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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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REPLIES FROM GOVERNMENTS

CUBA

[Original: Spanish]

[30 November 1981]

1. The Government and people of Cuba maintain their firmest support for the people of Namibia in its just struggle for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, and their most determined backing for the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole and authentic representative of the interests of that people.
2. Cuba strongly condemns the South African régime, not only for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations but also for its aggressive alliance with Israeli expansionism.
3. Apartheid survives only because of the support South Africa receives from its partners in the exploitation of the South African people and, especially, from the United States of America.
4. Cuba also condemns the racist South African régime's frequent attacks on neighbouring independent countries and, in particular, its most recent attack on Angola.
5. Cuba considers that the international community should condemn the racist régime in the strongest terms and it is therefore complying, will continue to comply with, the provisions of General Assembly resolution ES-8/2.

LESOTHO

[Original: English]

[24 November 1981]

1. In supporting General Assembly resolution ES-8/2, with reservations on operative paragraphs 12, 13 and 14 necessitated by the geo-political constraints well known to the international community, Lesotho has examined possible ways and means to translate its support of the resolution into positive, concrete action. The Government of Lesotho has in the meantime undertaken to provide educational, technical, professional and vocational facilities to assist Namibia with the necessary manpower. More specifically in this regard:

(a) Lesotho, as in the past, will continue to admit Namibian students to the National University of Lesotho.

/...

(b) The Lesotho Ministry of Health is prepared in the future to provide facilities to Namibian trainee nurses with exemption from payment of any fees.

(c) The Lesotho Government is prepared to admit Namibians at the Lerotholi Technical Institute, the Lesotho Agricultural College and the Commercial Training Institute - all located within Lesotho - in order to enable them to acquire the necessary skills and know-how provided in these institutions.

2. These measures are designed to comply with and enhance the international community's effort to resolve the question of Namibia while at the same time making adequate provision for a stable future Namibia socially, politically and culturally through, inter alia, trained manpower.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[30 November 1981]

1. The Soviet Union is consistently in the front line of the struggle against colonialism, racism and apartheid. It believes that, with respect to support for the national liberation of peoples, one of the most urgent tasks of the United Nations is the securing of authentic independence for the Namibian people.
2. The Soviet Union's position on the solution of the Namibian people foresees the need for the Namibian people to be able to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence as soon as possible through the preservation of the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of South African forces and administration from Namibia and the transfer of power to SWAPO, which has been recognized by the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.
3. In accordance with the decisions of the United Nations, the Soviet Union supports the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, for liberation using all resources available to it, including armed struggle.
4. The Soviet Union agrees with the General Assembly's conclusion that the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constitutes a breach of international peace and security and supports the General Assembly's appeal to the Security Council to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against South Africa comprehensive mandatory sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.
5. The Soviet Union supported the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977 and 473 (1980) of 13 June 1980 on an arms embargo against South Africa, and the relevant Soviet organizations and authorities strictly observe the provisions of those resolutions in their activities.

6. During the consideration by the Security Council of the situation in Namibia in April 1981, the Soviet Union voted for the draft resolution calling for the institution of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and in that connexion, it shares the General Assembly's concern over the fact that, as a result of the negative votes of three Western Powers which are permanent members of the Security Council, those sanctions were not established.
7. As has often been explained, the Soviet Union's policy in relation to the racist régime of Pretoria is in full compliance with the General Assembly's appeal to States Members of the United Nations to cease all dealings with South Africa in order totally to isolate it politically, economically, militarily and culturally. The Soviet Union maintains no relations whatsoever with South Africa in the diplomatic, economic, military or any other field and, accordingly, has signed no treaties or licence agreements with the Pretoria régime.
8. The Soviet Union also reaffirms its support for the General Assembly's rejection of the latest manoeuvres by certain members of the Western contact group aimed at undermining Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and depriving the oppressed Namibian people of their hard-won victories in the struggle for national independence.
9. Clearly, the manoeuvres of the United States and a number of other States members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in relation to the Namibian problem are aimed at dragging out the solution of that problem under various pretexts in order to undermine the basis of political settlement provided in the United Nations decisions, legalize the puppet cliques in Namibia and prevent SWAPO from helping to determine the country's future.
10. The Soviet Union supports the appeal of the eighth emergency special session of the General Assembly to the international community to extend all support and assistance to SWAPO in its struggle for the liberation of Namibia and to the front-line States in their defence of their sovereignty and territorial integrity against the acts of aggression by South Africa.
11. As L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, said on 25 May 1981 in his speech congratulating the Governments and peoples of Africa on the occasion of Africa Liberation Day, "The Soviet State's position on the national liberation movements of the African peoples has always been and remains one of principle. The Soviet Union unswervingly supports the struggle of the peoples of Africa for national liberation and against imperialist and racist forces. In future, we shall continue to provide support for the just struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, for freedom and an immediate settlement of the Namibian question in full compliance with the United Nations decisions and the demands of the Organization of African Unity."