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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/31/150.

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

/Original: English/

/16 August 1976/

1. The German Democratic Republic along with the other States of the socialist community considers the active solidarity with the peoples fighting for national independence, self-determination and social progress an unalterable principle of its foreign policy. Accordingly, the German Democratic Republic has always condemned all forms of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and has given political, moral and material assistance to the colonially and racially oppressed peoples and their national liberation movements and will continue to do so. The people of the German Democratic Republic consider this solidarity and assistance an internationalistic duty. The Ninth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany which ended recently has reaffirmed this position in an appeal for solidarity which says:

"The terror used by the racist tyrants against the peoples of the Republic of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia is a challenge to all progressives throughout the world ... We angrily condemn the policies of the racists and the imperialists who give them support."

2. The German Democratic Republic stands resolutely for the implementation of all decisions and resolutions of the United Nations Organization which are directed against colonialism, racism and the policy of apartheid, particularly of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It strictly adheres to these decisions and resolutions. The German Democratic Republic was amongst the first States which ratified the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid. The German Democratic Republic does not maintain any political, diplomatic, economic or other relations with the racist régimes in southern Africa nor is it represented there by third States. On the other hand, the German Democratic Republic has friendly relations with the national liberation movements ANC (South Africa), ANC (Zimbabwe) and SWAPO. In the Special Committee against Apartheid the German Democratic Republic supports the fight to end the policy of apartheid which violates international law and endangers peace. The people and the Government of the German Democratic Republic are indignant at the recent massacres of the racist régime in South Africa. The mass murder in Soweto is an abominable crime. In a statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs made on 23 June 1976 on behalf of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic it is said:

"The Government of the German Democratic Republic records its full concurrence with the resolution of the United Nations Security Council dated 19 June 1976 in which those excesses in the Republic of South Africa are strongly condemned and the legitimacy of the struggle waged by the South African people for the elimination of apartheid and racial discrimination is recognized."

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The enactment of new terror laws and the brutal measures of oppression against the African population are accompanied by intensified armament and attacks on peaceful villages in the People's Republic of Mozambique and the People's Republic of Angola. The fascist and aggressive nature of the racist régimes is becoming more and more evident. In the light of this development the application of the measures as envisaged in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter is urgently required. Those Governments which give political, economic and military support to the régime in Pretoria and even co-operate with it in the atomic field take a heavy responsibility upon themselves.

3. The German Democratic Republic was one of the first States to recognize in international law the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe after the elimination of the Portuguese colonial rule. At present, the German Democratic Republic assists these States in strengthening their independence and in overcoming the colonial heritage. Goods that are needed urgently are being sent to the People's Republic of Angola, the People's Republic of Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau; assistance was and is given in training national cadres; economic co-operation is being developed under long-term agreements.

4. Support to the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia and to their national liberation movements is rendered in many forms by the people of the German Democratic Republic. Special mention must be made of the relief measures of the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic. Every year the Week of Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa is an important highlight. During that week where many events and gatherings take place the people express their solidarity and raise funds which are used, for example:

- to finance, print and distribute periodicals of the national liberation movements, such as SECHABA, documentations on Namibia, Zimbabwe Review;
- to finance, print and distribute information material, documentations etc. of the liberation movements;
- to train and qualify cadres of the national liberation movements;
- to provide medical treatment for wounded liberation fighters;
- to give material assistance to the national liberation movements by supplying food, medicaments, dressing material, clothes, medical and technical equipment, tents, beds, blankets etc.

5. The Committee for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination of the German Democratic Republic, which was founded in 1974, also makes an important contribution in giving political and moral support to the peoples in southern Africa. With its assistance, for instance, a scientific conference with international participation was held at the Humboldt University in Berlin on the subject "The imperialist nature of racism in southern Africa". The conference met with great interest and became a forum condemning the crimes and

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inhuman acts committed by the racists in southern Africa in flagrant violation of international law. At its fourth session the Committee of the German Democratic Republic made a declaration on the occasion of the South African Freedom Day on 26 June 1976. In this declaration the Committee demands the immediate cessation of the racist terror in South Africa and freedom for all racially and colonially oppressed peoples in southern Africa.

6. The mass media of the German Democratic Republic make a great contribution to strengthening international solidarity with all peoples fighting for their freedom and independence. The people of the German Democratic Republic are being kept informed in detail by the press, radio and television about the crimes committed by the racist régimes and about the growing liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples under the leadership of their national liberation movements. In 1976, for instance, the following films are shown by GDR television:

- "The forgotten colony" (Namibia)
- "If they find me I don't cry" (Namibia)
- "Children from the Sambesi river" (Mozambique)
- "Vitoria a certa" (Angola)

The German Democratic Republic will continue to firmly side with the oppressed peoples in their fight for national and social liberation and work actively in the United Nations Organization for the enforcement of its declared aims.

JAPAN

/Original: English/

/26 July 1976/

In view of the importance of the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, the Government of Japan has decided to make voluntary contributions of \$210,000 during this year, to the United Nations trust funds for assistance to southern Africans. These contributions will be in the following amounts:

- (1) The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, \$10,000;
- (2) The Trust Fund for Publicity against Apartheid, \$10,000;
- (3) The United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, \$130,000;
- (4) The United Nations Fund for Namibia, \$10,000;
- (5) The United Nations Institute for Namibia, \$50,000.

It is to be noted that \$210,000, the total of these contributions, exceeds by \$60,000 the total contributed by Japan to these funds in 1975 and that Japan will have contributed a total of \$730,000 to the funds for southern Africans by the end of 1976.
