



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

VOLUME I

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 24 (A/32/24)

UNITED NATIONS



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New York, 1977

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 21 October 1976 to 5 October 1977.* Volume II contains annexes I to XIII to the report.

* The present volume includes the following documents which were first issued in provisional form as follows: A/AC.131/L.53, L.54, L.56-L.63 and L.65 and Corr.1.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

6 October 1977

I have the honour to transmit herewith the eleventh 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 264th meeting on 5 October 1977, and covers the period from 21 October 1976 to 5 October 1977.

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-second session.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Gwendoline 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. On 27 October 1966, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2145 (XXI), by which it terminated the mandate of South Africa over Namibia and placed the country under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. In the following year, the General Assembly, by resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, created the United Nations Council for South West Africa 1/ and entrusted it with the responsibility of administering the Territory until independence.
2. In light of South Africa's refusal to withdraw from the Territory, the Council in the implementation of its mandate as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia, has endeavoured since 1967 to mobilize the international community to exert pressure on the Government of South Africa in order to obtain its compliance with the resolutions of the United Nations. General Assembly and Security Council resolutions have demanded the unconditional withdrawal by South Africa of all its military and police forces, as well as its administration from Namibia, to enable the Namibian people to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia.
3. The Council has furthermore carried on frequent consultations with Governments to ensure the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia. It has also continued to work for compliance by Member States with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 2/.
4. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/147 of 20 December 1976, the Council has exercised its responsibilities both as a policy-making organ of the United Nations and as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia.
5. During 1977, the Council intensified its efforts in support of self-determination, freedom and national independence for the Namibian people under their sole and authentic liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). 3/
6. In continuation of its policies of consultations with Governments, a mission of the Council visited Canada to hold consultations with authorities in Ottawa on

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/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

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

action to be undertaken in support of the Namibian people. Another mission of the Council visited the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in Europe to discuss the question of implementation of the United Nations resolutions on Namibia, including the dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians.

7. In carrying out its activities to challenge the illegal South African administration in Namibia, the Council issued a statement on 7 September 1977 condemning in the strongest terms the reported decision of South Africa to administer Walvis Bay as a part of South Africa's Cape Province. This act was seen to be a unilateral attempt to destroy the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia. The Council reaffirmed the position that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibian territory.

8. The Council has closely followed and denounced South Africa's militarization of Namibia. In this regard, it issued a statement strongly condemning South Africa for exploiting the uranium resources of Namibia and for pursuing policies aiming at a nuclear-weapons capability with incalculable consequences for the people of Namibia and southern Africa and for international peace and security.

9. The General Assembly has condemned as illegal the activities of all foreign corporations operating in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa. In this respect, the Council has taken the first step to hold hearings on the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium.

10. The Council has continued to give particular attention to the needs of the Namibian people and their liberation movement for material assistance. The Council has authorized the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to undertake the necessary activities to implement the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

11. During 1977, the Council actively represented Namibia in intergovernmental organizations, bodies and conferences. It sponsored jointly with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977. The Council also participated, amongst others, in the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August and the Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties, held at Vienna from 4 April to 6 May.

12. The programme of work of the Council for the period under review was guided by General Assembly resolutions 31/146 to 31/153 as well as previous resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

PART ONE

WORK OF THE COUNCIL AS A POLICY-MAKING ORGAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS

I. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

13. At its 105th meeting, on 20 December 1976, the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions relating to the question of Namibia, including the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the status of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the liberation movement of Namibia. The recommendations proposed by the Council in its annual report to the General Assembly at its thirty-first session 4/ are fully reflected in these resolutions. 5/

II. SECURITY COUNCIL

14. In past years, a representative of the United Nations Council for Namibia has participated in Security Council debates at which the question of Namibia was discussed. The most recent action taken by the Security Council concerning Namibia was its resolution 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976. The Security Council did not consider the question of Namibia during the period covered by the present report.

15. During the period under review, the United Nations Council for Namibia participated in the Security Council debates on the question of South Africa. The Security Council considered the question at its 1988th to 1992nd, 1994th, 1996th, 1998th and 1999th meetings, between 21 and 31 March 1977. The President of the United Nations Council for Namibia addressed the Security Council at its 1989th meeting of 22 March 1977 (S/PV.1989).

16. In his statement before the Security Council, the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia drew attention to South Africa's violation of the Charter of the United Nations in two fundamental areas of its responsibilities, namely, its practices of apartheid and its defiance of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXII) of 27 October 1966, which terminated South Africa's mandate over Namibia. The President urged the Security Council to consider the measures outlined in Chapter VII of the Charter in order to force South Africa to end its double challenge to the authority of the United Nations and to the general values of human dignity. He emphasized that the promotion of apartheid in South Africa and its colonial extension to Namibia were a continuous threat to international peace and security and could no longer be tolerated.

17. The Security Council did not adopt a resolution on the question of South Africa and remains seized of the matter.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24), vol. I, para. 273.

5/ Resolutions 31/146, 31/147, 31/148, 31/149, 31/150 and 31/151.

III. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLES
OF ZIMBABWE AND NAMIBIA (16-21 May 1977, Maputo)

18. By its resolution 31/145 of 17 December 1976, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and the United Nations Council for Namibia, to organize the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia at Maputo, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It also requested the Special Committee and the Council to report to the Assembly at its thirty-second session on the results of the Conference. 6/

19. The Council played an active role in the implementation of resolution 31/145. The Council and the Special Committee decided to assign the co-ordination of arrangements for the international conference to an Organizing Committee composed of the Steering Committee of the Council and the officers of the Special Committee, a representative of the Government of Mozambique, the Executive Secretary of OAU or his representative, and a representative of SWAPO (A/AC.109/PV.1061 and A/AC.109/PV.1063-A/AC.131/PV.246). The Organizing Committee established a Working Group composed of Algeria, India, Mexico, Romania, Zambia members of the Council, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Republic of Tanzania members of the Special Committee and Mozambique, together with the representatives of OAU and SWAPO, to prepare a report with detailed proposals in regard to the planning and organization of the Conference (A/CONF.82/PC.1). The Council and the Special Committee, meeting jointly, approved the recommendations of the Organizing Committee contained in its two reports.

20. The Conference was held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977. Approximately 500 representatives of States and organizations attended the Conference. Of these, 92 represented States Members of the United Nations, three represented United Nations bodies, i.e., the United Nations Council for Namibia, the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the Special Committee against Apartheid. Also attending as participants were OAU and the national liberation movements of southern Africa: SWAPO, the Patriotic Front (Zimbabwe), the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC).

21. Among the speakers who addressed the Conference were the Secretary-General, President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique and the special guests invited to attend the Conference, among them Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica; Lord Caradon of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Olof Palme of Sweden. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, also addressed the Conference on the situation in Namibia.

22. In his statement before the Conference, President Machel emphasized that the warfare in southern Africa was the direct result of colonialism and racism. The aim of the Conference should be to find a speedy and efficient means of ending colonialism in Namibia and Zimbabwe. He noted that peace and stability in the region could be achieved either by military defeat of the colonialists or by their total acceptance of the people's right to complete independence.

6/ For the report of the Conference, see A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1.

23. President Machel warned that initiatives taken by the five Western members of the Security Council would only prolong the conflict if they contributed to the division of the Territory and the imposition of a puppet régime. He reaffirmed that the South African Government must discuss the process of the transfer of power only with SWAPO.

24. Prime Minister Manley of Jamaica said that the purpose of the Conference should be to support the struggle rather than to give instructions on how to conduct it. Mr. Manley noted that, despite South African manoeuvres such as the Turnhalle Conference, the struggle continued in the Territory. Mr. Manley emphasized that any formula devised to bring about independence had to give explicit recognition to the legitimacy of SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

25. Mr. Palme of Sweden said that the problem of Namibia stemmed directly from the policies of apartheid in South Africa which persisted in Namibia as a result of the illegal occupation of a Territory enjoying international status. Mr. Palme said the world community had to react against a régime which was in total defiance of the principles and purposes of the United Nations.

26. Mr. Nujoma of SWAPO said that the holding of the Conference at Maputo was a demonstration of the irreversible advance of the liberation struggle in southern Africa. He expressed appreciation for the efforts of the United Nations towards the liberation of Namibia. He said that the establishment of the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka was a concrete demonstration of the special responsibility of the United Nations to assist the people of Namibia in their struggle for liberation. Mr. Nujoma reiterated the conditions for any talks between SWAPO and South Africa and said that SWAPO could not conceive of free elections in Namibia which did not involve prior withdrawal of South African forces.

27. In its Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and its Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, 7/ the Conference proclaimed its support for the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO to achieve self-determination, freedom and independence in a united Namibia. The Maputo Declaration and Programme of Action were adopted by consensus, although certain Western countries expressed reservations on some aspects of the Declaration and Programme.

28. The Declaration recognized that the Namibian people had been forced to resort to armed struggle after many years of arduous attempts to achieve those objectives by peaceful means. It expressed the view that the development of the armed struggle in Namibia and the continued efforts of the international community had created positive conditions for a negotiated settlement. The Declaration considered it imperative that all freedom-loving forces in the international community should give maximum support to SWAPO to ensure the victory of the people of Namibia in their struggle against the forces of colonialism and racism. The Declaration also reaffirmed the responsibility of the Council to administer Namibia until independence.

29. The Programme of Action called upon Governments and the United Nations, as

7/ For the full text of the Maputo Declaration and Programme of Action, see A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V.

well as non-governmental organizations, to give political, moral, material and financial support to the people of Namibia and their liberation movement. It also called upon Governments to reject all manoeuvres by which South Africa sought to impose its will upon the Namibian people and to comply with Security Council and General Assembly resolutions on Namibia. In addition, the Programme of Action proposed that the Security Council impose, under Chapter VII of the Charter, a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa as an important step to ensure South Africa's compliance with United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia.

PART TWO

WORK OF THE COUNCIL AS THE LEGAL ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR NAMIBIA

I. CONSULTATIONS WITH MEMBER STATES ON COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS RESOLUTIONS ON NAMIBIA

30. In carrying out the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly to implement United Nations resolutions on Namibia, the Council has since its establishment sent missions to Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America to consult with States Members of the United Nations and other bodies in order to increase pressure on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia; to seek recognition for the Council as the legal authority established by the United Nations to administer Namibia until independence; to seek assistance for Namibians by requesting Member States to contribute to the United Nations Fund for Namibia; and to seek the compliance of Member States with United Nations resolutions on Namibia. The missions of the Council, in addition, disseminate information to the general public concerning South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, its acts of warfare against the Namibian people, its scorched earth policy and its imposition of the policy of apartheid in Namibia. The missions of the Council usually include a representative of SWAPO, whose role in the work of the Council has become increasingly important.

31. In conformity with its programme of work and in accordance with its mandate, contained in General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and subsequent resolutions on Namibia, in particular resolution 31/147 of 20 December 1976, the Council, on the recommendation of its Standing Committee I, decided at its 245th meeting, on 16 February 1977 to accept the invitation addressed to it by the Government of Canada and to dispatch a mission to Ottawa in order to hold consultations with officials of the Canadian Government.

32. The Mission, which visited Canada from 9 to 12 March 1977, 8/ was composed of the representatives of India (Chairman) and Botswana.

33. The purpose of the Mission was to discuss with the Government of Canada ways and means of implementing United Nations resolutions on Namibia and also the question of private investments in Namibia made by Canadian companies which were collaborating with the illegal South African occupation régime in exploiting the natural resources of Namibia. The Mission also sought to create public awareness in Canada of the plight of the people of Namibia brought about by the illegal occupation of their country by South Africa. In addition, the Mission wished to discuss with the Canadian authorities the question of imposing a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa, an issue which was to be brought before the Security Council of which Canada is a member.

8/ For the report of the Mission, see annex II to the present report.

34. Further, the Mission was to explore the possibilities of increased contributions to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and to the Institute for Namibia.

35. While at Ottawa, the Mission was received by Pierre Elliot Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, and had substantive discussions with Donald C. Jamieson, Secretary of State for External Affairs, and senior officials of the Departments of External Affairs, Finance and Industry and Trade and Commerce, as well as with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Further talks were held with Michael Prudhomme, M.P., a member of the Standing Committee on Defence and External Relations, and other members of Parliament.

36. Detailed talks on humanitarian assistance to Namibians were held with CIDA. Consultations were also held with Canadian non-governmental agencies at Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto.

37. The Mission held substantive talks with governmental officials, followed by a cordial meeting with the Prime Minister and very useful discussions with the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

38. The latest events in Namibia were reviewed, particularly the so-called constitutional conference at the Turnhalle at Windhoek, the intensification of repressive policies in the Territory by the authorities of the Pretoria régime, the increase in the South African military presence in Namibia, the establishment of a security zone in Namibia in the area of the border with Angola and South Africa's persistent refusal to withdraw from the Territory despite repeated appeals by the General Assembly and the Security Council.

39. The Government of Canada reiterated its support for the position that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations, and reiterated its non-recognition of any form of South African authority over Namibia and the legal consequences flowing therefrom.

40. The Government also repeated its warning that Canadian companies investing in Namibia were doing so at their own risk and without the permission or protection of their Government.

41. As a result of the Mission, the Government of Canada stated that it was willing to consider carefully any proposal for a mandatory arms embargo and economic sanctions to be imposed by the Security Council in respect of Namibia. In that context, the Mission expressed its concern about the dangers of a military build-up of the illegal South African occupation forces in Namibia.

42. The Mission, on behalf of the Council, thanked the Government of Canada for its earlier contribution of \$Can 100,000 ^{9/} to the Institute for Namibia. The possibility of further assistance to the Institute and the United Nations Fund for Namibia was discussed with the Government and was subsequently taken up again in greater detail with CIDA.

43. As a result of the Mission, the Government of Canada made another contribution of \$Can 100,000 to the Fund, to be used by the Institute.

^{9/} One Canadian dollar (\$Can 1.00) equals approximately \$US 0.93.

II. CONSULTATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

44. At its 251st meeting, on 8 April 1977, the Council decided to send a mission to a number of specialized agencies and other United Nations organizations with headquarters in Europe.

45. The Mission was composed of the representatives of Yugoslavia (Chairman), Australia, Finland, India, Senegal (Chairman during the talks with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)) and Zambia, and was accompanied by a representative of SWAPO.

46. The Mission visited 11 agencies and organizations, namely the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNESCO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 10/

47. The purposes of the Mission were essentially to reflect the political thrust of the Council's activities on behalf of Namibia; to secure assistance to Namibians, particularly within the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia outlined in General Assembly resolution 31/153 of 20 December 1976; to seek ways and means for the organizations concerned to play a part in the compilation of reliable statistics on Namibia and the dissemination of information about Namibia; and to seek concrete and practical ways in which the organizations could provide assistance to the Institute for Namibia.

48. In its discussions with the organizations, the Mission drew particular attention to the current political situation in Namibia. It emphasized that the struggle for the liberation of Namibia had entered a critical phase. South Africa had intensified its brutal repression of the Namibian people and had devised new strategies to deceive the international community and to keep the Namibian people in perpetual subjugation. It had organized the Turnhalle conference with a view to installing a puppet régime in the Territory so that it could continue to plunder the resources of the Territory under the guise of a so-called independent Namibia.

49. The Mission most strongly emphasized the need for Governments, the United Nations family, including all specialized agencies, and world public opinion to be alert to those manoeuvres and to have no dealings, direct or indirect, with such a puppet régime or with South Africa itself when illegally purporting to represent Namibia.

50. The Mission emphasized the unequivocal position of the United Nations that

10/ For the report of the Mission, see annex III to the present report. See also para. 317 below.

the Council was the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until national independence had been achieved and that SWAPO was recognized by the United Nations as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. In that context, the Mission raised the question of the full participation of the Council in the deliberations of all the organizations concerned. Most of the organizations expressed their willingness to accept that proposal and suggested ways by which the Council could apply for full membership in the governing bodies of the organizations concerned. The Mission noted, however, that South Africa still illegally represented Namibia in GATT and in IAEA.

51. The Mission found most of the organizations highly co-operative and willing to assist the Council in its task as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia. They offered to participate in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia within their respective spheres of competence by providing the Council with country briefs and agreed to co-operate with the Council in compiling genuine statistical data independent of those provided by South African sources. They also agreed to take into account, in their future programmes of work, relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia.

52. As a result of the Mission:

(a) WHO and FAO both agreed to consult urgently with SWAPO to prepare contingency programmes of assistance related to the intensification of the liberation struggle;

(b) ITU agreed to explore ways to train Namibians in broadcasting and management. A radio programme representing the views of the Namibian people was a possibility for the Council to explore;

(c) IMCO was prepared to give full assistance to the Council should it decide to promulgate a decree on maritime affairs, codifying its authority in the maritime field and the illegality of assistance to and collaboration with the illegal South African régime in that area;

(d) The Mission recommended that the Council and individual Governments take action within GATT to prevent South Africa from illegally enjoying the benefits of trade agreements to plunder Namibia's natural resources;

(e) UNCTAD agreed to assist the Council in its attempt to separate data on Namibia from South African trade statistics, in order to pinpoint those concerns which illegally and immorally assist South Africa in its plunder of Namibian resources, and to take measures to prosecute them;

(f) UNIDO was willing to prepare an industrial development assistance programme for Namibia;

(g) UNHCR agreed to step up its efforts wherever possible to train more Namibians in the fields of its competence.

53. At its 254th meeting, on 11 May 1977, the Council approved the report of the Mission and the recommendations contained therein, including that of applying for full membership in the governing bodies of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system.

III. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY
AND PARTICIPATION IN ITS MEETINGS

54. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 2678 (XXV) of 9 December 1970 which, inter alia, 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 and at the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU.

A. Twenty-eighth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa (29 January-5 February 1977, Lusaka)

55. On 1 February 1977, Dunstan W. Kamana, then President of the Council, attended the twenty-eighth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Lusaka. He was accompanied by Theo-Ben Gurirab, representative of SWAPO at the United Nations.

56. The meeting was opened by President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia, who, in his statement, reaffirmed the commitment of African countries to the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa. With respect to Namibia, President Kaunda reminded those present that the United Nations and OAU recognized SWAPO as the only authentic and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia and that Africa's response to South African intransigence must be based on SWAPO's armed struggle for an independent Namibia which would reflect the unity of all the people of a sovereign nation as a unitary State, and he emphasized the commitment to unequivocal rejection of any manoeuvres aimed at dividing Namibia into bantustans as well as any attempts to install puppet officials in the Government of Namibia.

57. The President of the Council made a statement in which he reviewed the activities of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia. He also summarized the decisions taken by the General Assembly at its thirty-first session and the initiatives taken by the Council during 1976. With regard to the attempts by South Africa to misrepresent the interests of the Namibian people through the Turnhalle talks, he indicated some of the options which the United Nations and the OAU Co-ordinating Committee might consider in response to South African manoeuvres. The substance of his statement was subsequently incorporated in the report of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee to the Council of Ministers.

B. Fourteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU and the twenty-ninth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU (23 June-5 July 1977 Libreville)

58. Gwendoline C. Konie, the President of the Council, attended the meeting of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government held at Libreville, and Martti Ahtisaari, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia attended the meeting of the Council of Ministers, also held at Libreville.

59. The Council of Ministers adopted, and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government subsequently approved, a resolution on the situation in Namibia (CM/Res. 551 (XXIX)), by which it decided to increase diplomatic, material and

financial assistance to SWAPO to enable it to intensify further the armed struggle for the early liberation of Namibia from illegal South African occupation. It also recommended the convocation of a special session of the General Assembly as soon as possible to discuss the explosive situation in Namibia which constituted a threat to peace and security on the African continent. The Council of Ministers reaffirmed the decisions of the United Nations, the non-aligned movement and the United Nations Council for Namibia that the only legal authority over the Territory of Namibia was the United Nations Council for Namibia and denounced any possible attempt to establish any other authority not constituted by the United Nations Council for Namibia.

60. The Council of Ministers also reaffirmed that any agreement negotiated to lead Namibia to genuine independence must be based on the following pre-conditions:

(a) Withdrawal of all the military and paramilitary forces of South Africa from Namibia to allow for the creation of a normal political atmosphere;

(b) Unconditional release of all political prisoners and the return to the Territory of all Namibians in exile;

(c) Any interim authority to be formed in the Territory before the attainment of its full independence must be under the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(d) The area of the Territory acceding to independence must conform to its present boundaries, which incorporate Walvis Bay.

61. The President of the Council, while at the Conference, had the opportunity to hold discussions with Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, and with other African statesmen present at the session.

62. The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia addressed the Political Committee of the Council of Ministers and indicated the practical aspects of the co-operation of the United Nations Council for Namibia and OAU in support of SWAPO and the people of Namibia.

63. The results of the twenty-ninth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers clearly indicate the firm support of OAU to the cause of self-determination and national independence for the Namibian people.

64. By approving the resolutions of the Council of Ministers, the Assembly of Heads of State and Government reaffirmed its support for the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa under the leadership of their liberation movements to eliminate from the continent the last strongholds of racism and colonialism.

IV. CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER UNITED NATIONS BODIES

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

65. As in previous years, the Council participated in the Special Committee's consideration of the question of Namibia, the President of the Council opening the

discussion on the question at the Special Committee's 1062nd meeting, on 25 February 1977. At the same meeting, Mishake Muyongo, the Vice-President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), participating as an observer, addressed the Committee.

66. In his statement, the President of the Council emphasized that the Council and the Special Committee had been and would continue to be closely associated until the final liberation of Namibia was achieved. The President of the Council denounced South African manoeuvres with respect to Namibia as attempts to perpetuate its racist and colonial exploitation of Namibia and said that the militarization of Namibia by South Africa revealed the true intentions of South Africa.

67. The Council and the Special Committee also worked closely as co-sponsors and organizers of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977 (see paras. 18 to 29 above).

B. Co-operation with the Special Committee against Apartheid

68. The Council participated in the meeting of the Special Committee against Apartheid, held on 21 March 1977, on the occasion of the Observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

69. In his statement, the Acting President of the Council noted that there was increasing recognition in the international community of the need for effective implementation of United Nations resolutions against apartheid, the abominable system practised by the Pretoria régime. He also said that South Africa's illegal presence in Namibia was an extension of its racist and colonialist policies in its goal of enslaving the peoples of southern Africa and plundering their natural resources.

70. The Council also participated in the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos from 22 to 26 August 1977 (see paras. 113 to 116 below).

V. REPRESENTATION OF NAMIBIA AT CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

71. The Council is the legal Administering Authority of the Territory, as laid down in General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) and in the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971. 11/ As such, during the period under review, the Council continued to represent Namibia at conferences and meetings of international organizations and to protect and defend the rights and interests of Namibians on every possible occasion.

72. The Council has progressively gained greater international recognition as it has actively participated in the work of numerous agencies, organizations and conferences.

11/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

73. General Assembly resolutions 3111 (XXVIII), 3295 (XXIX), 3399 (XXX) and 31/149 emphasized the importance of the Council's participation in the work of agencies and organizations within the United Nations system. Resolution 31/149, in particular, requested all specialized agencies to consider granting full membership to the Council so that it might participate in that capacity as the Administering Authority for Namibia in the work of those agencies, organizations and conferences.

74. In the course of missions to the specialized agencies during the period under review, the Council raised the question of participation of the Council in the work of all agencies and obtained information on the ways by which the Council could apply for full membership to the governing bodies of the agencies concerned.

75. The Council now enjoys associate member status in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) and has observer status in the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

76. In 1977, the Council participated in numerous United Nations conferences with full status. In addition to the Maputo Conference (see paras. 18-29 above), other conferences where the Council attended with full status are indicated in paragraph 77 below.

77. During the period under review, the Council represented Namibia in specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system, in international conferences sponsored by the United Nations and at other international meetings, as follows:

(a) Twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions of the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

(b) Women's International Democratic Federation and the Revolutionary Union of Guinean Women;

(c) Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries and the seventeenth session of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD);

(d) United Nations Water Conference;

(e) Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties (participated with full status);

(f) Thirteenth session of the World Health Assembly of WHO;

(g) World Assembly of Builders of Peace;

(h) Sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (participated with full status);

(i) Sixty-third session of the International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO);

(j) World Conference for Action Against Apartheid (participated with full status);

(k) United Nations Conference on Desertification (participated with full status);

(l) Seventh session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.

A. Governing Council of the United Nations
Development Programme

78. For some time the Council has had a close working relationship with UNDP. 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.

1. Twenty-third session (17-28 January 1977, Geneva)

79. In a letter dated 15 December 1976, the Administrator of UNDP invited the Council to participate in the twenty-third session of the Governing Council. The Council was represented at that session by the representative of Turkey.

80. At the 558th meeting of the Governing Council, held on 27 January, the representative of the Council made a statement emphasizing the role of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, seeking increased assistance for Namibians and pointing out that UNDP should not consider the Institute for Namibia as the sole vehicle through which assistance to Namibians could be channelled. The representative of the Council also met with the Assistant Administrator of UNDP on the subject of assistance to Namibians.

81. In his report to the Council, (see annex IV to the present report) the representative of the Council recommended that the Council give more attention to the relations with the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system. The representative of the Council was of the view that some agencies were not providing enough assistance to Namibians and that greater efforts might be required by the Council in order to increase the number of projects of assistance to Namibians.

2. Twenty-fourth session (13 June-1 July 1977, Geneva)

82. At its 255th meeting on 3 June 1977, the Council decided to be represented at the twenty-fourth session of the Governing Council of UNDP. The representative of Pomania was appointed to represent the Council at the meetings of the Governing Council.

83. The representative of the Council was granted the status of observer among States and made a statement before the Governing Council on 14 June (see annex V to the present report). He emphasized the urgency of assisting Namibians and drew the attention of the Governing Council to resolution 31/153 by which the General Assembly decided to launch a Nationhood Programme for Namibia within the United Nations system covering the present period of struggle for independence and the initial years after the independence of Namibia. The representative of the Council

reminded the Governing Council that the Council, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, was the body through which UNDP channelled assistance to the Namibian people.

B. Women's International Democratic Federation and the Revolutionary Union of Guinean Women
(6-9 February 1977, Conakry)

84. The Council was invited to attend a seminar organized by the Women's International Democratic Federation and the Revolutionary Union of Guinean Women. The Acting President, after consultations with the Chairman of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, authorized the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, representing the Special Committee at the seminar, to also represent the Council.

C. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

1. Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries
(7-8 February and 2-7 May 1977, Geneva)

85. The Acting President of the Council, after consultations with members of the Council, appointed the representative of Burundi to attend, on behalf of the Council, the first part of the first session of the UNCTAD Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries.

86. The representative of the Council made a statement in which he drew the attention of the Committee members to the situation in Namibia.

87. At its 250th meeting, on 1 April, the Council decided to send a delegation to the second part of the first session of the UNCTAD Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, held at Geneva from 2 to 7 May. The representative of Burundi was again appointed to represent the Council.

88. At the Committee meeting, the representative of the Council made a statement (see annex VI to the present report) welcoming the creation of the UNCTAD Committee. He suggested that the studies on trade among developing countries which UNCTAD was to undertake should contain an examination of the trade statistics of Namibia in order to prevent the exploitation of Namibian products by South Africa, so that Namibia might profit from economic co-operation with other developing countries when it became independent.

2. Seventeenth session of the Trade and Development Board
(23 August-2 September, Geneva)

89. At its 260th meeting, on 5 August 1977, the Council decided to send a delegation to participate in the seventeenth session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD. The representative of Senegal was appointed to attend the Board meeting on behalf of the Council.

90. The representative of the Council made a statement before the Board on 1 September. The representative of the Council emphasized the problems caused by the colonial exploitation of Namibian resources and gave a brief summary of the actions of the Council directed to combat them. He expressed the hope that UNCTAD would continue to co-operate with the Council in such undertakings.

D. United Nations Water Conference (14-25 March 1977,
Mar del Plata)

91. At its 245th meeting, on 16 February 1977, the Council decided to accept an invitation to participate in the United Nations Water Conference. The delegation of the Council, which was granted observer status, was composed of the representatives of Egypt and Turkey.

92. The delegation of the Council addressed the Conference on 21 March (see annex VII to the present report). The delegation succeeded in obtaining a specific reference to Namibia in a resolution of the Conference (E/C.7/L.58, annex, resolution X), which contains a denunciation of the policies and actions by the dominating power regarding the water resources of the territories subject to colonialism.

E. United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect
of Treaties (4 April-6 May 1977, Vienna)

93. At its 250th meeting, on 1 April 1977, the Council decided to accept an invitation to participate in the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties. The Council also decided to seek full status at the Conference. The delegation of the Council was composed of the representatives of Algeria, Egypt and Guyana (head of the delegation) and of a representative of SWAPO.

94. The status of the Council delegation was discussed at the 3rd plenary meeting of the Conference. The Conference decided that arrangements would be made in order to ensure the active participation of the Council in the work of the Conference. At its 4th plenary meeting, the Conference further decided that the delegation of the Council had the right to make proposals and amendments.

95. The Council delegation participated actively in the work of the Conference which was conducted primarily within the Committee of the Whole where the draft articles submitted by the International Law Commission were discussed. The representatives of the Council addressed the Conference on 7, 19, 20 and 27 April (see annex VIII to the present report). The Council delegation submitted a proposal for inclusion in the preamble of the draft convention. The proposal of the Council drew attention to resolution 2145 (XXI), by which the General Assembly terminated the mandate of South Africa over South West Africa (Namibia) and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence.

96. The proposal of the Council will be considered when the Conference reconvenes in 1978. The need continues, however, for the Council to ensure that its delegation maintains the right to participate without obstacle in the work of the forthcoming session.

F. Thirtieth session of the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization (2-20 May 1977, Geneva)

97. At its 250th meeting, on 1 April 1977, the Council decided to participate in the thirtieth session of the World Health Assembly of WHO. The representative of Burundi was appointed to attend the Assembly on behalf of the Council. Dr. L. Amathila, a representative of SWAPO, accompanied the representative of the Council.

98. At the 8th meeting of the Assembly, on 10 May, the representative of the Council made a statement (see annex IX to the present report) in which he informed the Assembly of the activities of the Council and requested the Assembly to re-examine the present status of the Council as an associate member and change it to full membership, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 31/149.

G. World Assembly of Builders of Peace (6-11 May 1977, Warsaw)

99. At its 250th meeting, on 1 April 1977, the Council decided to send a delegation, headed by its President, to the World Assembly of Builders of Peace.

100. In view of the President's preoccupation with the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the Ambassador of Egypt to Poland was appointed to represent the Council at the Assembly.

H. Sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea (23 May-8 July 1977, New York)

101. At its 250th meeting, on 1 April 1977, the Council decided to accept an invitation to attend the sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

102. The delegation of the Council was composed of India (the Acting President of the Council), Algeria and Mexico (the two other Vice-Presidents of the Council), the representative of Turkey (in his capacity as Chairman of the Working Group on the Law of the Sea) and a representative of SWAPO.

103. In view of the importance of the question at its 254th meeting on 11 May, the Council decided to establish a working group to prepare the Council's position on the law of the sea. It also decided to participate in the Conference with the full status of a participating member.

104. At its 1st plenary meeting, the Conference decided to grant full status to the Council, which accordingly participated in the work of the plenary and committees of the Conference.

105. At its 257th meeting, on 22 June 1977, the Council adopted the report of the working group containing proposals regarding the position of the Council at the Conference.

106. In a resolution (see para. 314 below), adopted at the same meeting, the Council decided to instruct its delegation to the Conference, inter alia, to work in close consultation with the Group of 77, the Group of African States and the Group of Coastal States, and to publicize the fact that all so-called legislation issued by South Africa with respect to Namibia, particularly with regard to territorial waters, fishing rights, economic zones and continental shelf is null and void.

107. The delegation of the Council to the Conference publicized its position in a statement issued as a press release during the Conference.

I. Sixty-third session of the International Labour Conference
(1-22 June 1977, Geneva)

108. At its 255th meeting, on 3 June 1977, the Council decided to accept an invitation to participate in the sixty-third session of the International Labour Conference of the ILO. The Council also decided to seek membership with full status in the ILO.

109. The delegation of the Council was composed of the representatives of Pakistan (head of the delegation) and Mexico. The Council delegation approached ILO officials to present the Council's case regarding membership in the ILO (see annex X to the present report).

110. On 20 June, the delegation met with the Legal Adviser of the ILO; the Adviser for International Organisations Affairs of the ILO and the Assistant Legal Adviser were also present. ILO officials explained the two ways in which a State could be admitted:

(a) By being an original member of the United Nations or by being admitted for membership to the United Nations, a State could become a member by communicating to the Director-General of the ILO its formal acceptance of the obligations of the Constitution of the ILO;

(b) Through admission by the General Conference of the ILO by a vote concurred in by two thirds of the delegates attending the session including two thirds of the government delegates present and voting. Such admission would take effect when the new member formally applied to the Director-General of the ILO and formally agreed to accept the obligations of the Constitution of the ILO.

111. The Council delegation decided not to present a formal application for membership in ILO in view of the lack of time during the sixty-third session of the Conference. However, the delegation felt that notwithstanding any legal and technical difficulties, the Council could obtain the requisite two thirds majority and thus full membership in the ILO if it were represented at the next meeting of the General Conference in 1978 from its very beginning. In this connexion, the Council delegation recommended that the Council submit a letter of application for admission to full membership in the ILO as soon as possible.

112. At its 263rd meeting, on 7 September 1977, the Council approved the report of its delegation and the recommendations contained therein.

J. World Conference for Action Against Apartheid
(22-26 August 1977, Lagos)

113. At its 259th meeting, on 22 July 1977, the Council decided to attend the World Conference for Action against Apartheid.

114. The delegation of the Council, which was granted full status at the Conference, was composed of the President of the Council and the representatives of Romania, Senegal, Turkey and Zambia and a representative of SWAPO. The President of the Council was appointed a member of the Bureau of the Conference and of the Drafting Committee.

115. In her statement at the Conference, the President recalled that the Council had been actively engaged in the Security Council in denouncing South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia, for its policies of apartheid and bantustans, and for its attacks against independent African countries. The President of the Council said that the United Nations had forged the necessary political instruments to act with firmness and effectiveness in carrying out a strategy to eradicate the curse of apartheid.

116. The President also made a statement at the Conference on 26 August, on the occasion of Namibia Day.

K. United Nations Conference on Desertification
(29 August-9 September 1977, Nairobi)

117. At its 259th meeting, on 22 July, the Council decided to attend the United Nations Conference on Desertification.

118. The delegation of the Council, which was granted full status at the Conference, was composed of the representatives of Colombia (Chairman of the delegation) and Australia, and was accompanied by a representative of SWAPO.

119. The Chairman of the delegation addressed the plenary meeting of the Conference on 1 September (see annex XI to the present report). In her statement, she gave a brief account of the responsibilities of the Council as the Administering Authority for Namibia and provided a general overview of the geographical characteristics of Namibia with particular reference to the problems posed by water scarcity which compounded the process of desertification.

120. The delegation was successful in having the Conference adopt a specific resolution relating to Namibia. The resolution condemned South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and recognized that proper implementation of the Conference's Plan of Action to combat desertification would not be possible until South Africa's illegal occupation of the Territory had been terminated and Namibia achieved independence.

L. Seventh session of the Third United Nations Conference
on the Standardization of Geographical Names
(17 August-7 September 1977, Athens)

121. At its 260th meeting, on 5 August, the Council decided to send a delegation

to the seventh session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names.

122. The representative of Turkey was appointed to attend the Conference on behalf of the Council. The Council instructed its representative to draw the attention of the Conference to the fact that there were many bodies throughout the world which did not use the term "Namibia" but continued to refer to the Territory as South West Africa. In his statement to the Conference, the representative of the Council urged all participants to instruct their respective cartographic departments that "Namibia" was the correct name for the Territory. The recommendation of the Council representative was included in the report approved by the Conference (E/CONF.69/4, para. 4).

VI. ACTION CONCERNING FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN NAMIBIA

A. Position of the Council

123. The question of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia which are impeding the removal of the illegal South African régime from the Territory has remained a matter of grave concern to the Council. The problem has been raised by the Council's missions with Governments and specialized agencies and in all the international conferences which the Council has attended during the period under review.

124. The Council has repeatedly declared that the natural resources of Namibia are the birth-right of the Namibian people and has enacted a Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The exploitation of those resources by foreign economic interests, under the protection of the repressive racist administration of South Africa and in violation of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, is thus illegal and contributes to the maintenance of the illegal occupation régime. The rapid depletion of the natural resources of the Territory owing to the reckless plunder in which foreign economic interests engage in collusion with the illegal South African administration is a grave threat to the integrity and prosperity of an independent Namibia. The Council has further declared that it is imperative that the activities of foreign economic interests engaged in Namibia should be the object of systematic denunciation so that their actions, which are detrimental to the Namibian people, will be exposed to the full scrutiny and condemnation of the international community.

125. Numerous General Assembly and Security Council resolutions have called upon States to refrain from dealings with South Africa in which South Africa purported to act for Namibia and have requested all States to specifically refrain from any economic relations with South Africa concerning Namibia.

126. By resolution 3031 (XXVII), the General Assembly requested the Council to examine this question and to seek effective means to regulate the activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia as appropriate. Accordingly, the question of foreign economic interests operating in Namibia was incorporated in the programme of work of the Council in 1973. The Council assigned this question to its Standing Committee II.

127. In 1976, on the recommendation of the Council, the General Assembly in its resolution 31/146 reaffirmed that the activities of corporations operating in Namibia were illegal and demanded that they cease exploiting the human and natural resources of the Territory.

B. Uranium hearings

128. In its resolution 31/148, the General Assembly, inter alia, authorized the Council to hold hearings and to continue to seek information regarding the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium and to report on the matter to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

129. During the period under review, the Council considered the holding of hearings on the exploitation, marketing and processing of Namibian uranium.

130. At its 260th meeting, on 5 August 1977, the Council decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on Uranium Hearings to prepare the guidelines for the hearings. A working paper prepared by the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia containing preliminary suggestions on the holding of hearings with respect to uranium was submitted to the Council to assist it in its work.

131. At its 263rd meeting, on 7 September 1977, the Council approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee (see annex XII to the present report) and decided that the item should be considered as a matter of urgency and that preparations for the hearings should be undertaken immediately, in order to ensure that the hearings be held at United Nations Headquarters in the early part of 1978.

132. The purpose of the hearings would be:

(a) To discourage States and their nationals from engaging in the illegal exploitation of Namibian uranium, which is in contravention of the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia;

(b) To develop technical information concerning uranium in Namibia, including information concerning the mining and processing of uranium ores;

(c) To assess the financial and economic deprivation suffered by Namibians as a result of the illegal exploitation and depletion of Namibian uranium resources, bearing in mind that any future Government of an independent Namibia would be justified in seeking compensation from companies or individuals who have illegally exploited the natural resources of Namibia since 1966;

(d) To investigate the effect of the illegal exploitation of uranium on the people and environment of Namibia;

(e) To examine the role and function of foreign interests in the illegal exploitation and exportation of Namibian uranium and to identify the firms and countries involved;

(f) To collect information concerning any relationship between Namibian uranium and the production of nuclear weapons by South Africa;

(g) To investigate the effects of foreign investments in uranium mining in Namibia on South Africa's illegal occupation of the international Territory of Namibia.

133. Among the categories of witnesses to be invited to testify would be: experts from the United Nations; experts from the specialized agencies; representatives of companies engaged in mining and exploiting Namibian uranium; representatives of other relevant organizations; and individual experts.

C. Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia

134. During the period under review, the Council remained active in giving effect to the provisions of the Decree.

1. Consultations with Governments

135. Missions of the Council continued to discuss the implementation of the Decree with Governments. As a result of consultations held with a mission of the Council, the Government of Venezuela published the text of the Decree in its official gazette on 29 October 1976.

2. Consultations with specialized agencies and other organizations

136. In April 1977, the mission of the Council to the specialized agencies and other organizations with headquarters in Europe discussed the implementation of the Decree with those organizations, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) and UNCTAD (see annex III to the present report).

3. Implementation of the Decree

137. In 1976, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia undertook research to determine the direction of trade routes between Namibian ports and the outside world, including ports of call and the ultimate destination of cargo; to determine the involvement of insurance companies; and to provide a preliminary analysis of the political, economic and strategic implications of the Rössing uranium mine and the contracts entered into by the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation, Ltd. (RTZ).

138. The research included the collection and analysis of current data on the mining, processing, financing and sale of ores from the Rössing uranium mine; investigation and identification of the principal purchasers of the Rössing ore; and the policies of the Governments of Member States concerned. The Commissioner's Office also sought to verify connexions between individuals, trade unions and organizations, both in the United Kingdom and Europe, and the uranium project and other projects of a strategic nature in Namibia.

139. The information acquired would be valuable in future legal proceedings against a violator of the Decree.

140. During the period under review, the Office of the Commissioner studied further the possibilities of implementing the Decree. Intensive legal studies are to be undertaken in selected countries, under the supervision of the Commissioner's Office, by local lawyers, who will participate in any proceedings brought before local courts. The studies will concentrate on the technical requirements of the respective local laws, on particular legal problems which may have to be resolved and on related procedural questions. Local lawyers will not only provide necessary advice but will have a chance to become acquainted, in a concrete manner, prior to an actual trial, with the Decree and the background of foreign exploitation of Namibian resources.

141. The studies are not expected to be completed in 1977 and adequate financial appropriation will be required to facilitate their completion during 1978.

VII. ACTION CONCERNING THE MILITARY SITUATION IN NAMIBIA

142. All available information confirms that South Africa has continued to increase the number of troops stationed in Namibia (to 50,000 in 1976) and that it has expanded its network of military bases in order to maintain its illegal control of Namibia and to suppress the struggle for liberation.

143. Recent reports also confirm that South Africa is vigorously pursuing programmes to develop nuclear weapons which it hopes will be a deterrent to the Namibian and South African peoples who are struggling for freedom and independence and also to independent African countries. To this end, South Africa has established nuclear test installations in the Kalahari Desert in Namibia. The acquisition of nuclear weapons by South Africa would constitute a serious threat to international peace and security.

144. On 7 September 1977, the Council issued a statement strongly condemning South Africa for its nuclear adventurism and appealed to all States to induce South Africa to dismantle its nuclear test installations in the Kalahari Desert (see para. 316 below).

145. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions have strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia and its threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries. However, South Africa, with the support of certain Western Powers, continues to defy the United Nations and persists in its illegal occupation of Namibia.

146. South Africa has committed acts of aggression against Angola and has intervened in the internal affairs of that country by actively collaborating with the dissident elements in Angola. These acts of aggression are carried out from Namibian territory which South Africa occupies illegally.

147. Considering that the matter of South African military operations and installations in Namibia merited in-depth consideration, the Council in 1974 requested the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to have a study prepared on the military situation in the Territory and assigned consideration of this question to Standing Committee II.

148. In 1976, a study was prepared by a consultant and submitted to Standing Committee II to assist it in its consideration of the matter. After appointing a working group to examine the question, Standing Committee II, submitted its conclusions and recommendations to the Council. At its 261st meeting, on 11 August 1977, the Council adopted the report of Standing Committee II, in which it recommended that the Council:

(a) Adopt a resolution declaring that South Africa is liable to pay reparations to Namibia for the damages caused by its illegal occupation of the Territory and its war of aggression against the Namibian people since the termination of the Mandate of South Africa over Namibia in 1966;

(b) Draw the attention of those Western Powers supplying arms and ammunition to South Africa to the fact that such practices contribute to the illegal occupation of Namibia and war of aggression against the Namibian people and against the United Nations as the legal authority to administer the Territory

until independence and that they also bear the responsibility for the destruction and damages caused by South Africa in Namibia;

(c) Appeal to the Western Powers which have not already done so to cease and prevent any supply of arms and ammunition to South Africa as specified in paragraph 29 of General Assembly resolution 31/146 of 20 December 1976;

(d) Demand once again the immediate withdrawal of South African military forces and the dismantling of South African military bases in Namibia in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly;

(e) Demand once again the immediate cessation of transfers of population by which the illegal South African authorities are attempting to create buffer zones along the Namibian borders;

(f) Condemn the recruitment, training and employment of Namibians in the military and security forces of South Africa in Namibia which carry out repression in the Territory and demand that South Africa cease those practices forthwith;

(g) Request the Security Council to impose, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa;

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

(i) Contact corporations supplying arms and ammunition to South Africa and urge them to cease doing so;

(j) Reaffirm the provisions of General Assembly resolution 31/6 I of 9 November 1976 in condemning collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field as conducive to the aggravation of threats to international peace and security in southern Africa;

(k) Step up its information campaign on Namibia, particularly with regard to the military situation in the Territory;

(l) Request Standing Committee III, in co-operation with SWAPO and the Office of Public Information at the Secretariat, to consider preparing a booklet on the war situation in Namibia;

(m) Further request Standing Committee III, in co-operation with the Office of Public Information, to consider preparing a film on the military situation in Namibia.

VIII. ASSISTANCE TO NAMIBIANS

A. General

149. During the period under review, the Council continued to seek practical long-term and short-term forms of assistance to Namibians.

150. One channel for providing assistance to Namibians is the United Nations Fund for Namibia, which was set up as a result of a request contained in Security Council resolution 283 (1970) of 29 July 1970. The Fund was created to finance a comprehensive educational and training programme for Namibians, with particular regard to their future administrative responsibilities in the Territory.

151. Another practical form of assistance to Namibians in which the Council is involved is the training of Namibians at the Institute for Namibia. The Institute provides both training and employment for Namibians.

152. In addition, missions of the Council to Canada and to the specialized agencies and other organizations with headquarters in Europe sought practical and concrete forms of assistance for Namibians (see annexes II and III to the present report).

153. The mission to Canada held discussions with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), in order to seek assistance for Namibians, and outlined the needs of those Namibians who were accessible to assistance from CIDA. CIDA informed the mission that it intended to make a substantial contribution to the Institute and that it already provided scholarships to Namibians.

154. The mission to the specialized agencies and other organizations with headquarters in Europe explored a wide variety of areas with the organizations visited, to assess the ways and means in which they could provide assistance to Namibians in education, the supply of clothing and food, in-service training, the humanitarian and medical fields and employment. In the majority of cases, the responses of the agencies visited were practical and positive.

155. Namibians also obtain assistance, including food and medical supplies, reading materials and clothing, from organizations and agencies within the United Nations system in consultation with the Council. The principal organizations which provide such assistance are the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

156. In its resolution 2349 (XXII) of 19 December 1967, the General Assembly provided that Namibians were eligible for scholarships under the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa. At the end of 1976, 163 Namibians were receiving scholarships under this programme.

B. United Nations Fund for Namibia

157. Since 1972, when it became operational, the Fund has increased and broadened its assistance to Namibians in accordance with available resources. The Fund continues to serve as the main vehicle through which the Council channels its assistance to Namibians.

1. Main areas of assistance to Namibians

158. Assistance is granted to Namibians through remedial training, technical and vocational training, primary and secondary education, as well as college and university education. The funds allocated for the technical and vocational training of Namibians in different fields have been divided and distributed among

"country programmes", located in those African States where large numbers of Namibian refugees were residing (e.g., Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia).

159. 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, refugee support, placement and employment, humanitarian assistance, etc.

160. The Council has consulted with several Governments in Africa, particularly Zambia and Botswana, on the possibility of developing in those countries, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, concrete projects in the fields of education and health, as well as farm schools in collaboration with SWAPO. The Fund has already financed the construction of a health clinic in Makunda, Botswana, where a significant number of Namibians are residing.

161. The main project of the Fund is the Institute for Namibia, Lusaka, which was established by the Council, under its aegis, to enable Namibians to undertake research, training, planning and related activities, with special reference to the struggle for the freedom of Namibia and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia.

2. Sources of financing for the Fund

162. In the implementation of the programme of assistance to Namibians, the General Assembly has indicated the following sources of financing for the Fund:

(a) Voluntary contributions from Governments, international organizations and others;

(b) The regular budget of the United Nations. Allocations from the regular budget of the United Nations have increased in accordance with pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly from \$US 50,000 for 1971-1972 (resolutions 2679 (XXV) and 2872 (XXVI)); \$US 100,000 for 1973-1974 (resolutions 3030 (XXVII) and 3112 (XXVIII)); \$US 200,000 for 1975-1976 (resolutions 3296 (XXIX) and 3400 (XXX)); and \$US 300,000 for 1977 (resolution 31/151);

(c) UNDP. By paragraph 7 of its resolution 3400 (XXX), the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to UNDP for having established an indicative planning figure for Namibia and requested UNDP to give priority to the allocation of funds and other material assistance to the Institute for Namibia. The major part from the indicative planning figure for Namibia is channelled through the Council to the Institute;

(d) Special financial contributions earmarked for the Institute. By paragraph 5 of resolution 3296 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, the Assembly invited Governments to make available adequate financial contributions to the Fund to finance the cost of setting up and running the Institute;

(e) National organizations and institutions. By paragraph 5 of resolution 31/151, the Assembly invited Governments to appeal once more to their national organizations and institutions for voluntary contributions to the Fund.

As a result of the appeals made by the Secretary-General, the number of countries contributing to the Fund increased from 7 in 1972 to 39 in 1976.

3. Assistance to Namibians in 1977

163. During the period 1 January-30 June 1977, 30 Governments made pledges or contributions to the Fund, and 20 Governments and 3 organizations made pledges or contributions to the Institute. At 30 June 1977, with the contribution of \$US 300,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations, the Fund's account showed a total cash balance of \$US 759,821.

164. The expenditures of the Fund in the first six months of 1977 include the continuation of educational and training programmes as well as some new activities, including assistance to Namibians in the field of broadcasting and information services, the Nationhood Programme and emergency needs.

165. According to preliminary estimates, commitments made between 1 January and 30 June 1977 amounted to \$US 352,144. The figure does not include expenditures for the Institute.

Educational and training programmes

166. The preparation and implementation of educational and training programmes for Namibians were the main items of expenditure of the Fund in first half of 1977. This includes assistance to 94 Namibians studying in various fields in Angola, Canada, the Congo, Egypt, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, the Netherlands, Papua New Guinea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America and Zambia. Commitments for \$US 279,095, covering tuition and related expenses, were made during the first half of 1977 for the academic year 1977.

Institute for Namibia

167. At its 260th meeting, on 5 August 1977, the Council approved the report of the Committee on the Fund relating to the 1977 revised budget estimates of the Institute (A/AC.131/L.50) and further approved, subject to the availabilities of funds and subject to the submission of reports on the estimates of forthcoming financial contributions, the estimates of budgetary expenditures of the Institute for the year 1977 (see para. 314 below). The total estimated expenditure for 1977 is \$US 2,623,815.

168. The number of students at the Institute is expected to be increased to 300 by 1980, and the Institute is also undertaking research in different fields.

169. The Institute is financed mainly from the indicative planning figure for Namibia ^{12/} established by UNDP, and from voluntary contributions. The Fund is also a vehicle for financing the Institute. In this connexion, an initial amount of \$US 100,000 has been approved by the Committee on the Fund to be earmarked for the Institute for 1977.

Nationhood Programme for Namibia

170. Pursuant to resolution 31/153, by which the General Assembly called upon the

^{12/} The Governing Council of UNDP established an indicative planning figure for Namibia amounting to \$US 3,750,000 for the period 1977-1981.

Council to elaborate the guidelines and policies for the Nationhood Programme, the Committee on the Fund authorized the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia to utilize up to \$US 30,000 for the necessary preparation of the proposal.

Additional assistance to Namibians

171. On the proposal of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the Committee on the Fund approved, within the framework of the guidelines for the orientation, policy, administration and management of the Fund, additional expenditure as follows:

(a) \$US 88,000 for broadcast and information services, including the provision of films, projection equipment, training, transport, radio receivers and radio programmes in the German language;

(b) An initial amount of \$US 30,000 for scholarships under the educational and training programme.

C. Institute for Namibia

172. The Institute for Namibia has been fully operational since its official inauguration on 26 August 1976, a day which also marks Namibia Day.

173. In its annual report to the Council, the Senate of the Institute for Namibia stated that 236 prospective candidates drawn from Lusaka, the Western Province of Zambia and Botswana, had taken the aptitude test and 100 of the successful candidates had been selected, of whom 40 were women. The 100 students are now all at the Institute, registered as full-time students, regardless of their political affiliations. The Institute expects to enrol 50 students at the beginning of each academic year until a total of 300 students is reached by 1978.

174. The Institute has 5 administrative staff members at the professional and higher categories and 27 academic staff members. A finance officer has been loaned by the United Nations to the Institute in order to assist with financial procedures and accounting.

175. The Senate of the Institute has authorized the Institute to carry out the following research in 1977: an economic and social survey; a legal and constitutional survey; an historical survey; and a manpower requirements survey.

D. Nationhood Programme for Namibia

176. By paragraph 1 of resolution 31/153, 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.

177. The General Assembly further called on the Council "to elaborate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the guidelines and policies for such a programme ... and to direct and co-ordinate the implementation of the Programme".

178. As a first step, the Council carried out a review of the assistance given by the specialized agencies and decided to keep under continuous review all assistance programmes for Namibians. On the basis of the review, the Council, at its 251st meeting, on 7 April 1977 approved the recommendation of Standing Committees I and III to send a mission of the Council to specialized agencies and organizations with headquarters in Europe. One of the purposes of the mission was to mobilize the organizations to assist the Council in the preparation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/153.

179. The mission requested preliminary development briefs on the area of competence of each agency and organization which would be useful for the development of the Programme.

180. The response of the specialized agencies has been encouraging. Within the framework of the funds made available by the Council, the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia will engage 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 Programme.

181. Close co-ordination has been maintained between the Office of the Commissioner and the Institute for Namibia with respect to the research programme of the Institute. All efforts are being made to avoid duplication of work with respect to research and there is a continuous exchange of correspondence and material to this end.

182. Of the four research projects approved by the Senate of the Institute (see para. 173 above), the manpower requirements survey will be available to the Office of the Commissioner in draft form towards the end of 1977 and will be of assistance in developing the Programme. The other studies will be available in the second half of 1978 and continued close co-ordination between the Office of the Commissioner and the Institute is envisaged to ensure that all relevant material will be utilized by the Council for preparing the Plan of Action of the Programme.

IX. WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA 13/

A. General

183. By its resolution 2248 (S-V), the General Assembly decided that the Council

13/ See other sections of part two of the present report for further activities undertaken by the Office of the Commissioner.

should entrust such executive and administrative tasks it deemed necessary to the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

184. The work programme of the Council (A/AC.131/L.43) adopted at the 250th meeting of the Council, on 1 April 1977, therefore forms a basis and also a framework for the activities of the Office of the Commissioner. The main Office of the Commissioner is situated at United Nations Headquarters and there is a Regional Office at Lusaka; another office was opened at Gaborone in September 1977, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 31/146.

185. During the period under review, measures were taken to make more effective use of the services of the Regional Office at Lusaka. As a result of these measures, some administrative rearrangements were made, and substantial economies were achieved in the operations of the office, in part because of the opening of the Institute for Namibia, thus making it possible to release or transfer staff no longer required at the Regional Office.

186. The fact that the term of the Commissioner started in the middle of the United Nations two-year budget period has to a certain extent limited the activities of his office.

B. Travel and identity documents

187. During the period under review, the Headquarters Office of the Commissioner at New York issued travel and identity documents to five Namibians and renewed the documents of five others (see also para. 202 below).

C. Collection and analysis of information and research relating to Namibia

188. 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. Analyses have also been made of the attempt by the South African Government at the Turnhalle conference talks to impose an ethnic solution for Namibia. Similar analyses were made of the provisions of the South West Africa Constitution Amendment Act No. 95 of 1977. Other matters followed by the Office of the Commissioner included the compliance of Member States in regard to United Nations resolutions on Namibia, and internal legal developments concerning Walvis Bay.

189. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 31/148 on the intensification and co-ordination of United Nations action in support of Namibia, the Office of the Commissioner has prepared a basic outline for the holding of hearings relating to the uranium resources of Namibia.

190. 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 are to be initiated in selected countries during 1977. Inasmuch as these studies are not expected to be completed in 1977, the Council may wish to recommend to the General Assembly the appropriation of adequate funds to facilitate implementation of the Decree during 1978.

D. Dissemination of information by the Office of the Commissioner

191. 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. Two issues have been completed.

192. Owing to the intensified efforts of the South African Government to impose a political solution in Namibia based on ethnic concepts, it has been important to follow the internal political developments concerning Namibia. Therefore, the Office of the Commissioner began publication in February of a weekly newsletter entitled Namibia in the News. The purpose of this publication is to keep the members of the Council and other interested parties informed about political developments in Namibia.

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

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

E. Education, training and welfare of Namibians

195. The Office of the Commissioner prepared 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 made it possible for the Committee on the Fund and for the Council to follow the activities financed from the Fund. On completion this year of the study entitled "Manpower Development for Namibia", now being carried out by the Institute for Namibia, it will be possible to adjust the scholarship programme of the Fund to better meet the requirements of an independent Namibia.

196. The Nationhood Programme for Namibia, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/153, is expected, when completed, to comprise the elements of preparation for independence.

F. Fund-raising activities

197. The Commissioner has carried out extensive fund-raising activities to ensure the financing of the activities of the Institute for Namibia and other programmes financed from the United Nations Fund for Namibia. Response to the appeal for funds has been encouraging. It has also been possible to provide the donors with more up-to-date information than in the past on the activities of the Institute.

G. International conferences, meetings and missions

198. The Commissioner attended the following international conferences and meetings:

- (a) Fifth meeting of the Senate of the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka (14-15 March 1977);
- (b) International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia (16-21 May 1977, Maputo);
- (c) Governing Council of UNDP (13 June-1 July 1977, Geneva);
- (d) Fourteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and twenty-ninth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers of OAU (23 June-5 July 1977, Libreville);
- (e) World Conference, for Action against Apartheid (22-26 August 1977, Lagos).

A member of the Commissioner's staff accompanied the mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system with headquarters in Europe (15 April-3 May 1977).

H. Regional Office at Lusaka

199. The Regional Office of the Commissioner at Lusaka was reorganized at the beginning of the year and consolidated under a Regional Representative. The field of operation of the Regional Office was redefined to cover East and Central Africa as well as other countries which may be designated by the Commissioner. Greater emphasis is being placed on relations with front-line States, OAU and SWAPO, as well as non-governmental organizations.

200. The Regional Office continued to service the scholarship programmes of the United Nations Fund for Namibia in the field. A mission was sent to West Africa to negotiate with the Governments concerned for additional places for Namibians in educational institutions; 150 places were pledged by Governments in West Africa for the placement of Namibian students in the second half of the year. A full-time Projects and Fellowship Officer has been appointed to the Regional Office to assist in implementing the educational programme and to provide counselling services.

201. 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 and Brazzaville was increased by 25 per cent. A new radio station was also opened at Luanda, using the facilities of the Angola Broadcasting Services. The Regional Office continued to provide SWAPO broadcasters with press clippings, material and documents for radio programmes.

202. During the period under review, the Regional Office issued 125 new travel and identity documents to Namibians and renewed 20 others for a two-year period (see also para. 187 above).

203. The Regional Representative visited Botswana in April to arrange clearance with the Government of Botswana for the establishment of an office at Gaborone. Further necessary administrative arrangements were initiated with UNDP and UNHCR at Gaborone for the opening of an office in Botswana. The Office at Gaborone became operational in the latter part of 1977.

204. The Regional Representative visited Addis Ababa in April to attend the Co-ordinating Committee on assistance to refugees of the OAU Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees (BPEAR). He was appointed a member of a sub-committee which reviewed the operations of BPEAR and made recommendations for a new programme of action in regard to assistance to refugees, including Namibians. These recommendations were subsequently adopted by the Council of Ministers meeting and the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at Libreville. The Regional Representative also had discussions with senior officials of the OAU secretariat at Addis Ababa on matters of mutual concern. Further, within the period of this report, the Regional Representative had a series of meetings with the Executive Secretary of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee at Dar es Salaam, Lusaka and Libreville to consolidate further the close co-operation between the two offices. The Regional Representative also attended the OAU meeting at Libreville (see para. 198 above).

205. In January 1977, the Regional Office arranged with the Governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and of Zambia the official programme for the first mission of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) to visit Africa. The IPU delegation, which was on a fact-finding mission with regard to Namibia, held discussions with the Governments of Botswana, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, and with SWAPO. The Regional Office provided assistance to the mission.

206. The Regional Office has also been in regular communication with the President and members of the National Executive and other officials of SWAPO on matters of mutual concern, including projects of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, consular matters, assistance to refugees and programmes by UNDP and the specialized agencies.

X. PARTICIPATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE IN THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

207. In accordance with relevant resolutions of the General Assembly on Namibia, the latest of which was resolution 31/146 of 20 December 1976, SWAPO has enjoyed observer status in the Council since 1973. Its representatives participate actively as observers in the work of the Council and its committees. The President and Vice-President of SWAPO made statements before the Council at its 247th meeting, on 10 March 1977, and its 261st meeting, on 19 August 1977, and have also had useful exchanges of views with members of the Council.

208. As part of participation in the work of the Council, representatives of SWAPO often accompany missions of the Council during consultations with Governments and other United Nations bodies, or as representatives of Namibia at meetings of international organizations and conferences.

209. In 1977, a representative of SWAPO accompanied a Council delegation which participated for the first time, with full status in a major international conference, the United Nations Conference on the Succession of States in Respect of Treaties (see annex VIII to the present report).

210. Among the missions and delegations on which SWAPO was represented were the mission of the Council to specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system with headquarters in Europe, and the delegations to the

International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and the World Conference for Action against Apartheid.

211. Acting on a recommendation of the Council, the General Assembly, in its resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, authorized financial provision for a SWAPO office in New York, to ensure the proper representation of the people of Namibia at the United Nations. The SWAPO office was established in 1975.

XI. EXPOSURE AND CONDEMNATION OF THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF
NAMIBIA BY SOUTH AFRICA AND ITS BRUTAL REPRESSION OF
THE NAMIBIAN PEOPLE

212. The United Nations Council for Namibia, functioning in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, continued in the period under review to condemn and expose the illegal presence in Namibia of South Africa and its military forces as well as the brutal and massive repressions of the Namibian people in the Territory.

213. The Council co-sponsored and participated in the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and participated, among others, in the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, the twenty-eighth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa and the fourteenth regular session of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government. During their attendance at various meetings and conferences, the delegations of the Council exposed and condemned the illegal acts of South Africa in Namibia and participated actively in the formulation of the decisions adopted at those conferences.

214. The missions of the Council to Canada and to the headquarters of the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system in Europe also issued statements condemning and exposing the illegal acts of aggression by South Africa in Namibia.

215. A mission of the Council visited Canada from 9 to 12 March 1977. Prior to its departure from headquarters, the mission issued a press release exposing the illegal activities of South Africa in Namibia, and at the end of the mission, it issued a communiqué in which it condemned the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and exposed its illegal collaboration with private companies to exploit the natural resources of Namibia (see para. 317 below; see also annex II to the present report).

216. The mission of the Council to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system with headquarters in Europe issued 11 press releases and held two press conferences in all of which South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia and its brutal massive repressions and exploitation of the people of Namibia were condemned (see para. 317 below). In particular, the mission exposed South Africa's claim to represent Namibia in IAEA, its exploitation of Namibian resources, especially uranium, and the fact that South Africa takes advantage of international agreements within the framework of GATT in order to deplete Namibian resources and perpetuate its illegal occupation of the Territory.

217. On 17 February 1977, the Council issued a statement condemning South Africa for its illegal trial of Namibian patriots, Aaron Mushimba, Hendrik Shikongo,

Rauna Nambinga and Anna Nghihoundjwa. The statement demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners in Namibia and of those Namibians held in South African prisons (see para. 316 below).

218. The President of the Council during 1976 spoke similarly while addressing the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia at Maputo. He denounced the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa as a violation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and condemned South Africa for its policies of ruthless exploitation of the people and resources of the Territory.

219. He said that despite all difficulties, the Namibian people were rallying behind their liberation movement, SWAPO, and students and teachers had boycotted the schools which attempted to reinforce the South African system of Bantu education, aimed at perpetuating the subjugation of the African population. The People's Liberation Army of Namibia, he said, had carried out many successful operations against South African military installations and SWAPO enjoyed the firm international support of all progressive and peace-loving peoples in the world (see also A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1).

220. The President also made a statement on the subject at the twenty-eighth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, in which he exposed South Africa's schemes designed to impose a bantustan régime in Namibia through the Turnhalle Conference at Windhoek.

221. At the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, the current President of the Council made a statement in which she exposed the dangerous initiative by South Africa in building a military industrial complex capable of producing atomic weapons.

222. During the commemoration of Namibia Day on 26 August 1977, held at Headquarters, the Acting President of the Council denounced the illegal acts of South Africa in Namibia and condemned South Africa for its refusal to withdraw from Namibia. The Secretary-General also made a statement. Other statements from heads of State and Governments and other high government officials which were read during the Council's solemn meeting to observe Namibia Day, equally condemned South Africa for its refusal to withdraw from Namibia (A/AC.131/SR.262).

223. On 7 September 1977, the Council issued two statements. In the first, the Council condemned and rejected the illegal South African annexation, on 31 August 1977, of the Namibian port of Walvis Bay. The Council pointed out that this action was in contravention of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and drew the attention of the Security Council to the seriousness of this development (see para. 316 below). In the second statement, the Council expressed profound concern over South Africa's reported preparation of a nuclear test site in the Kalahari desert region of Namibia and also drew the attention of the Security Council to this matter (see para. 316 below).

XII. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

224. 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.

225. To increase the dissemination of information on Namibia, the Council acted largely through its Standing Committee III which, in turn, worked closely with the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat in order to give general guidance on specific projects for dissemination to the general public.

A. Dissemination of information by the specialized agencies

226. At its 31st meeting, on 6 April 1977, Standing Committee III invited all representatives of the specialized agencies and liaison officers based at Headquarters to explore among other things the ways and means of disseminating information by the specialized agencies and further requested the specialized agencies to provide space in their respective journals and newsletters for information on Namibia. In order to facilitate the work of the agencies in this connexion, the Council provided them with guidelines defining the position of the United Nations on Namibia. A number of agencies are already engaged in disseminating information on Namibia, as reflected in the report of the mission of the Council to the specialized agencies (see annex III to the present report).

B. United Nations commemorative stamp and souvenir card

227. The Council examined the question of a United Nations stamp for Namibia and a souvenir card, both of which will be available to the general public in 1978.

228. The stamp will be issued in three denominations: 13 and 18 cents (United States) and 80 Swiss centimes. The inscription on the stamp will read "Namibia: Liberation, Justice, Co-operation".

229. The souvenir card will contain reproductions of all previous United Nations stamps on Namibia with a message from the Secretary-General reading as follows: "The true foundations for a lasting peace are freedom, justice and respect for human dignity." The design of both the stamp and the souvenir card were approved by the Council at its 250th meeting, on 1 April 1977.

C. United Nations map of Namibia

230. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 31/150, which requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Council, to undertake the preparation of a United Nations map of Namibia reflecting the territorial integrity of Namibia, Standing Committee III, at its 33rd and 36th meetings, on 10 May and 7 September, considered and defined the political factors to be taken into account in the preparation of a provisional United Nations map for Namibia. The map is now being prepared by the Cartographic Unit of the Secretariat.

D. Television coverage

231. Pursuant to a further request in resolution 31/150, the Office of Public Information has prepared a 60-second television spot on Namibia at a cost of \$5,000 (see also para. 254 below).

E. Namibia Bulletin

232. In 1977, Standing Committee III considered and approved two texts of the Namibia Bulletin. The Bulletin is the main mouthpiece of the Council, through which it disseminates information on Namibia to the general public.

F. Namibia in the News

233. Standing Committee III also approved the initiative taken by the Office of the Commissioner to keep trace of developments in Namibia on a weekly basis. In this regard, the Committee approved the publication and wide distribution of a weekly newsletter entitled Namibia in the News.

G. Commemoration of Namibia Day - 26 August 1977

234. In August 1973, the Council declared that 26 August was to be observed annually as Namibia Day to mark the day in 1966 when the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, resorted to armed struggle against the illegal occupation of their country by South Africa, and towards national independence. In December 1973, the General Assembly affirmed the Council's decision in its resolution 3111 (XXVIII).

235. Based on the recommendations of Standing Committee III, as in the past, the Council held a solemn meeting at United Nations Headquarters to mark the fifth observance of Namibia Day. Representatives of all Member States were invited to attend the meeting, along with representatives of specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations, other organizations within the United Nations system, members of the press, Namibian students and other individuals. Namibia Day was also observed at the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held at Lagos.

236. Statements at the commemorative meeting at Headquarters were made by the Acting President of the Council, the representative of the Secretary-General, the President of the Security Council, the Rapporteur of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, representatives of SWAPO, and by the Chairman of the African Group of countries at the United Nations, who also spoke on behalf of OAU.

237. Messages of solidarity with the people of Namibia were received and read during the meeting. Among those received were messages from the Presidents of Algeria, Angola, Mexico, Pakistan, Prime Minister of Turkey, Ministers for External Affairs of Belgium (on behalf of the European Economic Community), Egypt, India, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic and the Philippines. Messages were also received from the Governments of Botswana, Indonesia and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.

238. The following organizations also sent messages of solidarity: the Commission on Human Rights, the ILO, the Solidarity Committee of the German Democratic Republic, the German Democratic Republic Committee for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination, the Polish Committee of Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

239. At the end of the meeting, two films on Namibia and South Africa were screened: "If They Find Me I Won't Cry" and "Laagar".

H. Commemorative programme for the Day of Solidarity
with the People of Namibia - 27 October 1977

240. Following the proposal of the President of Senegal at the Dakar International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, which was subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/150, and the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, at Maputo, Standing Committee III, at its 36th meeting, held on 7 September 1977, requested the Secretariat to prepare a paper which the Committee could utilize as a basis for the preparation of a commemorative programme to observe 27 October 1977 as a day of solidarity with the people of Namibia and their liberation movement, SWAPO.

241. This is yet another channel through which the Council is accelerating its programme on the dissemination of information.

I. Action through the United Nations Office of Public Information
of the Secretariat

242. The General Assembly in its resolution 31/150 requested the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information, in co-operation with the Council, to undertake specific projects relating to the dissemination of information on Namibia.

243. During the period covered by this report, the Office of Public Information has performed the following activities in regard to Namibia.

1. Radio and visual programmes

244. The question of Namibia has continued to occupy a considerable part of the output of the Radio Service in a variety of programmes. The coverage on this theme since January 1977 has been as follows:

Newscasts

245. All news developments on the activities of the Council have been reported in daily news bulletins during the General Assembly and on a weekly basis at other times, by the News and Central Programme Section of the Radio Service, and transmitted on shortwave from United Nations Headquarters in 15 languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French; Greek, Hebrew, Indonesian, Japanese, Filipino, Portuguese, Russian, Somali, Spanish, Swahili and Turkish. The same news has also been broadcast on a daily basis by WNYC-AM in the Headquarters area.

246. In addition to the Radio Service, all radio and television correspondents, representing major networks throughout the world and accredited at Headquarters, have been provided with this news material.

Perspective

247. A total of four programmes on Namibia and related issues have been produced in the weekly "Perspective" series, a 15-minute analytical format devoted to a central theme. The format features excerpts of statements by and interviews with delegates during United Nations discussions.

248. This series is written in English and adapted into other languages, including Amharic, Chinese, Greek, Hebrew, Portuguese, Spanish, Turkish and Urdu.

The Week at the United Nations

249. This is a 15-minute news magazine reflecting the main developments of each week. The question of Namibia has been treated whenever new material was available. The programme, written and produced in English, is used by some 1,500 broadcasting stations and organizations in the United States, Canada, the Caribbean area, Africa, Asia and Oceania.

L'Afrique à l'ONU

250. A weekly programme in French, sent to radio stations in French-speaking African countries, has dealt with the theme in a number of its editions.

2. Displays

251. In addition to regular coverage of all open meetings of the Council and subsequent distribution of photographs, an eight-poster colour photographic display entitled "The Struggle for Independence in Namibia and Southern Rhodesia" was produced.

252. The permanent panel display on Namibia in the lobby of the General Assembly building was updated, and duplicates of the Namibia exhibit were sent to a number of United Nations information centres and to the World Conference for Action against Apartheid at Lagos.

253. Meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Security Council involving discussions of the Namibian issue were covered on film and video tape, and the material was made available to news agencies and other interested organizations. In consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, it was decided to make the new film on Namibia from material contained in two recent programmes on Namibia produced by GDR [German Democratic Republic] Television. The footage was acquired through the Permanent Mission of the German Democratic Republic and work has commenced on compilation of a half-hour documentary film on Namibia. The film is expected to be completed before the end of 1977. Arrangements were made to hold screenings of films on Namibia and South Africa in connexion with the commemorator of Namibia Day.

254. A new 60-second spot on Namibia was produced for world-wide release on Namibia Day in English, French, German and Spanish, and 235 copies were dispatched to the United Nations information centres, UNDP resident representatives, UNICEF and ECLA for free distribution to the national media. In addition, VISNEWS and United Press International Television News together with CBS syndication (CBS-TV Network and overseas customers), ABC syndication (ABC-TV Network and Caribbean customers) and WNYC-TV distributed the spot to their clients.

3. Press and publications programme

255. Two regular publications, the quarterly magazine, Objective: Justice, and the bi-monthly news bulletin, United Nations and Southern Africa (both issued in English and French), continued to highlight the situation in Namibia and United Nations activities in support of the struggle for the Territory's self-determination and independence. For example, Objective: Justice carried articles on the Institute for Namibia, on foreign exploitation of labour and mineral resources in Namibia and on the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo. Background to the Maputo Conference was also provided in the form of a printed leaflet and a pre-print from Objective: Justice.

256. The work of the Council and of other United Nations organs concerned with the situation in Namibia was also covered regularly in the monthly, UN Chronicle, published in English, French and Spanish.

257. Extensive coverage in the form of press releases continued to be given to the activities of the Council for Namibia. During the Maputo Conference, the proceedings were fully covered and press releases were issued daily. These were widely used by the mass media, in particular the final round-up press release summarizing the achievements and highlights of the Conference.

4. External Relations Division

258. The network of 56 information centres and offices gave fullest possible publicity to the Week of Solidarity with the Colonial Peoples of Southern Africa and to the Maputo Conference. The United Nations information centres in Paris, Rome, London, Geneva and Vienna rendered direct and useful assistance to the mission of the Council during its visit to the specialized agencies and other organizations in the United Nations system with headquarters in Europe. Publicity on the Namibia Institute was also given.

259. A subsection on the question of Namibia appeared in the publication UN Today - Suggestions for Speakers, prepared by the Special Projects Unit. Lectures and discussions on Namibia were also carried out by the Student Intern Programme from 25 July to 19 August 1977.

260. The general public was kept informed on the question of Namibia. In response to nearly 200 requests, the Public Inquiries Unit provided material on Namibia. This material was also included in specially prepared kits dealing with apartheid, southern Africa, racial discrimination and human rights. The Group Programme Unit organized 26 briefings on the question of Namibia for a total audience of more than 1,000. The United Nations guides continue to keep visitors informed on the question of Namibia by including this topic in the lecture in the Trusteeship Council.

261. Representatives of non-governmental organizations were also kept abreast of the question of Namibia and were invited to attend the special meeting held to mark Namibia Day. A register was placed in the NGO Lounge during the week of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. Documents pertaining to Namibia and Namibia in the News are prominently displayed in the NGO Lounge and are widely distributed.

J. Establishment of a United Nations radio transmitter in Africa

262. In its resolution 3399 (XXX), the General Assembly approved the proposal by the Council to establish a United Nations radio transmitter in an African State for the purpose of transmitting radio programmes to Namibia.

263. The provisions of paragraph 9 and, more specifically, of paragraph 21 of the resolution requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, urgently to set up in an African State a United Nations radio transmitter operated by trained Namibians, which would have the function of transmitting radio programmes in the various languages spoken in Namibia, informing the Namibian people of United Nations policies in regard to the liberation of Namibia, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the fights against racism and the steps being taken to achieve decolonization in Namibia and throughout the world.

264. The Secretary-General has commissioned studies on the feasibility of establishing a radio transmitter in Africa which will be the subject of a separate report by him to the thirty-second session of the General Assembly.

XIII. TRAVEL AND IDENTITY DOCUMENTS

265. The Council for Namibia has continued, during the period under review, to issue travel and identity documents for Namibians both at Headquarters and at the Regional Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in Lusaka.

266. During the period covered by this report, 130 new travel documents were issued to Namibians by the New York and Lusaka offices of the Commissioner and 25 were renewed. A total of 789 travel and identity documents have been issued to date.

267. The scheme has worked satisfactorily since it became operative in December 1970 and Namibians can now obtain travel visas based on the documents. To date, more than 90 countries have agreed to accept the validity of the Council's travel and identity documents.

268. The Council has concluded agreements on travel and identity documents with seven African countries: Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zaire and Zambia. The agreements have been deposited with the United Nations Treaty Section. Efforts are being made to conclude similar agreements with other countries.

PART THREE

RECOMMENDATIONS AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

I. RECOMMENDATIONS

269. The United Nations Council for Namibia intends to continue to undertake, where applicable, the tasks set out in the recommendations of its previous reports to the General Assembly.

270. The United Nations Council for Namibia recommends that the General Assembly at its thirty-second session should:

A

SITUATION IN NAMIBIA RESULTING FROM THE ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF THE TERRITORY BY SOUTH AFRICA

(1) Reaffirm the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) as well as subsequent resolutions of the General 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;

(2) 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 as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory until independence;

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

(4) Reiterate that the illegal occupation of Namibia and the war of repression waged there, as well as the acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States from bases in Namibia constitute a serious threat to international peace and security;

(5) Declare that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia with which it is inextricably linked by geographical, historical, economic, cultural and ethnic bonds;

(6) Declare that the decision of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay is an act of colonial expansion in violation of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and of resolution 1514 (XV) rendering illegal, null and void the action of South Africa before the international community;

(7) Categorically condemn South Africa for the decision to annex Walvis Bay, thereby attempting to undermine the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia;

(8) Declare that in order that the people of Namibia shall be enabled freely to determine their own future it is imperative that free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations be held urgently in the whole of Namibia as one political entity;

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

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

(11) Decide that any independence talks regarding Namibia must be between the representatives of the South West Africa People's Organization and South Africa, under the auspices of the United Nations, for the sole purpose of discussing the modalities for the transfer of power to the people of Namibia;

(12) 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;

(13) Strongly condemn South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for its manoeuvres to consolidate its illegal occupation of the Territory in violation of all pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations;

(14) 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;

(15) Strongly condemn the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their liberation movement 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) Strongly condemn South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians to carry out its policy of military adventurism, its abetting of dissident elements from Angola, against the legitimate constituted authorities of that country, its threats and acts of aggression against independent African countries and the forceful removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes;

(17) Demand the urgent withdrawal of all South African military forces from Namibia;

(18) Condemn the racist régime of South Africa for its current preparations which have brought it to the threshold of exploding a nuclear device in the Kalahari Desert region for military and aggressive purposes;

(19) Declare that in view of South Africa's consistent defiance of the United Nations, its persistent policy of aggression against independent African countries, its present policy of colonial expansionism and its policy of apartheid, any development of nuclear weapons by South Africa constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security;

(20) 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 the mandate of South Africa over Namibia in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 1966;

(21) Urge all States Members, individually and/or collectively, to frustrate any attempt by South Africa to develop nuclear weapons;

(22) Demand that South Africa put an end to extending apartheid in Namibia and to its policy of "bantustanization" of the Territory, aimed at destroying the national unity and the territorial integrity of Namibia;

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

(24) Demand that South Africa accord unconditionally to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for their return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment;

(25) 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);

(26) Request all States to cease and desist from any form of direct or indirect military consultation, co-operation or collaboration with South Africa;

(27) Request all States to take effective measures to prevent the recruitment of mercenaries for service in Namibia or South Africa;

(28) Request all States 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;

(29) Request all States to cease and prevent:

(a) Any supply of arms and ammunition to South Africa;

(b) Any supply of aircraft, vehicles or military equipment for the use of the armed forces and paramilitary or police organizations of South Africa;

(c) Any supply of spare parts for arms, vehicles or military equipment used by the armed forces and paramilitary or police organizations of South Africa;

(d) Any supply of so-called dual-use aircraft, vehicles or equipment which could be converted to military use by South Africa;

(e) Any activities in their countries which promote or are calculated to promote the supply of arms, ammunition, military aircraft or military vehicles to South Africa and the supply of equipment or materials for the manufacture and maintenance of arms and ammunition in South Africa and Namibia;

(f) Any co-operation or activities by public or private corporations in conjunction with South Africa in the development, directly or indirectly, of nuclear technology, including the development of a nuclear capability by the racist régime in South Africa;

(30) Urge the Security Council to take up again the question of Namibia, which is still on its agenda;

(31) Endorse the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia 14/ and commend to Member States the Programme of Action for their consideration and action.

B

PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

(32) 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;

(33) Request that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the implementation of its responsibilities as an organ of the United Nations:

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

(b) To maintain under continuous review the political, military, economic and social conditions affecting the struggle of the Namibian people for self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, and, to this effect, request the Secretary-General to submit to the Council reports in the above-mentioned fields to contribute to the formulation of policies and recommendations by the Council in support of Namibian independence;

(c) 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;

(d) 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;

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

(34) Request that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the implementation of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia:

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

(b) Endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration installed in Windhoek not issuing from free elections in all of Namibia, under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976);

(c) Protect the territorial integrity of Namibia, in particular by carrying out all possible activities denouncing the attempts of South Africa to annex 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 of the United Nations Council for Namibia;

(e) 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;

(35) 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 the due and proper representation of the people of Namibia through the South West Africa People's Organization at the United Nations;

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

(37) Request the Secretary-General to implement speedily the measures adopted as a result of the consultations proposed in resolution 31/147 of 20 December 1976 with due regard to the need to include an adequate number of staff members from developing countries, in particular from Africa.

C

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

(38) Call upon those States which have not yet done so to comply with the relevant provisions of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security

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

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

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

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

(43) Request that the United Nations Council for Namibia communicate with corporations supplying arms and ammunition to South Africa and urge them to cease doing so;

(44) Request once again all Member States to take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council on 27 September 1974, 16/ and such other measures as may be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia;

(45) Request the Secretary-General to make adequate financial appropriations to facilitate the continued implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia during the 1978-1979 budget period;

(46) Take note of the progress report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the hearings regarding the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium and authorize the necessary budgetary allocations for its full implementation during 1978;

15/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

16/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 24A (A/9624/Add.1), para. 84.

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

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

D

ACTION BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

(49) Call upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to participate, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(50) Request the United Nations Development Programme to consider the requirements of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia in the revisions of the indicative planning figure for Namibia and request it to continue to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the elaboration of programmes of assistance to Namibians;

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

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

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

E

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

(54) 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 mobilize public support for the independence of Namibia;

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

(56) Request the United Nations Council for Namibia to send a mission to the headquarters of specialized agencies not visited in 1977 to discuss the question of dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians;

(57) Request the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia:

(a) To continue publicity through radio, newspaper, television and other media in major Western countries in order to mobilize support in those countries for the genuine national independence of Namibia;

(b) To contract with qualified individuals to make films on the contemporary situation in Namibia including the military build-up of South Africa in that Territory;

(58) Request the speedy completion of the action undertaken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3399 (XXX) on the question of a United Nations radio transmitter for Namibia;

(59) Request the International Telecommunication Union to assign to the United Nations Council for Namibia, in its capacity as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, an adequate number of frequencies to be used for broadcasting inside Namibia;

(60) Authorize the United Nations Council for Namibia, pending the establishment of its own broadcasting service, to assign to the Governments of neighbouring African countries, for use inside Namibia, frequencies allocated to the Council by the International Telecommunication Union;

(61) Request the International Telecommunication Union, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to investigate the jamming by South Africa of radio broadcasts inside Namibia with a view to instituting legal proceedings against South Africa before the International Frequency Registration Board;

(62) Request the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to distribute widely, with particular attention to television stations, the new film on Namibia made by the Office of Public Information in 1977;

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

(64) Request the Secretary-General to direct the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat to prepare a programme of publications on military, political, economic and social conditions in Namibia, including in such publications ample photographic material.

F

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

(65) Take note of the report of the United Nations Council for Namibia on the

activities of the United Nations Fund for Namibia and approve the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

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

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

(68) Decide, as a temporary measure, to allocate to the United Nations Fund for Namibia the sum of \$US 500,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1978;

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

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

(71) Appeal to all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, as well as to governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make financial contributions to the United Nations Institute for Namibia through the United Nations Fund for Namibia;

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

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

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

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

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME FOR NAMIBIA

(76) Call upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority of the Territory to continue and intensify in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the direction and co-ordination of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(77) Express its appreciation of the efforts of those specialized agencies and other bodies within the United Nations system which have contributed to the planning of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia;

(78) Call upon the specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to elaborate further their plans for assistance to the Namibian people in order to enable the Council for Namibia to consolidate all assistance measures in a comprehensive and sustained plan of action, and in particular:

(a) Request the World Health Organization to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia regarding contingency medical plans for Namibia;

(b) Request the International Labour Organisation, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and the South West Africa People's Organization, to prepare a programme for the training of Namibians;

(c) Request the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in enacting a decree on navigation in Namibian waters which would further the cause of the liberation struggle of the Namibian people led by the South West Africa People's Organization and to prepare training programmes in maritime skills for the benefit of suitable Namibian candidates;

(d) Request the Food and Agriculture Organization to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the preparation of legislation on the protection of Namibia's fishery resources;

(e) Request the International Atomic Energy Agency to take urgent measures to ensure that South Africa does not in any way represent Namibia in the agency and to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the hearings in 1978 on the question of the exploitation and commercialization of Namibian uranium;

(f) Request the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to assist the United Nations Council for Namibia in the preparation of an industrial development assistance programme for Namibia;

(79) Request the Secretary-General to provide the necessary assistance to the United Nations Council for Namibia for the effective planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme;

(80) Request the United Nations Council for Namibia to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the implementation of the present recommendations.

II. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS
OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

271. Bearing in mind the foregoing conclusions and recommendations and subject to further directives that might be given by the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, the United Nations Council for Namibia intends to continue to implement the previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the question of Namibia.

272. In accordance with the mandate established by resolution 2248 (S-V), 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 to meet with officials and Governments in order to gain support for the implementation of United Nations resolutions on Namibia, including the implementation of the mandate of the Council, as well as to disseminate information on Namibia. The Council will include in its missions, as appropriate, a representative of SWAPO. During these visits, the Council would require full secretariat services, including political, administrative and public information staff.

273. The Council has endeavoured to actively represent Namibia and ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia are protected as appropriate in all intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences. During 1978, the Council will participate in the meetings of the Governing Council of UNDP, in meetings of the specialized agencies when matters of direct concern to Namibia are considered and in other conferences which may be convened by the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system.

274. The recommendations referred to above, would have the following administrative and financial implications during the budget period of 1978 as indicated below.

275. It is understood that the action and level of expenditure under each of the items mentioned below would be kept under the direct control of the Council.

276. It is expected that, during 1978, the Council will send missions of approximately eight members including a representative of SWAPO and four Secretariat staff to conduct political consultations with Governments including the following:

	(estimates in <u>United States dollars</u>)
(a) Two missions to Europe	35,220
(b) Two missions to North, Central and South America and the Caribbean	25,040
(c) Two missions to Africa	53,650
(d) One mission to Asia	34,370

277. The Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia intends to carry

out the following missions with respect to participation in international organizations and conferences:

(estimates in
United States dollars)

- (a) Representation of the Council at the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, at the Council of Ministers and Assembly of Heads of State and Government and other meetings of the OAU dealing with the issue of Namibia. These missions to be led by the President of the Council accompanied by two or three other Council members, and including a representative of SWAPO, and by one Secretariat staff member: 25,700
- (b) Participation in international organizations and conferences and other intergovernmental bodies, to be attended by a delegation of two to four members, including a representative of SWAPO: 23,300
- (c) A mission to the headquarters of specialized agencies in accordance with the needs related to the formulation and implementation of the Nationhood Programme, the mission to be composed of four to six members, including a representative of SWAPO, and accompanied by three Secretariat staff: 12,200

278. The Council proposes to increase the financial assistance to the Office of the SWAPO Observer Mission to the United Nations, in order to meet the cost of additional activities in relation to Namibia at the United Nations. In the light of recent developments in southern Africa, SWAPO has had to respond to a significant intensification of political consultations in New York, in Europe and in Africa. The salaries of one representative, one deputy representative and two secretaries, as well as the rental of office space and other office expenditures would require a higher allocation for 1978.

279. The Council intends to invite representatives of SWAPO and petitioners to attend its meetings at Headquarters for the purpose of consultations. The travel of approximately 20 such persons to New York for a week each with subsistence at Secretariat rates: 47,240

280. The Council would determine according to its programme of work for 1978 the specific projects for intensified activities relating to the dissemination of information. The Council anticipates expenditures which would require a budgetary allocation: 207,500

281. With respect to the implementation of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia has been authorized by the Council to concentrate in 1978 on a limited and crucial number

of clearly identifiable opportunities to test the applicability of the Decree. To do so, a considerable amount of specialized research in the field of shipping as well as of legal research will be required. Because of the need for prompt action, standard briefs would have to be prepared and readied for immediate use. As long as the need remains, lawyers - international and local - would have to be engaged, and payment would be required in respect of travel, per diem and briefs. The costs of these activities are estimated as follows:

	<u>(United States dollars)</u>
(a) Travel and subsistence of lawyers	20,000
(b) Consultancies for research on trade patterns, including shipping and related matters	20,000
(c) Fees for the preparation of legal opinions and briefs	18,000
(d) Provision for litigation	37,000
(e) General operating expenses	<u>2,000</u>
Total	97,000

282. In order that the United Nations Fund for Namibia may continue, under the responsibility of the Council, to intensify its assistance to Namibians it would be necessary for the General Assembly to allocate the sum of \$US 500,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations to the United Nations Fund for Namibia for the budget period of 1978.

283. In order to proceed with its programme of work on the hearings relating to the exploitation and purchase of Namibian uranium, an allocation of \$US 15,200 for approximately 15 witnesses would be required for 1978.

PART FOUR

ORGANIZATION AND DECISIONS OF THE COUNCIL

I. ESTABLISHMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK OF THE COUNCIL

A. Establishment of the Council

284. 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.

285. 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.

286. 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.

287. 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 and Zambia.

B. Officers and committees of the Council

288. At its 244th meeting, on 27 January 1977, the Council re-elected Dunstan W. Kamana as its President for 1977. Upon the departure of Mr. Kamana,

the Council at its 258th meeting, on 23 June, elected Gwendoline C. Konie of Zambia as its President for the remainder of 1977.

289. At the same meeting, the Council re-elected Rikhi Jaipal of India and Roberto de Rosenzweig-Diaz of Mexico as Vice-President for 1977. Abdellatif Rahal of Algeria who was also elected Vice-President for 1977, was subsequently replaced by Fathih Khaouane Bouayad-Agha.

1. Steering Committee

290. 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.

291. The Steering Committee meets in closed session to discuss major policy issues and to consider and organize the procedures of the Council.

292. The United Nations Commissioner for Namibia may attend the meetings of the Steering Committee at the discretion of the President of the Council.

2. Standing committees

293. At its 244th meeting, on 27 January 1977, the following members were elected chairmen of the three standing committees for the year 1977, on the proposal of the President:

Standing Committee I	Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal)
Standing Committee II	Leslie Gordon Robinson (Guyana)
Standing Committee III	Vladimir V. Pavićević (Yugoslavia)

294. Subsequently, the standing committees elected their vice-chairmen for 1977, as follows:

Standing Committee I	Gürsel Demirok (Turkey)
Standing Committee II	David W. Wilson (Liberia)
Standing Committee III	Mohamed El-Zoeby (Egypt)

295. The composition of the standing committees for 1977 is 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, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

The terms of reference of the standing committees are to make recommendations to the Council on the following matters:

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 paragraph 1, of General Assembly resolution 3111 III (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973.

C. Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia

296. 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.

297. At its 230th meeting, on 8 March 1976, the Council adopted a resolution 17/ by which it decided to increase by one member the Council's Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia and to include the Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund for Namibia as a member of the Steering Committee of the Council.

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

299. The composition of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia thus included the following countries in 1976: Finland, India, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The President of the Council served as chairman ex officio.

300. At its 244th meeting, on 21 January 1977, the Council re-elected Mr. Vlasceanu as Rapporteur of the Committee on the Fund for 1977 and retained the same membership for the Committee as in 1976.

301. 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. 18/

D. Other committees and working groups

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

302. At its 254th plenary 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 the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), under the chairmanship of the representative of Turkey.

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

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

2. Ad Hoc Committee on Uranium Hearings

303. At its 260th meeting, on 5 August 1977, the Council, on the recommendation of Standing Committee II, decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on Uranium Hearings to study the matter and prepare guidelines for the holding of the hearings.

304. The Ad Hoc Committee was composed of the representatives of Australia, Egypt, Guyana, India, Romania and Yugoslavia. The Committee worked in close consultation with SWAPO and OAU. The Committee met informally on a number of occasions from 6 to 16 August and submitted its report to the Council at its 263rd meeting on 7 September 1977. The Council approved the report at the same meeting.

3. Drafting Committee

305. At its 260th meeting, on 5 August 1977, the Council decided to appoint a drafting committee consisting initially of the representatives of Algeria, Australia, Mexico and Zambia, on the understanding that any other Council member would be welcome to join the committee. At its 2nd meeting, the Drafting Committee elected Nchimunya J. Sikaulu (Zambia) Chairman. The representatives of India, Poland, Romania, Senegal and Yugoslavia subsequently joined the Drafting Committee, in which the representative of SWAPO also participated.

306. The Drafting Committee held 12 meetings from 10 August to 21 September 1977.

307. 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

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

309. At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General to appoint Martti Ahtisaari of Finland as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term beginning 1 January 1977 (A/31/465).

F. Secretariat services

310. 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, its 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 United Nations Council for Namibia 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 his consultations with other United Nations bodies, OAU, 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 concerning the Council's work on the question of Namibia;

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

311. From 1 September 1976 to 31 September 1977, the secretariat serviced 82 meetings of the Council and its subsidiary bodies. Among the missions of the Council which the secretariat helped to organize and service were the mission of the Council to Canada; its mission to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system with headquarters in Europe; the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia; the delegation of the Council to meetings of the OAU Co-ordination Committee for the Liberation of Africa; and the delegation of the Council to the International Conference against Apartheid. The secretariat of the Council also prepared background documentation and reports for all delegations of the Council to international organizations and conferences. The section also produced a substantial amount of documentation on the report of the Council to the General Assembly.

312. The manning table of the secretariat of the Council currently consists of the Secretary of the Council at the P-5 level, one political officer at the P-4 level and two political officers at the P-2 level. The secretariat of the Council also has two secretaries at the General Service G-3 and G-4 levels.

II. RESOLUTIONS, DECISIONS, FORMAL STATEMENTS COMMUNIQUEES AND PRESS RELEASES

313. The following section of the report contains the texts of resolutions and decisions of the Council. It also contains the texts of formal statements of the Council, usually issued concurrently as press releases and documents of the Council, as well as the texts of communiquees issued on the occasion of visits by missions of the Council to various countries and certain specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system.

A. Resolutions

314. The Council adopted the following resolutions during the period covered in the present report.

1. REPORT OF THE MISSION OF THE COUNCIL TO LATIN AMERICA

Resolution adopted by the Council at its 240th meeting, on 5 November 1976*

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having examined the report of the Mission to Latin America, 19/

Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Mission to Latin America.

2. REPRESENTATION OF NAMIBIA AT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

(a) Appointment of a delegation to the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties**

Resolution adopted by the Council at its 250th meeting, on 1 April 1977

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the reports of its Standing Committee I and Standing Committee II,

1. Decides to accept the invitation to the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties, to be held from 4 April to 6 May 1977, at Vienna;

2. Decides to appoint a delegation to the Conference, consisting of the representatives of Algeria and Guyana and a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization.

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

Resolution adopted by the Council at its 250th meeting, on 1 April 1977

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the reports of its Standing Committee I and Standing Committee II,

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/53.

** Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/61.

*** Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/62.

19/ For the text of the report, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24), vol. II, annex XII.

Instructs the delegation of the Council to the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties: 20/

(a) To participate in the Conference with full status, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and 31/149 of 20 December 1976;

(b) To seek to have the Conference adopt decisions confirming that:

(i) Those provisions of any treaties signed by South Africa which purport to have effect in Namibia are invalid;

(ii) Any régime arising out of the so-called constitutional talks at the Turnhalle, Windhoek, has no legal power to succeed to any treaties whatsoever;

(iii) The United Nations Council for Namibia, as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, is the only authority possessing legal powers to succeed to treaties concerning Namibia;

(c) To seek to reserve the right of the Council to sign the proposed convention on succession of States, after the Council has had the opportunity to consider the convention.

(c) Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*

Resolution adopted by the Council at its 257th meeting, on 22 June 1977

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the report of its Working Group on the Law of the Sea,

1. Decides to approve the report of the Working Group; 21/

2. Decides to instruct its delegation to the sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to take the following position:

(a) The delegation should work in close consultation with the Group of 77, the Group of African States and the Group of Coastal States;

(b) In Committee I, the delegation should pay special attention to articles 9, 22, 23 and annex I of part I of the revised single negotiating text; 22/

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/65.

20/ For the report of the delegation, see annex VIII to the present report.

21/ A/AC.131/L.48.

22/ For parts I-III of the revised single negotiating text, see Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. V. (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.V.8), document A/CONF.62/WP.8/Rev.1.

(c) In Committee II, the delegation should support the concept of the exclusive economic zone, 23/ bearing in mind, with respect to the accommodation of the interests of land-locked and other geographically disadvantaged States, that the legitimate interests of developing coastal States should not be prejudiced. On the question of access to land-locked States, the delegation should seek to preserve the balance between the sovereignty of transit States and the legitimate interests of land-locked States. 24/ It should also support the definition of the continental shelf as embodied in the revised single negotiating text. 25/

(d) In Committee III, the delegation should support jurisdiction by the coastal States in the exclusive economic zone with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment 26/ and should support the position of the Group of 77 in relation to the conduct of marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zone;

(e) As to the settlement of disputes, the delegation should ensure that the legitimate rights of the coastal States in the exclusive economic zone are maintained and that, where disputes concerning such rights arise, the parties should first resort to negotiations in good faith to reach an agreement;

(f) The delegation should publicize the fact that all so-called legislation issued by South Africa with respect to Namibia, particularly with regard to territorial waters, fishing rights, economic zones and the continental shelf is null and void;

(g) The delegation should seek to have the present decision published as a document of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and also publish other positions of the Council as may be appropriate.

3. INSTITUTE FOR NAMIBIA: REVISED BUDGET
ESTIMATES FOR 1977*

Resolution adopted by the Council at its 260th
meeting, on 5 August 1977

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Bearing in mind General Assembly resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which the Assembly decided to establish a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which the Council was appointed trustee of the Fund,

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

23/ See part II of the revised single negotiating text, articles 44 to 46 and 58 and 59 for reference.

24/ See part II, article 110 for reference.

25/ See part III, article 64 for reference.

26/ See part III, article 30 for reference.

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3296 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974, by which the Assembly endorsed the decision of the Council to establish an institute for Namibia at Lusaka,

Having considered the report of the Rapporteur of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia relating to the 1977 revised budget estimates of the Institute for Namibia,

1. Approves the report of the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia relating to the 1977 revised budget estimates of the Institute for Namibia;
2. Further approves, subject to the availability of funds and to the submission of reports on the estimates of forthcoming financial contributions, the estimates of budgetary expenditures of the Institute for the year 1977.

4. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR NAMIBIA

Resolution adopted by the Council at its 264th meeting, on 5 October 1977

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2679 (XXV) of 9 December 1970, by which it decided to establish a comprehensive United Nations Fund for Namibia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3112 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, by which the Council was appointed trustee of the Fund,

Recalling further its resolution of 8 March 1976, 27/ by which it requested the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia to submit to the Council by 30 June 1976 a detailed annual report on the activities of the Fund, including allocations for specific items and a general plan of expenditure,

Having examined the report submitted to the Council by the Committee on the Fund, 28/

1. Commends the Committee on the United Nations Fund for Namibia for its efforts in implementing the Council resolution of 8 March 1976;
2. Takes note of the report of the Committee on the Fund;
3. Approves the conclusions and recommendations and guidelines contained therein;
4. Decides to include the report of the Committee on the Fund in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

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

28/ See annex XIII to the present report.

5. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS
THIRTY-SECOND SESSION

Resolution adopted by the Council at its 264th
meeting, on 5 October 1977

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, by which it decided to establish a United Nations Council for South West Africa 29/ and to entrust it with the responsibility of administering Namibia until independence,

Reaffirming that the Territory and people of Namibia are the direct responsibility of the United Nations and that the Namibian people must be enabled to attain self-determination and independence within a united Namibia;

Having examined the draft report of the Council covering the period 21 October 1976 to 5 October 1977;

Decides to approve the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

B. Decisions

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

1. ELECTIONS

The Council for Namibia

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

President:	Mr. Dunstan W. Kamana (Zambia)*
Vice-President:	Mr. M. Abdellatif Rahal (Algeria)
Vice-President:	Mr. Rikhi Jaipal (India)*
Vice-President:	Mr. Roberto de Rosenzweig-Diaz (Mexico)*
Chairman of Standing Committee I:	Mr. Chérif B. Djigo (Senegal)*
Chairman of Standing Committee II:	Mr. Leslie G. Robinson (Guyana)

* Re-elected.

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

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)*

244th meeting
21 January 1977

2. MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee III,

Decides to enlarge Standing Committee III by the addition of Algeria,
Australia, Colombia, Nigeria and Mexico.

250th meeting
1 April 1977

3. ORGANIZATION OF WORK

(a) Programme of work

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides to approve the programme of work of the Council for 1977. 30/

250th meeting
1 April 1977

(b) Documentation

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides that all documents and working papers which are considered by the
committees of the Council should be equally distributed to every member of the
Council

261st meeting
11 August 1977

* Re-elected.

4. CONSULTATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS OF MEMBER STATES

(a) Mission to Africa

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Takes notes with appreciation of the report of the Mission of the Council to Africa. 31/

243rd meeting
7 December 1976

(b) Invitation from the Government of Canada

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the recommendation of Standing Committee I,

Decides to accept the invitation of the Government of Canada to send a mission of the Council to carry out consultations with Canadian authorities on Namibia.

245th meeting
16 February 1977

(c) Appointment of the Mission to Canada

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having approved the recommendation of Standing Committee I,

Decides to appoint a mission headed by the representative of India and including representatives of Botswana and Mexico to carry out consultations with Canadian authorities relating to Namibia.

245th meeting
16 February 1977

(d) Report of the Mission to Canada

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having studied the report of its Mission to Canada,

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

Decides to take note of the report of the Mission to Canada.

263rd meeting
7 September 1977

5. CONSULTATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

(a) Proposed mission

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee III,

Approves, in principle, the proposal to send a mission to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system.

250th meeting
1 April 1977

(b) Sending of the Mission

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee I,

Decides to send a mission to the following specialized and other agencies: UNHCR, WHO, GATT, ILO, ITU and UNCTAD, at Geneva; IMCO, at London; UNESCO, at Paris; FAO, at Rome; and IAEA and UNIDO, at Vienna.

250th meeting
1 April 1977

(c) Terms of reference of the Mission

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee III,

Decides that the Mission to the specialized and other organizations within the United Nations system shall discuss assistance to Namibians, dissemination of information on Namibia and other matters as proposed by Standing Committee III.

250th meeting
1 April 1977

(d) Report of the Mission

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides to approve the report of the Mission of the Council to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system with headquarters in Europe. 32/

254th meeting
11 May 1977

6. CONSULTATIONS WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY

(a) First report of the President

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides to take note with appreciation of the report of the President of the Council on his participation in the twenty-eighth session of the OAU Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held at Lusaka from 29 January to 4 February 1977.

247th meeting
4 March 1977

(b) Second report of the President

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides to take note with appreciation of the report of the President on the twenty-ninth ordinary session of the Council of Ministers and the fourteenth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, held at Libreville from 23 June to 5 July 1977.

260th meeting
5 August 1977

7. DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides to refer to Standing Committee III the question of revising the Office of Public Information film "Namibia: A Trust Betrayed".

242nd meeting
16 November 1976

32/ See annex III to the present report.

8. STATUS OF WALVIS BAY

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the recommendation of Standing Committee II,

Decides to endorse the decisions regarding the status of Walvis Bay contained in the Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, in which it is stated:

"The Conference recognizes Walvis Bay as an integral part of Namibia and rejects the attempts of South Africa to separate it from the rest of Namibia with which it is inextricably linked by geographical, historical, economic, cultural and ethnic bonds. All States should endeavour to dissuade South Africa from pursuing its efforts to separate Walvis Bay from Namibia. 33/

...

"The Conference calls upon Governments:

(b) To reject decisively all attempts by South Africa to dismember the Territory of Namibia and especially the design to annex Walvis Bay;" 34/

256th meeting
20 June 1977

9. FOREIGN ECONOMIC INTERESTS OPERATING IN NAMIBIA

(a) Establishment of an ad hoc committee on uranium

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee II,

Decides to establish an ad hoc committee consisting of the representatives of Australia, Egypt, Guyana, India, Romania and Yugoslavia to prepare guidelines for hearings on the question of uranium. The committee should work in consultation with representatives of OAU and SWAPO.

260th meeting
5 August 1977

33/ A/32/109/Rev.1 - S/12344/Rev.1, annex V, para. 25.

34/ Ibid., para. 50 (b).

(b) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Uranium Hearings

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having studied the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Uranium Hearings,

Decides to approve the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Uranium Hearings. 35/

263rd meeting
7 September 1977

10. REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMISSIONER FOR NAMIBIA

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having studied the report of its Commissioner,

Decides to approve the report of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia on the activities of his Office. 36/

263rd meeting
7 September 1977

11. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLES
OF ZIMBABWE AND NAMIBIA

(a) Sponsorship of the conference

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides to co-sponsor the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, to be held in 1977, as approved by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 1040th meeting, on 17 June 1976.

243rd meeting
7 December 1976

(b) Participation in the conference

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

35/ See annex XII to the present report.

36/ See paras. 183-206 above.

Decides to approve a mission of the entire membership of the Council to the Maputo Conference from 16 to 21 May 1977.

252nd meeting
22 April 1977

(c) Representation of Namibia at the conference

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides to appoint a delegation, led by the President and including members to be designated after consultations, to represent the Council at the Maputo Conference as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. 37/

252nd meeting
22 April 1977

12. REPRESENTATION OF NAMIBIA AT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

(a) Representation of Namibia at three conferences

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Approves the report of Standing Committee I regarding the participation of the Council at the following three conferences:

(a) Women's International Democratic Federation and Revolutionary Union of Guinean Women (6-9 February 1977);

(b) First session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of UNCTAD (7-8 February 1977, Geneva);

(c) United Nations Water Conference (14-25 March 1977, Mar del Plata).

245th meeting
16 February 1977

(b) World Health Organization: assessment

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

37/ For the report of the Conference, see A/32/109/Rev.1 - S/12344/Rev.1.

Decides to take note with appreciation of the decision of the Executive Board of WHO 38/ to recommend to the World Health Assembly to grant a waiver of the contribution of Namibia for 1978 and subsequent years until it accedes to full membership of WHO.

245th meeting
16 February 1977

(c) UNESCO: assessment

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides to take note with appreciation of the decision of the General Conference of UNESCO to waive the assessment of Namibia until the Territory attains independence.

245th meeting
16 February 1977

(d) Twenty-third session of the Governing Council of UNDP

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its representative,

Decides to approve the report of its representative at the twenty-third session of the Governing Council of UNDP, held from 17 to 28 January 1977 at New York. 39/

250th meeting
1 April 1977

(e) Thirtieth World Health Assembly

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee I,

Decides to be represented at the Thirtieth World Health Assembly, to be held from 2 to 20 May 1977 at Geneva, by the representative of Burundi, accompanied by a representative of SWAPO. 40/

250th meeting
1 April 1977

38/ WHO resolution EB59.R44.

39/ See annex IV to the present report.

40/ See annex IX to the present report.

(f) First Session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of UNCTAD

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee I,

Decides to be represented at the second part of the first session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of UNCTAD, to be held from 2 to 6 May 1977, at Geneva, by the representative of Burundi.

250th meeting
1 April 1977

(g) World Assembly of Builders of Peace

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee I,

Decides to accept the invitation to the World Assembly of Builders of Peace, to be held from 6 to 11 May 1977, at Warsaw.

250th meeting
1 April 1977

(h) Sixth Session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

(i) Representation

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee I,

Decides to be represented at the sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, to be held from 23 May to 8 July 1977, at New York.

250th meeting
1 April 1977

(ii) Appointment of a working group

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides:

(a) To set up a Working Group consisting of the representatives of Algeria, Finland, Haiti, Mexico, Poland, and Yugoslavia and the representative of SWAPO, under the chairmanship of the representative of Turkey;

(b) That the Working Group should make recommendations on any item on the agenda of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and submit to the Council proposals on the position to be taken by the Council delegation to the Conference;

(c) To request those departments of the Secretariat which deal with law of the sea matters to provide assistance to the Council Working Group.

254th meeting
11 May 1977

(iii) Status of the Council delegation

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having considered the report of its Working Group,

Instructs the delegation of the Council to the sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to participate in the Conference with full status, pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 3111 (XXVIII) of 12 December 1973, 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974 and 31/149 of 20 December 1976.

254th meeting
11 May 1977

(iv) Position of delegation

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its Working Group on the Law of the Sea,

Decides:

- (a) To approve the report of the Working Group;
- (b) To instruct its delegation to the sixth session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea to take the following position:
 - (i) The delegation should work in close consultation with the Group of 77, the Group of African States and the Group of Coastal States;
 - (ii) In Committee I, the delegation should pay special attention to articles 9, 22, 23 and annex I of the revised single negotiating text, part I;

- (iii) In Committee II, the delegation should support the concept of the exclusive economic zone, bearing in mind, with respect to the accommodation of the interests of land-locked and other geographically disadvantaged States that the legitimate interests of developing coastal States should not be prejudiced. On the question of access of land-locked States, the delegation should seek to preserve the balance between the sovereignty of transit States and the legitimate interests of land-locked States. It should also support the definition of the continental shelf as embodied in the revised single negotiating text;
- (iv) In Committee III, the delegation should support coastal States jurisdiction in the exclusive economic zone with respect to the protection and preservation of the marine environment and should support the position of the Group of 77 in relation to the conduct of marine scientific research in the exclusive economic zone;
- (v) As to the settlement of disputes the delegation should ensure that the legitimate rights of the coastal States in the exclusive economic zone are maintained and that, where disputes concerning such rights arise, the parties should, first of all, resort to negotiations in good faith, to reach an agreement;
- (vi) The delegation should publicize the fact that all so-called legislation issued by South Africa with respect to Namibia, particularly with regard to territorial waters, fishing rights, economic zones and continental shelf, is null and void;
- (vii) The delegation should seek to have the present document published as a document of the Conference, and also to publish other positions as may be appropriate.

257th meeting
22 June 1977

(i) World Meteorological Organization: Executive Committee

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee I,

Decides to accept the invitation of the Executive Committee of the World Meteorological Organization to its twenty-ninth session, to be held from 7 to 16 June 1977, at Geneva.

250th meeting
1 April 1977

(j) Sixty-third Session of the International Labour Conference of the ILO

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides:

- (a) To be represented at the sixty-third session of the International Labour Conference of the ILO, to be held from 1 to 22 June 1977, at Geneva;
- (b) To seek membership with full status in the ILO;
- (c) To transmit a letter of application for membership to the ILO in accordance with the previous decision of the Council. 41/

255th meeting
3 June 1977

(k) Twenty-fourth Session of the Governing Council of UNDP

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Decides to be represented at the twenty-fourth session of the Governing Council of UNDP, to be held from 13 June to 3 July, at Geneva. 42/

255th meeting
3 June 1977

(1) Representation of Namibia at two conferences

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of Standing Committee I,

Decides to be represented, by one Council member, in each case, at the seventeenth session of the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD, to be held from 23 August to 2 September, at Geneva; and at the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, to be held from 17 August to 7 September, at Athens.

260th meeting
5 August 1977

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

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

41/ See also annex X to the present report.

42/ See also annex V to the present report.

Decides to take note with appreciation of the report of the delegation 43/ to the United Nations Conference on Succession of States in Respect of Treaties, held from 4 April to 6 May 1977, at Vienna.

261st meeting
11 August 1977

(n) Reports of delegations to five conferences

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having studied the reports of its delegations which have represented Namibia at various international organizations and conferences, as indicated below,

Decides to approve the following reports:

(a) Report of the representative^{7A} of the Council at the twenty-fourth session of the Governing Council of UNDP; 44/

(b) Report of the representative of the Council at the first session of the Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of UNCTAD; 45/

(c) Report of the delegation to the United Nations Water Conference; 46/

(d) Report of the delegation to the Thirtieth World Health Assembly of WHO; 47/

(e) Report of the delegation to the Sixty-third Session of the International Labour Conference of the ILO. 48/

263rd meeting
7 September 1977

(o) Report of the delegation to the United Nations Conference on Desertification

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its delegation,

43/ See annex VIII to the present report.

44/ Annex V to the present report.

45/ Annex VI to the present report.

46/ Annex VII to the present report.

47/ Annex IX to the present report.

48/ Annex X to the present report.

Decides to approve the report of the delegation to the United Nations Conference on Desertification, held from 29 August to 9 September 1977, at Nairobi. 49/

264th meeting
5 October 1977

(p) Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of its delegation,

Decides to take note with appreciation of the report of its delegation to the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held from 17 August to 7 September 1977, at Athens.

264th meeting
5 October 1977

(q) World Conference for Action against Apartheid

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Having heard the report of the President,

Decides to take note with appreciation of the report of the President on the participation of the Council in the World Conference for Action against Apartheid, held from 22 to 26 August 1977, at Lagos.

264th meeting
5 October 1977

49/ Annex XI to the present report.

C. Formal statements

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

1. STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL ON 17 FEBRUARY 1977 CONCERNING THE TRIAL BY SOUTH AFRICA OF MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION*

The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with great concern and indignation that, despite the demands of the international community that South Africa release forthwith and unconditionally all Namibian prisoners, the racist régime of Pretoria continues to stage a mock trial of Aaron Mushimba, Hendrik Shikongo, Rauna Nambinga and Anna Nghihoundjwa. The four Namibians are well-known members of the South West Africa Peoples' Organization (SWAPO).

On 13 May 1976, upon learning of the sentencing of the four SWAPO members, the Council had issued a statement in which it strongly condemned the action of the South African Government and reminded South Africa that it had no legal jurisdiction over the Territory of Namibia. ^{50/} In its statement, the Council added that, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), Namibia was a Territory with international status under the administration of the United Nations.

The Council denounces the illegal presence of the South African régime in Namibia and condemns the arrests and intimidation that are being perpetrated against the Namibian people. South Africa has no right whatsoever to attempt to exercise jurisdiction over Namibia. The Council reaffirms that any act aimed at suppressing the Namibian people is an affront to the United Nations and to the whole international community.

The Council calls upon the international community and all other democratic international organizations to support the demand that South Africa withdraw from Namibia and unconditionally release Aaron Mushimba, Hendrik Shikongo, Rauna Nambinga, Anna Nghihoundjwa and all Namibian victims of its illegal occupation and apartheid system.

The Council views with concern the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa and its daily atrocities against the Namibian people, contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the decisions of the United Nations concerning Namibia. The violation of elementary human rights in Namibia by South Africa has become an increasingly glaring spectacle in the eyes of the international community. The current mock trial of Namibians at Bloemfontein is one in a chain of acts of abuse and barbaric oppression of the Namibian people by the military and police system of the racist régime of South Africa.

All this indicates that the situation in southern Africa and in Namibia in particular has reached a grave and critical stage and requires immediate action by the international community to terminate the illegal occupation of Namibia, without which peace and security in the area would be seriously threatened.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/L.42.

50/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 24 (A/31/24), vol. I, para. 270.3.

The United Nations Council for Namibia once again calls upon all States Members of the United Nations and the international organizations to bring pressure to bear upon South Africa to release the four SWAPO members currently undergoing trial and all other Namibians at present languishing in South African gaols.

2. STATEMENT APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL AT ITS 263rd MEETING, ON 7 SEPTEMBER 1977, ON THE REPORTED PREPARATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA TO CARRY OUT NUCLEAR TESTS IN NAMIBIAN TERRITORY*

The United Nations Council for Namibia expresses its profound concern at the reports from several governmental sources that South Africa has established nuclear test installations in the Kalahari Desert region of Namibia. Furthermore, reports indicate that South African officials have carried out preparations to test a nuclear device for military and aggressive purposes in the near future.

The Council strongly condemns South Africa for exploiting the uranium resources of Namibia and for pursuing reckless policies of nuclear adventurism with incalculable consequences for the people of Namibia and southern Africa and for international peace and security. The designs of the Pretoria régime to acquire nuclear-weapons capability to intimidate neighbouring States and thus perpetuate its colonialist and racist régime in Namibia are an indication of the extremes to which the unprincipled rulers of Pretoria are willing to go in order to challenge the civilized values of the United Nations and its Charter.

The Council earnestly appeals to all States Members of the United Nations as well as the Security Council to endeavour to the utmost to prevent South Africa from pursuing its policy of developing nuclear weapons capability, and in particular to dismantle the nuclear test installations in the Kalahari Desert and to refrain from exploding nuclear devices. It further draws the attention of those States which have contributed to South African nuclear development to the perils which such policies bring upon the international community and in particular on southern Africa, and underlines their special responsibility for the present dangerous situation.

3. STATEMENT APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL AT ITS 263rd MEETING, ON 7 SEPTEMBER 1977, ON THE REPORTED DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA REGARDING THE STATUS OF WALVIS BAY**

The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with grave concern of a report that the Government of South Africa has announced that the port of Walvis Bay would cease to be part of Namibia and would be administered as part of South Africa's Cape Province.

The Council condemns in the strongest terms this unilateral attempt by South Africa to destroy the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia. Walvis Bay has always been an integral part of Namibia and South Africa has no right to change its status or to appropriate it as a part of its own territory. The action by South

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/66.

** Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/67.

Africa is against the territorial integrity of Namibia as recognized by General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, in particular Security Council resolution 385 (1976). The South African decision is illegal and is an act of racist and colonialist expansion and deserves the condemnation of the entire membership of the United Nations. Furthermore, its decision to extend its own racist legislation to the blacks in Walvis Bay is a blatant act of provocation and calls for universal denunciation.

The Council strongly endorses the statement of the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, held at Maputo from 16 to 21 May 1977, concerning the status of Walvis Bay. In its Maputo Declaration in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia and Programme of Action for the Liberation of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the Conference recognized Walvis Bay as an integral part of Namibia and rejected the attempts of South Africa to separate it from the rest of Namibia with which it is inextricably linked by geographical, historical, economic, cultural and ethnic bonds. 51/ Furthermore, the Conference appealed to all States to endeavour to dissuade South Africa from pursuing its efforts to separate Walvis Bay from Namibia. The Conference called upon Governments to reject decisively all attempts by South Africa to dismember the Territory of Namibia and especially the decision to annex Walvis Bay. 52/

The Council recalls the decision taken by the Council of Ministers of OAU at its twenty-ninth ordinary session, and subsequently endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its fourteenth ordinary session, which reaffirmed that any agreement negotiated to lead Namibia to genuine independence must be based on specified pre-conditions, inter alia, the preservation of the present limits of the Territory, including Walvis Bay as a part of Namibia.

The Council declares that the status of Walvis Bay is a colonial question. It was through colonial conquest and subsequent unilateral imposition of administrative arrangements that successive colonial régimes imposed their domination over the people and resources of Namibia, including Walvis Bay. The attempts by South Africa to perpetuate its control over Walvis Bay are an indication of the aggressive and expansionist designs of the Pretoria régime, which must be countered by the firm responses of the United Nations.

The Council reiterates its full support of the legitimate struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of its liberation movement, SWAPO, to achieve self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia. The legitimacy of the struggle has been solemnly proclaimed by resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council. In particular, in its resolution 31/146, the General Assembly declared that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa constituted an act of aggression against the Namibian people and against the United Nations as the legal authority to administer the Territory until independence. It furthermore supported the armed struggle of the Namibian people, led by SWAPO, to achieve self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia. The refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia and its current designs on Walvis Bay constitute an increasing threat to international peace and security in southern Africa.

51/ A/32/109/Rev.1-S/12344/Rev.1, annex V, para. 25.

52/ Ibid., para. 50 (b).

The independence of Namibia cannot be complete without the recovery of Walvis Bay from South African control. The Council expects the Security Council to take appropriate and adequate measures to maintain the status of Walvis Bay as an integral part of the international Territory of Namibia.

D. Communiqués and press releases

317. The Council and its missions issued the following communiqués and major press releases during the period covered by the present report:

1. STATEMENT ISSUED ON 7 MARCH 1977 BY THE
CHAIRMAN OF THE MISSION TO CANADA

I wish to thank the Government of Canada for inviting the Council to send a mission. The Council accepted the invitation and designated me to lead the mission together with the Ambassadors of Botswana and Mexico.

We are looking forward to having a dialogue with the concerned authorities of the Government of Canada on ways and means of implementing the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council relating to Namibia, particularly the attainment of majority rule and independence by the people of Namibia.

Our mission to Canada should be viewed as part of an ongoing series. Missions of the Council in the past have visited countries in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America. Through such missions, the Council seeks to have direct talks with Governments which may be in a position to help bring about the fulfilment of United Nations objectives in Namibia.

I should like to stress the importance of creating public awareness in the question of Namibia and the issues involved in the discharge of a public international trust. As a consequence of the refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, the liberation movement in Namibia has taken to arms to overthrow the illegal South African régime there.

South Africa, by rejecting the resolutions of the United Nations and the opinion of the International Court of Justice and by continuing to occupy Namibia by force has left the people of Namibia with only two alternatives: namely, either to accept permanent subjugation, or to fight.

This fundamental point has to be grasped in order to understand why the General Assembly has supported the armed struggle of the Namibian people to achieve their national independence. I have no doubt that if the peaceful withdrawal from Namibia of South Africa can be secured, the need for the armed struggle will disappear.

The United Nations hopes to influence the course of future developments through mobilization of world opinion, through preparing Namibians in the art of administration of their country after independence, through alleviation of human suffering during the struggle for independence and through exploring various possibilities of bringing about South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia.

Our mission to Canada should be viewed in this general context. Naturally, we hope that the Canadian Government can respond positively to the resolutions of the

United Nations. We hope also that the Canadian Government can increase its contribution to the United Nations Fund for Namibia.

As you all know, the question of imposing a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa has been mentioned by several members. This question will come up before the Security Council, of which Canada is a member. We hope to discuss this matter also during our visit to Ottawa.

We should also like to discuss the question of Canadian private investments in Namibia. We have informed the concerned Canadian companies of our willingness to meet them in this connexion. By Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia approved by the General Assembly in 1974, authority over the natural resources of Namibia is vested in the Council until independence. Contrary to the provisions of that Decree, some Canadian private firms are collaborating with the illegal South African régime in the exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia.

2. COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT OTTAWA ON 11 MARCH 1977
BY THE MISSION TO CANADA*

The Mission expressed its thanks to all those whom it had met for the manifest concern shown by them over the refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia. This was expressed to the Mission by officials of the Government, by individual parliamentarians, and by some non-governmental organizations. The United Nations goal of an independent Namibia, as a unitary State, on the basis of self-determination and majority rule, free of the illegal presence of South Africa, was clearly shared by them.

The Mission held substantive talks with government officials, followed by a cordial meeting with the Prime Minister and very useful discussions with the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

A review was made of the latest events in Namibia, particularly the so-called constitutional conference, the intensification of repressive policies in the Territory by the authorities of the Pretoria régime, the increase in the South African military presence in Namibia, the establishment of a security zone in Namibia in the area of the border with Angola and South Africa's persistent refusal to withdraw from the Territory despite repeated appeals by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations.

The Government of Canada reiterated its support for the position that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations and reiterated its non-recognition of any form of South African authority over Namibia and the legal consequences flowing therefrom.

The Government also reiterated its warning that Canadian companies investing in Namibia were doing so at their own risk and without the permission or protection of their Government.

* Previously issued under the symbol A/AC.131/60.

The Government further stated that it would consider carefully any proposal for a mandatory arms embargo and economic sanctions to be imposed by the Security Council in respect of Namibia. In that context, the Mission expressed its concern about the dangers of a military build-up of the illegal South African occupation forces in Namibia.

The Mission, on behalf of the Council, thanked the Government of Canada for its earlier contribution of \$Can 100,000 to the Institute for Namibia. The possibility of further assistance to the Institute and the United Nations Fund for Namibia was discussed with the Government and was taken up again subsequently in greater detail with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). Canadian officials also told the Mission that their Government was considering a contribution to the United Nations Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia to be held at Maputo, from 16 to 21 May 1977.

3. PRESS RELEASES ISSUED BY THE MISSION TO THE
SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM WITH
HEADQUARTERS IN EUROPE 53/

A. Press release issued on 18 April 1977 following consultations
with representatives of UNHCR

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia this morning held very useful consultations with the Deputy High Commissioner and other representatives of UNHCR.

Mr. Vladimir Pavićević (Yugoslavia), the Chairman of the Mission, on behalf of the Mission, thanked UNHCR for its contribution to the Institute for Namibia, and expressed the hope that there would be a yearly and increased contribution. Pointing out that the struggle for the liberation of Namibia had entered a critical phase, with, on the one hand, South Africa intensifying its brutal repression and, on the other hand, SWAPO the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, intensifying the liberation struggle, Mr. Pavićević said that all avenues must be explored to frustrate South Africa's pretensions to represent Namibia.

In particular, he said that the Namibian people had physically demonstrated their rejection of the illegal South African régime by leaving Namibia in the thousands in order to better equip themselves for the continued struggle. Their needs, short-term and long-term, were tremendous, and continued and possibly increased assistance from the High Commissioner was and would be invaluable.

The representative of UNHCR stressed that in its essentially humanitarian endeavours and in fulfilment of its primary mandate, UNHCR would eschew action involving a recognition of the illegal régime.

Particular stress was laid on the need to elaborate further programmes aimed at repatriation and resettlement within the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, for the time when a truly independent Namibia came into being.

53/ For an account of the Mission, see annex III to the present report.

UNHCR agreed to explore the possibility, in consultation with SWAPO and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, of employing Namibians and of providing required on-the-job training facilities for Namibians with a view to their future responsibilities in a truly independent Namibia.

Both sides also agreed to explore actively the possibility of the Council being represented at meetings of the Executive Committee of UNHCR with full observer status, a status enjoyed by all United Nations bodies not members of the Executive Committee.

B. Press release issued on 19 April 1977 following consultations with representatives of WHO on 18 April 1977

The Mission held very useful consultations with Dr. Halfdan Mahler, the Director-General, and other officials of WHO.

The Chairman of the Mission said that everything should be done by the specialized agencies to assist the people of Namibia, who had suffered deprivation for too long under a most vicious and brutal system imposed by South Africa. After expressing the Council's appreciation for the assistance provided by WHO to Namibians, Mr. Pavićević said that the Council believed that there was even greater scope for the specialized agencies individually and jointly to give concrete assistance to the Namibians.

Dr. Mahler stressed that in fulfilling its obligations to the people of Namibia, WHO would continue to act in line with the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and the Council. He assured the Mission that in accordance with United Nations resolutions, WHO would continue to recognize SWAPO as the authentic representative of the Namibian people.

On behalf of the Mission, Mr. Pavićević requested WHO to consider providing assistance to Namibians in the form of mobile medical units and other medical facilities including nursing courses, which would be increasingly needed by victims of South Africa's military aggression in Namibia.

The Director-General said that his organization was prepared to discuss with SWAPO contingency plans for medical assistance through WHO in the event of an escalation of the armed struggle. The Director-General said that his general statement of principle regarding possible medical assistance to victims of aggression applied to all liberation movements in the southern African region recognized by the United Nations and OAU, and was in line with resolutions previously adopted by his organization and the United Nations. The Director-General assured the Mission of his organization's readiness to participate in the formulation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

C. Press release issued on 19 April 1977 following consultations with representatives of the ILO

The Mission held very useful consultations with the representatives of the ILO. It expressed its appreciation to Mr. Francis Blanchard, the Director-General, for taking time to meet with the Mission.

The Director-General assured the Mission that his organization was fully committed to the just cause of the Namibian people in their legitimate struggle to achieve independence as a unitary State and wholly supported the Council in fulfilling its mandate. That firm stand applied also to the legitimate struggle of the liberation movements throughout southern Africa.

The Chairman of the Mission, thanked the Director-General for his most welcome and unequivocal assurances and noted that the ILO would, in May, be publishing a new up-to-date study on labour conditions and discrimination in Namibia, to which the ILO would give the widest publicity. The Chairman emphasized the importance of the specialized agencies as a whole establishing statistical data on Namibia distinctly separate from those issued by South Africa, and in the particular case of the ILO on the labour situation, wages and manpower needs, since it appeared certain that South Africa was seeking to create a puppet régime in Namibia. It could then present to and confuse the international community with false or exaggerated statistical data, especially regarding labour conditions in Namibia.

The Director-General assured the mission that in its work regarding Namibia it would be guided by the relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and would maintain and strengthen its liaison with the Council and SWAPO, the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people, as well as with OAU. He said that the ILO had no relations whatsoever with South Africa and consequently would not have any contact with it concerning its illegal claims to represent Namibia. The Director-General underlined the standing invitation of the Governing Council to the Council, as the responsible legal authority for Namibia until independence, to attend all relevant conferences and meetings of the ILO, which had the practical effect of placing the Council on an equal footing with observers from non-member States.

The Mission expressed its interest in exploring further possibilities, within the terms of the ILO constitution, of even fuller participation, since the ILO fully respected the fact that the Council was legally responsible for all matters pertaining to Namibia until its independence.

The Director-General said that the ILO would continue to obtain and publicize, as widely as possible, objective and comprehensive statistical data, obtained from non-South African sources, relating to the labour situation in Namibia. The ILO was currently actively pursuing plans to admit Namibians into training institutes in Africa and elsewhere.

The ILO would sympathetically consider all possibilities of providing fellowships to Namibians, in consultation with SWAPO, in the ILO as well as specialized training in the fields within the competence of the ILO. The Director-General expressed the readiness of his organization to participate fully in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, one of the major United Nations actions regarding Namibia.

D. Press release issued on 19 April 1977 following consultations with representatives of GATT

The Mission held useful talks with representatives of GATT and expressed its appreciation to Mr. Olivier Long, the Director-General of that organization, for meeting with it. It was the first time that exploratory talks had been held by a

mission of the Council with the GATT secretariat and efforts had been made to establish links between the Council and the secretariat of GATT. The Mission looked forward to valuable co-operation between the Council and the secretariat of GATT.

The Chairman of the Mission, drew the attention of the Director-General to a letter dated 27 May 1976 from the Secretary-General of the United Nations addressed to the specialized agencies in which he transmitted General Assembly resolution 3421 (XXX) of 8 December 1975. The operative paragraphs of that resolution covered the legitimacy of the struggle of the Namibian people, the need for United Nations bodies to give assistance to Namibians in their legitimate struggle and the necessity for those bodies "to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime of Southern Rhodésia, to discontinue all support to them until they restore to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe their inalienable right to self-determination and independence and to refrain from taking any action which might imply recognition of the legitimacy of the domination of the Territories by those régimes".

The Director-General said he was pleased to exchange views with the Mission and welcomed its visit to GATT. He drew attention to the fact that GATT, although a part of the United Nations family, was a multilateral trade treaty or contract and not an agency. The task of the secretariat of GATT was confined to helping the signatory Governments to conduct consultations and negotiations at Geneva on trade policy matters arising out of the rights and obligations they had assumed as contracting parties to GATT. It had no powers of initiative, nor assistance or other programmes in the field.

The Chairman said that at the same time that GATT was unique, so was the Council, which represented the people of Namibia in all matters until independence. He said South Africa was illegally occupying Namibia, illegally exploiting its resources and illegally trading in those resources. The Council would explore the possibility of entering into the trade contract which was GATT on behalf of Namibia.

Observing that no member Government, as a contracting party to GATT, had taken the initiative within GATT to object to the fact that South Africa continued to act on behalf of Namibia in respect of its operation, the Mission pointed out that the vast majority of contracting parties, as Governments, were strongly opposed to South Africa's illegal exploitation of Namibia's resources. The Mission said that it would bring that fact to the attention of the Council on its return to New York.

The GATT secretariat said that it was ready to explore possibilities of co-operation with the Institute for Namibia, including the supply of its published documentation on GATT activities and on international trade developments.

E. Press release issued on 20 April 1977 following consultations with representatives of ITU

The Mission held very useful talks with Mr. Mohamed Mili, the Secretary-General, and senior officials of ITU. It expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General for holding those consultations with the Mission.

On behalf of the Council, the Mission thanked ITU for participating in the training programmes for Namibians by assisting in the technical training of

Namibians in radio, telegraph and telephone communications at the Institute for Namibia. The Mission expressed the hope that ITU would assist further in training more Namibians in those fields, would be able to engage Namibians as interns in the Union and provide lecturers to conduct seminars with students at the Institute. It stressed the importance of all members of the United Nations system preparing assistance programmes for Namibia within the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia.

The secretariat of ITU concurred with the Mission in its view that Namibians had to be trained immediately in the fields in which ITU was competent so as to prepare them to take over relevant positions when Namibia became independent. The Mission agreed to explore the possibility of obtaining funds for such training by experts from ITU or nominated by it, but emphasized that as a general principle it was desirable that all international organizations allocate and earmark funds in their regular budgets for the training of Namibians.

It was agreed that ITU would prepare a paper on the needs of Namibia in the fields in which it was competent.

Bearing in mind that the Administrative Council of ITU would hold its next meeting in May 1977, the Mission would recommend to the Council that it officially communicate to ITU its interest in participating in all conferences and meetings of the Union as the legal authority administering Namibia until independence. It expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General for his categorical assurance that there was no question of South Africa representing Namibia in ITU nor of any puppet régime emerging from the Turnhalle talks so representing Namibia.

The Mission noted the decisions of the last Plenipotentiary Conference of ITU, the supreme organ of the Union, that liberation movements recognized by the United Nations could participate in all activities of the Union. The Mission therefore urged ITU to maintain and strengthen its contacts with SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people, within the fields of competence of ITU, and to consider nominees which SWAPO might name in regard to possible internships and whatever assistance programmes might be elaborated for training Namibians.

F. Statement by the Chairman of the Mission issued to the press on 20 April 1977, at Geneva

The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system with headquarters in Europe should be viewed within the context of the United Nations offensive against the illegal racist minority régimes in southern Africa.

Often people ask: "But what can the United Nations do?" Well, the United Nations can do many things, but that depends on the political will of its members. In the case of our mission it is easily answered. The liberation movements will pursue the armed struggle, and the United Nations family can play a supportive role in their legitimate struggle by informing world public opinion about the issues involved, stimulating auxiliary support for the liberation movements and, particularly through the specialized agencies, ensuring concrete assistance to those movements now, and when the armed struggle intensifies, as it inevitably must, if the illegal régimes continue in their intransigent attitudes.

This mobilization of world public opinion in support of the legitimate liberation struggle, within the context of the United Nations offensive just mentioned, is the prime reason for a major United Nations conference which the Council, jointly with the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, is sponsoring at Maputo from 16-21 May, in support of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Another aspect of the offensive is our own Mission, which is taking place at a time when it appears imminent that South Africa will create a puppet régime in Namibia to parade before uninformed public opinion. We are glad to state that the organizations we have visited so far have categorically stated they will have no dealings with such a puppet régime, a travesty of the aspirations of the Namibian people.

One particular danger of such a régime is that it can be manipulated by South Africa to issue false and exaggerated statistics which will confuse world public opinion about the true condition of the Namibian people under the illegal South African régime. Thus, it is essential that the United Nations bodies rely on objective and comprehensive data from non-South African sources in issuing their reports in connexion with food, health, labour and educational matters relating to Namibia. Statistics regarding Namibia have a political content when viewed in this light, since they can so easily be manipulated by South Africa for its own abhorrent policies. The other fields in which the organizations are competent also have political aspects, despite what some would have people believe. Having mentioned the broad picture as far as our Mission is concerned, I want to say immediately that we have been encouraged by the response each of the specialized agencies and other bodies we have visited has given to us as the legal authority established by the United Nations to administer Namibia until independence.

One important example of what can be done is the ready response of WHO to our request for facilities for SWAPO, the authentic representative of the people of Namibia, in medical, paramedical and nursing fields and provision of such things as mobile hospital units. WHO has agreed to meet with representatives of SWAPO to discuss contingency plans for assistance should the military aggression of South Africa in Namibia intensify as the liberation struggle escalates.

This is a clear example of what a specialized agency can do. It is the hope of the Mission that the other specialized agencies and organizations which the Mission will be visiting next week in London, Paris, Rome and Vienna will take a similarly positive and businesslike stance in their relative fields of competence in giving practical assistance to SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people.

On the question of statistics, the ILO has reiterated its firm commitment to exploring every impartial and objective source for statistics on labour conditions and racial discrimination in Namibia. That agency, incidentally, will next month be issuing its new study on these matters and has told the Mission that it will give the report widest possible publicity.

Regarding GATT, the Mission is concerned that South Africa is benefiting from a wide range of trade-treaty arrangements which it has entered into purporting to represent Namibia, thus assisting it in its rape of the natural resources of Namibia, the property of Namibian people. The Mission intends to suggest when it

returns to New York that the Council take action in this matter. In the meantime, businesses co-operating with South Africa in its plunder should bear in mind, that, as stated in Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, a legitimate Government of a sovereign, independent Namibia will in no way be bound by the illegal agreements entered into by South Africa, and will be free to take any action it deems fit against these concerns. The Council has resolved to prosecute those concerns which are collaborating with the illegal régime in the rapacious plunder of the natural resources belonging to the Namibian people.

As far as UNHCR is concerned, the Mission's visit has resulted in the commitment that the recent contribution made by that office toward the financing of the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka will not be a one-time contribution but will be made annually. The Mission expresses its appreciation to the High Commissioner for that commitment and hopes that this gesture will be emulated by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system and that they will also now earmark in their regular budgets specific funds for assistance to Namibians.

Each of the organizations consulted so far has expressed its willingness to participate in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia; has clearly acknowledged the fact that the Council represents Namibia, until independence, in all fields within the competence of those organizations; and has unequivocally supported the United Nations position that SWAPO is the authentic representative of the Namibian people.

G. Press release issued on 20 April 1977 following consultations with representatives of UNCTAD

The Mission held very useful consultations with Gamani Corea, the Secretary-General, and senior officials of UNCTAD. The Mission emphasized the political nature of its visit to Europe, stating that the Council represented the Namibian people in all fields as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence. At a time when a war situation existed in Namibia, the Mission did not seek technical data but rather the active and continuous involvement of all organizations within the United Nations family in support of the legitimate struggle for independence.

The Mission stated that the Council represented Namibia, a developing country, in the trade and development fields, the area of competence of UNCTAD. The illegal occupation régime of South Africa was ruthlessly exploiting the resources of Namibia and taking advantage of various international trade agreements to that end. The Council sought full participation in the work of UNCTAD, seated on an equal footing with all other members of that organization, in all its conferences and meetings, so as to protect the interests of Namibia and combat the illegal exploitation of Namibian resources.

The Mission requested UNCTAD to prepare as part of a development programme a preliminary brief on the planning and policies of the foreign trade sector of Namibia which could be used as a basis by the Council, and SWAPO, the authentic representative of the people of Namibia, in developing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia. The Mission also requested UNCTAD to assist the Council in its efforts to establish statistical data on trade and development in Namibia which would be distinctly separate from that of South Africa. The Mission foresaw a situation whereby a puppet régime would be created after the Turnhalle talks, which would

then present in international trade and development fields confused and exaggerated statistical data benefiting South Africa in its continued illegal occupation of Namibia. The Mission therefore cautioned all United Nations bodies, including UNCTAD, to seek objective and comprehensive data from non-South African sources for its publications.

The Mission requested the assistance of UNCTAD in publicizing the Council's Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and in bringing to the attention of UNCTAD members the fact that Namibia's resources were illegally exploited. In particular, the Mission requested UNCTAD to assist in bringing to the attention of its members the fact that a truly independent Namibia would not be bound by any treaties or agreements entered into by South Africa, purporting to represent Namibia, and would take any action it deemed fit against commercial concerns collaborating with South Africa in the rape of Namibia's resources.

The Secretary-General of UNCTAD welcomed the visit of the Mission and emphasized the commitment of UNCTAD to the cause of all developing countries, including Namibia.

It was agreed that the UNCTAD secretariat would prepare the requested brief on the planning and policies of the foreign trade sector, would assist the Council in its effort to establish independent statistical data on the foreign trade of Namibia and would immediately investigate all other possibilities, within its resources, of assisting the Council.

The Mission feels that those contributions would be very helpful in exposing the illegal and ruthless exploitation of Namibia's resources by South Africa and those collaborating with it to that end. It expresses its sincere appreciation to the Secretary-General of UNCTAD for those commitments and to the UNCTAD secretariat for its most valuable co-operation.

H. Press release issued on 21 April 1977 following consultations with representatives of IMCO

The Mission held very useful consultations with IMCO, the specialized agency exclusively concerned with shipping and maritime affairs, and expressed its appreciation to Mr. C. P. Srivastava, Secretary-General, who led the agency's team in the consultations.

The Mission emphasized the political context of its visit, stating that the Council, as the Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, was seeking to protect the interests of Namibia, a developing country illegally occupied by South Africa, in the maritime field. The Mission viewed with satisfaction the policy statement by the Secretary-General that IMCO and the Council were on the same side in the matter and that his organization invariably followed United Nations resolutions on Namibia in pursuing its activities.

The Secretary-General informed the Mission of his organization's willingness to prepare a development programme brief within the context of developing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia as called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/153, which could be used as a basis by the Council and SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people, in drawing up the Programme.

The Secretary-General, expressing his satisfaction with the consultation, said that the maritime aspects of development planning were often forgotten. He was therefore extremely gratified that the Council had already foreseen the necessity of such a plan within its Nationhood Programme.

The Mission expressed its gratitude to the Secretary-General for agreeing to prepare for the Council by 30 June 1977 a blueprint for Namibia's development in the maritime field which could be incorporated in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session. The Mission also noted the Secretary-General's statement that IMCO had no contact whatever with South Africa.

The Secretary-General expressed his satisfaction at being able to meet with the representative of SWAPO, a member of the Mission, and for his organization thus to be able to learn at first hand the position and views of SWAPO.

The Secretary-General said that in any possible study of pollution in the seas south of Angola, IMCO would act in full accord with United Nations resolutions regarding the exclusive authority of the Council to represent Namibia and the position of SWAPO as the authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The Mission stressed the necessity of all organizations within the United Nations system obtaining statistical information on matters relating to Namibia from objective, non-South African sources in preparing their studies and reports.

The Mission requested IMCO to bring to the attention of its membership and others Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, in particular the fact that the Government of a truly independent sovereign Namibia would in no way be bound by treaties and other agreements entered into by South Africa purporting to represent Namibia and would be free to take whatever action it deemed fit against maritime, fishing concerns, and all other concerns collaborating with South Africa in illegally depleting Namibia's maritime and fishing resources.

The Mission requested IMCO to attempt to bring to the attention of its membership and others the fact that, in terms of the Decree, the Council would seek to prosecute those States illegally depleting Namibia's fishing resources in collaboration with South Africa. The Mission stated that it would explore the possibility of the Council issuing a maritime decree in regard to Namibia.

The Mission affirmed the Council's interest in becoming an associate member of IMCO, and of any other form of participation in the work of IMCO, on an equal footing with other such members, as the authority for Namibia before independence.

The Secretary-General suggested that the Regional Maritime Adviser for Africa of IMCO might visit the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka as soon as possible in order to discuss ways of providing assistance. He emphasized the need for providing a sound infrastructure on which to build an efficient merchant marine.

I. Press release issued on 22 April 1977 following consultations with representatives of UNESCO

The Mission held very useful consultations with representatives of UNESCO and

expressed its appreciation to Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, the Director-General, for the valuable co-operation extended by his organization.

The Mission, which for its meetings at Paris was chaired by Mr. Médoune Fall (Senegal), emphasized the essentially political nature of its work and the role of the Council as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia, a developing country, until independence.

The Mission drew attention to the imminent danger of the illegal racist régime of South Africa in Namibia presenting to the world a puppet régime, arising from the Turnhalle talks which were stage-managed. It requested the assistance of UNESCO in alerting world public opinion to that danger; in bringing to that opinion the facts of South Africa's rapacious exploitation of the country; and in arousing that opinion in support of the general United Nations offensive against the illegal racist minority régimes in southern Africa. In that connexion, the Mission pointed out that together with the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the Council was sponsoring a major United Nations conference in support of the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe, to be held at Maputo in May 1977.

The Mission thanked the agency for exempting Namibia from budgetary assessments. It affirmed the Council's interest in becoming a full, rather than associate member, of UNESCO, seated on an equal footing with all other members of the organization.

The Director-General reaffirmed the position of UNESCO that the Council was the sole legal authority for Namibia and that SWAPO was the authentic representative of the Namibian people. He expressed the determination of UNESCO to maintain and strengthen links with both the Council and SWAPO and pointed out that South Africa had ceased to be a member of UNESCO in 1956.

The Director-General pointed to the assistance UNESCO had provided in the past to national liberation movements in such fields as the provision of school textbooks, even before independence, for use in training cadres outside the occupied countries or in liberated areas. He also explained to the Mission the various fellowship programmes of the agency and assured the Mission of the desire of UNESCO to consider applicants sponsored by SWAPO, on a case-by-case basis. The Director-General said UNESCO had a definite bias for on-the-spot training and would therefore consider favourably providing assistance to the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka.

The Mission emphasized the need for UNESCO, and all members of the United Nations family, to obtain objective and comprehensive non-South African data and statistics when producing its documents and publications.

The Director-General requested comments from the Council regarding UNESCO publications relating to Namibia for any review the organization might make to ensure that they fully conformed with United Nations resolutions and positions. The Mission expressed appreciation to the Director-General for that request and said that the Council wished to strengthen its co-operation with UNESCO in preparing such publications, especially those of a basic nature regarding the Territory and the United Nations position and role. In particular, the Mission expressed appreciation to the Director-General for the firm position of full

support for the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and the fact that that policy position would be reflected in all UNESCO publications.

The Mission requested UNESCO to prepare a brief for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia by the end of June, taking into account the illegal occupation of the Territory by South Africa and the war situation currently prevailing, as well as long-term needs at the time of independence. In that regard, the Mission said that it would investigate further with UNESCO the possibility of creating "a fund in trust" for Namibia. The Mission also requested UNESCO to investigate, within its resources and competence, South Africa's cultural aggression against Namibia, its illegal exploitation of Namibia's cultural resources, its illegal trade in Namibian handicrafts and artifacts and its deformation of the Namibian cultural heritage. In that regard, the Mission requested UNESCO to publicize as much as possible the Decree No. 1 for the Protection of Natural Resources of Namibia, and to point out that a Government of a truly independent Namibia would be free to take any action it deemed fit against concerns collaborating with South Africa in the illegal exploitation of Namibian resources and that the Council would in the meantime seek means to prosecute the concerns involved.

The Mission accepted with gratitude the offer of the Director-General to send a member of his staff to New York in May to hold further talks with the Council on effecting the work programme agreed to in the consultations.

J. Press release issued on 28 April 1977 following consultations with representatives of FAO

The Mission held very useful consultations with representatives of FAO. It expressed its appreciation to Mr. Edouard Saouma, the Director-General, for meeting with the Mission and assigning a team of senior staff representing all relevant fields, for constructive, co-operative and business-like talks with the Mission.

In his introductory comments, Mr. Vladimir Pavićević (Yugoslavia), the Chairman of the Mission, stressed the political nature of the Mission. He said that the struggle for the liberation of Namibia had entered a critical phase. South Africa had intensified its brutal repression of the Namibian people and had devised new strategies to deceive the international community and to keep the Namibian people in perpetual subjugation. It had organized a so-called constitutional conference with a view to installing a puppet régime in the Territory so that it could continue to plunder the resources of the Territory under the guise of a so-called independent Namibia.

The Chairman strongly emphasized the need for Governments, the United Nations family, including all specialized agencies, and world public opinion to be alert to those manoeuvres and to have no dealings, direct or indirect, with such a puppet régime or with South Africa itself when illegally purporting to represent Namibia.

The Director-General assured the Mission that there could be no question of FAO having any dealings with either such a puppet régime or South Africa in that regard and reiterated that FAO would deal exclusively with the Council as the legal authority for Namibia until independence and with SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people. He recalled that South Africa had ceased to be a member of FAO in 1964.

The Mission reiterated the desire of the Council, in the light of General Assembly resolution 31/149, to become a full member of FAO and requested that no budgetary contributions from Namibia be required until independence. It noted that several specialized agencies had waived assessments for Namibia. The Director-General explained the specific provisions and procedures of FAO governing membership and contributions to the budget. He said that he would bring to the attention of the FAO Conference the wishes of the Council regarding contributions, as well as the practice of other agencies regarding the waiver of assessments for Namibia, once the Council had submitted a formal application for membership in FAO. The Director-General recognized that the case of Namibia was unique.

The Mission drew the attention of FAO to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, the aim of which was to assess and fulfil both the short- and long-term needs of Namibia before and after independence. The Mission emphasized the necessity of taking particular account of the war situation currently prevailing in Namibia, a war forced upon the Namibian people by the military aggression of South Africa, which was illegally occupying the country.

The Director-General expressed the willingness of FAO to prepare a country brief for Namibia, within the field of the Agency's competence, and to be ready with its broad outline, preferably by June 1977, for inclusion in the report of the Council to the General Assembly, for use within the Nationhood Programme. The Director-General assured the Mission of the desire of FAO to maintain and strengthen its liaison with the Council and SWAPO, in preparing country briefs and all other publications related to Namibia. In that connexion, the Mission expressed its appreciation for the willingness on the part of FAO to base its blueprint and other work for the Nationhood Programme for Namibia within the framework of the new international economic order.

In that regard, the Mission emphatically pointed to the necessity for FAO, as well as all other United Nations bodies, to seek, obtain and use objective and comprehensive data from sources other than South Africa in all publications regarding Namibia. The Mission stated that objectivity was not synonymous with neutrality and non-commitment. The United Nations was not neutral regarding Namibia. It was fully and actively committed, through unequivocal resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, which it was incumbent upon all members of the United Nations family to respect, to ensuring complete withdrawal of the illegal and racist South African régime of usurpers, the independence of Namibia as a unitary State, and to supporting the legitimate struggle of the Namibians to achieve that end.

The Mission stated that, within that clear and binding United Nations position, it was essential that FAO and all other agencies actively engage in combating such ugly South African practices as racism, "bantustanization", manipulation of the Namibian cultural heritage, discriminating development, attempts to compromise Namibian territorial integrity and the rapacious plunder of Namibian resources.

In that respect, the Mission requested FAO to continue to bring to the attention of its membership, and world public opinion, Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, emphasizing that the Council was the sole legal authority regarding Namibian resources; that the Government of a truly independent Namibia would not be bound by any agreements entered into by commercial concerns with the illegal South African régime and would be free to take

any action it deemed fit against concerns collaborating with South Africa in its plunder; and that the Council would, in the meantime, vigorously seek means to prosecute the concerns involved.

The Director-General assured the Mission that FAO publications relating to Namibia would strictly conform to General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Namibia. He fully concurred with the need to maintain and strengthen liaison with the Council and SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people, in the preparation of publications referring to the international Territory.

The Mission expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign/Action for Development (FFHC/AD) to seek funds for consultants to assist the Council in identifying development needs for Namibia within the fields of competence of FAO. The Mission also expressed its appreciation to the representative of the World Food Programme (WFP) for the assistance programmes of his organization in connexion with displaced Namibians in neighbouring countries and in regard to the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka. The Mission expressed its satisfaction with the continuing policy commitment of WFP to assist SWAPO, within its resources, through OAU.

The Mission further expressed its appreciation to the Director-General for the continuing liaison of FAO with SWAPO and the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia in its assistance projects. The Mission noted that FAO had not been able to allocate funds directly from its budget for field activities until July 1976. The Mission requested FAO to explore the possibility of allocating funds from its regular budget earmarked for development programmes for Namibians in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sectors, in consultation with the Council, the Commissioner and SWAPO. It expressed appreciation to the Director-General for his organization's readiness to explore such possibilities and to draw up model programmes of assistance and training for Namibians for immediate use by exiled Namibians which would involve contingency plans for assistance to SWAPO if there was an escalation of the liberation struggle, and bearing in mind the enormous needs of Namibia, a developing country of unique status, as an international trust, at the time of independence.

The Mission expressed its appreciation for the recommendation of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI) of 26 April 1977 to extend the geographic area of competence of the FAO Fishery Committee for the Eastern Central Atlantic (CECAF) southward so as to include Angola and Namibia. The recommendation would be considered by the FAO Governing Council in June 1977. The endorsement of that recommendation would make it possible for the Council as soon as it became a member of FAO, to represent the interests of the people in CECAF and to participate in the conservation and rational utilization of fishery resources in the area. The Mission will bring this question to the attention of the Council.

The Mission noted that, at present, the International Commission for South East Atlantic Fisheries (ICSEAF), a body outside the framework of FAO, was regulating exploitation of the resources in the waters off Namibia and that its membership included South Africa, which illegally purported to speak for Namibia. The Mission stated that it would urgently report that information to the Council, the sole legal authority responsible for protection of the interests of Namibia in preserving all natural resources of Namibia, living and non-living.

K. Press release issued on 29 April 1977 following consultations with representatives of IAEA

The Mission held consultations with representatives of IAEA, during which it expressed its appreciation to Mr. Helio F. S. Bittencourt, Deputy Director-General, Department of Technical Assistance and Publications of IAEA, for assigning a team of senior staff for the consultations.

At the outset of the consultations, the Chairman of the Mission emphasized the essentially political nature of the Mission. He pointed out that the Council represented Namibia in all fields until independence and that SWAPO, as recognized by the United Nations and OAU, was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

He said that one of the most important concerns of the Council was the threat posed by the ambitions of South Africa to become a nuclear-weapons State. The Council was firmly convinced that South Africa was not only illegally exploiting Namibia's uranium resources, the exclusive property of the Namibian people, but, perhaps utilizing those resources for weapons purposes.

The Mission expressed the unequivocal position of the Council, and, indeed, of the United Nations as a whole, that the Council was the sole legal authority for Namibia until independence, and the fact that neither legally, politically nor morally could South Africa purport to represent Namibia in IAEA, in any other part of the United Nations family, or for that matter, anywhere in the world.

The Mission stated its intention to take steps to assume the rightful place of the Council within IAEA as a full member, in order to represent the interests of Namibia. That was not merely a question of legality, but a political and moral imperative. South Africa capriciously exploited the resources of Namibia, illegally pretended to represent Namibia in international organizations, such as IAEA, and criminally utilized international agreements to preserve and entrench its illegal occupation of Namibia, an occupation characterized by military aggression against the Namibian people, which had now brought about a war situation in that country, adversely affecting neighbouring States.

The Mission stressed that the Council would continue to do everything within its power to undermine and overcome South Africa's illegal pretensions to represent Namibia in IAEA and elsewhere.

The Mission reiterated its request to IAEA to continue to bring to the particular attention of its membership and other related bodies, Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, emphasizing that the Council was the sole legal authority regarding Namibian resources, that the Government of a truly independent Namibia would not be bound by any agreements entered into by commercial concerns with the illegal South African régime and would be free to take any action it deemed fit against concerns collaborating with South Africa in its plunder and that the Council would, in the meantime, vigorously seek means to prosecute those involved.

The Mission emphasized the particular importance of that firm request in terms of the illegal and expanding exploitation, unilaterally, bilaterally and multilaterally, of Namibia's uranium reserves.

Representatives of IAEA stated that, owing to constraints imposed by its statute, it could only apply safeguards when there was a bilateral agreement with a member State. In the case of South Africa with regard to Namibia, South Africa did not supply IAEA with any information, kept its operations in Namibian mines in complete secrecy and did not allow IAEA inspectors or experts into the country.

In that regard, the Mission expressed deep concern over the implications of South Africa's illegal exploitation, in collaboration with others, of Namibia's uranium reserves. The implications involved military, political, economic and legal concepts.

In regard to uranium in Namibia, the Mission noted that no official information had been received by IAEA from any member State.

The Mission expressed its abhorrence over the immorality and inhumanity of those international concerns, apparently backed, in some cases, by governmental policy, which not only stole from the Namibians but actually encouraged South Africa in its war against the Namibian people. It appealed to enlightened world public opinion to support the just cause of the Namibian people, fully backed by the United Nations, in ending that disastrous collaboration with South Africa.

The Mission drew the attention of IAEA to the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, the aim of which was to assess and fulfil both the short- and long-term needs of Namibia before and after independence. The Mission expressed the hope that IAEA would be able to submit a broad outline, preferably by June 1977, for inclusion in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session, for use within the Nationhood Programme. Such a blueprint should include whatever short-term and long-term possibilities existed for the training of Namibians, in consultation with SWAPO, in the fields of competence of IAEA, in particular regarding uranium mining and management in that field.

The Mission expressed its appreciation to the IAEA secretariat team for its stated willingness to explore possibilities of providing IAEA assistance wherever feasible, within budgetary restraints, and taking full account of the position of the governing body of IAEA for the benefit of Namibia, a developing country. If such provision were possible, it would be strictly within the context of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on Namibia and in full consultation with the Council and SWAPO. The Mission noted that such possibilities will be enormously enhanced when the Council takes its rightful place within the IAEA structure, representing Namibia until independence.

Mr. Peter Katjavivi, Secretary for Information of SWAPO, presented to the IAEA secretariat a statement on the policy of SWAPO regarding South Africa's illegal exploitation of Namibia's uranium resources.

L. Press release issued on 2 May 1977 following consultations with representatives of UNIDO

The Mission held consultations with representatives of UNIDO. It expressed its gratitude to Mr. Abd-El Rahman Khane, the Executive Director, for his policy statement of commitment to the cause of Namibia, as defined by resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and for the useful and constructive

session with a team of senior officials led by Mr. Edward Napoliello, Director of the Division of Policy Co-ordination.

The Chairman of the Mission, emphasizing the essentially political nature of the Mission, pointed out to the Executive Director that the Mission had, almost without exception, met with the executive heads of each specialized agency and other United Nations bodies.

The question of seeing the executive heads was neither a matter of prestige for the Mission nor a question of protocol. It was a question of the cause of the Namibian people. It was a question of world public opinion seeing that all organizations within the United Nations family were united behind that cause. It was a question of the Namibian people, in a struggle whose legitimacy was endorsed and fully and actually backed by the United Nations, being encouraged by that United Nations support not verbally, but in practice.

He was glad to be able to state, at this, the Mission's last consultation in Europe for the present, that each of the executive heads of the organizations who had met with the Mission had not only appreciated that point, but had, like the Executive Director of UNIDO, fully committed their organizations to the cause of Namibia, which was the cause of the United Nations itself.

The Chairman said that the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, established by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/153, was designed, among other things, to replace the present colonial industrial structure imposed by South Africa, with an independent, self-reliant economy which would benefit the people of Namibia.

The Mission expressed its appreciation to UNIDO for its statement of commitment to the developing countries, in accord with the Lima Programme for Mutual Assistance and Solidarity adopted by the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries at Lima in August 1975 (see A/10217). Namibia was a developing country for which the Council was the sole legal authority until independence.

The Mission further expressed its appreciation to UNIDO for its emphasis on the need for training personnel from developing countries. SWAPO was the authentic representative of the Namibian people; therefore such training should be in consultation with SWAPO.

The Mission thanked UNIDO for making a commitment to Namibia in the fields of its competence. It hoped that a blueprint for use in connexion with the Nationhood Programme would be received by the end of June for inclusion in the report of the Council to the General Assembly at its thirty-second session.

The Mission noted that practically all other United Nations bodies visited had given such a commitment at the stage of consultations. It reiterated its appreciation to them.

The Mission was in full accord with the position put forward by the UNIDO team that a continuous and close consultation was required with the Council and with SWAPO, regarding a programme of action for Namibia, envisaging Namibian management, Namibian taxation, Namibian choice of market orientation and Namibian priorities for the infrastructure. It expressed gratitude to the UNIDO team for this useful, constructive and enlightened attitude.

The Mission drew the attention of UNIDO to the Institute for Namibia at Lusaka and expressed its gratitude to UNIDO for stating that it would initiate durable links with the Institute. It was particularly grateful for the suggestion of an advisory group on industrial matters to be associated with the Institute and SWAPO, and it looked forward to the refinement of that proposal in the near future.

At the same time, the Mission stressed the formidable problems involved in determining such a programme of action. The problems had been created by South Africa, which had distorted the economy of Namibia, plundered its resources and reduced Namibian workers to slave status, precluding their reaching even skilled labour positions, let alone positions of management. Apartheid, the present lot of Namibia, was quintessentially a policy of racial discrimination designed to plunder a country of its resources for the benefit of a minority and foreign collaborators.

The Mission was convinced that UNIDO would keep that in mind in all future planning in its areas of competence as it affected Namibia.

M. Statement by the Chairman of the Mission issued to the press at Vienna on 2 May 1977

The Mission is in Europe for consultations with the specialized agencies and other international bodies with headquarters in that continent.

A warlike situation prevails in Namibia, as a consequence of the military aggression of South Africa against the people of Namibia, who are struggling for their independence.

Namibia is a responsibility of the United Nations. The war situation is therefore an act of aggression by South Africa not only against the people of Namibia but against the United Nations itself.

The United Nations family must now mobilize its considerable resources, to the best advantage, in support of the liberation resistance, already well under way by the Namibian people, led by SWAPO.

The following resources are the political and moral power of the United Nations to commit its member Governments and to arouse informed and enlightened world public opinion: assistance to Namibian refugees through UNHCR; medical assistance through WHO; food relief through FAO; trade union and other labour action against the illegal South African régime through the ILO; and the isolation of the usurpers and their replacement in international bodies such as GATT and IAEA by the Council, the legal authority until independence, in all matters pertaining to Namibia.

That then is one reason for this Mission of the Council to the European headquarters of international organizations within the United Nations family: to bring about their mobilization against the South African military aggression in Namibia, a Territory for which the United Nations is directly responsible.

Before the liberation of Namibia is won the United Nations and its family must prepare for peace, a peace in which a truly independent Namibia will join the

councils of the world with a tranquillity brought about in the knowledge that the material betterment of its people is assisted by the United Nations family. The over-all plan for that day will be the Nationhood Programme for Namibia, a concept endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/153. To that end, this Mission has sought from each member of the United Nations family a blueprint, to be presented to the Council by the end of June 1977, for the development of Namibia, in the area of competence of each agency.

In summary, the purposes of this Mission have been to mitigate the effects of South Africa's war and to prepare for Namibia's peace; to that end, to oust South Africa where it illegally purports to represent Namibia in international bodies and replace it by the Council; to obtain immediate succour for Namibian victims of South Africa's aggression and to prepare contingency plans to aid SWAPO, the authentic representative of the Namibian people, if the South African aggression continues and escalates; and to prepare for peace, brought about by the inevitable victory of the Namibian people over the usurpers and invaders.

What has the Mission achieved in pursuit of these lofty goals? A great deal. It has been encouraged in the Council's endeavours by the positive response from many in the specialized agencies and international organizations. The mobilization of the United Nations family for a war situation and for enjoyment of the fruits of victory and peace, by joining in the Nationhood Programme for Namibia is under way.

Herewith are a few examples:

- (a) UNHCR will step up its already exemplary efforts wherever possible and will take steps to train more Namibians in the fields of its competence;
- (b) UNCTAD will assist the Council in its attempt to separate Namibia from South African trade statistics, an important activity, in order to pin-point those concerns which illegally and immorally assist South Africa in its rapacious plunder of Namibian resources, so that the Council can take measures to prosecute them;
- (c) As a corollary, the Mission recommended that the Council and individual Governments take action within GATT to prevent South Africa from illegally enjoying the benefits of trade agreements to plunder Namibia;
- (d) WHO and FAO have both agreed to consult urgently with SWAPO in contingency planning;
- (e) IMCO stands ready to give full assistance to the Council should it decide to promulgate a decree on maritime affairs, codifying its authority in the maritime field and the illegality of assistance to and collaboration with the usurper South Africa régime in this area;
- (f) ITU will explore, immediately, ways to train Namibians in broadcasting and management. A radio programme representing the views of the Namibian people is a possibility for the Council to explore;
- (g) UNIDO will prepare for the industrialization of Namibia, a country whose material resources are not inconsequential.

And IAEA? There the Council itself must now act. The impression of the Mission is that the members of the Council and the sovereign Governments who vote with the Council in the General Assembly have been lax. South Africa still sits there purportedly representing Namibia. The Council must assume its rightful seat, and protect Namibia's interests in regard to its considerable uranium resources, valued at \$US 10.0 billion, which are criminally and immorally exploited not only by South Africa but by a nefarious group of international concerns.

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