

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

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**Volume I**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY**  
**OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-THIRD SESSION**  
**SUPPLEMENT No. 24 (A/33/24)**



**UNITED NATIONS**



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**UNITED NATIONS**

New York, 1978

# 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 the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia covering the period 6 October 1977 to 25 October 1978 and includes the following documents which were first issued in provisional form: A/AC.131/L.84-L.87, L.87/Add.1, L.88-L.89, L.89/Add.1, L-90-L.100 and L.102. Volume II contains annexes I to XVI to the report.



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

27 October 1978

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the thirteenth report of the United Nations Council for Namibia pursuant to section V of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V). This report was adopted by the Council at its 290th meeting, on 25 October 1978, and covers the period from 6 October 1977 to 25 October 1978.

In its endeavours to implement the mandate given to the Council by the General Assembly, the Council during the period under review intensified its activities, in accordance with General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Namibia, as a policy-making organ of the United Nations and as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence.

In this respect, the Council has firmly supported the people of Namibia and their sole and authentic liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), in their struggle to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.

In accordance with the terms of resolution 2248 (S-V), I have the honour to request that the report be distributed as a document of the General Assembly at its thirty-third session.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Gwendoline C. KONIE  
President  
of the United Nations Council for Namibia

His Excellency  
Mr. Kurt Waldheim  
Secretary-General of the United Nations  
New York





# REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

## VOLUME I

### INTRODUCTION

1. Twelve years have elapsed since the General Assembly adopted resolution 2145 (XX) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated the mandate of South Africa over Namibia and placed the Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations in order to ensure the speedy realization of the aspirations of the Namibian people for freedom and independence. To this end, the General Assembly, by resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, established the United Nations Council for South West Africa 1/ to facilitate and hasten the process for the accession of Namibia to independence.

2. Since its inception, the Council has spared no effort to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly. Its efforts have been continuously frustrated, however, by the racist régime of South Africa which, in utter defiance of the United Nations and international public opinion, persists in its illegal occupation of and stranglehold over Namibia.

3. South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, characterized by massive repression, oppression and exploitation, has naturally met the resistance of the Namibian people and has compelled them to intensify their struggle for their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence. In this struggle, the Namibian people have also remained firm and steadfast against all attempts by South Africa to undermine their national unity and territorial integrity.

4. The Council has continuously and resolutely supported the Namibian people, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole and authentic representative, in their just struggle for independence. 2/

5. The activities of the Council have included consultations with Governments to ensure the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia, the representation of Namibian interests in international conferences, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system and the provision of material assistance to Namibians. Notable among the consultations were the missions of three delegations of the Council to the front-line and other African States, where the delegations were received at the highest political level and had highly positive and meaningful exchanges of views, which had a major impact on the subsequent deliberations of the Council.

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1/ The General Assembly, by its resolution 2372 (XXII) of 12 June 1968, decided that South West Africa would be known henceforth as Namibia.

2/ A detailed account of the activities of the Council is given in the body of the report.

6. In March 1978, the Council held extraordinary plenary meetings at Lusaka, and adopted the 1978 Lusaka Declaration of the United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as recommendations for the organization of the ninth special session of the General Assembly devoted to Namibia. At its ninth special session, held from 24 April to 3 May, the General Assembly adopted an important Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, in which it defined the principles vital to the accession of Namibia to genuine national independence. The convening of the special session, moreover, constituted an important reaffirmation of the determination of the international community to compel South Africa to withdraw from Namibia.

7. The Council wishes to stress its grave concern at the present situation concerning Namibia. Although there have been efforts to resolve the problem of Namibia in accordance with Security Council, resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and subsequent resolutions, all available evidence indicates that South Africa is stubbornly pursuing its programme to install its puppets in power in Namibia on the basis of the discredited so-called internal settlement ploy. In this regard, the Council draws specific attention to the following South African actions contrary to the letter and spirit of the proposal for a settlement of the question of Namibia submitted by the five Western members of the Security Council: 3/

- (a) Unilateral appointment of an Administrator-General 4/ for Namibia;
- (b) Unilateral registration of voters in Namibia;
- (c) Aggression against Angola and the massacre of Namibian refugees at Kassinga;
- (d) Aggression against Zambia and the wanton destruction of life and property at Sesheke;
- (e) Intensified repression of the people of Namibia, characterized by the massive arrests of members of SWAPO, designed to wipe out the liberation movement.

8. Simultaneously with the struggle of the Namibian people for genuine national independence and until the achievement of such independence, the Council shall endeavour to fulfil the mandate given to it by the General Assembly and will continue to mobilize international political support in the international community for the fulfilment of the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people.

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3/ Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1978, document S/12636.

4/ The use of South African titles or terms does not in any way imply recognition by the United Nations of South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia or of the status quo.

## PART ONE

### ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONCERNING NAMIBIA

#### I. THIRTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

9. At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly decided that, in view of the importance of the question of Namibia, it would consider the matter directly at its plenary meetings, without referring the item to a main committee.
10. Accordingly, the General Assembly considered the question of Namibia at its plenary meetings between 18 October and 4 November 1977. At its 57th meeting, on 4 November, the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions (32/9) which fully reflected the recommendations proposed by the Council in its annual report to the General Assembly 5/ regarding the situation in Namibia, the programme of work of the Council, the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.
11. At the same meeting, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, appointed Mr. Martti Ahtisaari United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1978 (decision 32/307).

#### II. EXTRAORDINARY PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL AT LUSAKA

12. Pursuant to resolution 32/9 F, the Council held extraordinary plenary meetings at Lusaka from 20 to 23 March 1977 in the implementation of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. 6/ At these meetings, the Council considered the situation concerning Namibia and the holding of a special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia. At its 277th meeting, on 23 March 1978, the Council adopted the 1978 Lusaka Declaration of the United Nations Council for Namibia. 7/
13. In its report to the ninth special session of the General Assembly, the Council submitted its recommendations with regard to the organization of work and the documentation for the special session. 8/
14. Furthermore, on 21 April 1978, the President of the Council submitted to the General Assembly a draft Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support

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5/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24).

6/ For the report of the Council on the meetings, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4).

7/ Ibid., para. 31.

8/ Ibid., paras. 33-41.

of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia which had been adopted by the Council at its 279th meeting on 20 April (A/S-9/7, see also paras. 22-23 below).

### III. NINTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

15. By resolution 32/9 H, the General Assembly decided to keep the situation in Namibia under continuous review and to hold a special session on a date to be determined by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Council.

16. In view of the deteriorating situation in Namibia resulting from the attempts of South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory and its increased acts of aggression and repression against the people of Namibia, and acting on a request from SWAPO, after consultations with the Secretary-General and representatives of Member States the Council decided, at its 271st meeting on 8 February 1978, to recommend that the Secretary-General convene a special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia from 24 April to 3 May 1978 (see para. 367 below).

17. Subsequently, the General Assembly held its ninth special session, dealing with the question of Namibia, from 24 April to 3 May 1978. The special session was convened in order to reaffirm once more the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia and to determine the conditions and steps necessary to ensure the immediate and genuine independence of Namibia. The special session was also called to reaffirm the territorial integrity of Namibia; to draw up a programme of action on Namibia; to condemn and reject any internal settlement in Namibia and to express full support for SWAPO in its struggle for Namibia's freedom and national independence.

18. Miss Gwendoline C. Konie (Zambia), President of the Council, was elected Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Ninth Special Session, which prepared the final document of the special session (see paras. 22-23 below). Mr. Petre Vlasceanu (Romania), Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and member of the Steering Committee of the Council, was elected Rapporteur of the Ad Hoc Committee.

19. The President of the Council addressed the General Assembly at its 1st plenary meeting on 24 April 1978. In her statement, she said that in the 1978 Lusaka Declaration (see para. 12 above), the Council had expressed its central preoccupation with assisting the Namibian people to attain self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The President pointed out that the Council had stressed its commitment to end the illegal South African occupation of Namibia through its complete and unconditional withdrawal from the Territory which would enable the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO to exercise freely their right to self-determination and independence. 9/

20. At the same meeting, Mr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, addressed the General Assembly. In his statement, Mr. Nujoma emphasized that the special

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9/ Ibid., Plenary Meetings, 1st meeting.

session was meeting to reaffirm the continued direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia and to examine the whole range of issues concerning the struggle of the oppressed Namibians with a view to providing relevant answers to the pressing needs of that struggle and to devising effective measures to end the illegal, colonial, military occupation of Namibia by the racist rulers of apartheid South Africa. 10/

21. In a second statement, at the 15th plenary meeting, on 3 May 1978, Mr. Nujoma indicated that SWAPO had been assured by the General Assembly of increased assistance to its just struggle by the overwhelming majority of the States Members of the United Nations and had been fortified by the knowledge that the United Nations in general and the Council in particular would persist in rendering the necessary support to SWAPO. Mr. Nujoma stressed that the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, would not succumb to neo-colonial manoeuvres aimed at installing a puppet régime in Namibia but would persevere and intensify the armed liberation struggle until the whole of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, was totally liberated. 11/

22. At the same meeting, the General Assembly adopted resolution S-9/2 containing the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia.

23. In the Declaration, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the Territory and people of Namibia were the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, must be enabled to attain self-determination, freedom and genuine independence within a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay; strongly condemn South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its escalated brutal repression of the Namibian people and its military build-up in Namibia in preparation for a major confrontation with the liberation forces led by SWAPO; reiterated that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia and condemned South Africa for its decision to annex Walvis Bay, declaring such illegal annexation null and void; strongly condemned the intensified preparation by South Africa to impose in Namibia an "internal settlement" designed to give a semblance of power to a puppet régime and a cover of legality to the racist occupation; and declared that it would continue to carry out its responsibilities in regard to the Territory until genuine independence had been attained.

#### IV. SECURITY COUNCIL

24. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia participated in the Security Council debate on the situation in Namibia. The delegation of the Council was headed by the President of the Council and included the representatives of Algeria, India and Mexico.

25. The Security Council considered this question at its 2082nd meeting on 27 July 1978. The Security Council had before it a letter dated 10 April 1978 from the representatives of Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany,

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10/ Ibid.

11/ Ibid., 15th meeting.

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America addressed to the President of the Security Council transmitting a proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation. 12/

26. At the same meeting, the Security Council adopted two resolutions on the question. By resolution 431 (1978), which was adopted by 13 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to appoint a Special Representative for Namibia and to submit a report containing recommendations for the implementation of the proposal in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976). By resolution 432 (1978), which was adopted unanimously, the Security Council declared that the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia must be assured through the reintegration of Walvis Bay within its territory. The Security Council also decided to remain seized of the matter until Walvis Bay was fully reintegrated into Namibia.

27. Following the vote on the two resolutions, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia said that the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and with the support of friendly countries had brought about prospects for the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia. She emphasized that it was the responsibility of the United Nations to ensure an outcome consistent with the goals and principles continuously reaffirmed in the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. She commended the front-line States for the important role they were playing in their unshakable commitment to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people. The President further underscored the position of the United Nations regarding Walvis Bay as an integral part of Namibia. She affirmed that the United Nations Council for Namibia was in a position to make a constructive contribution in the complex transitional phase which would be the concern of the Security Council in the forthcoming months (S/PV.2082).

28. Mr. Nujoma, President of SWAPO, said that, despite the fact that SWAPO had agreed in good faith to proceed to the Security Council in search of a negotiated settlement, arrests and detention of SWAPO leaders and members of the South African régime had continued unabated. He pointed out that SWAPO regarded the proposal contained in document S/12636 (see para. 25 above) as an effort to carry out the terms of Security Council resolution 385 (1976). SWAPO considered that the compromise plan was heavily weighted in favour of South African interests. The language of the compromise plan, according to SWAPO, was vague, ambiguous and subject to conflicting interpretations. Mr. Nujoma also emphasized that until independence was achieved, the United Nations Council for Namibia remained the only legal authority over Namibia and must accordingly be involved in any decolonization process under the supervision and control of the United Nations (S/PV.2082).

## PART TWO

### WORK OF THE COUNCIL AS THE LEGAL ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR NAMIBIA

#### I. ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL IN CONNEXION WITH DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO THE TERRITORY OF NAMIBIA

29. During the period under review, the Council continued to exercise its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. In this capacity, it followed developments in the Territory and continuously denounced South African manoeuvres to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory. The Council also condemned the continued acts of brutality and repression carried out by South African forces against the people of Namibia, in particular against members and supporters of SWAPO.

30. The Council furthermore continued to draw the attention of the international community to the militarization of Namibia by South Africa, South Africa's acts of aggression against neighbouring African States, causing a large number of casualties and a substantial destruction of property; and South Africa's increased repression of Namibian patriots, including the fomenting of ethnic rivalry in the Territory, the arresting of SWAPO officials and the organizing of paramilitary units based on ethnic allegiance. In this respect, the statements of the Council alerted the international community to the threats to international peace and security posed by South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. The Council addressed itself to the international community in order to condemn South Africa and to mobilize international support to press for the withdrawal of the illegal South African occupation of Namibia.

31. The Council used every available opportunity to represent Namibia in international organizations and conferences in order to protect the interests of the Namibian people, to expose and condemn South Africa for its illegal racist and colonialist actions in Namibia and to prevent South Africa from illegally purporting to represent Namibia. The Council participated in the activities of many international organizations and conferences, as listed in section VII below.

32. During this period, South African policy on the question of Namibia continued to be characterized by acts of aggression aimed at perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia. On 4 May 1978, immediately after the conclusion of the ninth special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia, South African troops transported by planes invaded Angola and raided the Namibian refugee camp at Kassinga, causing approximately 1,000 casualties, mainly women and children. Subsequently, on 16 June, South African authorities issued a proclamation to register voters in Namibia as part of its plan to impose a so-called internal settlement on the people of Namibia.

33. In response to these acts of defiance of all United Nations resolutions, the Council issued regular statements at United Nations Headquarters condemning South Africa for the illegal arrests of numerous SWAPO officials in the Territory, the

illegal registration of voters and the invasion of Angola which resulted in the attack on the refugee camp at Kassinga (see para. 366 below). With specific regard to the latter act of aggression, the Council stated that the invasion was unprovoked and premeditated and as such would cast serious doubts in the minds of those who believed in the "sincerity" of South Africa's intentions to withdraw unconditionally from Namibia through a negotiated settlement, as envisaged in Security Council resolution 385 (1976).

34. In its statement concerning South Africa's illegal proclamation on the registration of voters in Namibia, the Council drew the attention of the international community to the fact that the so-called proclamation and legislation had been promulgated at a time when efforts to terminate South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia through a negotiated settlement were being pursued. The statement went on to say that the new acts of South Africa were designed to promote the political interests of tribal elements and supporters of apartheid in Namibia, as well as South African efforts to ensure control of the Territory after independence.

35. The Council strongly condemned the enactment and implementation of any acts by South Africa aimed at imposing a so-called internal settlement in Namibia and perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Territory. The Council said that the repeated acts of aggression against and repression of the Namibian people, especially members of SWAPO, and the manoeuvres of the South African administration in the Territory provided further proof that South Africa did not intend to withdraw unconditionally from Namibia.

## II. CONSULTATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON NAMIBIA

### A. Member States

36. At its 271st meeting, on 8 February 1978, the Council decided to send missions of consultation to African countries and to one Eastern European country prior to the convening of the Council's extraordinary plenary meetings at Lusaka in March 1978 (see paras. 12-14 above). The objective of the missions was to hold consultations with the Governments of those countries and to exchange views on developments regarding the situation in Namibia and the issues to be discussed at the ninth special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia.

37. Between 2 and 19 March 1978, missions of consultation were sent to Algeria, Gabon and Nigeria; Angola, Botswana and Zambia; Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania; and Yugoslavia. 13/

38. In the talks held between the missions and officials of the Governments of the countries visited, several issues relating to the internal and international situation in Namibia were extensively discussed.

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13/ For the reports of the missions, see Official Records of the Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4), paras. 42-312.



39. In joint communiqués issued at the end of consultations, the missions and the Governments of African countries reaffirmed their support for the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO and warned that the plans of South Africa for an internal settlement were designed to give the semblance of power to a puppet régime. They reaffirmed the territorial integrity of Namibia and pointed out the importance of continued contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the Institute for Namibia.

40. The joint communiqué of the mission and the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries made special reference to the possibility of establishing close co-operation between the Council and the International Centre for the purpose of assistance to Namibians.

41. The missions presented their reports to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council. The findings and recommendations of the missions of consultation were useful in the deliberations of the Council and were duly reflected in the report of the Council to the ninth special session of the General Assembly. 13/

B. Specialized agencies and other organizations  
and bodies within the United Nations system

42. During the period under review, the Council continued to maintain close contact with the specialized agencies, particularly within the context of the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The Council has endeavoured to participate actively in the work of the specialized agencies and to this effect has sought and obtained full membership in the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) (see annexes II and VI to the present report), and is currently seeking full membership in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

43. In May 1978, a delegation of the Council headed by Mr. P. Vlasceanu (Romania) and including Mrs. F. Osode (Liberia) attended a planning workshop on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia organized by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and held at Lusaka from 22 to 26 May 1978. The workshop was attended by the representatives of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), SWAPO, the Institute for Namibia and by the representatives of the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system. At its 283rd meeting, on 23 June, the Council approved the report of the delegation of the Council to the planning workshop (see annex V to the present report) and approved in principle the progress report of the Commissioner and the recommendations contained therein which, inter alia, referred to the approval of 77 pre-independence projects for further elaboration within the over-all context of the objectives of the Nationhood Programme.

44. The Council envisages that, within the context of the implementation of the Nationhood Programme, co-operation between the Council and the specialized agencies will be further intensified and strengthened.

45. For the recommendations of the Council with regard to co-operation with the specialized agencies, see paragraph 307(30) below.

### III. CO-OPERATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

46. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2678 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which the Assembly requested the Council to hold consultations with OAU, the Council was represented at meetings of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, the Council of Ministers of OAU and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU.

A. Thirtieth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa (13-18 February 1978, Tripoli) and thirtieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU (20-28 February 1978, Tripoli)

47. The Council was represented at the thirtieth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee by a delegation composed of the representatives of Liberia and Nigeria.

48. Immediately following the meetings of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee, the Council was represented at the thirtieth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU by an enlarged delegation consisting of the representatives of Liberia and Nigeria and the President of the Council. The Council of Ministers approved a resolution rejecting any elections in Namibia which were not held under the control and supervision of the United Nations.

B. Thirty-first ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU (7-18 July 1978, Khartoum) and fifteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU (18-22 July 1978, Khartoum)

49. The Council was represented at both meetings by a delegation led by the President of the Council and including the representatives of Senegal and Zambia, accompanied by the representative of SWAPO.

50. Following consideration of the question of Namibia, in which the Council's delegation participated, the Council of Ministers adopted two resolutions on Namibia. By the first resolution, 14/ the Council of Ministers expressed grave concern at the repeated acts of aggression and the military provocations and incursions by South Africa into neighbouring independent African States, particularly the invasion of Angola, and at Pretoria's disregard and violation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, especially Security Council resolution 385 (1976), as manifested in its current so-called registration of voters. The Council of Ministers endorsed the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia adopted by the General Assembly at its ninth special session on 3 May 1978 (resolution S-9/2).

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14/ A/33/235, annex I, resolution CM/Res.629 (XXXI).

51. In the second resolution, 15/ the Council of Ministers strongly condemned and rejected the elections in Namibia which were not held under the control and supervision of the United Nations in conformity with Security Council resolution 385 (1976) in its entirety. It also condemned the South African racist régime's repeated acts of aggression and military incursions into neighbouring independent States.

52. Following consideration of the question of Namibia, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU adopted a resolution on Namibia, in the preamble of which it stated that it had heard "the statement of the President of SWAPO on the development of the struggle and recent negotiations to bring about a settlement of the question of Namibia in accordance with the provisions of Security Council resolution 385 (1976)" and had also been informed "of an accord reached in Luanda on 12 July 1978 between SWAPO and the representatives of the five Western members of the Security Council on the proposal to effect a negotiated settlement of the Namibian question on the basis of resolution 385 (1976)". 16/

53. The report of the Council's delegation to the meetings of the Council of Ministers and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government is contained in annex IX to the present report.

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15/ Ibid., resolution CM/Res.679 (XXXI).

16/ Ibid., annex II, resolution AHG/Res.86 (XV).

#### IV. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

##### A. Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

54. The President of the Council opened the debate on the question of Namibia at the 1103rd meeting of the Special Committee, on 5 April 1978. At the same meeting, Mr. Shafashike Kahana, the Deputy Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations, addressed the Committee (A/AC.109/PV.1103).

55. In her statement, the President of the Council emphasized that the ninth special session of the General Assembly was being convened in the light of complex issues related to the independence of Namibia at a time when the liberation struggle had reached a very high level of intensity.

56. The President drew the attention of the Special Committee to the 1978 Lusaka Declaration adopted at the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Lusaka on 23 March 1978 (see paras. 12-14 above), which expressed the consistent and well-considered views of the Council on the struggle of the Namibian people under their sole and authentic liberation movement, SWAPO, to achieve their legitimate aspirations for genuine independence in a united Namibia.

57. The President of the Council further emphasized that the close co-operation between the Council and the Special Committee created a special opportunity for the strengthening of the unity of progressive forces against the manoeuvres of the racist and colonialist Pretoria régime and that the debate in the Committee could contribute significantly to strengthening the cause of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, at a moment full of danger yet full of opportunity.

58. At its 1107th meeting, on 13 April 1978, the Special Committee adopted a consensus on the question of Namibia, 17/ in which it condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its increasing resort to violence against and intimidation of Namibians. The Committee reaffirmed its support for the activities of the Council in co-operation with SWAPO.

59. The Council also participated in the 1108th meeting of the Special Committee held on 22 May 1978 in observance of the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa Fighting for Freedom, Independence and Equal Rights. On that occasion, the Acting President of the Council made a statement underlining the unflinching commitment of the United Nations to the cause of the colonial peoples of southern Africa and recognizing the dedication and effectiveness with which the Committee had met its responsibilities (A/AC.109/PV.1108).

60. The Acting President reviewed briefly the situation in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia, strongly emphasizing that the Week of Solidarity represented an

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17/ A/33/23/Add.2, para. 12.

opportunity for the international community to reaffirm its solemn commitment to all freedom fighters who with courage and determination continued their armed struggle to ensure an independent Africa free of colonialist and racist oppression for all time.

61. The Chairman of the Special Committee participated in the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Lusaka from 20 to 23 March 1978 (see paras. 12-14 above).

#### B. Special Committee against Apartheid

62. The Council participated in the 352nd meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid, held on 11 October 1977, in observance of the Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners.

63. The President of the Council made a statement underscoring that, owing to the efforts of the Special Committee, the international community had abundant information on the brutality of the supporters of apartheid, mainly in the publications of the Centre against Apartheid. She commended the activities of the Committee which had resulted in decisive commitments by the international community, including the adoption by the General Assembly of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid, contained in resolution 3068 (XXVIII) of 30 November 1973 (A/AC.115/SR.352).

64. The Council also participated in the 370th meeting of the Special Committee on 3 March 1978 to pay tribute to the late Mr. Robert Mangaliso Sobukwe, President of the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC). On that occasion, the President of the Council said that the apartheid régime in South Africa had once again shown its brutality in contributing to the death of Mr. Sobukwe. The President of the Council expressed confidence that with the support of the international community, the shameful system of apartheid would be overthrown (A/AC.115/SR.370).

65. The Council participated in the 374th meeting of the Special Committee on 21 March 1978 to observe the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the beginning of the International Anti-Apartheid Year proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/105 of 14 December 1977. The Acting President of the Council made a statement to express the full support of the Council in the launching of the International Anti-Apartheid Year. He said that there was no place for a society based on apartheid in the world of today and that the United Nations should address itself to the question of the means to destroy apartheid and to replace it by majority rule based on human equality. He also said that Namibia was in the forefront and was a test case for the eradication of apartheid as the United Nations was the international trustee of the people, resources and the Territory of Namibia (A/AC.115/SR.374).

66. On the same day, at the 275th meeting of the Council, held at Lusaka, on 21 March 1978, the President of the Council made a statement regarding the observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the beginning of the International Anti-Apartheid Year. She said that the purpose of the Year was to draw attention to the inhumanity of apartheid and its dangers to international peace and to the struggle of the oppressed people led

by their liberation movements, to attain freedom and human equality. On behalf of the Council, she affirmed its solidarity with the efforts of the Special Committee against Apartheid (A/AC.131/SR.275).

67. A delegation of the Special Committee against Apartheid participated in the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Lusaka from 20 to 23 March 1978 (see paras. 12-14 above).

## V. ASSISTANCE TO NAMIBIANS: UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

### A. Establishment of the Fund

68. The United Nations Fund for Namibia was established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970. The decision was based on the consideration that the United Nations, having terminated South Africa's mandate over Namibia and having itself assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until independence, had incurred a solemn obligation to assist and prepare the Namibian people for self-determination and independence, and to this end to provide them with comprehensive assistance.

69. The Assembly's decision was taken after consideration of a request by the Security Council, contained in its resolution 283 (1970), that a fund should be created to provide assistance to Namibians who had suffered from persecution and to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians, with particular regard to their future administrative responsibilities in the Territory.

70. In his report to the General Assembly at its twenty-seventh session (A/8841 and Corr.1), the Secretary-General announced that the Fund had become operative during 1972, and provided information on the progress made in the implementation of the programme of assistance to Namibians in different fields envisaged by the Assembly in its resolutions 2679 (XXV) and 2872 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971.

71. Information concerning the administration and management of the Fund, the designation of the Council as trustee for the Fund and the guidelines for the orientation, management and administration of the Fund is contained in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session. 18/

### B. The Fund and other programmes of assistance for Namibians

72. Prior to 1972, United Nations assistance to Namibians was channelled through other funds and organizations within the United Nations system, notably the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa. This assistance was granted to Namibians within the framework of General Assembly resolution 2704 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 on the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and other international institutions associated with the United Nations.

73. In this connexion, it should be noted that the main purpose of the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa is to provide scholarships for nationals not only from South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, but also from Namibia. The scope of the Programme's assistance has not changed since the establishment of the Fund.

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18/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24), vol. II, annex XIII.

74. By its resolution 32/9 B, the General Assembly decided that Namibians would continue to be eligible for assistance through the Programme and the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa.

75. One important area of co-operation between the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the Programme is the arrangement between the Scholarship Unit of the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, which administers the Programme, and the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for the administration of scholarships financed by the Fund.

76. Co-operation has been good between the Council and the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system.

77. The implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia will require not only the full support of all States Members of the United Nations but of the entire United Nations family. The aid provided under the programme will also have to be co-ordinated under the over-all supervision of the Council.

#### C. Main areas of assistance

78. The Fund continues to serve as the main vehicle through which the Council channels its assistance to Namibians.

79. It finances the Institute for Namibia, established as an important programme of assistance to enable Namibians, under the aegis of the Council, to undertake research, training, planning and related activities with special reference to the struggle for freedom of the Namibians and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia. Assistance to Namibians includes remedial training, technical and vocational training, primary and secondary education, as well as college and university education in African countries.

80. The Fund also awards scholarships to Namibians living in Europe, Canada, Papua New Guinea and the United States of America who are unable to obtain other funds for education, refugee support, employment, humanitarian assistance, etc.

81. Its resources are also being utilized to facilitate the attendance of Namibian representatives at various international conferences, seminars and meetings in accordance with paragraph 4 of the guidelines for the Fund. 19/

82. The preparation of the report to the Council on the guidelines, policies and plan of action for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia was also financed by the Fund (see para. 87 below), as was the planning workshop on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, held at Lusaka from 22 to 26 May 1978 (see annex V to the present report). The workshop was financed mainly by a special contribution from the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation.

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19/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1),  
para. 81.



D. Nationhood programme for Namibia: a comprehensive programme of assistance

83. By paragraph 1 of resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976, the General Assembly decided to launch, in support of the nationhood of Namibia, a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the pre-independence period and the initial years of independence of Namibia and including:

(a) The review and planning of measures for assistance to Namibians by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system;

(b) The consolidation of all measures in a comprehensive and sustained plan of action;

(c) The implementation of the plan of action.

84. The General Assembly further called on the Council to elaborate, in consultation with SWAPO, the guidelines and policies for such a programme and to direct and co-ordinate the implementation of the programme.

85. As a first step, the Council carried out a review of the assistance given by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system and decided to keep all assistance programmes for Namibians under continuous review. At its 251st meeting, on 7 April 1977, the Council decided to send a mission to the specialized agencies and organizations with headquarters in Europe. One of the purposes of the mission was to mobilize assistance for the Council in the preparation of the Nationhood Programme.

86. The Mission, which visited Europe between 15 April and 3 May 1977, requested preliminary development briefs on the area of competence of each agency and organization which would be useful for the development of the Nationhood Programme. 20/

87. The response of the agencies, organizations and bodies has been encouraging. Within the framework of the funds made available by the Council, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia engaged a development programme consultant to assist in analysing the available material, consult with SWAPO and provide for the consideration of the Council a draft of the guidelines, policies and plan of action for the Nationhood Programme (see para. 82 above).

88. The Office of the Commissioner and the Institute for Namibia maintain close co-operation with respect to the research programme of the Institute. Every effort is being made to avoid duplication of work and there is a continuous exchange of correspondence and material to this end.

89. The Institute has made available to the Office of the Commissioner a draft of a survey of manpower requirements to assist in developing the Nationhood Programme. Other studies also will be available in the second half of 1978. Continued close

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20/ For the report of the Mission, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24), vol. II, annex III.

co-ordination between the Office of the Commissioner and the Institute is envisaged to ensure utilization of all relevant material in the preparation of the studies.

90. By its resolution 32/9 A, the General Assembly called upon the Council as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory to continue and intensify, in consultation with SWAPO, the direction and co-ordination of the Nationhood Programme.

91. By the same resolution, the Assembly expressed its appreciation of the efforts of those specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system which had contributed to the planning of the Nationhood Programme and called upon all such agencies and bodies to elaborate further their plans for assistance to the Namibian people in order to enable the Council to consolidate all assistance measures in a comprehensive and sustained plan of action. In paragraph 4 of the resolution, it listed specific requests for assistance from WHO, the ILO, the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), FAO, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and UNESCO.

92. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the Council for the effective planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme. Finally, it requested the Council to report to the Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the resolution.

93. At its 276th plenary meeting, held at Lusaka on 22 March 1978, the Council adopted the 1978 Lusaka Declaration of the United Nations Council for Namibia in which it reaffirmed its determination to continue its efforts for increased assistance to Namibians in the context of the Nationhood Programme. 21/ At the same meeting, the Council further approved the recommendations contained in the report of the Commissioner on guidelines, policies and plan of action for the Nationhood Programme, which outlined the preparatory stages of the Programme aimed at the launching of an initial set of assistance projects to be approved and implemented.

94. By its resolution S-9/2, the General Assembly endorsed the initiatives of the Council, in accordance with its 1978 Lusaka Declaration, to implement the Nationhood Programme.

95. Pursuant to these decisions, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia submitted the guidelines and the respective aid requests to the relevant United Nations agencies, organizations and bodies.

96. As a follow-up, the agencies, organizations and bodies concerned have submitted to the Office of the Commissioner more than 100 project proposals. Further, in accordance with the decision of the Council, a planning workshop on the Nationhood Programme was held at Lusaka from 22 to 26 May 1978 to consider the project proposals. The participants included representatives of the Council, OAU, SWAPO and the interested United Nations organizations.

97. In its report on the planning workshop, the delegation of the Council recommended to the Council that it:

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21/ Ibid., Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4), para. 31 (29).

(a) Consider the project proposals submitted by the Commissioner and approve them in principle;

(b) Request the President of the Council and the Commissioner to hold consultations with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) with a view to increasing the indicative planning figure for Namibia; and

(c) Consider sending missions of consultation to Member States to obtain financial support through contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme (see annex V to the present report, para. 23).

98. In his progress report on the implementation of the Nationhood Programme, the Commissioner recommended to the Council that it:

(a) Approve in principle 77 pre-independence projects for further elaboration within the over-all context of the objectives of the Nationhood Programme;

(b) Authorize the Commissioner to continue, in close consultation with SWAPO, project preparations and discussions with the relevant United Nations agencies, organizations and bodies, in order to obtain approval of the first group of pre-independence projects;

(c) Request the Commissioner to prepare a comprehensive survey and analysis of the training needs of the Namibians and of the training opportunities available within the Nationhood Programme;

(d) Request the Commissioner, in further consultation with the relevant organizations concerned, to review and analyse the remaining project proposals and to report thereon;

(e) Request the Commissioner to consult the organizations concerned to determine a suitable date and place for holding a second planning workshop; and

(f) Invite the Commissioner to submit to the Council a quarterly progress report on the status of the Nationhood Programme.

99. At its 283rd meeting, on 23 June 1978, the Council approved the recommendations of the delegation and of the Commissioner.

100. The Council has continued to follow closely the implementation of the Nationhood Programme being carried out by the Office of the Commissioner.

#### E. Sources of the Fund

101. In its policy for the implementation of the programme of assistance to Namibians, the General Assembly, by various resolutions, indicated the following sources of financing for the Fund:

(a) Voluntary contributions. Following the establishment of the Fund, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General and the Council to appeal to Governments, the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, governmental and non-governmental organizations and private

individuals for generous voluntary contributions to the Fund. The Assembly also requested Governments to appeal to their respective national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the Fund, and for special contributions earmarked for the Institute for Namibia.

(b) Regular budget of United Nations. Since the Fund was established in 1970, the General Assembly has authorized an allocation each year from the regular budget as an interim measure to help implement the Fund's programme. By resolution 31/151 of 20 December 1976, the General Assembly authorized the allocation of \$US 300,000 to the Fund for 1977;

(c) UNDP. In 1975, UNDP established an indicative planning figure for Namibians. A major part of that figure for the period 1977-1981 (\$US 7.75 million) is to be channelled to the Institute for Namibia, the balance to be made available for the implementation of projects within the Nationhood Programme.

102. As a result of appeals made by the Secretary-General and the Council, voluntary contributions received from Governments during 1977 totalled \$US 570,854. Between 1 January and 30 June 1978, voluntary pledges and contributions to the Fund totalled \$US 236,736 (see tables 1-3 below).

103. By resolution 32/9 B, the General Assembly decided to allocate as a temporary measure to the Fund \$US 500,000 from the regular budget for 1978. The Assembly also authorized the Secretary-General and the Council to intensify appeals for voluntary contributions to the Fund and for special contributions earmarked for the Institute.

#### F. Assistance to Namibians from 1 July 1977 to 1 July 1978

104. During 1977, the Committee on the Fund, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner, approved support for five separate programmes of assistance to Namibians, together with their financial implications, for 1977, as follows: (a) the Institute for Namibia; (b) the Nationhood Programme; (c) the training of Namibians in radio broadcasting; (d) an educational and training programme; and (e) emergency and social welfare assistance to Namibians.

105. The above decisions were approved by the Council during the first six months of 1977 and most became operative during 1977 continuing into 1978.

106. The preparation and implementation of the programmes of assistance to Namibians during 1978 are described below.

##### 1. Institute for Namibia

107. During the reporting period, the Institute continued its growth and professional development. The student body increased from 100 to 200 and the quality of instruction continued to improve as the experiences of the first year were incorporated into the current training programme. A three-year curriculum was approved. Staff recruitment targets were realized and a number of research activities were initiated and completed.

108. The approved budget for 1977 amounted to \$US 2.6 million. Preliminary estimates indicate that actual expenditure for 1977 was \$1.9 million.
109. Of the total UNDP indicative planning figure for Namibia for the period 1977-1981 (see para. 101 (c) above), \$US 3.75 million has been allocated exclusively to finance the Institute. In 1977, the UNDP contribution was \$786,426. For the same year, the Committee on the Fund approved an allocation of \$100,000 for the Institute.
110. The response of the States Members of the United Nations has been encouraging as almost all of the earlier contributors have either matched or substantially increased their previous contributions (see para. 120 below). The Commissioner has continued to participate actively in the raising of funds for the Institute.
111. Contacts between the Council and the Institute have been further strengthened. In this connexion, the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund attended the 7th meeting and the extraordinary meeting of the Senate of the Institute, held at Lusaka in April and May 1978 (see annexes III and IV to the present report). In addition, while at Lusaka, the Rapporteur of the Fund held consultations with the Director of the Institute and with the Committee of Management.
112. With respect to the research programme, the Institute completed the survey of manpower requirements and a paper on constitutional options for Namibia. Several research projects are being undertaken and it is anticipated that a number of these will be completed or near completion in 1978. A seminar on manpower requirements was held at Lusaka from 5 to 9 December 1977, and a similar seminar on constitutional options for Namibia was held from 11 to 13 July 1978 (see annex X to the present report).
113. The training programme has been developed at an appreciable rate as the staff of the Institute has been able to build upon the experience of the first year of teaching. In addition, at its 7th meeting, held on 3 and 4 April, the Senate agreed to expand the curriculum from two to three years (see annex III to the present report, para. 18), thus enabling students to acquire a year of practical work experience before completing their studies at the Institute.
114. At its extraordinary meeting on 19 May 1978, the Senate of the Institute decided to initiate short-term courses for the upgrading of teachers and the training of secretaries (see annex IV to the present report, paras. 4-7). Students and teachers will undertake a five-months remedial training course in the English language and in mathematics before embarking on their training.
115. The present enrolment of about 200 students in the regular training programme is expected to be increased to 300 in 1979.

## 2. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

116. As noted above, the United Nations Fund for Namibia is responsible for financing the preparation and implementation of the Nationhood Programme. In 1977, the Committee on the Fund approved the allocation of \$US 30,000 to the Office of the Commissioner for the preparation of the Nationhood Programme. By approving the report on guidelines, policies and plan of action for the Nationhood Programme (see para. 93 above), the Council set in motion the implementation of the Nationhood Programme. Between 22 and 26 May 1978, the planning workshop on the

Nationhood Programme considered the project proposals submitted by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system. At its 283rd meeting on 23 June, the Council approved in principle the 77 pre-independence project proposals recommended by the Commissioner, which it estimated will cost \$US 21.0 million, as well as other recommendations of the Commissioner (see para. 99 above).

### 3. Training of Namibians in radio broadcasting

117. In 1977, the Committee on the Fund approved the project for training in radio broadcasting at a cost of \$US 88,322 covering the following: film, projection equipment, training (including travel, instruction and stipend costs), four radio receivers, a typewriter, information materials (subscriptions), a tape recorder and editing equipment, production of 15-minute programme in the German language and freight charges. Implementation of the project has proceeded smoothly.

118. At present, 20 Namibians are participating in the project: 4 each in Dar es Salaam, Brazzaville and Luanda and 8 in Lusaka.

119. Arrangements were made at the beginning of 1978 for eight broadcasters to undertake remedial courses in the English language in Zambia. It is anticipated that the number of broadcasters will increase.

### 4. Educational and training programme

120. During the period under review, the Fund granted scholarships to 116 Namibians studying in various fields in 18 countries, as follows:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Courses</u>	<u>Number of students</u>
Algeria	Secondary education	3
Angola	Broadcasting	4
Canada	Liberal arts, education and public administration	5
Congo	Broadcasting	4
Egypt	Pharmacy	1
Ghana	Social welfare	1
Ireland	Nursing	3
Kenya	Accounting	2
Liberia	Secondary education	1
Netherlands	Agriculture, English language and secondary education	4
Papua New Guinea	Law and history	3
Senegal	French	1
Sweden	Political science and economics	2

<u>Country</u>	<u>Courses</u>	<u>Number of students</u>
Switzerland	International law and French	2
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Political science, liberal arts and secondary education	5
United Republic of Tanzania	Broadcasting	4
United States of America	Education, law, nursing, business administration, social science, political science and electronics	57
Zambia	Primary education, remedial courses and broadcasting	14

121. Additionally, four Namibian students received remedial training in basic English and reading to qualify for placement.

122. In view of the low level of education of Namibians entering the educational and training programme, it is suggested that more emphasis should, in the future, be placed on short-term programmes of remedial training.

#### 5. Emergency and social welfare assistance

123. During the period under review, the Fund committed approximately \$US 300,000 for the educational and training programme.

124. Through the Office of the Commissioner, the Fund provides emergency assistance to Namibians. The Committee on the Fund, on the request of the Commissioner, periodically approves allocations for this purpose. In 1977, the Committee on the Fund approved \$US 5,000 for the Regional Office of the Commissioner at Lusaka. The same assistance was to be made available in 1978.

#### G. Conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

125. The Fund continues to be the main vehicle through which the United Nations grants material assistance to the Namibian people.

126. The resources of the Fund are utilized in accordance with relevant United Nations resolutions and the guidelines for the orientation and administration of the Fund, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 3296 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974. In the implementation of these resolutions, there is close co-operation between the Council, its Committee on the Fund and the Commissioner. In this respect, there is also close consultation with SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people which enjoys the status of Permanent Observer at the United Nations.

127. Apart from the Council, other United Nations bodies, funds and specialized agencies grant assistance to Namibians. It is recommended that Namibians should continue to be eligible for assistance from other sources, inasmuch as the resources of the Fund are still inadequate. As indicated above, the establishment

of the Nationhood Programme requires close co-ordination of the assistance granted to Namibians through the United Nations.

128. In this connexion, it is recommended that an examination should be undertaken of the resources available to the Fund, its programmes and projects, and of the possibilities of increasing its allocations and contributions which would enable it to concentrate on its main projects of assistance for the Namibian people. Such projects and programmes require close co-operation with the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system, as well as the mobilization of their resources in granting assistance to Namibians before and after independence in accordance with the Nationhood Programme.

129. The establishment of a comprehensive programme of assistance to Namibia through the Nationhood Programme is a major undertaking of the United Nations in the implementation of its solemn obligation to assist and prepare Namibians to achieve their independence. Implementation of the Nationhood Programme would require substantially increased financial resources from voluntary contributions. In this connexion, it is recommended that a new account should be established within the Fund. The Council may wish to request the General Assembly to appeal for voluntary contributions to this account.

130. In expressing its appreciation for the decision of UNDP to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia (see para. 101 (c) above), the Council may wish to call upon UNDP to co-operate in the implementation of projects within the Nationhood Programme.

131. Bearing in mind the discriminatory Bantu education system being applied in Namibia by the occupation régime and the immediate needs of the forthcoming independent Government of Namibia, the Council may wish to intensify its efforts to expand the possibilities for Namibians to utilize the educational opportunities available, e.g., through remedial training programmes.

132. Taking into account the experience gained in the administration of the Fund and its increasing responsibilities with the expansion of the programmes of assistance for Namibians, the Council may wish to request the Committee on the Fund to revise the present guidelines for the Fund.

133. It is necessary that the Committee on the Fund, in consultation with SWAPO, evaluate the present programmes of assistance in accordance with available resources and the need to assist and prepare the Namibians at the present stage of struggle for liberation and to submit proposals to the Council.



Table 1

United Nations Fund for Namibia: status of pledges and contributions received  
at 30 June 1978

(in United States dollars)

Countries	1974-1976 pledges outstanding	1977 pledges outstanding at 31 December 1977	Outstanding pledges paid in 1978	Pledges outstanding at 30 June 1978	Contributions received 1977	Pledges made in 1978
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	500	-
Argentina	-	-	-	-	5 000	-
Australia	-	-	-	-	27 143	28 450
Austria	-	-	-	-	12 000	15 000
Barbados	-	-	-	-	500	-
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	31 250
Botswana	-	-	-	-	288	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	5 000	5 000
Canada	-	-	-	-	94 090	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	243	258
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	2 000
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	5 000	-
Finland	-	-	-	-	26 254	-
Ghana	-	1 740	1 740	-	-	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	1 000	4 000
Haiti	-	-	-	-	2 500	-
Iceland	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	1 000	2 000
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	1 000	2 000
Iran	-	-	-	-	3 500	3 500
Iraq	-	-	-	-	4 000	4 000
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	10 000
Italy	-	12 421	-	12 421	2 281	10 969
Japan	-	-	-	-	10 142	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	10 000	10 000
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	1 000
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	-	-	-	-	3 000	3 000
Mali	-	2 066	-	2 066	15 000 $\frac{2}{1}$	15 000 $\frac{2}{1}$
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	524	-
					60 908	68 182

Table 1 (continued)

Countries	1974-1976 pledges outstanding	1977 pledges outstanding at 31 December 1977	Outstanding pledges paid in 1978	Pledges outstanding at 30 June 1978	Contributions received 1977	Pledges made in 1978
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	4 776	5 127
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	8 000	-
Oman	-	-	-	-	5 000	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	3 000	3 000
Peru	1 000	-	-	1 000	-	-
Philippines	-	2 000	2 000	-	-	2 000
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
Senegal	-	-	-	-	3 047	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	149	-
Sweden	-	-	-	-	230 548	-
Togo	-	207	-	207	-	-
Tunisia	539	-	-	539	19 461	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	1 000	-
United Arab Emirates	1 000	-	1 000	-	-	3 000
United Republic of Cameroon	2 066	-	-	2 066	-	-
Viet Nam	1 000	-	-	1 000	-	-
Yugoslavia	-	-	-	-	5 000	5 000
	5 605	18 435	4 740	19 299	570 854	236 736

a/ Contribution received in 1977 for 1978.

Table 2

Status of the United Nations Fund for Namibia,  
1 July-31 December 1977  
(In United States dollars)

Balance of the Fund at 30 June 1977		406 677
Reinstatement of previously reduced commitments authorized by decision of the Committee on the Fund for latter part of 1977		248 822
Cash funds available for commitment at 1 July 1977		655 499
Income received during the period:		
Governments	159 161	
Interest and public donations	23 399	
Miscellaneous income	47 954	230 514
Total		886 013
Outstanding pledges:		
1977 pledges	18 434	
Pledge for 1978 from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (not yet received)	15 000	
1974-1976 pledges	5 605	
Total	39 039	
Expenditure on education and training, etc.		(420 339)
Total cash funds in hand at 31 December 1977 for future commitment		465 674
Position of Fund at end of reporting period:		
Assets:		
Cash		728 404
Accounts receivable		6 304
Total:		734 708
Liabilities:		
Unliquidated obligations		(5 618)
Due to United Nations General Fund		(144 206)
		(119 209)
Funds available for future commitment at 31 December 1977		465 674 a/

a/ It should be noted that this figure is expected to increase as outstanding pledges (\$US 39,039) are paid by Governments to the Fund.

Table 3

Institute for Namibia: status of pledges and contributions received  
at 30 June 1978

(In United States dollars)

Countries	1976 pledges outstanding	1977 pledges outstanding at 31 December 1977	Outstanding pledges paid in 1978	Pledges outstanding at 30 June 1978	Contributions received in 1977	Pledges made in 1978
Barbados	-	-	-	-	500	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	10 000	10 000
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	90 090
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	243	258
Denmark	-	-	-	-	181 583	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	2 000
Finland	-	-	-	-	105 014	118 906
France	-	-	-	-	29 464	20 000
Germany, Federal	-	-	-	-	50 000	50 000
Republic of	-	1 740	1 740	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	2 000	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	-	-	-	-	2 500	-
India	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 000
Ireland	-	-	-	-	2 280	5 814
Italy	-	30 000	-	30 000	-	-
Japan	-	-	-	-	50 000	50 000
Libyan Arab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaheiriya	-	-	-	-	5 000 a/	5 000 a/
Mali	-	2 066	-	2 066	-	-
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	121 865	136 364
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	22 500	-
Norway	-	-	-	-	95 202	144 480
Philippines	-	500	500	-	-	500
Republic of Korea	-	-	-	-	-	5 000
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	437 637
Togo	-	207	-	207	-	-
Tunisia	135	-	-	135	4 865	-
Turkey	-	1 000	-	1 000	-	-
United Arab	-	-	-	-	-	-
Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	4 000
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	85 470	-
United States	-	-	-	-	250 000	500 000
	135	35 513	2 240	33 408	1 020 486	1 580 049

a/ Contribution received in 1977 for 1978.

## VI. NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME FOR NAMIBIA

134. During the period under review, the Council has taken measures to implement the Nationhood Programme.
135. The Council entrusted the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia with the preparation of recommendations regarding guidelines and policies for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme. At its 276th meeting, held at Lusaka on 22 March 1978, the Council approved a report of the Commissioner on the guidelines, policies and plan of action for the Nationhood Programme. (See para. 93. above.)
136. Subsequently, by resolution S-9/2, the General Assembly endorsed the initiatives of the Council to implement the Nationhood Programme.
137. In accordance with the guidelines, policies and plan of action, the Commissioner requested the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to submit project proposals for the implementation of the Nationhood Programme. In response to this request, the agencies and organizations concerned submitted over 100 project proposals, which were reviewed at a planning workshop held at Lusaka from 22 to 26 May 1978. The workshop was attended by a delegation of the Council, and representatives of OAU, SWAPO, the Institute for Namibia and the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies of the United Nations.
138. At its 283rd meeting, on 23 June, the Council approved the report of the delegation of the Council to the planning workshop (see annex V to the present report) and approved in principle the progress report of the Commissioner and the recommendations contained therein which, inter alia, referred to the approval of 77 pre-independence projects for further elaboration within the over-all context of the objectives of the Nationhood Programme.
139. In August and September 1978, the Commissioner's Office undertook the further elaboration of the 77 pre-independence projects for submission to the Council for final approval in the near future.
140. For the recommendations of the Council on the Nationhood Programme, see paragraphs 307 (27) and (30) below.

VII. ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL WITH REGARD TO THE REPRESENTATION OF NAMIBIA AND THE PROMOTION OF NAMIBIAN INTERESTS IN SPECIALIZED AGENCIES, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

141. During the period covered by this report, the Council took action to promote Namibian interests by seeking full membership for Namibia in specialized agencies, international organizations and conferences. As described in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, full membership had already been obtained in the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. 22/ In 1977/78, full membership was obtained for Namibia in FAO and in the ILO (see annexes II and VI to the present report).

142. The campaign to seek full membership was based on the following:

(a) General Assembly resolution 31/149 of 20 December 1976, by paragraph 3 of which the Assembly requested all specialized agencies to consider granting full membership to the Council. This resolution was adopted by 120 votes to none, with 7 abstentions (Belgium, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Luxembourg, Netherlands, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America).

(b) The recommendation of the mission of the Council to the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system with headquarters in Europe 23/ that the Council should apply for full membership in FAO and the ILO. 24/ At its 254th meeting, on 11 May 1977, the Council approved the recommendations. 25/

(c) General Assembly resolution 32/9 E, by paragraphs 3 and 4 of which the Assembly requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to grant full membership to the United Nations Council for Namibia so that it might participate in that capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences; and to grant a waiver of the assessment for Namibia during the period in which Namibia was represented by the Council. The resolution was adopted by 136 votes to none, with 4 abstentions (Belgium, France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America).

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22/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24), vol. I, paras. 101-107.

23/ Ibid., vol. II, annex III.

24/ Ibid., para. 128 (a).

25/ Ibid., vol. I, para. 315, 5 (d).

A. Nineteenth session of the Conference of the Food and  
Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
(12 November-1 December 1977, Rome)

143. In a letter dated 29 September 1977, addressed to the Director-General of FAO, the President of the Council applied for full membership of the Council in FAO, citing paragraph 3 of resolution 31/149 of 20 December 1976. In accordance with rule XIX-7 of the General Rules of FAO, the letter was circulated to all members of FAO as an FAO document, together with the applications of seven other countries.
144. The delegation of the Council was composed of the representatives of Senegal (head of delegation), Turkey and Zambia and of the representative of SWAPO.
145. On 7 November, the Acting President of the Council addressed to all Council members a letter urging them to request their delegations to the nineteenth session of the FAO Conference to support the Council in its attempt to obtain full membership in FAO. Upon its arrival at Rome, the Council delegation met with the delegations to FAO of the 24 countries which are also members of the Council. Those present at the meeting decided that each representative would attempt to strengthen the Council's position by seeking the support of the countries within his own regional group.
146. The Council delegation held meetings with the African Group of FAO; the Legal Counsel of FAO; the Chairman of the Group of 77 at the Conference; the Chairman of the Conference; the Director-General of FAO; and the Chief of the Financial Operations Service of FAO. In the course of the meetings it was agreed that if, as appeared probable, the application for membership were to be approved under the name "Namibia", a proposal should also be placed before the Conference, for its approval, that Namibia should be represented by the Council. It was also agreed that, if admitted, the Council would pay the contribution of Namibia.
147. At the 4th plenary meeting, on 14 November, the Secretary-General of the Conference announced that, as a result of the vote of the FAO members, Namibia had been admitted to membership in the organization and would be represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia. The vote was 112 to 4, with 11 abstentions.
148. In his statement, the head of the Namibia delegation welcomed the admission of Namibia into FAO as a full member, and thanked FAO members for their support. He also outlined the legal and historical background of the application for membership, and referred to other cases where the Council had represented Namibia with full and legal powers.
149. The representative of the United States stated, in explanation of his negative vote, that he did not agree with the decision for reasons of a constitutional nature and regarded it as an unfortunate precedent. Nevertheless, he welcomed the Namibia delegation as a delegation representing the interests of the people of Namibia.
150. On 16 November 1977, the head of the Namibia delegation notified the Secretary-General of the Conference that Namibia desired to be a member of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) for the 1978-1979 biennium (see also paras. 178-182 below).

151. The full text of the delegation's report is contained in annex II to the present report.

B. World Peace Academy (11-14 January 1978, Menton)

152. At its 269th meeting, on 3 January 1978, the Council decided to accept an invitation to participate in the meetings of the World Peace Academy at Menton in January 1978. The representative of Senegal attended the meetings of the Academy on behalf of the Council. The participants were lawyers and military advisers from various countries who reviewed the situation in southern Africa.

153. At its 270th meeting on 18 January, the Council decided to take note of the report of the representative of Senegal (see A/AC.131/SR.270).

C. Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme  
(18-20 January 1978, New York, and 12 June-1 July 1978, Geneva)

154. At its twenty-second session, held at Geneva in June and July 1976, the Governing Council of UNDP approved an indicative planning figure for Namibia of \$US 4.75 million for the period 1977-1981 (see also paras. 101 (c) and 130 above). At its twenty-fourth session, held at Geneva from 13 June to 1 July 1977, the Governing Council decided to grant to the United Nations Council for Namibia the status of observer among States.

155. The twenty-fifth session of the Governing Council was held at New York from 18 to 20 January 1978. The delegation of the Council was composed of the representatives of Algeria, India and Senegal (head of delegation).

156. The Council delegation discussed with UNDP officials the assistance being provided to Namibia. The delegation also made use of the occasion afforded by the presence at the Governing Council of representatives of the specialized agencies to discuss with them the assistance being provided or planned by the agencies for Namibians.

157. The Council was not formally represented by a delegation accredited to the Governing Council at its twenty-sixth session, held at Geneva from 12 June to 1 July 1978. However, the Council delegation to the sixty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference (see below), which took place concurrently at Geneva, was able to observe the proceedings of the Governing Council and to hold discussions with officials of UNDP and representatives of the specialized agencies.

D. Sixty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference  
(7-28 June 1978, Geneva)

158. The delegation of the Council to the sixty-third session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva from 1 to 22 June 1977, discussed with ILO officials the question of full membership, as opposed to its status of observer. 26/

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26/ For the report of the delegation, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24), vol. II, annex X.



159. On 27 October 1977, the President of the Council addressed to the Director-General of the ILO a letter seeking full membership in the ILO. On 18 November, the Director-General acknowledged receipt of the letter and drew attention to the relevant articles of the Constitution of the ILO and the Standing Orders of the International Labour Conference.
160. On 31 May 1978, the President of the Council informed the Director-General that a delegation of the Council would attend the sixty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference, that the delegation would put forward an application for full membership and that if the Conference should decide to grant that application, the delegation of the Council was empowered to accept, on behalf of the Council, the obligations of membership as indicated in the Constitution of the ILO.
161. On the same day, the President of the Council addressed a letter to all Council members urging them to request their delegations to the International Labour Conference to support the Council delegation in its attempt to obtain full membership in the ILO.
162. The delegation of the Council was composed of the representatives of Algeria (head of delegation) and Mexico and of the representative of SWAPO.
163. At the Conference, the Council delegation held meetings with the Ministers of Labour of Nigeria, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia to discuss the approach to be followed; with the Legal Adviser of the ILO to determine his views; with the Chairman of the African Group and later with the African Group as a whole to seek their support; and with the Chairman of the Group of 77 and later with the Group of 77 as a whole to seek their support. Similar meetings were held with the Chairman and members of the workers' group and with the Chairman and members of the employers' group. These individuals and groups eventually expressed themselves in favour of the admission of Namibia as a full member of the ILO, with the exception of certain employers and the Legal Adviser of the ILO, who mentioned certain legal difficulties.
164. The Council delegation also met with those delegations of the ILO which were also members of the Council. At the meeting, it requested the participants to mobilize support for Namibia's admission by establishing contact with representatives of the Governments, employers and workers of each region. The Council delegation also submitted some preliminary comments on the legal opinion of the ILO Legal Adviser (see para. 163 above). The participants in the meeting decided to mobilize the members of the Conference and also decided that the Council delegation should have its comments on the legal opinion circulated as a working document of the Conference.
165. With the assistance of legal experts from the delegations of some Council members, the Council delegation prepared a working paper which, while accepting the basic principles expressed in the opinion of the Legal Adviser, refuted his argument and set out opposing arguments to show that the admission of Namibia was not in contradiction of the provisions of the ILO Constitution. The text of the working paper was later circulated as a Conference document.
166. The Council application was considered by the ILO Selection Committee, which

held three meetings on the question, sought the opinion of the Legal Adviser and referred the matter to a sub-committee for further study. The sub-committee heard the views of the Council delegation, and, on the recommendation of the Selection Committee, also heard Mr. Mishake Muyongo, Vice-President of SWAPO, who stated that SWAPO fully supported the application for the admission of Namibia, represented by the Council.

167. While these various meetings were in progress, the Council delegation individually contacted each of the delegations present at Geneva. For example, in the case of the Selection Committee, which has 54 members, the delegation held individual discussions with 41 representatives and 13 alternates. It made similar contacts in other committees and also, in particular, at the plenary meetings of the Conference.

168. The sub-committee held five meetings on the question and finally reported to the Selection Committee its recommendation that Namibia should be admitted.

169. The Selection Committee held three additional meetings on the question and finally, after prolonged debate and considerable divergence of opinion, decided to recommend to the Conference the admission of Namibia to the ILO.

170. The Conference considered the question at its 27th meeting, on 23 June 1978. Twenty-three speakers made statements before the vote. The President of the Conference announced that 480 delegates were registered and empowered to vote, and that two thirds of this figure was 320. In the voting which followed, the result was 368 votes to none, with 50 abstentions. In the subcategory of government delegates, where a two-thirds majority was also required, the vote was 193 to none, with 26 abstentions. The two-thirds majority was greatly exceeded in both cases.

171. In a statement after the vote, the head of the Council delegation stated that it was important that the Conference had acknowledged SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and that it had admitted the Council to full membership without any restrictions so that it could represent Namibia until the latter became independent. He also said that in ILO meetings delegations of the Council would constitute the government delegations of Namibia, it being understood that SWAPO was included in the Council and that SWAPO would designate worker delegates to the Conference who would enjoy all the attributes of a delegation having full powers of sovereignty.

172. In a letter dated 22 September 1978, the Council communicated to the ILO its formal acceptance of the obligations of the ILO Constitution.

173. The full text of the delegation's report is contained in annex VI to the present report.

#### E. Fourth Ministerial Session of the World Food Council (12-14 June 1978, Mexico City)

174. As a result of obtaining full membership in FAO (see paras. 143-151 above), the Council was invited to attend the Fourth Ministerial Session of the World Food Council (WFC) at Mexico City. At its 282nd meeting, on 7 June 1978, the Council decided to accept the invitation from WFC.

175. The representative of India was appointed to attend the session on behalf of the Council.

176. Membership in WFC is limited to 36 States. Namibia participated in the session in the category of "States non-members of the Council", along with 40 other States in this category, and was so listed in the report of WFC to the General Assembly. 27/

177. The report of the representative of the Council to the session is contained in annex VII to the present report.

F. Twelfth session of the Committee on Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (12-16 June 1978, Rome)

178. At the nineteenth session of the FAO Conference, at which full membership had been granted to Namibia, the Council delegation had, in response to the suggestion of FAO, stated its desire to become a member of COFI (see para. 150 above). The activities of COFI are concerned with fisheries problems on a world-wide basis.

179. The Council was accordingly invited to participate in the twelfth session of COFI. The representative of Haiti was appointed to represent the Council at the session, which was attended by representatives of 71 other States.

180. The session was devoted to discussion of the following four items:

- (a) Elaboration of a programme to develop fisheries in the economic zones;
- (b) The future of regional FAO fisheries committees;
- (c) The future of COFI;
- (d) The living resources of the southern oceans.

181. With regard to point (a), the Committee decided to set up a working group to prepare a draft programme. Concerning points (b), (c) and (d), the Committee decided to seek comments from Governments and take up the items at its thirteenth session.

182. Under item (d), the representative of the Council introduced a request, which was well received, for FAO assistance in the development of fisheries in Namibian waters. In his statement (see annex VIII to the present report), the representative of the Council emphasized the legal responsibilities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies towards Namibia, and the continued repressive policies being pursued by the illegal South African occupation régime.

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27/ Ibid., Thirty-third Session, Supplement No. 19 (A/33/19), para. 9.

G. Seminar on Constitutional Options for Namibia  
(11-13 July 1978, Lusaka)

183. At its 282nd meeting, on 7 June 1978, the Council decided to send a delegation to the Seminar on Constitutional Options for Namibia organized by the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka from 11 to 13 July 1978.

184. The President of the Council appointed the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations to represent the Council at the seminar. Other participants included a representative of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, a representative of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations and a delegation from SWAPO.

185. The seminar, under the chairmanship of the Deputy-Director of the Institute, discussed the issues contained in a working document entitled "Constitutional Options for Namibia" related to, inter alia: the succession of States, choice of types of head of State or Government; systems of government; the election process; citizenship; and the judiciary (see annex X to the present report).

186. The main objective of the seminar was to evaluate the constitutional options available to Namibia for the benefit of those who would be called upon to take part in the building of an independent Namibia.

H. First session of the Assembly of the International Centre  
for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries  
(17-19 July 1978, Ljubljana)

187. In accordance with a decision of the Council, taken at its 275th meeting, on 21 March 1978, the Acting President of the Council addressed a letter to the Director of ICPE formally requesting membership for Namibia, which would be represented by the Council until genuine independence was achieved in the Territory. Subsequently, the Government of Yugoslavia invited the Council to the Founding Assembly for the establishment of ICPE.

188. The President of the Council appointed the representatives of Nigeria (chairman of delegation) and Yugoslavia to represent the Council at the Assembly. The chairman of the delegation made a statement on 17 July. The Council's application for membership in ICPE was accepted in the course of the Assembly. The report of the delegation of the Council is contained in annex XI to the present report.

I. Meeting of the Conference of Ministers for  
Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries  
(25-29 July 1978, Belgrade)

189. In a letter dated 22 July 1978, the Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations invited the Council to attend the meeting of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade.

190. The President of the Council appointed a delegation composed of the

representatives of Romania and Zambia (head of the delegation). The delegation of the Council was accorded guest status by unanimous decision of the Conference, on an equal footing with States in the same category.

191. The Council delegation held consultations with members of the non-aligned movement and the liberation movement on the substance of the final declaration of the meeting with regard to Namibia.

192. The report of the delegation of the Council to the Conference is contained in annex XII to the present report.

J. Resumed session of the United Nations Conference  
on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties  
(31 July-23 August 1978, Vienna)

193. At its 282nd meeting, on 7 June 1978, the Council decided to accept an invitation to participate in the resumed session of the Conference. The Council also decided that it should be represented by a delegation of from three to five Council members, including a representative of SWAPO. The Council authorized its delegation to sign the final act of the Conference and to express itself on the substance of the draft convention but not to seek the right to vote. The decision on the question of signing the convention was to be deferred until the delegation had presented its report to the Council.

194. The delegation of the Council was composed of the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations (chairman of delegation) and the representatives of India, Indonesia and Pakistan.

195. During the session, two members of the Council delegation made statements and introduced a resolution on the question of Namibia (see annex XIII to the present report). The Conference adopted the resolution by 73 votes to none with 6 abstentions (Belgium, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Portugal and Switzerland). Five countries (France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States) did not participate in the vote.

196. In the operative part of the resolution, the Conference declared that South Africa was not the predecessor State of Namibia and that the relevant articles of the convention should be interpreted in conformity with United Nations resolutions on Namibia.

197. At the conclusion of its work, the Conference adopted the Final Act and the Vienna Convention on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties. The Council was the only "non-State" entity whose delegation signed the Final Act, in accordance with decision of the Council at its 282nd meeting (see para. 195 above).

K. World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial  
Discrimination (14-25 August 1978, Geneva)

198. At its 282nd meeting, on 7 June 1978, the Council decided to accept an invitation to participate in the World Conference. The delegation to the Conference was composed of the President of the Council, as its head, and the representatives of Guyana, Senegal and Zambia.

199. In her statement in the general debate on 15 August, the President of the Council said that it was necessary for Governments to proceed with great caution in the coming months, in view of the fact that South Africa was continuing to carry out repressive measures and illegal acts despite efforts to achieve a negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia (see annex XIV to the present report).

200. On 25 August 1978, the Conference adopted a Declaration and Programme of Action which included comprehensive mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa (A/33/262, para. 33). In the Programme of Action, the Conference requested Member States and international organizations to increase political and financial assistance to the oppressed peoples of southern Africa.

L. International NGO /Non-Governmental Organizations/  
Conference for Action against Apartheid  
(28-31 August 1978, Geneva)

201. At its 287th meeting, on 11 August 1978 the Council decided to accept an invitation to attend the International NGO Conference for Action against Apartheid. The President of the Council appointed the representative of Yugoslavia to attend the Conference on behalf of the Council.

202. In his statement to the plenary of the Conference on 28 August 1978, the representative of the Council emphasized that the international community should raise its voice against the manipulations of South Africa and the false information spread by the South African racists who were conducting a campaign of terror in Namibia to thwart the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people for freedom and independence (see annex XV to the present report).

203. On 31 August, the Conference adopted a declaration in which it expressed unequivocal support for the peoples of southern Africa and their liberation movements in their just struggle.

M. United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among  
Developing Countries (30 August-12 September 1978,  
Buenos Aires)

204. At its 287th meeting, on 11 August 1978, the Council decided to accept an invitation to participate in the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries. The Council delegation was composed of the President of the Council, as its head, and the representatives of Mexico and Turkey.

205. In her statement to the Conference on 1 September 1978, the President of the Council drew attention to the situation in Namibia and the special responsibility of the United Nations towards the Territory. On behalf of the Council, she appealed to all international conferences within the United Nations system to give particular attention to the needs of an independent Namibia. She stated that the Conference could play a significant role in affirming the commitment of developing countries to assist Namibia (see annex XVI to the present report).

206. On 12 September, the Conference adopted a resolution on assistance to Namibia, in which it reaffirmed the special responsibility of the United Nations system to assist the Namibian people to acquire the skills needed for their social and economic development in an independent Namibia. It also reaffirmed the commitment of all States, organs, organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to support the Namibian people. The Conference requested the United Nations development system to support the efforts of an independent Namibia in its implementation of the programme of action of the Conference.

# VIII. ACTION CONCERNING FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN NAMIBIA

207. During the period under review, the Council continued to be concerned with the question of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia whose activities are impeding the withdrawal of the illegal South African occupation régime and are contributing to its maintenance.

208. Furthermore, the Council has continued to pay special attention to the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. 28/

209. The Council has on numerous occasions denounced and condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation of the human and natural resources of Namibia in violation of all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council and of the Decree.

210. In 1977, on the recommendation of the Council, the General Assembly, in its resolution 32/9 D, strongly condemned the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa and demanded that transnational corporations comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by abstaining from any investment in Namibia and by withdrawing from the Territory.

211. By resolution 32/9 G, the General Assembly authorized the Council to notify the Governments of States whose corporations operate in Namibia of the illegality of such operations. It also authorized the Council to contact the administering and managing bodies of foreign corporations operating in Namibia to warn them of the illegal basis on which they were operating in the Territory. In addition, the Assembly took note of the progress report of the Council on the hearings regarding the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium. 29/

212. At the ninth special session of the General Assembly, held from 24 April to 3 May 1978, the Council presented its recommendations (A/S-9/7) which were later fully reflected in the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in General Assembly resolution S-9/2. In the Declaration, the General Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for its continued exploitation and plundering of the natural resources of Namibia in complete disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people. In particular, the General Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for exploiting the uranium resources of Namibia.

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28/ Ibid., 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.

29/ Ibid., Thirty-second Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/32/24), vol. I,  
paras. 128-133.



213. In the Programme of Action, the General Assembly urged all Member States to take measures to ensure the application of Decree No. 1 and called upon them to compel transnational corporations under their jurisdiction to comply with resolutions of the United Nations by abstaining from making any investment in Namibia, by withdrawing current investments from the Territory and by terminating their co-operation with the illegal South African administration in Namibia.

214. The Council expects to take up and expedite action in this field at the earliest possible time in 1979.

215. The recommendations of the Council to the General Assembly with regard to foreign economic interests operating in Namibia are contained in paragraph 307 (6) below.

## IX. ACTION CONCERNING THE MILITARY SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

216. During 1977 and 1978, the Council learned of the further expansion of South Africa's illegal military occupation of Namibia. The number of South African troops stationed in the Territory has increased recently to an estimated 53,000 troops. All available information shows that South Africa has escalated its military operations in Namibia. In late 1977, reports indicated that South Africa had been involved in about 100 clashes a month against SWAPO forces. South Africa's military apparatus in Namibia has been directed against SWAPO and the civilian population. In carrying out these repressive policies, South Africa has indiscriminately bombed the countryside of Namibia.

217. Towards the end of 1977, it was reported that in accordance with South Africa's plan to establish tribal armies in Namibia, five units of 150 men each had been established in the south and formed into the 41st Battalion.

218. South Africa has continued to strengthen its military arsenal with the help of arms and material supplied by other countries. South Africa has also striven to attain military self-sufficiency to counteract the effect of the United Nations arms embargo, largely through the local manufacturing of equipment under licence granted by transnational corporations to South African companies.

219. At its ninth special session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Council, adopted the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, contained in resolution S-9/2, in which it strongly deprecated any collaboration with South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons that could enable it to intimidate neighboring African States and thus perpetuate its colonialist and racist régime in Namibia. The Assembly urged all States to refrain from any collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field, including the production and development of nuclear weapons, and requested the Security Council to take effective and urgent steps to prevent South Africa from acquiring or developing nuclear weapons and from exploding nuclear devices.

220. South Africa has also adopted a policy of systematic aggression against neighbouring countries. On 4 May 1978, after numerous attacks which violated Angolan territory, troops of the regular South African army were parachuted into Angolan territory from South African planes which bombed the area of Kassinga, causing serious material damage and inflicting heavy losses among Namibian refugees, resulting in approximately 1,000 casualties, mainly women and children.

221. On 22 August, South Africa invaded Zambia and carried out bombing operations against the civilian town of Sesheke along the border with Namibia, operations which were continued through 26 August. These operations have resulted in the deaths of 12 Zambian civilians, serious injury to 6 others and substantial property damage.

222. All such acts of premeditated and wanton aggression reveal South Africa's determination to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia.

223. The Council has repeatedly condemned South Africa's continued military escalation in Namibia and its attacks against neighbouring countries.

224. On 5 May 1978, the Council issued a statement condemning South Africa's aggression against Angola and the people of Namibia (see para. 366 below).

225. At the 288th meeting of the Council, on 25 August, on the occasion of the commemoration of Namibia Day, the President of the Council emphasized once again that the increasing repression by the illegal South African régime had created a threat to international peace and security. She indicated that the acts of aggression and violation against African countries had culminated in attacks against Angola and against peaceful communities in Zambia.

226. The recommendations of the Council to the General Assembly with regard to action concerning the military situation in Namibia are contained in paragraph 307 (20) and (21) below.

## X. CONSIDERATION OF LEGAL MATTERS CONCERNING NAMIBIA

227. By resolution 32/9 E, the General Assembly requested all specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to grant full membership to the Council. At its 268th meeting, on 21 December 1977, the Council decided to refer certain legal aspects of this matter to Standing Committee II, which met in consultation with the Legal Counsel of the United Nations to consider the degree of the Council's participation in the resumed session of the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties.

228. At the request of the Council, the Legal Counsel presented the following views on the matter:

(a) Full participation in the Conference would include making statements, voting and signing the final act and the convention. The Conference had already granted the right to the Council to participate actively in the Conference and to submit proposals and amendments at its session held at Vienna in April and May 1977. 30/

(b) Signing the final act would not have any legal implications beyond substantiating the fact that the Council had fully participated in the work of the Conference. It would be the clearest political expression of the authority of the Council to represent Namibia in international conferences.

(c) Signing the convention would be the first step in the final process of becoming a party to the convention. However, the possibility of signing would depend upon the final clauses of the convention. Furthermore, it was unusual for States to sign the convention immediately because of the necessity to examine the text further.

(d) Valid arguments could be adduced in favour of the right to vote. However, should a vote on the articles or the entire text take place, the Council should consider whether its goals might not be better achieved by making a considered statement of its position on the substance of the text and as to the applicability of the principles of the convention to Namibia.

(e) Before the termination of South Africa's mandate over Namibia in 1966, South Africa had entered into several treaties on behalf of Namibia which were regarded as applicable to the Territory. Following the termination of the mandate by the United Nations, the Council had concluded valid international agreements with several members of the United Nations on the question of issuing passports or travel documents to Namibians. When Namibia attained independence, its Government would be at liberty to decide whether or not it wished to continue to be bound by any or all of the conventions, treaties, agreements, etc., signed or entered into on its behalf. The Council, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, could enter into treaties on behalf of Namibia but an independent Namibia would not be bound to maintain in force such treaties and/or conventions, etc.

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30/ Ibid., vol. II, annex VIII.

229. At its 282nd meeting, on 7 June 1978, the Council decided:

(a) To be represented at the Conference by a delegation of from three to five Council members, including a representative of SWAPO. As in the previous delegation to the Conference at its April-May 1977 session, the SWAPO representative would serve both in his capacity as a member of the Council delegation and as a representative of SWAPO to the Conference;

(b) To authorize its delegation to the Conference to sign the final act;

(c) To defer taking a decision on the question of signing the convention until the Conference had concluded its work and the Council delegation had presented its report to the Council;

(d) To authorize the Council delegation to express itself on the substance of the text and the applicability of specific articles of the draft convention to Namibia.

230. Subsequently, a Council delegation composed of the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, as its head, and the representatives of India, Indonesia and Pakistan attended the resumed session of the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties, held at Vienna from 31 July to 23 August 1978 (see also paras. 193-197 above and annex XIII to the present report).

231. During the session, the Conference adopted a resolution on the question of Namibia, in which it declared that South Africa was not the predecessor State of Namibia. It also declared that the relevant articles of the Vienna Convention should be interpreted, in the case of Namibia, in conformity with United Nations resolutions on the question of Namibia. The resolution formed part of the final act of the Conference which was subsequently signed by the Council (see also para. 197 above and annex XIII to the present report).

## XI. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

232. By its resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly decided that the Council should entrust such extensive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. It further decided that in the performance of his tasks the Commissioner should be responsible to the Council.

233. The work of the Council for the period under review was increased by three additional major undertakings: (a) the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Lusaka from 20 to 25 March 1978; (b) the ninth special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia; and (c) the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. These programmes therefore form a basis and also a framework for the activities of the Office of the Commissioner. In this connexion, the Commissioner's offices in New York, Lusaka and Gaborone were responsible for the implementation of the Council's decisions in the field.

### A. Collection and analysis of information and research relating to Namibia

234. The Office of the Commissioner has continued to collect and analyse information relating to Namibia and has closely followed internal political and legal developments in South Africa concerning Namibia.

235. The Office of the Commissioner has also studied the possibilities of implementing Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. Intensive legal studies and research initiated during 1977 are expected to be completed in late 1978.

### B. Dissemination of information by the Office of the Commissioner

236. Although the major responsibility concerning dissemination of information on Namibia rests with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, the Office of the Commissioner has assisted in preparing the substantive parts of the Namibia Bulletin, including the two last issues for 1977, (Nos. 3/77 and 4/77) published in the first quarter of 1978; a Special Issue devoted to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Lusaka in March 1978, and two issues (Nos. 1/78 and 2/78) for 1978.

237. The Office of the Commissioner also publishes a weekly newsletter, Namibia in the News.

238. The Commissioner and members of his staff have participated in various meetings with non-governmental organizations relating to the situation in Namibia.

239. In addition, the Commissioner has given a number of interviews about Namibia to the international press, radio and television.

C. Education, training and welfare of Namibians

240. The Office of the Commissioner prepares the quarterly reviews of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, in accordance with the approved guidelines for the administration of the Fund. The reviews have further consolidated the position of the Committee on the Fund and the Council in respect of activities financed from the Fund. A detailed report on the Fund is included in paragraphs 68 to 133 above.

D. Fund-raising activities

241. The Commissioner has carried out extensive fund-raising activities to ensure the financing of the activities of the Institute for Namibia, the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and other programmes financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Responses to appeals for funds have been encouraging. It has also been possible to provide the donors with more up-to-date information on the activities of the Institute, the Nationhood Programme and the other programmes financed from the Fund.

E. International conferences, meetings and missions

242. In addition to consultations with President Julius K. Nyerere of the United Republic of Tanzania and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, the Commissioner attended the following international conferences and meetings:

(a) Sixth meeting of the Senate of the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka (1-2 November 1977);

(b) Ad Hoc Meeting of UNHCR on Assistance to Refugees in Southern Africa at Geneva (7-12 December 1977);

(c) Mission of the Council to visit the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) at Ljubljana (12-15 March 1978);

(d) Extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Lusaka (20-23 March 1978);

(e) Seventh meeting of the Senate of the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka (3-4 April 1978);

(f) Consultations with the Commonwealth Secretariat in London (5-6 April 1978);

(g) Planning workshop of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia at Lusaka (22-26 May 1978);

(h) Fund-raising campaign in Stockholm, Oslo, Copenhagen and The Hague (4-10 June 1978).

#### F. Regional office at Lusaka

243. The Regional Office has continued to service the scholarship programmes of the United Nations Fund for Namibia in the field. A full-time Projects and Fellowship Officer has been appointed to the Regional Office to assist in implementing the educational programme and to provide counseling services. The Regional Office has continued to liaise with the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system on educational programmes for Namibians. The Regional Office has also arranged educational programmes in the Gambia, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia for financing by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

244. At the request of SWAPO, the United Nations Fund for Namibia, through the Regional Office, has increased its services and assistance to SWAPO radio broadcasters at Dar es Salaam, Lusaka, Luanda and Brazzaville. It has continued to provide SWAPO broadcasters with press clippings, material and documents for radio programmes. Additional training, including a librarian's course, was organized at the staff training college of the General Post Office of Zambia for SWAPO broadcasters based in Zambia.

245. The Regional Office participated in the project appraisal workshop on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia held at New York from 31 August to 8 September 1978.

246. During the period under review, the Regional Office issued approximately 290 new travel and identity documents to Namibians and renewed about 300 others.

247. The Regional Representative visited the Botswana office and held consultations with the Government of Botswana during this period.

248. The Regional Office facilitated administrative and technical arrangements for the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Lusaka in March 1978. As a result of the adoption of a report on the guidelines, policies and plan of action for the Nationhood Programme by the Council, a planning workshop was held at Lusaka during May 1978 where 124 project proposals were discussed by representatives of specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and of OAU and SWAPO.

249. The Regional Office also participated in a meeting at regional headquarters of WHO at Brazzaville, to discuss the proposed WHO country health programme for Namibia. The first part of the workshop on the country health programme was subsequently held at Lusaka during July 1978.

#### G. Office of the Commissioner at Gaborone

250. The Gaborone office was officially opened in September 1977 and became fully operational in March 1978, when the Resident Representative assumed his duties. The Government of Botswana was extremely co-operative in the establishment of the office.

251. The office maintained regular contacts with the SWAPO representative in Botswana and with the Namibian refugees. Contacts were established with visitors from Namibia who called regularly at the office to discuss general developments concerning the Territory.



252. In July 1978, the Resident Representative arranged for Namibian students to be interviewed for placement in Nigerian educational institutions. Although the outcome of the interviews is as yet unknown, successful candidates are expected to commence their courses in the latter part of 1978. Apart from efforts made to secure places for Namibian students, possible facilities for the training of Namibians in Botswana were also examined and reactions from the Botswana Government in this regard have been very encouraging.

253. During the period under review, arrangements were made for the Resident Representative, in collaboration with officials of the Ministry of Health to visit the Makunda clinic, with a view to obtaining drugs and equipment from UNICEF for the Makunda and Charles Hill clinics, both of which are in the border area adjoining Namibia and serve Namibian refugees. UNICEF has agreed in principle to supply the drugs and equipment.

254. The Gaborone office is also involved in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The Resident Representative attended the planning workshop held at Lusaka in May 1978 to examine and consider project proposals submitted by United Nations agencies and organizations. The Resident Representative also participated in the project appraisal workshop on the Nationhood Programme held at New York in August 1978.

H. Appointment of the Commissioner as Special Representative  
of the Secretary-General for Namibia

255. On 27 June 1978, following the adoption of Security Council resolution 431 (1978), the Secretary-General appointed the Commissioner as his Special Representative for Namibia.

XII. PARTICIPATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE IN THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL AND IN THE UNITED NATIONS AS A WHOLE

256. In accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on Namibia, SWAPO, which is recognized by the United Nations and OAU as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, participates in the work of the Council as an observer. Moreover, the General Assembly, in its resolution 31/152 of 20 December 1976, accorded SWAPO a standing invitation, in its capacity as observer, to participate in the sessions and activities of all international conferences convened under the auspices of the General Assembly.

257. Accordingly, Mr. Sam Nujoma, the President of SWAPO, took an active part in the debate of the ninth special session of the General Assembly in its consideration of the question of Namibia.

258. Representatives of SWAPO attend and participate in the meetings of the Council and accompany all missions of the Council away from United Nations Headquarters.

259. During the period under review, Mr. Nujoma, addressed five important meetings of the Council. In his statement during the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council held at Lusaka (see paras. 12-14 above), Mr. Nujoma said that South Africa had increased its already huge army of occupation in Namibia and had embarked upon its so-called "big push" against SWAPO with a view to creating favourable conditions for the imposition of a Turnhalle puppet régime in Namibia.

260. Mr. Nujoma went on to state that:

"... this kind of military build-up is also coupled with officially instigated widespread violence against SWAPO by the Turnhalle collaborators of the racist régime. In the last three weeks, 18 people were killed, more than 200 wounded and many others detained. These mass killings which started on 28 February in Windhoek and spread later to other parts of the country, were unleashed by the Turnhalle group, on the instigation of the fascist régime, against the members and supporters of SWAPO. Trucks and buses were put at the disposal of the Turnhalle tribal alliance to ferry hired thugs from different parts of the country to Windhoek, Okakarara, Otjiwarongo, Khorixas, Omaruru and other places to carry out indiscriminate attacks on SWAPO supporters and sympathizers. Men, women and children were brutalized, their houses burned and their properties destroyed. The police aided and abetted these thugs on their rampage by providing searchlights at night to identify the houses of known SWAPO supporters and sympathizers ...".

261. Mr. Nujoma said that the Pretoria régime was bent on fomenting ethnic strife and hostilities which in turn would be used as an excuse for the consolidation of bantustans. Mr. Nujoma emphasized that:

"This organized and officially backed violence against our people has been coupled with constant harassment and intimidation of SWAPO officials and militants in their political work to organize and mobilize the masses in opposition to any so-called internal settlement. In recent months, several

SWAPO meetings were broken up. It has now become a standard practice that whenever SWAPO militants organize a meeting, public or otherwise, thugs are hired from tribal armies and UNITA reactionaries in Namibia to break up violently such meetings under the protective cover of South Africa troops and police. Increasingly, the occupation régime is supplying arms to its agents provocateurs who are allowed to roam freely and terrorize the innocent civilian population. Hand-in-hand with all this is the continuation of arbitrary mass arrests, torture, detention or imprisonment of many of our members. Prolonged kangaroo trials of SWAPO members are being conducted to drain our financial resources and to intimidate the masses. In addition, there is a concerted and vicious campaign by the occupation régime to drive a wedge of disunity and dissension between SWAPO and the church leadership of Namibia. ..." 31/

262. During the talks between SWAPO and the five Western members of the Security Council on a negotiated and peaceful settlement of the Namibia question, Mr. Nujoma and Mr. Theo Ben-Gurirab, the Permanent Observer of SWAPO to the United Nations, kept the Council informed of the proceedings of the talks.

263. At the 283rd meeting of the Council, on 23 June 1978, Mr. Ben Amathila, Secretary for Economic Affairs of SWAPO, spoke of the importance that SWAPO attached to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. He said that SWAPO had participated fully in the planning workshop on the Nationhood Programme and looked forward to participating in the implementation of projects. He said that during the implementation of the Nationhood Programme, projects concerning Namibian development should not be approved for implementation by any United Nations agency without prior consultation with SWAPO and the Council.

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31/ Ibid., Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4), para. 17.

### XIII. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

264. During the period under review, the Council continued its efforts to disseminate information to Governments, institutions, non-governmental organizations and directly to the public, in order to mobilize a well-informed world public opinion in support of the cause of Namibian national independence.

265. To increase the dissemination of information on Namibia, the Council acted largely through its Standing Committee III which, in turn, was assisted in its task by the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat in the formulation and implementation of specific projects for dissemination to the general public.

266. Standing Committee III held 11 meetings from 9 January to 18 September 1978, at which a wide range of items relating to the improved dissemination of information on the question of Namibia were considered and discussed.

267. The Standing Committee held several meetings with the representatives of the Office of Public Information, the United Nations Postal Administration and the Statistical Office of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs in order to co-ordinate the activities of those offices of the Secretariat and the policy functions of the Standing Committee with regard to the dissemination of information on Namibia.

#### A. Press and publications

##### Press

268. The Press Section of the Press and Publications Division of the Office of Public Information continued to provide regular coverage of the work of the Council. Press releases, including background information and round-ups of sessions of the United Nations bodies concerned were disseminated at Headquarters to the news media, the permanent missions of States Members of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations, as well as to the United Nations information centres throughout the world.

269. Full press coverage was given to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Lusaka and to its visiting missions to the front-line and other African States; to the ninth special session of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia; and to the meetings of the Security Council on the situation in Namibia.

##### Publications

270. The Publications Service of the Press and Publications Division of the Office of Public Information continued to provide coverage of the work of the Council and of other United Nations organs concerned with the question of Namibia through its regular publications, the UN Monthly Chronicle, the bi-monthly bulletin United Nations and Southern Africa and the quarterly magazine Objective: Justice.

271. At the request of Standing Committee III, the Office of Public Information published a special supplement to Objective: Justice, containing extracts of statements made at the ninth special session of the General Assembly in support of the territorial integrity of Namibia, including Walvis Bay. The publication, entitled Walvis Bay - An Integral Part of Namibia, also carried the United Nations map of Namibia and relevant parts of the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia adopted at the ninth special session (General Assembly resolution S-9/2).

272. The full text of the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia was included in the spring issue of Objective: Justice. The summer issue of the magazine was devoted entirely to the subject of Namibia, including the extracts of statements in support of Walvis Bay as an integral part of Namibia, made at the ninth special session, and full coverage of the meeting of the Security Council on 27 July and its resolutions 431 (1978) and 432 (1978).

273. The Publications Service also prepared for publication in 1978 the manuscript of a new booklet entitled Namibia - A Unique UN Responsibility, containing highlights of United Nations action in support of freedom and independence for Namibia.

274. At its 50th meeting, on 1 June 1978, Standing Committee III decided that published information of a political nature on Namibia obtained from various sources for release by the Office of Public Information should be submitted to the Standing Committee for its review, analysis and decision on possible forms of publication.

#### Namibia Bulletin

275. The quarterly Namibia Bulletin, prepared by the Council, continues to be an effective vehicle through which the Council seeks to mobilize world public opinion. The May publication of the Bulletin included the statements issued by the Council (see para. 366 below) and of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries 32/ on the invasion of Angola by South Africa and the killing of Namibian refugees at Kassinga. The issuance of the United Nations stamp on Namibia in 1978 ("Namibia: Liberation, Justice, Co-operation") and the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia were covered in the same issue.

#### Namibia in the News

276. A new initiative was the weekly publication Namibia in the News, prepared by the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, through which the Council was able to publicize day-to-day events regarding Namibia.

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32/ A/33/94-S/12688. For the printed text, see Official Records of the Security Council, Thirty-third Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1978.

## B. Radio and visual services

277. Efforts to produce a film on Namibia, as requested by paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 32/9 C, are being pursued by the Office of Public Information.

278. In several meetings with representatives of the Office of Public Information, Standing Committee III emphasized the value of increased co-operation between itself and various sections of the Office in order to co-ordinate and intensify the programme of dissemination of information on Namibia.

### Radio Service

279. The Radio Service continued to disseminate information concerning developments relating to Namibia and the work of the Council in its news programmes broadcast in several languages. The proceedings of the ninth special session of the General Assembly were broadcast in full to Africa; these broadcasts were supplemented by daily short-wave news bulletins to Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East totalling approximately four hours a day.

280. In response to General Assembly resolution 32/105 H of 14 December 1977, the Radio Service undertook, in co-operation with Member States whose transmitters can be heard in southern Africa, a regular programme of radio broadcasts directed at South Africa concerned with United Nations efforts against apartheid and in support of the right of self-determination, as well as with related matters of interest to the peoples of southern Africa. For this purpose, the Radio Service produced daily programmes in English, Afrikaans, Xhosa and Sotho, each 15 minutes in length, and made them available to 20 national broadcasting organizations whose radio transmissions reach southern Africa. Twelve of those broadcasting organizations transmitted the United Nations programmes in their entirety for a total of approximately 40 hours a week; the remaining 8 organizations used the United Nations material in their own programming directed at southern Africa.

281. The Radio Service also assigned a senior information officer to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Lusaka, resulting in extensive radio coverage of the proceedings.

### Visual Service

282. The Visual Service continued to provide regular news coverage of important meetings and events at Headquarters on the question of Namibia.

283. The recently completed film on Namibia entitled "Free Namibia", prepared by the Office of Public Information from footage made available by the German Democratic Republic, will be given the widest distribution in English, French, German, Portuguese and Spanish. Additional language versions will be undertaken after ascertaining distribution possibilities.

284. The coverage of the ninth special session of the General Assembly on video tape and film was made available to news syndicates and other interested organizations.

## C. External relations

### Information centres

285. The United Nations information centres were requested to make every effort to promote publicity on the situation in Namibia and to make the widest possible distribution of films on Namibia, radio programmes and other information material produced by the Office, as well as material on the subject from other departments of the Secretariat.

286. The highest priority was given to briefing all the information centres on matters concerning Namibia. Statements and decisions concerning Namibia, as well as summaries of discussions on this question by the Council and other bodies, continued to be transmitted in English, French and Spanish under the regular programme of work.

### Special projects

287. The Special Projects Unit of the External Relations Division of the Office of Public Information discussed the question of Namibia during the summer Student Interne Programme for 1978 in its briefing on decolonization. Separate articles on Namibia were also published in UN Today: Suggestions for Speakers, under the headings "Special Observances" and "Conferences and Decolonization, Apartheid and Racial Discrimination".

### Visitors Section

288. In order to promote better understanding and assist in informing a large segment of the public on United Nations activities, the Visitors Section planned and co-ordinated special programmes, including tours, briefings and films, with special emphasis on the question of Namibia. Arrangements were made for speakers to brief groups on Namibia, both at Headquarters and outside the Organization.

289. A concise explanation of the subject of Namibia continued to be included in the one-hour lecture tour for visitors to United Nations Headquarters. All tour guides were instructed to draw the attention of the public to the Organization's concern with the question of Namibia and decolonization as well as the problem of apartheid.

290. The Public Inquiries Unit continued to respond actively to questions from the public on Namibia and other related matters concerning decolonization in southern Africa and Namibia in particular.

### Non-Governmental Organizations Section

291. The section organized briefings on the question of Namibia for the representatives of approximately 120 non-governmental organizations. Displays of all pertinent United Nations documents, pamphlets, press releases and newsletters are maintained in the NGO Lounge.

292. Non-governmental organizations were encouraged to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 32/9 B.

293. All films on Namibia made by the Office of Public Information were screened for representatives of the non-governmental organizations who in turn used them for screening to their constituencies. Posters and photographic display sets were also displayed in the NGO Lounge.

#### Educational programmes

294. The Office of Public Information provided information on the problem of Southern Africa, including apartheid and Namibia, during the Triangular Fellowship Programme held at Geneva and Paris in July and August 1978.

295. The 1978 student leaflet on United Nations Day was devoted to two themes, one of which was the problem of southern Africa, including apartheid and Namibia. Some 150,000 copies were distributed in three languages to schools in Member States. A teaching guide is being prepared to accompany the film "White Laager".

#### D. Centre for Economic and Social Information

296. The Centre for Economic and Social Information continued to give maximum publicity to the economic and social aspects of the situation in Namibia in the form of background and feature stories whenever required. A special booklet on the subject is planned for release in 1979.

#### E. United Nations stamp on Namibia, 1979

297. At its 48th meeting, on 15 May 1978, Standing Committee III invited the representative of the United Nations Postal Administration to present his office's suggested titles for the 1979 United Nations commemorative stamp on Namibia. The Council subsequently approved the title suggested by SWAPO: "For a Free and Independent Namibia". The new stamp has been designed bearing the title suggested by SWAPO.

#### F. Population figure for Namibia

298. At its 49th meeting, on 17 May 1978, Standing Committee III requested the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to prepare, in consultation with SWAPO, a draft working paper on the population of Namibia. The Standing Committee believed that the conflicting population figures available on Namibia were not correct as they were based on South African data which appeared to be distorted by political considerations intended to mislead public opinion. The assistance of the Statistical Office and the Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs was sought in order to determine an accurate estimate of the population of Namibia.

299. At the 50th meeting of the Standing Committee, on 1 June 1978, the Office of the Commissioner submitted a draft working paper in which it estimated the population figure to be about 1.5 million. The paper was forwarded to the Statistical Office for review, after which it was to be returned to the Standing Committee for further consideration.



G. Commemoration of Namibia Day

300. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, the Council stated that it has decided to commemorate 26 August as Namibia Day, in recognition of the crucial role being played by the people of Namibia in the struggle for self-determination and independence. The Council further stated that "Namibia Day would be observed as an annual event for as long as will be necessary, as a reminder of the critical time in August 1966 when the people of Namibia were forced to begin their resistance against aggression and illegal occupation of the their Territory by South Africa". 33/ On 12 December 1973, the General Assembly affirmed the Council's decision in its resolution 3111 (XXVIII).

301. On 25 August 1978, the Council held a solemn meeting (288th meeting) at United Nations Headquarters to mark the sixth observance of Namibia Day.

302. Representatives of all States Members of the United Nations were invited to attend the meeting, along with representatives of the specialized agencies, other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations, as well as members of the press.

303. Statements at the meeting were made by the President of the Security Council, the representative of the Secretary-General, the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the representative of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, the representative of OAU, the Chairman of the Group of African States, the representative of SWAPO and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia (see A/AC.131/SR.288).

304. As in the past, the Council invited Governments and organizations to send messages of solidarity with the people of Namibia in their struggle for freedom and independence.

305. At the end of the meeting, the Secretary of the Council read the messages received from the President of Senegal, the President of the Council of State of Poland and the Prime Minister of Turkey. The Secretary of the Council also informed the meeting that other messages had been received from the Governments of Egypt, Jamaica, New Zealand, the Nordic countries and Yugoslavia, from UNESCO and from three non-governmental organizations of the German Democratic Republic. After the meeting, a film on Namibia was shown.

306. Information centres throughout the world took an active part in commemorating Namibia Day.

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33/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/9024), paras. 228 and 238.

## PART THREE

### RECOMMENDATIONS AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

#### I. RECOMMENDATIONS

307. 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-third 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 rights 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 1976 and subsequent resolutions of the General 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) 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;

(6) Strongly condemn the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa which are exploiting illegally the human and natural resources of the Territory, and demand that transnational corporations comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by immediately abstaining from any new investment in Namibia, by withdrawing from the Territory and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration;

(7) Declare that South Africa is liable to pay reparations to Namibia for the damage caused by its illegal occupation of Namibia and its acts of aggression against the Namibian people since the termination of its mandate over Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI);

(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) Strongly condemn South Africa for its persistent refusal to comply with the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and subsequent resolutions;

(10) Strongly condemn the decision by 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, to foster civil war and to propagate the fiction that the struggle of the Namibian people for the liberation of the Territory constitutes aggression perpetrated from the outside;

(11) Express grave concern that South Africa has decided to promote its puppets and quislings of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and other groups in the service of neo-colonial and racist interests 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;

(12) Recommend that, in the light of South Africa's failure to comply with the provisions of its resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions, the Security Council should urgently convene to take effective measures, including sanctions provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions, including a trade embargo, an oil embargo and a complete arms embargo;

(13) Decide that, in the event of the Security Council's inability to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to end its illegal occupation by withdrawing from Namibia, it will urgently consider necessary action in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, cognizant of the fact that this is a unique instance in which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for a Territory;

(14) 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) and subsequent resolutions;

(15) 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 a ruthless policy of racial segregation;

(16) 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 whether in Namibia or South Africa;

(17) 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;

(18) 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;

(19) 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;

(20) 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 all independent African countries and the forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes;

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

(22) Strongly condemn the racist régime of South Africa for its development of a nuclear military capacity;

(23) 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;

(24) Request those States which have not done so to take steps to ensure the termination of all arms licensing agreements with South Africa and to prohibit the transfer to South Africa of all information relating to arms and armaments;

(25) Request all States to cease any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa.

## PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE COUNCIL

(26) 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;

(27) 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 acts of aggression of South Africa against the people of Namibia and against the United Nations and the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(e) 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;

(f) 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;

(g) 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;

(h) Inform leading opinion makers, media leaders, political and academic institutions and other concerned non-governmental organizations in member countries 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 to 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;

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

(j) 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, <sup>34/</sup> and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

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

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

(m) Open a special account in the United Nations Fund for Namibia for the financing of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

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

(28) Decide to increase the financial provisions 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;

(29) 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;

(30) 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, and for this purpose:

(a) Decide to undertake an examination of the resources available to the United Nations Fund for Namibia, its programmes and projects, and of the possibilities of increasing its allocations and contributions which would enable the Fund to concentrate on its main projects for assisting the Namibian people;

(b) Revise the present guidelines for the United Nations Fund for Namibia, taking into account the experience gained in the administration of the Fund and the increasing responsibilities resulting from the expansion of the programme of assistance for Namibians;

(c) 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 1979;

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<sup>34/</sup> Ibid., 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.

- (d) Review the question of the relations between the Institute for Namibia and the United Nations in order to enhance the effectiveness of the Institute;
- (e) Decide to include the rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and a representative of the United Nations Development Programme in the Senate of the Institute for Namibia as full members;
- (f) Request the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to continue to make every effort to generate publicity and disseminate information with a view to mobilizing public support for the genuine self-determination and national independence of Namibia;
- (g) Request the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to intensify the dissemination of information on Namibia in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, with a view to informing their respective audiences of the position of the United Nations on genuine self-determination and national independence for Namibia;
- (h) Request the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory, 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;
- (i) Express its appreciation to those specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system which have contributed to the planning of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, by submitting project proposals for the consideration of the United Nations Council for Namibia and by other means, and call upon them to continue their participation in the Nationhood Programme by:
- (i) Implementating projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;
  - (ii) Preparing new project proposals at the request of the Council;
  - (iii) Allocating funds from their own financial resources for the implementation of the projects approved by the Council;
- (j) Express its appreciation to the United Nations Development Programme for its decision to increase the indicative planning figure for Namibia and call upon it to allocate, at the request of the United Nations Council for Namibia, funds from the indicative planning figure for the implementation of the projects within the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;
- (k) Express its appreciation to the Institute for Namibia for its contribution to the preparation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia and call upon it to continue its contribution by participating in the implementation of the projects approved by the United Nations Council for Namibia;
- (l) Express its appreciation to all States, governmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals who have made voluntary contributions to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, and appeal to them to make further financial contributions to the Nationhood Programme through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

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

(n) Request the Secretary-General, after consultation with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to strengthen the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia and provide it with the necessary resources for the performance of its responsibilities in the implementation of the duties related to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia entrusted to it by the Council;

(o) Request the Secretary-General, in the light of the increased responsibilities of the United Nations Council for Namibia, to study urgently the organization and staffing of the secretariat of the Council and to make proposals for strengthening it, to be considered for adoption at the present session of the General Assembly.



## II. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

308. Bearing in mind the foregoing recommendations and subject to further directives that might be given by the General Assembly at its thirty-third 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.

309. 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 Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe 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.

310. 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 1979, the Council will participate in all such conferences when matters of direct interest and concern to Namibia are involved.

311. The recommendations referred to above would have the following administrative and financial implications during the budget period of 1979 as indicated below.

312. 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

313. In accordance with subparagraph (26) of the recommendations (see para. 307 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

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

## 2. Missions of the Council

315. The Council will undertake the missions to conduct political consultations with Governments as follows: two missions each to Europe, the Americas and Asia and three missions to Africa.

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

## 3. Representation of Namibia in international conferences

317. The Council will represent Namibia, on the basis of invitations, at meetings of OAU. Based on its experience in previous years, 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.

318. The Council will also represent Namibia at meetings of the non-aligned countries. In 1979, it is anticipated that the Council will receive invitations to attend the conferences of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries as well as the Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries to be held at Havana.

319. It is anticipated that there will be five missions of one week's duration each to the meetings of OAU and the non-aligned countries. These missions will include three Council members, a representative of SWAPO and appropriate secretariat staff.

320. 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, and that each mission will consist of three members of the Council, including a representative of SWAPO.

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

321. 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 requirements for 1979 are estimated as follows:

(in United States dollars)

(a) Salary of the Permanent Observer	24,000
(b) Salary of the Deputy Permanent Observer	14,500
(c) Salary of two secretaries	19,800
(d) Salary of a receptionist/ documents officer	10,000

(in United States dollars)

(e) Rent	10,000
(f) Telegram communications	1,200
(g) Telephone	12,000
(h) News agency service	3,200
(i) Utilities (electricity, water, etc.)	3,000
(j) Rental of copying equipment	4,200
(k) Stationery	3,000
(l) Postage	4,200
(m) Printing	12,000
(n) Films, books, newspapers and periodicals (information purposes)	8,400
(o) 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 1979 budget with regard to representation of SWAPO in missions of the Council)	53,000

322. 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

323. During 1979, 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 1979, the Council envisages 50 such contacts by two members of the Council to various cultural institutions and organizations specializing in the information media.

6. Dissemination of information

324. In accordance with its programme of work for 1979, the Council will determine specific projects relating to the dissemination of information on the question of Namibia, including the following:

(a) Publication of four issues of the Namibia Bulletin in English, French, German and Spanish;

(b) Production of documentary radio programmes in English, French, German and Spanish;

(c) Placement of advertisements in newspapers and magazines;

(d) Production of promotional spot announcements in English, French, German and Spanish for television systems of major Western countries;

(e) Preparation of publications on military, political, economic and social conditions in Namibia;.

(f) Preparation of posters on Namibia.

#### 7. Institute for Namibia

325. The President of the Council or her representative, two members of the Council and the Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia represent the Council on the Senate of the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka. During 1979, it is anticipated that the delegation of the Council, accompanied by appropriate secretariat staff, will participate in two meetings of the Senate.

#### 8. United Nations Fund for Namibia

326. The Council has requested 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 for 1979.

#### 9. Implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and hearings on the exploitation and trade in uranium from Namibia

327. The continued implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia in 1979 would require an additional allocation.

328. The implementation in 1979 of the programme of work on the hearings relating to the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium would require calling approximately 15 witnesses to New York for an estimated stay of three days each.

#### 10. Strengthening of the units which service the Council

329. The optimum effective performance of the Council at present requires that the secretariat of the Council be reorganized and strengthened vertically and horizontally in order that it may contribute as required to the increase in responsibilities of the Council, as follows:

(a) The post of the Secretary of the Council should be reclassified and upgraded to the level of Principal Officer;

(b) The secretariat of the Council should include more experts in fields related to the responsibilities of the Council, including additional staff at the senior level with proven competence in political, legal and economic affairs.

(c) The upward recalssification of the post of Secretary of the Council is requested so as to accommodate the Secretary at a more appropriate level. The Council is the main policy-making body of the United Nations established by the General Assembly to deal on a continuous basis with the situation in Namibia. Its functions are not only to submit recommendations for action by the Assembly and other United Nations bodies, but also to make suggestions to the Security Council when developments in Namibia are likely to threaten international peace and security. Recent developments relating to Namibia have increasingly emphasized the policy-making role of the Council, for example, the dispatch of high-level missions to consult with the heads of Government of the front-line States in Africa. As the principal officer serving the Council and accompanying such missions, the Secretary is required to deal with substantive issues at an increasingly high level.

#### 11. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

330. Implementation of the Nationhood Programme requires that the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia be strengthened and provided with the necessary resources. For that purpose, sufficient funds (\$US 590,000) should be allocated from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1979.

#### 12. Contribution of the Council to the specialized agencies

331. The Council will request the General Assembly to authorize the allocation of an amount corresponding to the contribution of the Council to the specialized agencies of which the Council has become a full member. At the present time, these are the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

## PART FOUR

### ORGANIZATION AND DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

#### I. ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

##### A. Establishment of the Council

332. The United Nations Council for Namibia was established by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967.

333. By its resolution 2145 (XXI), the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed that the people of South West Africa had an inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and that the Territory had international status under the responsibility of the United Nations until independence. In the same resolution, the Assembly decided that, owing to the failure of South Africa to fulfil its obligations in respect of the administration of the Territory, the Mandate was therefore terminated and South Africa had no other right to administer the Territory, which would henceforth come under the direct responsibility of the United Nations.

334. By its resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Council for South West Africa, later renamed Namibia, comprising 11 members. Among the powers and functions assigned to it under this resolution, the Council was requested: (a) to administer South West Africa until independence, with the maximum participation of the inhabitants; (b) to promulgate legislation required for the administration of the Territory until a legislative assembly could be elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage; (c) to take immediate measures, in consultation with the inhabitants, to establish a constitutional assembly with the object of drawing up a constitution; (d) to maintain law and order; and (e) to transfer all powers to the people of the Territory following the declaration of independence. Finally, the Assembly requested the Council to entrust executive and administrative tasks, as it deemed necessary, to a United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa.

335. The Council was subsequently enlarged pursuant to resolutions 3031 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972 and 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974. The Council now consists of the following 25 members:

Algeria  
Australia  
Bangladesh  
Botswana  
Burundi  
Chile  
China  
Colombia

Egypt  
Finland  
Guyana  
Haiti  
India  
Indonesia  
Liberia  
Mexico

Nigeria  
Pakistan  
Poland  
Romania  
Senegal

Turkey  
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics  
Yugoslavia  
Zambia

336. The representative of SWAPO participates in the work of the Council as an observer.

337. The work of the Council is guided by a president and three vice-presidents. The Council conducts its work through a steering committee, three standing committees, a Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and other committees and working groups, as required.

338. In its resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, containing the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, the General Assembly reiterated the direct responsibility of the United Nations for Namibia and reaffirmed the mandate given to the Council as the legal Administering Authority for the Territory until independence.

#### B. Officers and committees of the Council

339. At its 269th meeting, on 3 January 1978, the Council re-elected Miss Gwendoline C. Konie of Zambia as its President for 1978.

340. At the same meeting, the Council re-elected Mr. Rikhi Jaipal of India and Mr. Fathih Khaouane Bouayad-Agha of Algeria as vice-presidents. Mr. Roberto de Rosenzweig-Diaz of Mexico, who was also re-elected Vice-President for 1978, was subsequently replaced by Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino.

##### 1. Steering Committee

341. 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 Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia. The Steering Committee meets in closed session to discuss major policy issues and to consider and organize the procedures of the Council. The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia may attend meetings of the Steering Committee at the discretion of the President of the Council.

342. During 1978, the President of the Council, in accordance with the necessity for constant consultation and co-operation between the Council and SWAPO, invited the representative of SWAPO to attend the meetings of the Steering Committee.

##### 2. Standing committees

343. At the 269th meeting of the Council, on 3 January 1978, the following members were elected chairmen of the three standing committees for the year 1978 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. Vladimir V. Pavićević (Yugoslavia)

344. Subsequently, upon the departure of Mr. Pavićević, the Council, at its 283rd meeting on 23 June 1978, elected Mr. Mohammed Tayyab Siddiqui (Pakistan) Chairman of Standing Committee III.

345. The standing committees elected their vice-chairmen for 1978 as follows:

Standing Committee I	Mrs. Solmaz Ünaydin (Turkey)
Standing Committee II	Mr. Mohammad Tayyab Siddiqui (Pakistan)
Standing Committee III	Mr. Mostafa Kamal Abdel Fattah (Egypt)

346. The composition of the standing committees for 1978 was as follows:

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

347. The terms of reference under which the standing committees make recommendations to the Council are as follows:

Standing Committee I

(a) Representation of Namibia in international organizations, at conferences and on any other occasions as may be required;

(b) Continuing consultations at United Nations Headquarters, in Africa or elsewhere with representatives of the Namibian people;

(c) Consultations with Governments of Member States;

(d) Relations with the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system;

(e) Co-operation with OAU;

(f) Relations with non-governmental organizations.



## Standing Committee II

(a) Consideration of the compliance of Member States with the relevant United Nations resolutions, taking into account the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971;

(b) Consideration of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia with a view to recommending effective means for regulating such activities;

(c) Examination of the questions of bilateral and multilateral treaties which, explicitly or implicitly, include Namibia, with a view to replacing South Africa as the party empowered to represent Namibia, in all relevant bilateral and multilateral treaties;

(d) Consideration of legal issues related to the borders of Namibia;

(e) Consideration of South African military operations and installations in Namibia;

(f) Consideration of other economic and legal matters.

## Standing Committee III

(a) Participation in an appropriate capacity of the representatives of the Namibian people in the activities of the Council;

(b) Evaluation of short-term and long-term co-ordinated programmes of technical and financial assistance to Namibia in the light of the relevant provisions of resolution 2248 (S-V) and taking into account the provisions of resolution 2872 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971;

(c) Examination of questions relating to the issuance of travel and identity documents to Namibians;

(d) Consideration of ways and means of increasing the dissemination of information relating to Namibia and of assisting the Secretary-General in the discharge of the task entrusted to him under the terms of General Assembly resolution 3111 III (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973.

## C. Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

348. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 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.

349. At its 230th meeting, on 8 March 1976, the Council adopted a resolution by which it decided to increase by one member the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and to include the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund as a member of the Steering Committee of the Council. 35/

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35/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24), vol. I, para. 268 A.3.

350. At its 231st meeting, on 18 March 1976, the Council elected Romania as a member of the Committee on the Fund. Subsequently, Mr. Petre Vlasceanu (Romania) was elected Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund.

351. Thus, since 1976, the composition of the Committee on the Fund has included the following countries: Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The President of the Council serves as chairman ex officio.

352. At its 269th meeting, on 3 January 1978, the Council re-elected Mr. Vlasceanu as Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund for 1978 and retained the same membership for the Committee as in 1977.

353. The guidelines for the utilization of the Fund, which were adopted by the Council at the 209th meeting, on 27 September 1974, are contained in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session. 36/

#### D. Other committees and working groups

##### 1. Working Group of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the Law of the Sea

354. At its 254th meeting, on 11 May 1977, the Council decided to establish a Working Group of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the Law of the Sea with the task of making recommendations on any item on the agenda of the sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. The composition of the Working Group was as follows: Finland, Haiti, Mexico, Poland and Yugoslavia and the representative of SWAPO, under the chairmanship of the representative of Turkey.

355. During the period covered by this report, the Working Group met to consider the recommendations of the delegation of the Council to the nineteenth session of the FAO Conference (see annex II to the present report) and the position of the Council at the twelfth session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (see annex VIII to the present report).

##### 2. Drafting Committee

356. At its 285th meeting, on 7 July 1978, the Council decided to appoint a drafting committee consisting of the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Guyana, India, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia. Mr. Nchimunya J. Sikaulu (Zambia) was elected Chairman of the Committee, and Mr. Leslie Gordon Robinson (Guyana) was elected Vice-Chairman. In the absence of the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman, Mr. Vicente Montemayor-Cantu (Mexico) and Mr. Mohammad Tayyab Siddiqui (Pakistan) served as Chairmen. The representative of SWAPO participated in the work of the Drafting Committee.

357. The Drafting Committee held 12 meetings from 10 July to 4 October 1978.

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36/ Ibid., Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 81.

358. At its 12th meeting, on 4 October, the Drafting Committee approved the draft annual report of the Council to the General Assembly with the exception of the recommendations and their financial implications, which were prepared by the Steering Committee.

E. Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

359. In its 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 Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General. The Assembly further decided that, in the performance of his tasks, the Commissioner should be responsible to the Council. The Commissioner is appointed by the Assembly with an annual mandate.

360. At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to appoint Mr. Martti Ahtisaari of Finland as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a second one-year term beginning 1 January 1978 (decision 32/307 of 4 November 1977).

F. Secretariat services

361. The secretariat of the Council is a section of the Division of the Secretariat Services of the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization. It services the Council and its ancillary bodies: the Steering Committee, the three standing committees, the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the missions of the Council as required. Its activities include the following:

(a) Organization of the work of the Council and its subsidiary bodies, including the preparation of missions;

(b) The provision of substantive secretariat servicing for the above-mentioned bodies and missions, including the preparation of working papers, reports and other documents, as well as the Council's annual report to the General Assembly;

(c) Assistance to the President of the Council in her consultations with other United Nations bodies, OAU and the specialized agencies of the United Nations, as well as with liberation movements and non-governmental organizations;

(d) Preparation of draft statements and other material for the President of the Council or for the Secretary-General and Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization concerning the Council's work on the question of Namibia;

(e) Provision of information regarding the activities of the Council.

362. From 1 October 1977 to 28 September 1978, the secretariat serviced 77 meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies. Among the missions of the Council which the secretariat helped to organize and service were the missions of the Council to Africa; the Council's extraordinary plenary meetings at Lusaka; its missions to the nineteenth session of the FAO Conference and the sixty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference; the United Nations Conference on Succession of

States in Respect of Treaties and the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

363. The secretariat of the Council also prepared background documentation and reports for all delegations of the Council to international organizations and conferences. In addition, it produced a substantial amount of documentation for the report of the Council to the General Assembly.

364. The manning table of the secretariat of the Council currently consists of: the posts of Secretary of the Council at the P-5 level, two political officers, one at the P-4 level and one at the P-3 level, and one associate political officer at the P-2 level. The secretariat of the Council also has three secretariat posts, one at the G-5 level and two at the G-4/1 levels.

365. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 31/147 and 32/9 F, the secretariat of the Council has obtained two temporary posts for 1978: one political officer at the P-4 level and another at the P-3 level.

## II. FORMAL STATEMENTS AND DECISIONS

### A. Formal Statements

366. The Council issued the following formal statements during the period covered by the present report:

1. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL AT ITS 267th MEETING ON 14 DECEMBER 1977 CONCERNING THE ARREST OF OFFICIALS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION\*

The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with great concern and indignation that the illegal South African occupation régime has arrested more than 10 officials and supporters of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) who were attending a church-sponsored seminar in northern Namibia on 2 December 1977.

Among those arrested were Mr. Daniel Tjongarero, SWAPO's Vice-Chairman; Mr. Tauno Hatuikulipi the National Treasurer; Ms. Martha Ford, the Secretary-Counsel for Women; Ms. Lucia Hamtenya, the Secretary for Legal Affairs; Mr. J. I. Tjirero, the Chairman of the SWAPO Windhoek Branch; and Mr. Ben Bernados, the Vice-Chairman of the SWAPO Windhoek Branch, who was arrested under section 6 of the notorious Terrorism Act. The others were arrested under the newly proclaimed Security Proclamation, AG 9, 1977.

Mr. Victor Nhandi, who has been in police detention since August 1975, is currently being tried and faces charges under the Terrorism Act. While in police hands, Mr. Nhandi was coerced into signing a statement implicating himself in the murder of Chief Elifas in August 1975. An example of the flagrant violation of human rights in Namibia by the South African police is illustrated by the torture of Miss Elizabeth Namundjembo, who was forced to turn State's witness in Windhoek on 31 October 1977. Miss Namundjembo reported in court that she had been interrogated continuously for eight days and nights, during which she was refused sleep and assaulted. Miss Namundjembo said that she had been questioned by police for six months (August 1975-February 1976). During that time, Miss Namundjembo was kept in a small room and interrogated by relays of policemen for eight days and nights. She was forced to stay awake in a standing position and was doused with water when she fell asleep. After this ordeal, Miss Namundjembo was given two options, either to become a State witness or to be continuously deprived of sleep. Mr. Axel Johannes, a SWAPO official, underwent harsher treatment and has been twice forced to turn State's witness. In 1976, Mr. Johannes was imprisoned for a year after refusing to testify against Mr. Aaron Mushimba, Mr. Hendrick Shikongo and others. Mr. Johannes is again being forced to testify against Mr. Nhandi.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol S/12491.

These acts of brutal repression by the illegal South African occupation régime are directed to weakening the liberation movement of Namibia and to confusing the Namibian people. South Africa is using mass arrest, torture, deception and intimidation to foment distrust and disunity among the Namibian people and SWAPO in its attempt to eliminate their leadership and pave the way for the establishment of a South African puppet régime.

The atrocities being committed by the illegal South African régime against the Namibian people clearly demonstrate that South Africa has no intention whatsoever of ending its illegal occupation of Namibia.

Innumerable resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council have demanded that South Africa completely cease its illegal occupation of the Territory so that the people of Namibia can freely exercise their right to self-determination and independence. However, South Africa has blindly and stubbornly refused to comply with all United Nations resolutions and has ignored the growing international condemnation of its racist policies and practices and its illegal occupation of a Territory under the direct responsibility of the United Nations.

The Council condemns in the strongest possible terms the acts of aggression and repression by the South African occupying forces in the international Territory of Namibia.

The international community cannot remain a passive witness to the ruthless racist rule of terror and violence which South Africa has imposed on Namibia.

The Council, the legal Administering Authority for the Territory, solemnly urges the international community to give maximum support and assistance to the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, to achieve independence for Namibia by all means at their disposal.

The Council expresses its deep concern for the safety and lives of the SWAPO officials and supporters arrested on 2 December 1977, bearing in mind the inhuman practices of the South African authorities which have led to the brutal deaths of many political prisoners in their custody. It accordingly condemns the continuous harassment and detention of SWAPO leaders and members and calls on the international community to take appropriate measures to secure the release of all political prisoners in Namibia.

2. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ON  
26 JANUARY 1978 ON THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
JAILING OF LEADERS OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S  
ORGANIZATION\*

The President of the United Nations Council for Namibia wishes to draw the attention of all members of the international community to the fact that today, 26 January 1978, completes a full decade since the sentencing and incarceration

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/L.68.

by South Africa of Mr. Toivo Herman Ja Toivo, co-founder and distinguished leader of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and 36 other members of SWAPO.

The President condemns in the strongest possible terms the brutal violation of all human rights which has led South Africa to attempt ruthlessly to destroy one of the most distinguished sons of Africa. Mr. Ja Toivo's trial, held without a shred of legitimacy by the tribunals of Pretoria, was a turning point in the South African oppression of the Namibian people in their struggle to achieve self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia. All attempts of South Africa to prevent, through the sentencing and incarceration of Mr. Ja Toivo, consolidation of the efforts of the Namibian people to achieve their national aspirations have been in vain. All the torture and cruelty to which this great leader has been subjected have failed to prevent the continuous mobilization of the Namibian people and of the international community in support of the cause of Namibian independence and the complete withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia.

The President recalls that Mr. Ja Toivo devoted his life to the cause of the integrity and liberation of the Namibian people. As a worker in Cape Town, he was actively involved with many African political personalities and intellectuals and, as a result, under his inspiration and leadership an organization was created to protect the interests of the African population against the abominable contract labour system by which South African greed ruthlessly exploited African labour. This organization, by its very origins and objectives, established the basis for the creation of SWAPO in 1960 as a national movement of workers, peasants, progressive intellectuals and church leaders. Mr. Ja Toivo, Mr. Sam Nujoma and others have since led the struggle of the Namibian people in asserting the rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence.

The President declares that the continued incarceration of Mr. Ja Toivo is not only a vicious infringement of all of the principles on which human dignity and integrity are based but also an intolerable affront to the international community and to the values enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. The President demands the release of Mr. Ja Toivo and his comrades, whose sentencing on political grounds violates the very principles of fair trial by which South Africa pretends to abide in conformity with the canons of justice of Western civilization.

The President appeals to the international community to endeavour to obtain the release of all Namibian patriots incarcerated for political reasons in Namibia or in South Africa.

The President reaffirms that Namibia is an international Territory under the responsibility of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967. The sentencing and incarceration of Namibian patriots by the South African administration are illegal acts. The cause of the Namibian people and the illegality of the South African presence in Namibia have been increasingly reaffirmed by the members of the international community, and the rights of the Namibian people to national integrity and independence shall ultimately prevail.

3. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL ON 5 MAY 1978 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 4 May 1978, troops of the racist régime of South Africa, operating from its illegal military bases located in northern Namibia and at Oshivelo and Grootfontein, invaded the People's Republic of Angola, occupied Cassinga, a town located 250 kilometres inside Angolan territory, and launched a wanton and savage attack against a Namibian refugee camp. This attack included the use of military aircraft which bombed Angolan territory and transported paratroopers in an assault causing numerous casualties.

This act of aggression against Angola and the people of Namibia, with the use of modern weapons of mass destruction, is the latest in a series of premeditated and vicious acts of aggression committed by South Africa which seriously aggravates the situation in Namibia and threatens international peace and security.

Moreover, South Africa's unprovoked and premeditated invasion of Angola is a treacherous act and must surely cast serious doubts in the minds of those believing in the "sincerity" of South Africa's intention to withdraw unconditionally from Namibia through a negotiated settlement, as envisaged in Security Council resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976.

The Council warns that this aggression is yet another proof of South Africa's determination to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia and to continue to use it as a springboard for aggression against independent neighbouring African States. The invasion of Angola is calculated to thwart the efforts of the international community to terminate South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and in particular to undermine the support given by Angola to the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). By this act of aggression, which is but one in a series, South Africa is desperately seeking to destroy SWAPO, the vanguard of the struggle for the genuine liberation of Namibia, in order to pave the way for the imposition of its own protégés and puppets on the Namibian people under the guise of a so-called "internal settlement".

The Council draws the attention of the international community to the fact that this latest aggression by the illegal South African occupation régime took place immediately following the successful completion of the ninth special session of the General Assembly, devoted to the question of Namibia, which reflected the unanimous commitment of the States Members of the United Nations to terminate forthwith South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. In this regard, the Assembly at its special session overwhelmingly adopted resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978, containing the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia. Thus, South Africa has once again clearly demonstrated by this criminal act its utter defiance and contempt of the United Nations.

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/95-S/12691.



The Council strongly condemns this aggression by South Africa against Angola and against the people of Namibia. It urges all States Members of the United Nations urgently to take effective measures to terminate South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and put an end to its acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States. It calls upon the Security Council urgently to consider the imposition of mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions, an oil embargo and an arms embargo against South Africa, in accordance with the Programme of Action in Support of Self-determination and National Independence for Namibia, and also to envisage further measures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.

The Council reiterates its unreserved support for the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO in their struggle for the liberation of their country.

The Council equally expresses its solidarity with the Government and people of Angola in their steadfast support for the Namibian liberation movement and their resistance to South Africa's aggression.

4. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ON  
20 JUNE 1978 CONDEMNING SOUTH AFRICA'S PROCLAMATION  
FOR REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN NAMIBIA\*

The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with great concern and indignation that South Africa, the illegal occupation régime in Namibia, continuing to defy United Nations resolutions on Namibia, has published a proclamation for the registration of voters in Namibia, which is under United Nations responsibility. Acting through its so-called Administrator-General, South Africa has further enacted legislation providing for the registration of voters.

The Council draws the attention of the international community to the fact that the so-called proclamation and legislation were released at a time when efforts to terminate South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, through a negotiated settlement, were being pursued. This new measure by South Africa is designed to promote the political interests of its puppets and quislings in Namibia in an effort to ensure its control of the Territory after independence.

The Council strongly condemns the enactment and implementation of any acts by South Africa aimed at imposing a so-called "internal settlement" in Namibia and perpetuating its illegal occupation of the Territory. The repeated acts of aggression and repression against the Namibian people, especially against members of SWAPO, and the manoeuvres by the South African administration in the Territory provide further proof that South Africa does not intend to withdraw unconditionally from Namibia.

The Council draws the attention of the international community to these dastardly acts of deception and desperation perpetrated in Namibia by the illegal régime of South Africa, which purports to be working towards the independence of Namibia, while in actual fact it intends to perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory through the installation of a puppet régime. The Council urges

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\* Previously issued under the symbol A/33/155-S/12755.

the international community to remain vigilant and continue to reject and denounce South Africa's manoeuvres to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia.

The Council 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 arrangements by South Africa to impose unilaterally an internal settlement on the people of Namibia would not be acceptable.

The Council reiterates that any negotiated settlement of the question of Namibia should be in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on Namibia.

The Council demands that the illegal South African régime in Namibia rescind forthwith its decision on the registration of voters in Namibia and declares that that régime will be responsible for the consequences of its illegal acts and defiance.

The Council calls upon States Members of the United Nations to renew their full support for the struggle of the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, to attain self-determination and independence in a united Namibia.

## B. Decisions

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

### 1. ELECTIONS

#### (a) Officers of the Council

##### The United Nations Council for Namibia

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

President	Miss Gwendoline C. Konie (Zambia)
Vice-President	Mr. Fathih Khaouane Bouayad-Agha (Algeria)
Vice-President	Mr. Rikhi Jaipal (India)*
Vice-President	Mr. Roberto de Rosenzweig-Diaz (Mexico)*
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. Vladimir V. Pavićević (Yugoslavia)*
Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia	Mr. Petre Vlasceanu (Romania)*

269th meeting  
3 January 1978

\* Re-elected.

(b) Vice-Presidency of the Council

The United Nations Council for Namibia

Decides to elect Mr. Francisco Cuevas-Cancino (Mexico) as Vice-President of the Council.

271st meeting  
8 February 1978

(c) Chairmanship of Standing Committee III

The United Nations Council for Namibia

Decides to elect Mr. Mohammad Tayyab Siddiqui (Pakistan) as Chairman of Standing Committee III.

283rd meeting  
23 June 1978

2. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

(a) Establishment of a drafting committee

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the proposal of its Steering Committee,

Decides to establish a drafting committee, consisting of the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Guyana, India, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Senegal and Yugoslavia, under the chairmanship of the representative of Zambia, to prepare the draft report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session. The representative of SWAPO is invited to participate in the work of the drafting committee.

285th meeting  
7 July 1978

(b) Report of Standing Committee I

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the Chairman of Standing Committee I, 37/

Decides to approve the programme of work of Standing Committee I for 1978.

282nd meeting  
7 June 1978

### 3. MISSIONS OF CONSULTATIONS

#### (a) Reports of the missions to Africa

##### The United Nations Council for Namibia

Decides to approve the reports of the missions of consultation to (a) Algeria, Gabon and Nigeria; 38/ (b) Angola, Botswana and Zambia; 39/ and (c) Mozambique and the United Republic of Tanzania. 40/

275th meeting  
Lusaka, Zambia  
21 March 1978

#### (b) Report of the mission to Yugoslavia and to the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries

##### The United Nations Council for Namibia

Decides to approve the report of the mission to Yugoslavia and to the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries. 41/

275th meeting  
Lusaka, Zambia  
21 March 1978

### 4. EXTRAORDINARY PLENARY MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL AT LUSAKA

#### (a) First report of the President

##### The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the first report of the President,

Decides to authorize the President to enter into consultations with the Secretary-General with a view to implementing General Assembly resolution 32/9 H pursuant to the rules of procedure of the Assembly governing special sessions and, in particular, to setting the exact dates for the special session.

270th meeting  
18 January 1978

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38/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session, Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4), paras. 42-180.

39/ Ibid., paras. 181-228.

40/ Ibid., paras. 229-261.

41/ Ibid., paras. 262-312.

(b) Second report of the President

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the second report of the President 42/,

Decides to approve the recommendation of the Steering Committee on matters related to the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council, to be held at Lusaka from 20 to 25 March 1978.

271st meeting  
8 February 1978

(c) Third report of the President

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the third report of the President,

Decides to approve the third report of the President on the extraordinary plenary meetings of the Council at Lusaka. 43/

273rd meeting  
2 March 1978

5. 1978 LUSAKA DECLARATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

(a) First report of the working group on the  
draft declaration

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the first report of the working group on the draft declaration,

Approves the text of the 1978 Lusaka Declaration of the United Nations Council for Namibia. 44/

277th meeting  
Lusaka, Zambia  
23 March 1978

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42/ A/AC.131/L.67 and Corr.1.

43/ A/AC.131/L.78.

44/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session,  
Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4), para. 31.

(b) Second report of the working group on  
the draft declaration

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the second report of the working group on the draft declaration,

Approves the recommendations for the organization of the ninth special session of the General Assembly on Namibia. 45/

277th meeting  
Lusaka, Zambia  
23 March 1978

6. NINTH SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON NAMIBIA

(a) First report of the President

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the first report of the President,

1. Approves the first report of the President on the special session of the General Assembly; 46/

2. Decides that the ninth special session of the General Assembly on Namibia should be held from 24 April to 3 May 1978.

271st meeting  
8 February 1978

(b) Second report of the President

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the second report of the President,

Decides to approve the second report of the President 47/ on the organization of the ninth special session of the General Assembly on Namibia, to be held from 24 April to 3 May 1978.

273rd meeting  
2 March 1978

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45/ Ibid., paras. 32-41.

46/ A/AC.131/L.75.

47/ A/AC.131/L.76.

(c) Report of the working group on the  
report of the Council

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the Working Group,

Decides to approve the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its ninth special session. 48/

278th meeting  
14 April 1978

(d) Draft declaration and programme of action

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the Chairman of the Working Group,

Decides to approve the draft declaration and programme of action in support of self-determination and national independence for Namibia, as amended, for submission to the General Assembly at its ninth special session. 49/

279th meeting  
20 April 1978

7. REPRESENTATION OF NAMIBIA AT INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

(a) Nineteenth session of the FAO Conference

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its delegation,

Decides to approve the report of its delegation to the nineteenth session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, held at Rome from 12 November to 1 December 1977, 50/ with the reservation that the Working Group on the Law of the Sea should continue to consider pending questions.

266th meeting  
12 December 1977

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48/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Ninth Special Session,  
Supplement No. 1 (A/S-9/4).

49/ A/S-9/7.

50/ See annex II to the present report.

(b) Request for an opinion by the Legal Counsel

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the proposals of the representatives of Romania and Senegal,

Decides:

(a) To seek the opinion of the Legal Counsel on the need to place Namibia on the list of States of the Secretary-General and the implications of such an act, as well as on means of implementing General Assembly resolution 32/9 E, taking into account the Council's intention to seek full membership in the specialized agencies of the United Nations;

(b) To refer the opinion of the Legal Counsel to Standing Committee II for study.

268th meeting  
21 December 1977

(c) First report of Standing Committee I

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the Chairman of Standing Committee I,

Decides to approve the report of Standing Committee I on the invitations extended to the Council, namely: an invitation to attend the meetings of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at New York from 18 to 20 January 1978; an invitation to attend the meeting of the World Peace Academy at Menton, from 11 to 14 January 1978; and an invitation to attend the thirtieth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa at Tripoli, from 13 to 18 February 1978.

269th meeting  
3 January 1978

(d) Report of the representative of the Council  
to the World Peace Academy

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its representative,

Decides to take note with appreciation of the report of its representative to the meetings of the World Peace Academy, held at Menton, France, from 11 to 14 January 1978.

270th meeting  
18 January 1978



(e) Second report of Standing Committee I

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee I,

Decides to accept the invitation of the Government of Yugoslavia for the Council to send a mission to promote co-operation between the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries at Ljubljana and the Institute for Namibia and to send a three-member delegation, headed by the President, which would be accompanied by a member of SWAPO and by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. The mission should visit the Centre prior to the extraordinary plenary meetings at Lusaka so that it can report at those meetings on the outcome of the consultations which could then be included in the final document issued at Lusaka.

271st meeting  
8 February 1978

(f) Report of Standing Committee II

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the statement of the Chairman of Standing Committee II,

Decides to approve the report of Standing Committee II dealing with the participation of the Council in the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties to be held at Vienna from 31 July to 23 August 1978.

282nd meeting  
7 June 1978

(g) Report of the representative of the Council to the twelfth session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its representative,

Decides to take note with appreciation of the report of the representative of the Council to the twelfth session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries, held at Rome from 12 to 16 June 1978. 51/

283rd meeting  
23 June 1978

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51/ See annex VIII to the present report.

(h) Report of the delegation of the Council to the sixty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference of the ILO

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its delegation,

Decides to approve the report of its delegation to the sixty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference of the ILO, held at Geneva from 7 to 26 June 1978. 52/

284th meeting  
28 June 1978

(i) Attendance at other conferences

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee I and the recommendations contained therein,

Decides that the Council should:

(a) Participate in the resumed seventh session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, to be held at New York from 21 August to 15 September 1978;

(b) Accept the invitation to the International NGO Conference for Action against Apartheid, to be held at Geneva from 28 to 31 August 1978;

(c) Accept the invitation to the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, to be held at Buenos Aires from 30 August to 12 September 1978;

(d) Accept the invitation to the International Solidarity Conference with the Struggle of the African and Arab Peoples against Imperialism and Reaction, to be held at Addis Ababa from 15 to 17 September 1978;

(e) Participate in the eighth session of the World Meteorological Congress, to be held at Geneva from 30 April to 26 May 1979.

287th meeting  
11 August 1978

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52/ See annex VI to the present report.

8. UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the statement of the Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Decides to approve the report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and to include it in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session. 53/

285th meeting  
7 July 1978

9. INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA

(a) Meeting of the Senate of the Institute

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its delegation,

Decides to approve the report of its delegation to the extraordinary meeting of the Senate of the Institute for Namibia, held at Lusaka on 19 May 1978. 54/

284th meeting  
28 June 1978

(b) Report of the delegation of the Council to the 7th Meeting of the Senate of the Institute, held at Lusaka on 3 and 4 April 1978

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the statement of its delegation,

Decides to take note with satisfaction of the report of its delegation to the 7th meeting of the Senate of the Institute for Namibia, held at Lusaka on 3 and 4 April 1978 and to approve the recommendations contained therein. 55/

285th meeting  
7 July 1978

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53/ See paras. 68-133 above.

54/ See annex IV to the present report.

55/ See annex III to the present report.

10. ASSISTANCE TO NAMIBIANS

(a) Report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the statement of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia,

Decides to approve the recommendation contained in the report of the Commissioner.

276th meeting  
Lusaka, Zambia  
22 March 1978

(b) Progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the progress report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia,

Decides to take note with appreciation of the progress report of the Commissioner and to approve in principle the set of projects considered at the planning workshop on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, held at Lusaka from 22 to 26 May 1978.

283rd meeting  
23 June 1978

(c) Report of the delegation of the Council to the  
planning workshop on the Nationhood Programme  
for Namibia, held at Lusaka from  
22 to 26 May 1978

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having studied the report of its delegation,

Decides to approve the report of the delegation of the Council to the planning workshop on the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, held in Lusaka from 22 to 26 May 1978. 56/

283rd meeting  
23 June 1978

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56/ See annex V to the present report

11. POPULATION OF NAMIBIA

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Approves the report of the Chairman of Standing Committee III and the recommendations contained therein,

Decides to examine the question of the population of Namibia in order to publicize a carefully reviewed estimate of population growth in Namibia, as recommended in the above-mentioned report.

282nd meeting  
7 June 1978