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IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT
 OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY
 GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND
 PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE
 OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

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* A/34/150.

I. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

CYPRUS

/Original: English/

/13 August 1979/

The Government of the Republic of Cyprus supports all national liberation movements unreservedly and as a matter of principle. It opposes the use of mercenaries against such liberation movements. Furthermore, the Government of the Republic is in full agreement with paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 33/24 whereby the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries are punishable offences. Towards this end, the appropriate authorities of the Republic of Cyprus and in particular the Office of the Attorney General are already in the course of drafting a bill in order to give effect, within the territory of the Republic of Cyprus, to the provisions of the aforementioned resolution.

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

/Original: English/

/18 July 1979/

A. Requirements of paragraph 7 of the resolution

1. Democratic Yemen stands firmly against the practice of using mercenaries against national liberation movements and sovereign States and condemns such practice. The laws enforced in Democratic Yemen, in particular the penal code (law No. 3 of 1976), reflect that position and give effect to the measures to be taken under paragraph 7 of the said resolution. The provisions of part I of the special section of the penal code that deals with crimes against peace, humanity and human rights prohibit the mobilization of mercenaries or the participation in acts of subjugation as well as prohibiting wars of aggression or aggressive acts and warmongering. We quote the following provisions from that part which are relevant to the topic:

"Article (94) (a) Whoever commences an aggressive act against the safety of the territory or political independence of any state or sets up groups with the aim of committing such acts shall be punished with imprisonment.

"(b) In grave cases the punishment shall be imprisonment or execution.

"Article (95) (a) Whoever mobilizes persons to participate in acts of war with the purpose of subjugating other people or calls them to enlist in military organizations for this purpose or contributed to the same by providing funds, arms or transportation shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than two years.

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"(b) The same punishment shall apply to the preparation for and commencement of such acts.

"Article (96) Every citizen participating in acts of war against the liberty of other people, shall be punished with imprisonment."

B. Paragraph 17 of the resolution

2. Democratic Yemen reaffirms its firm and unconditional commitment to the right to self-determination as well as the right of peoples under foreign domination, occupation or control to use all means they deem necessary, including armed struggle, to secure their freedom and independence.

3. Since its admittance to the United Nations in 1967, Democratic Yemen has always voted in favour of United Nations resolutions recognizing the just struggle of, and extending all possible assistance to, the peoples under foreign domination or occupation and those subjected to racial discrimination and victims of policies and practices of apartheid.

4. Moreover Democratic Yemen takes all possible and conceivable measures to help the Palestinian people in their struggle to restore their inalienable national rights, including their right of return to their homeland, self-determination and the establishment of their own sovereign and independent State, under the leadership of their sole representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

5. Furthermore, Democratic Yemen supports the peoples of South **Africa**, Namibia and Zimbabwe and their national liberation movements in their just struggle for self-determination and the exercise of their full human rights in accordance with the provisions and aims of the United Nations **Charter** and the other relevant provisions.

6. It is our belief that the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial territories are essential conditions for maintaining international peace and security.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

/Original: English/

/5 July 1979/

1. The right of peoples to self-determination embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenants on Human Rights, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and in other instruments is one of the cogent fundamental principles of contemporary international law. It implies the right of peoples both to struggle with every means for their liberation and to choose freely their path of social and economic development. The implementation of the peoples' right to national, political and economic self-determination is closely related with their efforts to overcome colonial and racist oppression and exploitation and to restructure international economic relations on a democratic basis.

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2. Giving support to the peoples which are fighting for their national liberation and to those which have won their liberty and are fighting hard to defend their independence and freedom is a basic foreign policy principle of the socialist German State. The German Democratic Republic regards the struggle of peoples for the final elimination of all remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid as an integral part of the battle fought by progressive forces for peace, security, détente and social progress. This position found eloquent expression in the visit which a Party and State delegation headed by Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, paid to African countries last February, and in the results that were achieved on that occasion. The talks in Libya, Angola, Zambia and Mozambique and the discussions with the leaders of liberation organizations - the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa - have demonstrated the close bonds and long-standing solidarity of the German Democratic Republic with the liberated States of Africa and the national liberation organizations.

3. The German Democratic Republic's friendly ties and constructive co-operation with the peoples and States of Africa have become still closer. The Head of State of the German Democratic Republic assured the African representatives that in their hard struggle the African peoples could firmly rely on the German Democratic Republic and the other States of the socialist community.

4. The documents signed during the visit recorded the identity of views between the German Democratic Republic and the countries concerned with regard to the questions pertaining to efforts to implement the right of peoples to independence and self-determination. Of eminent importance in this context are the treaties on friendship and co-operation signed with the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The treaties reaffirm the intention of the signatory States to work for the full implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and always to display active solidarity with all peoples fighting for their freedom, independence, sovereignty and social progress.

5. Deep-running changes are under way on the African continent. The determination of the peoples to put an end to the policy of aggression and oppression they suffer at the hands of monopoly capital is getting ever stronger. In southern Africa the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, led by their legitimate national liberation organizations, have been intensifying the struggle for the implementation of their rights. Backed by growing solidarity extended to them by all progressive forces, they are striking more and more severe blows at the racist minority régimes.

6. The free African peoples have set out to overcome the consequences of centuries-old colonial domination. Some countries have adopted policies involving radical social changes. What they want to achieve is to have freedom bring real benefits to their peoples. Buttressing their self-determination economically is becoming increasingly essential to these countries in overcoming colonial and neo-colonial dependence.

7. The German Democratic Republic supports the right of peoples to take such measures freely and without external interference, as they consider them necessary for their independent political, economic, social and cultural development. Exercise of their right to dispose freely of their natural resources is basic to this effort.
8. The advances made by the liberation movement of peoples act to an increasing extent as a check upon imperialist forces, and international monopoly capital does not want to accept that. Wherever in Africa its exploitative and profit-seeking interests are at stake, or supplies of strategic commodities are endangered, reactionary forces join in massive counteraction in the form of military intervention, attempts of gross interference, and economic pressures, all of which threaten international peace and security. In their Moscow Declaration of 23 November 1978 (A/33/392-S/12939), the States parties to the Warsaw Treaty strongly condemned that policy of imperialist circles as being a source of danger to international détente, and reaffirmed their solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and against any form of domination and oppression.
9. The struggle against the colonial and racist régimes in southern Africa and efforts for a lasting and stable peace in the Middle East, including guarantees for the right to self-determination of the Arab people of Palestine, are priority tasks in the striving for national and social liberation of the peoples. And this is all the more relevant in the face of attempts to impose on these peoples settlements that do not serve their legitimate interests.
10. In southern Africa the rulers in Pretoria and Salisbury are seeking to prolong their rule by brutally employing the racist repressive machinery and by launching criminal aggressions against African States. Manoeuvres are being made to prevent real self-determination for the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and to maintain old power structures in disguise. SWAPO and the Patriotic Front, the legitimate representatives of these peoples and internationally recognized liberation organizations, are to be excluded from decisions about the future of their countries. As "internal settlements", rejected by the national liberation movements, the African States and the United Nations, are being enforced, transnational corporations are stepping up their comprehensive assistance to the racists.
11. To remove the threat to peace in southern Africa measures must be taken which will effectively isolate the racist minority régimes at the international level and fully assist the peoples in southern Africa in their struggle for self-determination and independence. The German Democratic Republic whole-heartedly subscribes to the United Nations resolutions and decisions that call for mandatory sanctions to oppose the racists' policy of force. Their defiant attitude must be met by effective economic sanctions, a comprehensive arms embargo, an oil embargo and the cessation of all economic, financial and military aid. Any further delay in taking such measures will solely benefit the racist oppressors.
12. The German Democratic Republic resolutely supports the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia in their arduous struggle to achieve national independence within a very

short time. It manifests solidarity with the just struggle waged by the South African people for the eradication of apartheid and of all forms of racial discrimination. Its solidarity goes to the Arab people of Palestine under the leadership of the PLO.

13. To render political, diplomatic and material solidarity to these peoples is a matter of course to the citizens of this country. True to the humanistic nature of socialist society, the German Democratic Republic has demonstrated its ties with the fighting peoples of southern Africa, indeed with all anti-colonialist and anti-racist forces, particularly during the United Nations-proclaimed International Anti-Apartheid Year. Its solidarity activities, a concern of all sections of the people, have taken on an unprecedented scope and variety. Through specific measures, co-ordinated by a Government Commission headed by Alfred Neumann, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the German Democratic Republic has played its part in that International Anti-Apartheid Year gave a fresh impetus to the struggle for the final elimination of all forms of colonialism, racism and apartheid. The visits to the German Democratic Republic by Joshua Nkomo, Oliver Tambo and Sam Nujoma and the opening of offices by ZAPU/Patriotic Front, SWAPO and ANC in the capital testify to this country's close bonds with the patriots of southern Africa. The situation in southern Africa was discussed at a joint meeting of the German Democratic Republic Government Commission and the heads of these offices. The trade unions, the youth organization and the women's league provide active assistance to their counterparts in southern Africa. By hosting the Extraordinary Session of the World Peace Council in Berlin from 2 to 5 February 1979, the Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic made an important contribution to the promotion of solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa and to propagating the objectives of Anti-Apartheid Year. Leslie O. Harriman, Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, who attended the session in Berlin, had talks with the Chairman of the German Democratic Republic Government Commission for International Anti-Apartheid Year, the President of the German Democratic Republic Solidarity Committee and other organizations. That gave him an opportunity to receive first-hand information on the wide-ranging activities undertaken by the Government and the people of the German Democratic Republic in the broader effort against apartheid.

14. Political and diplomatic moves of the German Democratic Republic in support of the struggle that is going on in southern Africa are complemented by material aid from its people. Relevant campaigns, co-ordinated by the Solidarity Committee, yielded greater regular and additional contributions from people of all walks of life. Essential goods worth over 40 million marks were sent to Africa during International Anti-Apartheid Year, above all food, restoratives, vitamin preparations and medicaments, baby food, blankets and clothing, tents and textiles. The major part of these consignments went to the liberation organizations and to Angola and Mozambique. Medical treatment is being provided for sick and wounded liberation fighters in hospitals in the German Democratic Republic. Six plane-loads of goods were sent by the Solidarity Committee to children in refugee camps of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe.

15. Another important aspect of the solidarity of the German Democratic Republic has been the training of personnel. Among the 750 African and Arab students and

skilled workers who are presently training in the German Democratic Republic, there are many young people from Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

16. Also, scholars, scientists, artists and journalists in this country contributed a variety of activities to a greater solidarity effort on behalf of the African peoples fighting for their national and social liberation. An exhibition of works by professional and amateur artists of the German Democratic Republic expressing their strong feeling over apartheid met with much attention when on display in Berlin in April 1978. It was internationally acclaimed when shown in Geneva during the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, in New York at the beginning of the thirty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly, and at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. The exhibition was also shown during the international conference of non-governmental organizations for action against apartheid and at the 1979 Leipzig Spring Trade Fair.

17. In the thirtieth year of its existence, the German Democratic Republic is carrying on its firm solidarity with fighting Africa in an effort to strengthen the anti-imperialist front against colonialism, racism and apartheid. In so doing, this country is at one with the other socialist States and all progressive forces in the world. At the concluding session of the German Democratic Republic Government Commission for International Anti-Apartheid Year, its Chairman stated, inter alia:

"Just as we did during International Anti-Apartheid Year, we shall be found unwaveringly by the side of those battling for progress, democracy and national independence. Active solidarity for fighting Africa will mark the actions of our government agencies and mass organizations until the cause of national and social liberation of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe has been fought out with success."

JAMAICA

/Original: English/
/24 August 1979/

The Government of Jamaica is pursuing action in respect of paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 33/24.

In addition to making an annual contribution to the United Nations Trust Fund for Southern Africa, Jamaica also makes an annual financial contribution to the liberation movements in southern Africa through the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity. Technical assistance by Jamaica, in the form of training of Namibians and Zimbabweans, has also been increased substantially, in collaboration with the Commonwealth Secretariat.

A fund to finance further assistance has been launched in Jamaica by the National Committee on International Anti-Apartheid Year.

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NORWAY

Original: English
6 July 1979

1. Already in 1937 Norway adopted an act that created the legal basis for, on certain conditions, issuing injunctions that no person on Norway should go into foreign active duty, as well as injunctions that no person in Norway should go to other countries to participate in war.
2. The injunctions that were issued when the act was adopted in 1937 were made against the background of the Civil War in Spain at the time and they were not given general application.
3. Norwegian authorities are at present reviewing whether there is need to issue new injunctions against foreign active duty.

POLAND

Original: English
7 August 1979

1. With reference to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 33/24 of 29 November 1978, entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights", the Government of Poland has the honour to state that under article 192, sections 1 and 2 of the law of 21 November 1967 on universal mandatory defence of the Polish People's Republic - Dziennik Ustaw (Official Gazette) No. 44, item 220, amended; Dziennik Ustaw of 1972, No. 53, item 342; of 1973, No. 27, item 153; No. 38, item 224; No. 47, item 276; of 1974, No. 24, item 142 and of 1975 No. 16, item 91 - any Polish national who performs duties in an alien army or military organization without consent of an authorized body shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 years. Any person who recruits Polish nationals or foreigners sojourning in Poland to serve in an alien army or military organization is liable to the same penalty.
2. With reference to the question raised in the aforementioned paragraph of resolution 33/34 the provisions of article 1 and article 2 of the law of 29 December 1950 on defence of peace - Dziennik Ustaw, No. 58, item 521 - may be quoted, which provide that aiding or exercising war propaganda is a crime. The Penal Code law of 19 April 1969 - Dziennik Ustaw, No. 13, item 94 - provides that it is an offence to participate in a criminal conspiracy, particularly in armed conspiracy (Penal Code, art. 276), to participate in a conspiracy whose existence, system or purpose is to remain a secret to state organs (Penal Code, art. 278), unwarranted possession of fire arms (Penal Code, art. 286) as well as the crossing of the State frontier without required permission (Penal Code, art. 288).

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3. Although the provisions of the Polish Penal Law do not clearly specify mercenaries fighting against national and liberation movements, it is beyond doubt that the Polish legislation regards as offenses the acts named in the note of 29 March 1979 of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The legislature is a contribution to the realization of the constitutional provisions of Poland's foreign policy, that is, i.e., the will of peace and co-operation among nations (Art. 6, point 1 of the Constitution).

SEYCHELLES

/Original: English/
/25 June 1979/

While the Government of Seychelles has not yet enacted legislation relating to mercenaries, the matter is none the less under active consideration and it is hoped that the necessary legislation will come into force shortly.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

/Original: Russian/
/4 September 1979/

1. The position of the Ukrainian SSR on the question of the right of nations to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial territories and peoples under foreign domination and a foreign yoke is set forth in a number of documents and legally confirmed as one of the most important principles of Soviet internal policy in the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR.

2. The Ukrainian SSR steadfastly maintains its position of solidarity with oppressed peoples. That position has been repeatedly set forth in statements by representatives of the Ukrainian SSR in the United Nations and other international organizations, and in documents and reports addressed by the Ukrainian SSR to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

3. As a member of the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the Ukrainian SSR fights resolutely and consistently for recognition of the right of peoples to self-determination and supports in every way their struggle for their national liberation and against the inhuman system of racism, colonialism and apartheid and racial and national discrimination. The Ukrainian SSR is in favour of the practical implementation of the decisions and resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly concerning the elimination of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, including resolution 33/24 adopted by the thirty-third session of the United Nations General Assembly and entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

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4. The World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, held at Geneva from 14 to 25 August 1978, adopted a Declaration and a Programme of Action the implementation of which would give new impetus to the national liberation movement among oppressed peoples and still further weaken the colonial system of imperialism. The Ukrainian SSR is in favour of the consistent implementation of the provisions of those documents.

5. The position of principle consistently applied by the Ukrainian SSR with regard to the question of the right of peoples to self-determination is clear and well known. The mass media of the Ukrainian SSR and radio and television, which systematically broadcast and publish, both within the Republic and abroad, a large volume of material relating to that question, promote the formation of public opinion favouring the just anti-colonial struggle of the oppressed peoples. At the same time, the Ukrainian SSR opposes the use of the mass media to disseminate propaganda in favour of colonialism, racism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

6. The practice of using mercenaries against the national liberation movements is incompatible with the social conditions existing in the Ukrainian SSR, a fact which completely rules out any possibility of the recruitment, financing, training or transport of mercenaries by citizens of Soviet Ukraine. Supporting the initiatives of the United Nations, including General Assembly resolution 33/24 calling on Governments to declare the practice referred to as a punishable offence, the Ukrainian SSR resolutely opposes the use of mercenaries to put down the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples and sovereign States and demands that all acts of complicity with the racists, from whatever quarter and in whatever form, should be brought to an end.

7. Public opinion in the Ukrainian SSR warmly supports the struggle of the oppressed peoples for their independence and opposes apartheid, racism and colonialism. Every year public meetings and gatherings are held in the Republic on the occasion of International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, and the International Day of Solidarity with the struggle of the Arab People of Palestine for their Rights is celebrated. In May the Week of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Peoples of Southern Africa is celebrated in the Ukrainian SSR. Every year the public in Soviet Ukraine celebrates days of solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for freedom and independence (Zimbabwe Day, Freedom for South Africa Day, Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa, Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, and the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners).

8. The Government and people of the Ukrainian SSR have always shown and are continuing to show solidarity with the struggle of peoples against colonialism, racism and apartheid and against all forms of domination and oppression.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

/Original: Russian/
/17 August 1979/

1. The position of the Soviet Union on the question of the right of nations to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial territories and peoples under foreign domination and a foreign yoke is well known. It has been set forth in decisions of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Congresses of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and has been legally confirmed in the Constitution of the USSR as one of the most important principles of Soviet foreign policy.
2. In accordance with that constitutional principle the Soviet Union firmly and consistently advocated recognition of the right of peoples to self-determination and supports in every way their struggle for their national liberation and against colonialism, racism and racial discrimination.
3. In the message addressed by L. I. Brezhnev on 25 May 1979 on behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Government of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people and on his own behalf to the Governments and peoples of Africa and on the occasion of the Liberation of Africa Day it was stressed, in particular, that "the Soviet Union unswervingly calls for the immediate realization of the inalienable rights of the peoples of southern Africa to self-determination and independence, for the transfer of full powers to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia as personified by their genuine representatives, the Patriotic Front and SWAPO, and for the liquidation of the shameful system of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa. We resolutely condemn the manoeuvres of the neo-colonialists in southern Africa and the aggressive actions of the racists directed against the forces of national liberation and the neighbouring independent countries and we support the demand for the application to the racist régimes of effective and comprehensive international sanctions in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations."
4. The position of solidarity of the USSR with the oppressed peoples has repeatedly been set forth in statements of the Soviet Government, statements of representatives of the USSR in the United Nations and other international bodies, and reports and information sent by the Soviet Union to the United Nations Secretariat.
5. The Soviet Union is a resolute and consistent supporter of the practical implementation of the decisions and resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly on the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, apartheid and the vestiges of colonialism, including resolution 33/44 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-third session under the title "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights". It also calls for the consistent implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the World Conference to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination (Geneva, 14-25 August 1978).

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6. The Soviet mass media, including the foreign-language newspaper Moscow News and foreign-language periodicals International Affairs, New Times, and Asia and Africa Today, and radio and television in the Soviet Union, systematically broadcast and publish, both within the country and abroad, a large volume of material setting forth the Soviet State's consistent policy, which is a matter of principle, concerning the right of peoples to self-determination and their struggle for their national liberation and against colonialism, apartheid, racism and racial discrimination.

7. Information about international events, the life of the Soviet people and the situation in southern Africa reaches the Republic of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe through the broadcasts of Radio Moscow. It is broadcast not only in English but also in the languages of the indigenous inhabitants - Zulu, Shona and Ndebele. The radio station of the Soviet mass organizations, "Peace and Progress", also devotes considerable attention to the problems of southern Africa.

8. At the same time the Soviet Union condemns the use of mass media to disseminate propaganda in favour of and to defend colonialism, apartheid and racial and national discrimination.

9. The Soviet Union condemns the practice of using mercenaries against the national liberation movements and sovereign States and it supports the initiatives of the United Nations, including resolution 33/24 of the General Assembly, calling for recognition of that practice as a punishable offence.

10. As to the Soviet Union, the social conditions existing in our country completely rule out any possibility of the recruitment, financing, training or transport of mercenaries by Soviet citizens.

11. There are continuing large-scale public activities in the Soviet Union in support of the peoples struggling against colonialism. On 21 March of every year, for example, there are public meetings and assemblies devoted to the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. On 1 January, the Soviet public observes the Day of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Arab People of Palestine for Their Rights. 25-31 May is the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa, during which there are meetings, assemblies, exhibits and symposia. The Soviet public observes days of solidarity with the struggle of peoples for freedom and independence (Zimbabwe Day on 17 March, South Africa Freedom Day on 26 June, the Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa on 16 June, the Day of Solidarity with the People of Namibia on 26 August, the international Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners on 11 October, etc.).

12. In June 1979, an international seminar on "The role of public opinion in support of the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa against racism, apartheid and colonialism" was held in Alma Ata in the USSR. The seminar was organized by the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa and the Africa Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR in co-operation with the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid and was one of a number of measures taken by the Soviet Union and the progressive world public for the purpose

of hastening the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa. The participants discussed a broad range of problems relating to the further development of the national liberation movement in the countries of southern Africa and to the mobilization of public opinion in support of the just anti-colonial struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

13. The participants in the seminar noted the role of the United Nations and its affiliated organizations, whose decisions provide a solid legal basis for isolating the racist régimes and assisting liberation movements. Appreciation was expressed for the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community and for their support of the struggling peoples.

14. The seminar adopted an appeal to Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and a message of solidarity to the southern African liberation movements.

15. Soviet representatives to such international public organizations as the United Nations Associations, the Committee of Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa, the International Law Association, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and the World Peace Council as well as Soviet public organizations are active in combating racism and apartheid, in working for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and of the dangerous hotbed of tension in the Middle East, in supporting the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the realization of their national rights, in striving to strengthen the national sovereignty, political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the States of South-East Asia and in opposing the Great Power policy of China.

16. The practical activities of the Soviet State and of the broad membership of Soviet public organizations are reflected in the provision of political, economic and other types of aid and support to the national liberation movements fighting for their independence and self-determination. In this connexion, the Soviet Union takes the position that peoples fighting to liberate themselves are entitled to employ all means and methods available to them, including armed forms of struggle. Soviet public organizations maintain various kinds of relations with the national liberation movements.

17. In 1978, the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa took an active part in the preparation and conduct of such international gatherings as the Conference on Mercenaries (held at Cotonou in January), the fourth meeting of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) (held at Nicosia in February) and the International Conference on the Tasks of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement at the Present Stage (held at Colombo in June).

18. Among the activities undertaken pursuant to the United Nations decision on the observance of the International Anti-Apartheid Year were the International NGO Conference for Action against Apartheid (held at Geneva in August), the International Conference for the Liberation of Southern Africa and against Apartheid (held at New Delhi in September and October) and other events in which delegations representing Soviet public organizations took part.

19. In addition to participating actively in the preparations for such events and sending delegations, these organizations help to finance them both through direct contributions and by arranging for travel by foreign delegations.
20. Relations between Soviet organizations and public organizations in the Arab countries are developing.
21. On the initiative of Soviet organizations and with their active participation, large-scale political observances were held in the USSR to mark the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of G. A. Nasser (in January), the fifteenth anniversary of the Yemeni revolution (in October), the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (in November) and the fourteenth anniversary of the Palestine Resistance Movement (in December and January).
22. The Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa, in co-operation with the Soviet Committee for Support to Viet Nam, provides aid and support to public organizations in the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam and Laos and to progressive forces in Kampuchea. The seventh expanded meeting of the Presidium of AAPSO, which showed firm support for the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Kampuchea and condemned the Great Power policy of the Beijing leadership, was held at Hanoi in mid-January 1979 on the initiative of the Soviet Solidarity Committee and with its active participation.
23. Besides organizing mass political activities and developing bilateral ties, the Soviet Union provides concrete material assistance to the national liberation movements and progressive organizations of the countries of Asia and Africa. In doing so, it gives special attention to the needs of the southern African patriots.
24. In 1978-1979, for example, the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa provided assistance in the form of food, industrial goods, medical first-aid equipment, etc. to the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA - Labour Party), the Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC), the Solidarity Committee and the people affected by the cyclone in Madagascar, the People's Progressive Front (PPF) of the Seychelles, the United Political Organization (UPO) of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, the People's Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), and the Solidarity Committee and the people suffering from Chinese aggression and floods in Viet Nam; the Committee also provided materials for the construction of schools to the United Front of National Salvation and the population of Kampuchea.
25. At the present time, 1,200 students from 23 Asian and African countries are studying at Soviet higher educational establishments and specialized secondary schools on scholarships awarded by the Soviet Committee of Solidarity with the Countries of Asia and Africa. Most of these scholarship-holders are activists belonging to the southern African national liberation organizations, the Palestine Resistance Movement and other patriotic organizations.

26. Delegations representing the national liberation movements regularly visit the USSR and meet with leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of the Soviet Government, of Soviet public organizations and of State agencies. These visits serve to strengthen further the fraternal relations between the Soviet people and the peoples fighting to liberate themselves.

27. In the struggle against the last bastions of racism and colonialism, the oppressed peoples can count on the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community as dependable, loyal friends. The Soviet Union's support of the just cause of the peoples languishing under the yoke of colonial and racist régimes has been and will continue to be a decisive factor in those peoples' national liberation and a dependable source of backing in the struggle against racism and colonialism.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

COMMISSION OF THE CHURCHES ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OF
THE WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

/Original: English/

/July 1979/

The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs sent documents containing resolutions on southern Africa and priority guidelines on the Pacific adopted by the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches in January 1979. The Commission of the Churches on International Affairs also sent Information Issues Nos. 1 and 2 of the World Council of Churches Programme to Combat Racism. 1/

1/ Available in the Secretariat's file.