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SECURITY COUNCIL
Fortieth year

Letter dated 30 April 1985 from the Permanent Representative of
the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a TASS statement on the intention of the South African racist régime to establish in Namibia a "provisional government" out of puppet parties, the so-called internal parties.

I should be grateful if the above-mentioned text could be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 34 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) O. TROYANOVSKY

* A/40/50/Rev.1.

ANNEX

TASS STATEMENT

The President of the Republic of South Africa, Pieter Botha, announced the other day the intention of the Pretoria racist régime to establish a "provisional government with limited powers" in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by South African troops. This decision is presented as a step towards the attainment of "independence" by Namibia. In fact, however, this is a new manoeuvre by the racists, one aimed at blocking the United Nations decisions on the granting of genuine independence to Namibia.

It is no secret that the Pretoria régime, trying to knock together a "government" out of representatives of so-called internal parties, which are actually puppet parties, is anxious to prevent a take-over by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), which has been struggling for many years against colonial and racist oppression and has been recognized by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

Similar "initiatives" taken by Pretoria in the past are well known to the world public. They were emphatically rejected by all those who favour a just solution of the Namibian problem. This time, too, Pieter Botha's statement was condemned everywhere, especially in African countries and other countries members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

South Africa would not have dared to openly challenge world public opinion had it not relied on the support of its Western protectors, especially the United States Administration, which is pursuing a policy of "constructive engagement" in its relations with the Pretoria régime. It is within the framework of this policy that the United States is trying, together with South Africa, to make the implementation of the United Nations decisions on the decolonization of Namibia including Security Council resolution 435, conditional on the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola. The illegality and groundlessness of such a "linkage" have repeatedly been stressed in various international forums.

It is also known that the United States and its Western allies are trying in every way to prevent the Security Council from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions, provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against South Africa, and are still maintaining and expanding relations with the racist régime of that country in different fields.

Together with its NATO partners, Washington now hypocritically expresses "disagreement" with Pretoria's plans to establish a "provisional government" in Namibia. But there is no indication of their readiness to take effective steps to prevent such a development of events and to ensure the immediate implementation of the Security Council's resolutions on Namibia. On the contrary, it is clear from a statement made by United States Secretary of State George Shultz on 16 April 1985, that the United States Administration continues to link the granting of independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban internationalists from Angola, and refuses to adopt sanctions against South Africa.

People in the Soviet Union resolutely condemn the new acts by the racist authorities of South Africa aimed at sabotaging a Namibian settlement. In solidarity with the decisions taken in this connection at the Delhi meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Soviet Union supports the call for the convening of a Security Council meeting to adopt appropriate measures under the United Nations Charter, including the imposition of sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII with a view to ensuring the implementation by South Africa of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council on the granting of genuine independence to Namibia.
