increased, and that this assistance should be directed to SWAPO, which is internationally recognized as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. It is further recognized that

there is an urgent need for increasing assistance in the fields of education and training of the Namibian people both in the period of struggle for independence and in the period after independence. The Council expresses its deep appreciation for the extensive assistance which the Polish Government is rendering to the people of Namibia.

The Government of Poland reaffirms its well-known support for the Council as the only legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

The Government of Poland and the Council strongly reiterate their position in support of the just and legitimate struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The Mission considers that the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace, adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the initiative of Poland (resolution 33/73), is an important initiative for the cause of peace and mutual understanding. The Declaration establishes, inter alia, that "Every State has the duty to discourage all manifestations and practices of colonialism, as well as racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, as contrary to the right of peoples to self-determination and to other human rights and fundamental freedoms".

The Mission expresses its gratitude for the firm and consistent position taken by the Government of Poland with respect to the efforts of the Council in support of genuine independence for the Namibian people and expresses its sincere thanks to the Government and people of Poland for the warm welcome extended to it and for their generous hospitality.

B. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Czechoslovakia and the Mission at Prague on 15 May 1979

At the invitation of the Government of Czechoslovakia a mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Czechoslovakia from 12 to 15 May 1979. The Mission was composed of the following members: Mr. Fathih K. Bouayad-Agha (Algeria), Chairman; Mr. Joseph Stephanides (Cyprus); Mr. Vicente Montemayor-Cantu (Mexico); Mr. Milivoje Zagajac (Yugoslavia); Dr. Kasukas Mutukwa and Mr. I. B. Kachunga (Zambia); and Mr. Tulinane Obed Emvula (SWAPO).

During its stay, the Mission was received by Mr. Alois Indra, President of the Federal Assembly, Mr. Milous Vejvoda, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by Mr. Miloslav Vacik, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front and Chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with the Nations of Asia and Africa.

Questions of principle and actions for the solution of the problem of Namibia were discussed by the Mission with a Czechoslovak delegation.

Further discussions relating to the question of further support for the struggle for the independence of the people of Namibia were held with the Czechoslovak Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

The visit of the Mission to Czechoslovakia took place as one of the first actions within the framework of the International Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia, launched on 4 May 1979.

The Czechoslovak Government unreservedly recognizes and fully supports the role of the Council as the only legal Administering Authority for Namibia.

The Czechoslovak Government and the Mission reiterate their full support for the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, SWAPO, which from the very beginning has led an uncompromising and heroic struggle for a complete liberation of the Namibian people.

Alarmed by the conspiracy of the racist South African régime to impose an illegal and discredited fraudulent régime on Namibia which is in total defiance of and a real challenge to the authority of the United Nations, coming as it does on the eve of the resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly, the Government of Czechoslovakia and the Mission solemnly declare that the situation in Namibia has reached a turning point and that the time has come to devise the most effective ways and means to bring about the independence of Namibia without further delay.

The Czechoslovak Government and the Mission conclude that in the light of South Africa's continuing total refusal to accept a peaceful solution of the Namibian problem through the implementation of Security Council resolution 385 (1976), the time has come for the United Nations to devise a new strategy to free Namibia from South Africa's illegal occupation.

The Czechoslovak Government and the Mission underline the fact that the situation in Namibia has been further aggravated and racial confrontation in this part of the world has increased because of the assistance which some Western countries have been extending to South Africa, enabling it to maintain and tighten its stranglehold on Namibia and to threaten and to commit acts of wanton aggression against the neighbouring independent African countries of Angola, Botswana, Mozambique and Zambia.

In this connexion, the Czechoslovak Government and the Mission condemn the efforts of South Africa to assume the role of gendarme in the area.

The Czechoslovak Government and the Mission consider that, in view of the failure of all previous attempts at peaceful solutions, it is time for those Western countries which continue to be de facto allies of South Africa to heed a last appeal of the African and non-aligned countries, before it is too late. It is now timely for the Western countries to decide whether they wish to be on the side of justice.

The Mission notes with satisfaction that the Government and people of Czechoslovakia have reaffirmed their commitment to continue their assistance to SWAPO.

The Mission expresses its deep appreciation for the firm and consistent stand of the Government of Czechoslovakia in supporting the struggle of SWAPO and all the efforts of the Council to bring about the independence of Namibia.

The Mission expresses its deep feelings of gratitude for the cordial and warm hospitality provided to the Mission by the Government and people of Czechoslovakia.

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

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

The Mission was received by Mr. A. Duisheev, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. It also had talks with Mr. L. F. Ilychev, Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. V. F. Petrovsky, Member of the Collegium of the Foreign Ministry and Mr. V. A. Ustinev, head of the Third Africa Department of the Foreign Ministry. The Mission met Mr. V. L. Kudriavtsev, Chairman of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity of the Countries of Asia and Africa, Mr. A. Gromyko, Director of the Institute of Africa of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, and the Acting Rector of the Patrice Lumumba Friendship of Peoples University.

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

During the talks, emphasis was given to the urgent need for taking effective steps against South Africa, including sanctions provided for by Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to compel the régime of Pretoria to cease forthwith its illegal occupation in Namibia in accordance with the well-known decisions of the United Nations. It was also emphasized that during the thirty-third resumed session of the General Assembly, devoted exclusively to the question of Namibia, it would be necessary to take further practical steps in that direction in order to compel South Africa to comply with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on the question of Namibia.

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

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

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

D. Joint communiqué issued by the Government of Bulgaria and the Mission at Sofia, on 22 May 1979

At the invitation of the Government of Bulgaria a Mission of consultation of the United Nations Council for Namibia visited Bulgaria from 20 to 22 May 1979. The Mission was composed of the following members: Mr. Fathih K. Bouayad-Agha (Algeria), Chairman; Mr. Joseph Stephanides (Cyprus); Mr. Vicente Montemayor-Cantu (Mexico); Mr. Milivoje Zagajac (Yugoslavia); Mr. Kasukas Mutukwa and Mr. I. B. Kachunga (Zambia); and Mr. Tulinane Obed Emvula (SWAPO).

The Mission was received by Mr. Peko Takov, Vice-President of the Council of State of Bulgaria, Mr. Vladimir Bonev, President of the National Assembly, and Mr. Anguel Tzvetkov, Vice-President of the National Council of the Fatherland Front. The Mission was also received by Mr. Marii Ivanov, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Mission held official talks with a delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs headed by Mr. Boris Tzvetkov, Deputy Foreign Minister. The delegation of Bulgaria consisted of the following: Mr. Boris Tzvetkov, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Head of Delegation; Mr. Stefan Staykov, Ambassador, Head of the United Nations and Disarmament Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Dimitar Chorbadjiev, Ambassador, Head of the African Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Georgi Yovkov, Ambassador, Deputy Head of the African Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Ivan Garvalov, Minister Plenipotentiary, Deputy Head of the United Nations and Disarmament Affairs Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officers of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks and meetings, the Government of Bulgaria and the Mission exchanged views on a wide range of questions relating to the legitimate and just struggle of the people of Namibia for self-determination and independence, for the preservation of the country's territorial integrity.

The two sides note that the struggle of the people of Namibia for independence, under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, their national liberation movement, SWAPO, has already entered a decisive stage. They condemn most resolutely the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, for its attempts to annex Walvis Bay, for the merciless repression of the Namibian people and for the attempts to impose a fraudulent régime in defiance of United Nations resolutions and the will of the international community. The two sides condemn most emphatically the policies and practices of

the South African racist régime in accordance with which it uses the Territory of Namibia for aggression and repeated attacks on the neighbouring sovereign African States, Angola and Zambia, and other frontline States, to increase the tensions in the African continent and by its growing military strength and capacity to develop nuclear weapons.

The Government of Bulgaria and the Mission also discussed questions related to the resumption of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, devoted to Namibia. The two sides are deeply convinced that the only just solution of the problem of Namibia is for all States Members of the United Nations to take effective and efficient steps to ensure the right to self-determination, national independence and territorial integrity of Namibia. The United Nations must take immediate and urgent measures to end the illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African régime, to press the latter to implement the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, including Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), and to apply economic and other effective sanctions against the racist régime of Pretoria.

The Government of Bulgaria and the Mission consider that any military, economic or political collaboration with South Africa should cease immediately and full co-operation should be extended to the international community as a whole, in order to bring South Africa to end its illegal presence in the Territory so that the whole territory of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, may be liberated.

The Government of Bulgaria and the Mission reaffirm their full support for the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, to obtain their right to self-determination and independence by all means at their disposal.

The two sides consider that SWAPO must be rendered all-round moral and material assistance as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia fighting for their freedom and national independence.

During the talks, the delegation of Bulgaria reaffirmed its position in full support of the Council in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until the latter receives genuine independence in conformity with the United Nations resolutions.

The Mission expresses its gratitude to the Government and people of Bulgaria for their consistent efforts and assistance, rendered to the Council, in the process of seeking ways and means to accelerate the granting of independence and state sovereignty to the people of Namibia and of stabilizing and strengthening international peace and security in that part of the world.

The Mission expresses its gratitude to the Government and people of Bulgaria for their warm hospitality.

C. Decisions

54. The Council adopted the following decisions during the period covered by the present report:

1. ELECTIONS

Officers of the Council

The United Nations Council for Namibia

Decides to elect the following representatives as officers of the Council:

President	Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka (Zambia)
Vice-President	Mr. Fathih Khaouane Bouayad-Agha (Algeria)*
Vice-President	Mr. Rikhi Jaipal (India)*
Vice-President	Mr. Miljan Komatina (Yugoslavia)
Chairman of Standing Committee I	Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal)*
Chairman of Standing Committee II	Mr. Leslie Gordon Robinson (Guyana)*
Chairman of Standing Committee III	Mr. Mohammad Tayab Siddiqui (Pakistan)*
Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	Mr. Petre Vlasceanu (Romania)*

293rd meeting
22 January 1979

2. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

- (a) Report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia on the first group of projects and on the administration and management of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund

* Re-elected.

for Namibia on the first group of projects and on the administration and management of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, 7/

Decides to approve the report.

295th meeting
16 February 1979

(b) Report of Standing Committee I

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee I concerning its work and terms of reference,

Decides to approve the report of Standing Committee I.

296th meeting
3 April 1979

(c) Report of Standing Committee II

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee II,

Decides to approve the report of Standing Committee II concerning its programme of work.

296th meeting
3 April 1979

(d) Report of Standing Committee III

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard a statement by the Chairman of Standing Committee III,

Decides to take note of the report of Standing Committee III.

296th meeting
3 April 1979

(e) Programme of work for 1979

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the report of the President,

7/ A/AC.131/L.103.

Decided to adopt the report of the President on the programme of work of the Council for 1979, as amended, 8/ including the terms of reference of Standing Committees I, 9/ II, 10/ III 11/ and the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia. 12/

297th meeting
17 April 1979

(f) Resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the President,

Decides to authorize the President, in conformity with General Assembly resolution 33/182 A of 21 December 1978, to carry out necessary consultations with a view to the convening of the resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly on 23 May 1979.

298th meeting
19 April 1979

3. MISSIONS OF CONSULTATION

(a) Invitations to send two missions to Asia

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the recommendation of Standing Committee I,

Decides to accept the invitations to send missions to Asia.

293rd meeting
22 January 1979

(b) Invitation to send a mission to Eastern Europe

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the recommendation of Standing Committee I,

8/ A/AC.131/L.106.

9/ See para. 33 above.

10/ See para. 35 above.

11/ See para. 37 above.

12/ See para. 44 above.

Decides to accept the invitations received from the Governments of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to send a mission of consultation to those countries.

296th meeting
3 April 1979

(c) Invitation to send a mission to Western Europe

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the recommendation of Standing Committee I,

Decides to accept the invitations received from the Governments of Austria, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Sweden to send a mission of consultation to those countries.

299th meeting
1 May 1979

(d) Report of the Mission of consultation to China, Pakistan, Turkey and Japan

The United Nations Council for Namibia

Decides to adopt the report of the Mission of consultation to China, Pakistan, Turkey and Japan (12 February to 9 March 1979) 13/ and to discuss the substance of its recommendations at a later stage.

296th meeting
3 April 1979

(e) Report of the Mission of consultation to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines

The United Nations Council for Namibia

Decides to adopt the report of the Mission of consultation to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Thailand (15 February to 4 March 1979) 14/ and to discuss the substance of its recommendations at a later stage.

296th meeting
3 April 1979

13/ See annex II to the present report. See also vol. I, paras. 106-122.

14/ See annex II to the present report. See also vol. I, paras. 123-135.

- (f) Report of the Mission of consultation to Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria and Portugal

The United Nations Council for Namibia

Decides to approve the report of the Mission of consultation to Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Austria and Portugal (3 to 18 May 1979). 15/

304th meeting
17 October 1979

- (g) Report of the Mission of consultation to Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria

The United Nations Council for Namibia

Decides to approve the report of the mission to Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Bulgaria (9 to 22 May 1979) 16/ and to take note of the recommendations contained therein.

304th meeting
17 October 1979

4. REPRESENTATION OF NAMIBIA AT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

- (a) Fourth Ministerial Session of the World Food Council

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its representative,

Decides to approve the report of its representative to the Fourth Ministerial Session of the World Food Council, 17/ held at Mexico City from 12 to 14 June 1978.

289th meeting
27 September 1978

- (b) Thirty-first ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity and fifteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

15/ See annex IV to the present report. See also vol. I, paras. 136-147.

16/ See annex V to the present report. See also vol. I, paras. 148-161.

17/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/33/24), vol. II, annex VII.

Having heard the report of the President,

Decides to approve the report of its delegation to the thirty-first ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity held at Khartoum from 7 to 18 July 1978, and the fifteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, 18/ held at Khartoum from 18 to 22 July 1978.

289th meeting
27 September 1978

(c) Seminar on Constitutional Options for Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its representative,

Decides to approve the report of its representative to the Seminar on Constitutional Options for Namibia, 19/ organized by the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka from 11 to 13 July 1978.

289th meeting
27 September 1978

(d) Founding Assembly of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the chairman of the delegation,

Decides to approve the report of its delegation to the Founding Assembly of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, 20/ held at Ljubljana from 17 to 19 July 1978.

289th meeting
27 September 1978

(e) United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the chairperson of its delegation,

18/ Ibid., annex IX.

19/ Ibid., annex X.

20/ Ibid., annex XI,

Decides to approve the report of its delegation to the resumed session of the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties 21/ held at Vienna from 31 July to 23 August 1978.

289th meeting
27 September 1978

(f) World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the President,

Decides to approve the report of its delegation to the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination 22/ held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978.

289th meeting
27 September 1978

(g) International NGO /Non-Governmental Organizations/
Conference on Action against Apartheid

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its representative,

Decides to approve the report, as amended, of its representative at the International NGO /Non-Governmental Organizations/ Conference on Action against Apartheid, 23/ held at Geneva from 28 to 31 August 1978.

289th meeting
27 September 1978

(h) United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among
Developing Countries

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the President,

Decides to adopt the report of its delegation to the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, 24/ held at Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978.

290th meeting
25 October 1978

21/ Ibid., annex XIII.

22/ Ibid., annex XIV.

23/ Ibid., annex XV.

24/ Ibid., annex XVI.

(i) Twentieth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its delegation,

Decides to approve with appreciation the report of its delegation to the twentieth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, 25/ held in Paris from 24 October to 28 November 1978.

296th meeting
3 April 1979

(j) Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its representative,

Decides to approve with appreciation the report of its representative to the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, 26/ held at Maputo from 26 January to 2 February 1979.

296th meeting
3 April 1979

(k) Other reports on conferences and meetings attended by Council delegations or representatives

(i) The United Nations Council for Namibia

Takes note with appreciation of the following reports:

- (a) Report of the representative of the Council to the eighth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, held at Geneva from 19 March to 27 April 1979; 27/
- (b) Report of the representative of the Council to the International Conference in Support of the Liberation Movements of Southern Africa and in Solidarity with the Front-line States, held at Lusaka from 10 to 13 April 1979; 28/

25/ See annex VI to the present report.

26/ See annex VII to the present report.

27/ See annex VIII to the present report.

28/ See annex IX to the present report.

- (c) Report of the delegation of the Council to the 9th meeting of the Senate of the Institute for Namibia, held at Lusaka from 23 to 24 April 1979; 29/
- (d) Report of the delegation of the Council to the fifth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, held at Manila from 7 May to 1 June 1979; 30/
- (e) Report of the delegation of the Council to the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo from 4 to 9 June 1979; 31/
- (f) Report of the delegation of the Council to the sixty-fifth session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 6 to 27 June 1979; 32/
- (g) Report of the representative of the Council to the thirty-seventh session of the International Conference on Education of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, held at Geneva from 5 to 14 July 1979; 33/
- (h) Report of the delegation of the Council to the thirty-third ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, held at Monrovia from 6 to 20 July 1979, and the sixteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held at Monrovia from 17 to 20 July 1979; 34/
- (i) Report of the representative of the Council to the second regular session of the Council of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, held at Ljubljana from 16 to 19 July 1979; 35/
- (j) Report of the delegation of the Council to the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979. 36/

302nd meeting
5 October 1979

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- 29/ See annex X to the present report.
 - 30/ See annex XII to the present report.
 - 31/ See annex XIII to the present report.
 - 32/ See annex XIV to the present report.
 - 33/ See annex XVI to the present report.
 - 34/ See annex XVII to the present report.
 - 35/ See annex XX to the present report.
 - 36/ See annex XXII to the present report.

(ii) The United Nations Council for Namibia

Takes note with appreciation of the following reports:

- (a) Report of the representative of the Council to the meetings of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, held at Belgrade from 23 to 27 April 1979; 37/
- (b) Report of the representative of the Council to the seventy-fifth session of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held in Rome from 11 to 22 June 1979; 38/
- (c) Report of the representative of the Council to the International Conference against Military Pacts and Bases, for International Security and Co-operation, held at Nicosia from 9 to 11 July 1979; 39/
- (d) Report of the representative of the Council to the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held in Rome from 12 to 20 July 1979; 40/
- (e) Report of the representative of the Council to the Fourth Regional Conference of the National Commissions for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of the African Member States, held at Ouagadougou from 23 to 28 July 1979. 41/

303rd meeting
11 October 1979

- (1) Report of the representative of the Council to the first session of the Interim Committee of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities held at Geneva from 3 to 14 September 1979

The United Nations Council for Namibia

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the representative of the Council to the first session of the Interim Committee of the United Nations Negotiating Conference on a Common Fund under the Integrated Programme for Commodities, held at Geneva from 3 to 14 September 1979 under the sponsorship of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

304th meeting
17 October 1979

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- 37/ See annex XI to the present report.
 - 38/ See annex XV to the present report.
 - 39/ See annex XVIII to the present report.
 - 40/ See annex XIX to the present report.
 - 41/ See annex XXI to the present report.

ANNEX I*

Allocation of resources to the Council for 1979 within the
programme budget for 1978-1979

A. Over-all allocations

1. Under the programme budget for the current biennium 1978-1979, the amount of \$US 863,600 was approved for the Council, including the office of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), of which \$US 284,100 related to 1979. a/
2. On 21 December 1978, the General Assembly adopted resolutions 33/182 A to C on the question of Namibia, which incorporated the recommendations of the Council to the General Assembly. b/ Prior to the adoption of the resolutions, the Secretary-General had submitted to the Fifth Committee a statement (A/C.5/33/104 and Corr.1) containing the administrative and financial implications of the draft resolutions (A/33/L.13 and Add.1, A/33/L.14 and Add.1 and A/33/L.15 and Add.1). In his statement, the Secretary-General stated that the total additional appropriations required in respect of the financial implications arising from the draft resolutions would amount to \$US 2,668,900.
3. At the 68th meeting of the Fifth Committee, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions stated that the Advisory Committee would submit a written report on the proposal of the Secretary-General at the resumed thirty-third session of the General Assembly. c/
4. In its report to the General Assembly, d/ the Fifth Committee stated that the adoption of the draft resolutions would involve total expenditures not exceeding \$US 2,668,900 which would be considered in detail by the Fifth Committee at the resumed session in January 1979. The Fifth Committee also decided to recommend that the General Assembly should authorize the Secretary-General to commit funds in addition to the existing appropriations in an amount not exceeding \$US 250,000 during the month of January 1979 under the programme budget for 1978-1979 pending a final decision on the level of appropriations at the resumed session in January 1979.
5. Subsequently, at the resumed thirty-third session, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions recommended an additional appropriation of \$US 2,162,600 for 1979 for the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/L.125.

a/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/32/6/Add.1), sect. 3.

b/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/33/24), vol. I, para. 307.

c/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-third Session, Fifth Committee, 68th meeting.

d/ Ibid., Annexes, agenda item 100, document A/33/539.

General Assembly at its 91st plenary meeting on 21 December 1978 in resolutions 33/182 A to C. e/

6. Accordingly, the General Assembly, in its resolution 33/205 A of 29 January 1979, approved the revised budget appropriations for the biennium 1978-1979, including the additional appropriation of \$US 2,162,600 required for the implementation of resolution 33/182.

B. Specific allocations f/

1. Resolution 33/182 A: Situation in Namibia resulting from the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa

7. By its resolution 33/182 A, the General Assembly decided to reconvene the thirty-third session at a time to be decided in consultation between the President of the General Assembly, the President of the Council and the Secretary-General in order to consider fully the question of Namibia and the implications of South Africa's continued defiance of the resolutions of the Assembly and the Security Council.

8. Additional expenditures arising from the reconvening of the session fell under the terms of General Assembly resolution 32/214 of 21 December 1977 on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1978-1979.

2. Resolution 33/182 C: Programme of work of the United Nations Council for Namibia

9. By its resolution 33/182 C, the General Assembly approved the report of the Council, including the recommendations contained therein, g/ and decided to make adequate financial provision for their implementation. By the same resolution, the General Assembly decided to allocate the sum of \$US 500,000 as a temporary measure to the United Nations Fund for Namibia from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1979.

10. The budgetary allocations approved by the General Assembly with reference to this resolution amounted to \$US 2,162,600.

e/ Ibid., Supplement No. 7 (A/33/7 and Add.1-39), document A/33/7/Add.32.

f/ Resolution 33/182 B (Refusal of South Africa to comply with United Nations resolutions on Namibia) did not involve any administrative or financial implications.

g/ Ibid., Supplement No. 24 (A/33/24), vol. I, para. 307.

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