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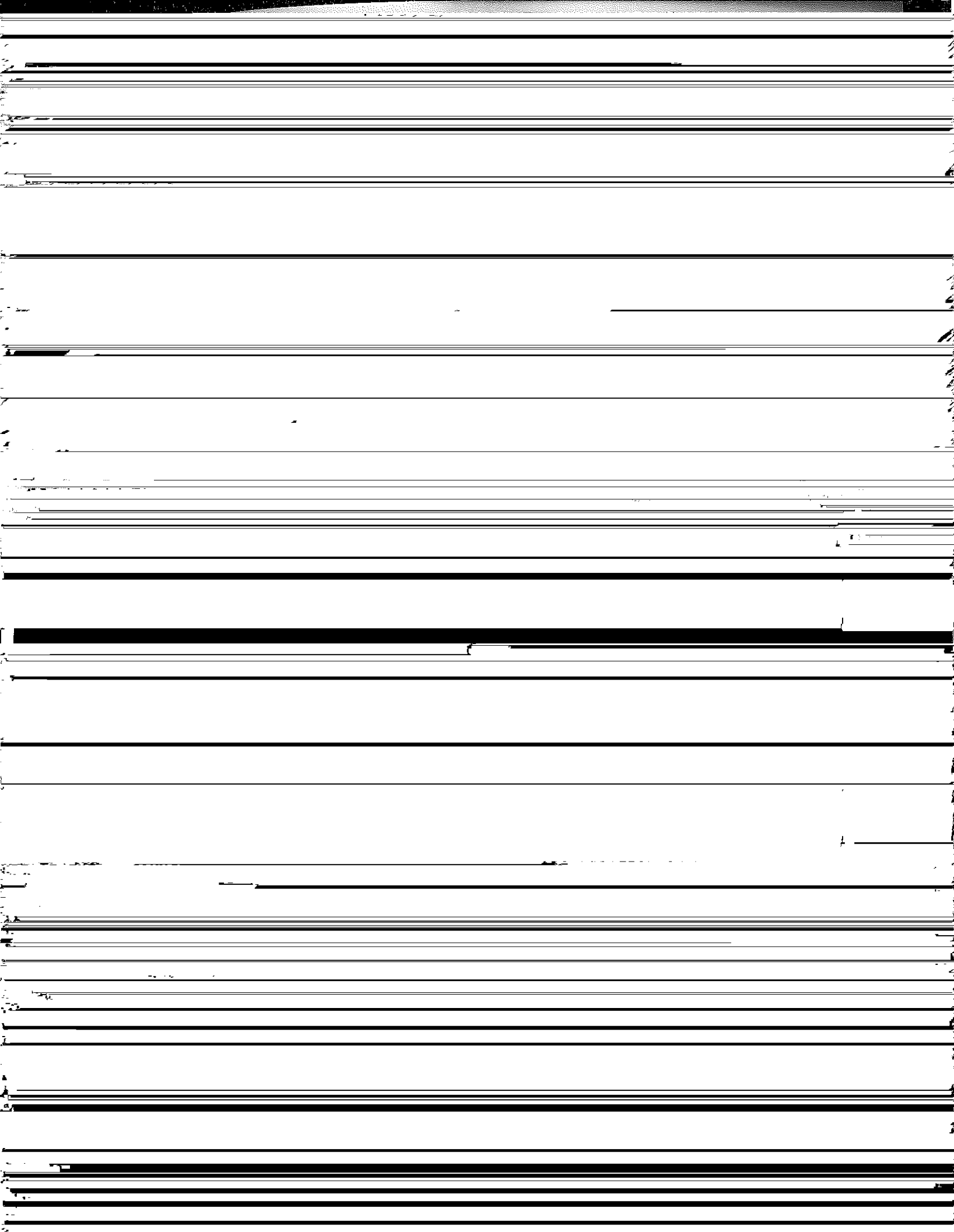
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

I. BACKGROUND

Namibia formerly known as South West Africa, is a mineral rich Territory

(a) Mobilize international pressure for the withdrawal of the 193

(b) Oppose the aggressive policies of the occupation regime



In 1985 the Council elected the following officers:

President: Paul J.F. Luseka (Zambia)

Vice-Presidents: Hocine Djoudi (Algeria)

A. Coskun Kirca (Turkey)
(later replaced by
Ilter Türkmen)

Ignac Golob (Yugoslavia)

The report on the military situation 9/ provided information on
South Africa's military occupation of Namibia: its acts of aggression



... military and nuclear collaboration.

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period. The Council has obtained membership for Namibia in UNCTAD, UNIDO,
the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees, ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ITU and TAAE and associate

The Council held no less meetings in connection with the

In 1985 the Programme generally took the form of projects executed by
individual members and other organizations of the United Nations

Educational, social and relief assistance

The Office of the Commissioner administers this component of the Fund. The main activity is a scholarship programme which in 1985 enabled some 140 Namibians to pursue technical and academic studies in 11 different countries.

Funds allocated to this component were also used to finance vocational training projects, to provide medical care and hospitalisation assistance.

procure relief goods, books and periodicals for Namibian refugee camps and SWAPO offices, and to facilitate the attendance of Namibians at international seminars and conferences.

The Commissioner has offices at Luanda, Lusaka and Gabarone which, by virtue of their location in the host countries, play a vital role in the

...the requisite measures and submitted to

The Council also participated as a guest in a number of high-level

The Council had before it a report by the Secretary-General 21/ recalling that South Africa had made the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola

a pre-condition for the implementation of the United Nations plan for the

that issue a resolution which the Security Council had rejected in its

Under the terms of the resolution, the Security Council declared

to be illegal and null and void; reaffirmed its rejection of linkage;
and reiterated that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) was the only
internationally accepted basis for a peaceful solution of the problem and

demanding its immediate and unconditional implementation.

The Council instructed the Secretary-General to resume immediate

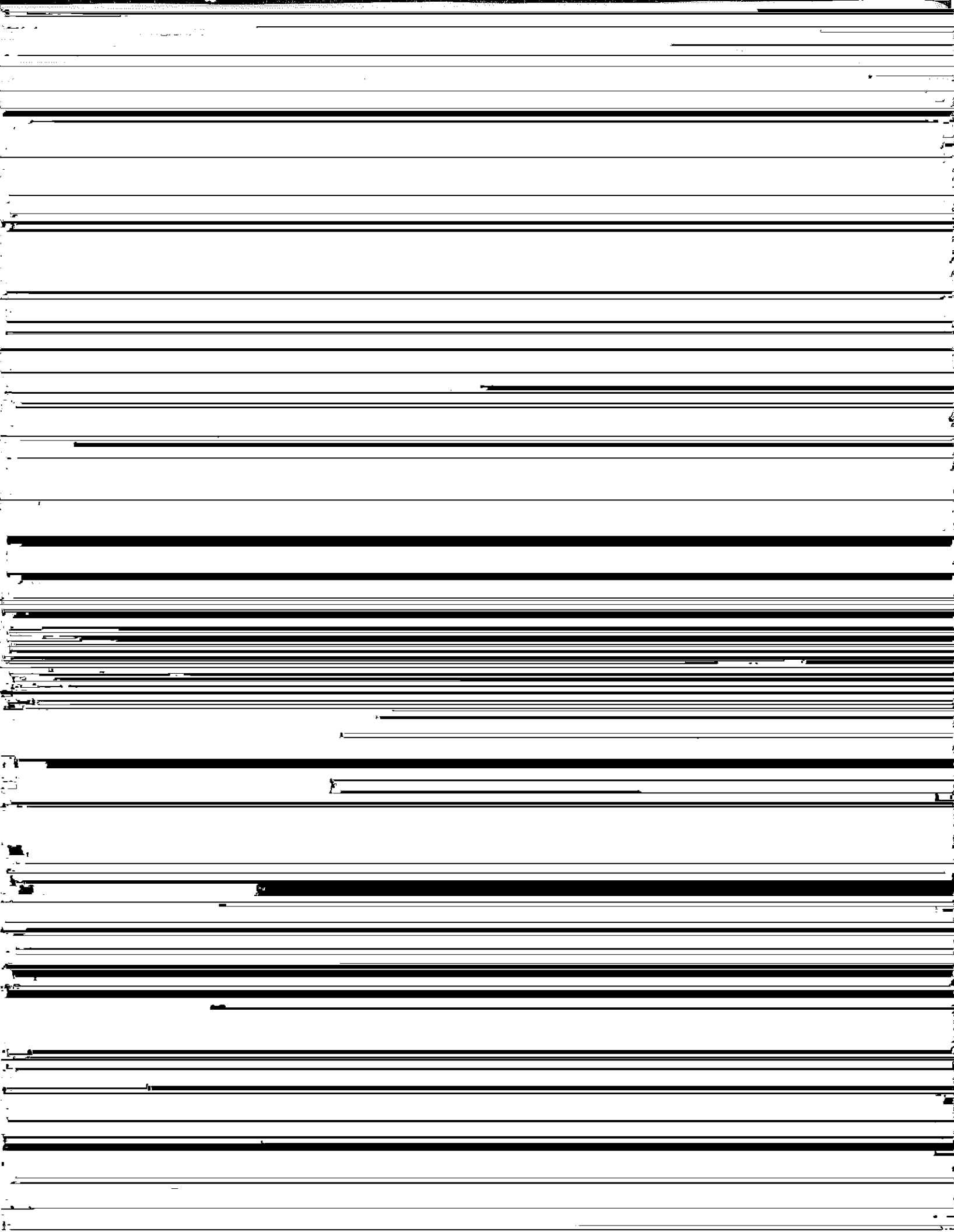
... the question of Namibia between

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly considered the question of Namibia at its 80th to 87th plenary meetings between 18 and 21 November 1985, and its 115th plenary meeting on 13 December. In his statement 26/

At the conclusion of its debate on the question of Namibia, in which a large number of Member States participated, 28/ the Assembly considered

- strongly condemned South Africa for the imposition of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985; and declared illegal, null and void all so-called laws and proclamations issued by the illegal occupation régime in Namibia;

- welcomed and endorsed /a/ the universal rejection of the régime



- condemned South Africa's continued attempts to

- emphasized that the only parties to the conflict