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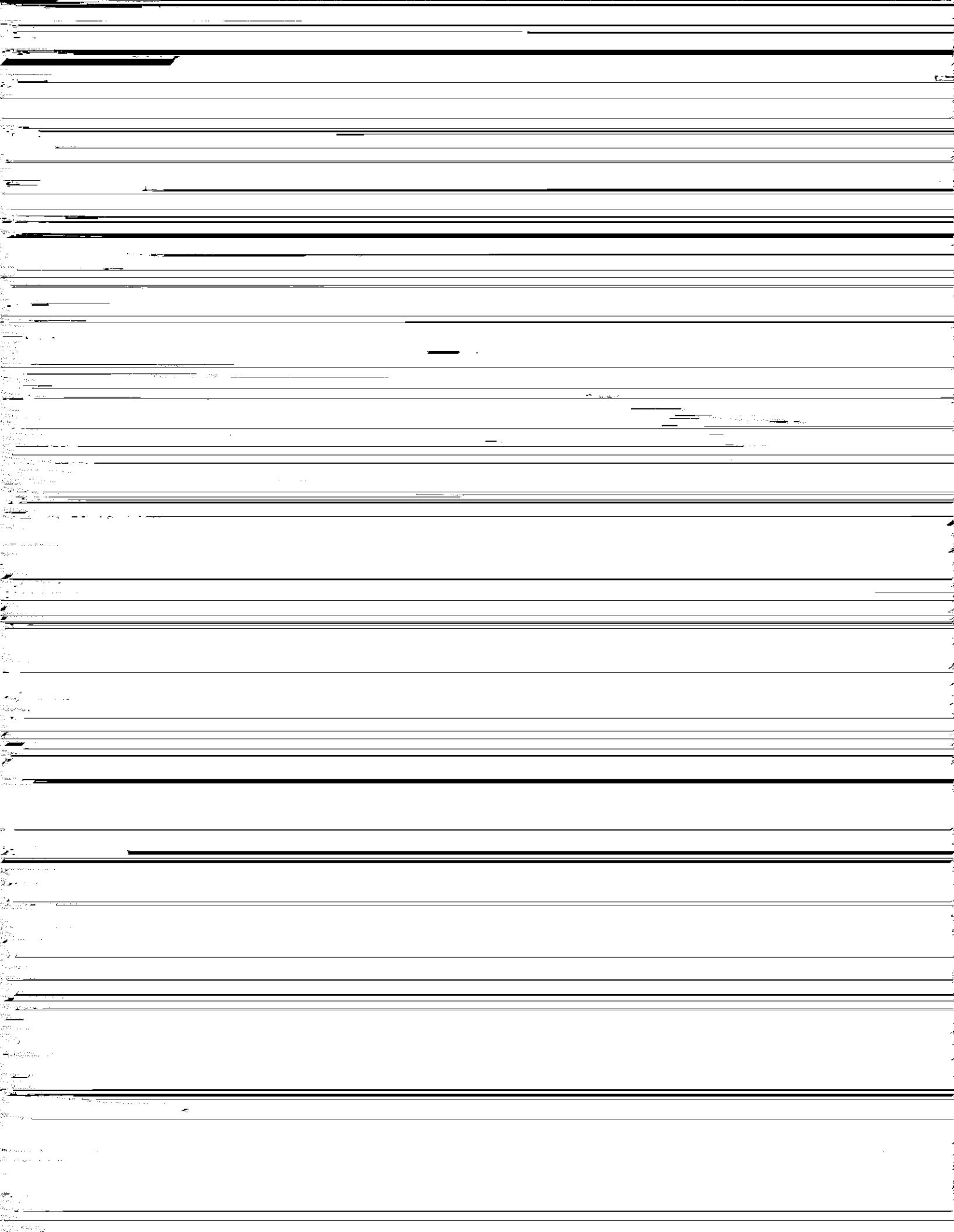
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I. INTRODUCTION

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 40/97 C of 13 December 1985 the International Conference for the Judiciary of the United States of America

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troops from Angola. As the Security Council had explicitly rejected the

The President of SWAPO, Mr. Sam Nujoma, stated that he trusted the Conference would encourage the Namibian people and further strengthen the continuing international campaign to end South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. He reiterated the readiness of SWAPO to sign a cease-fire with Pretoria in order to trigger the implementation of the United Nations plan for

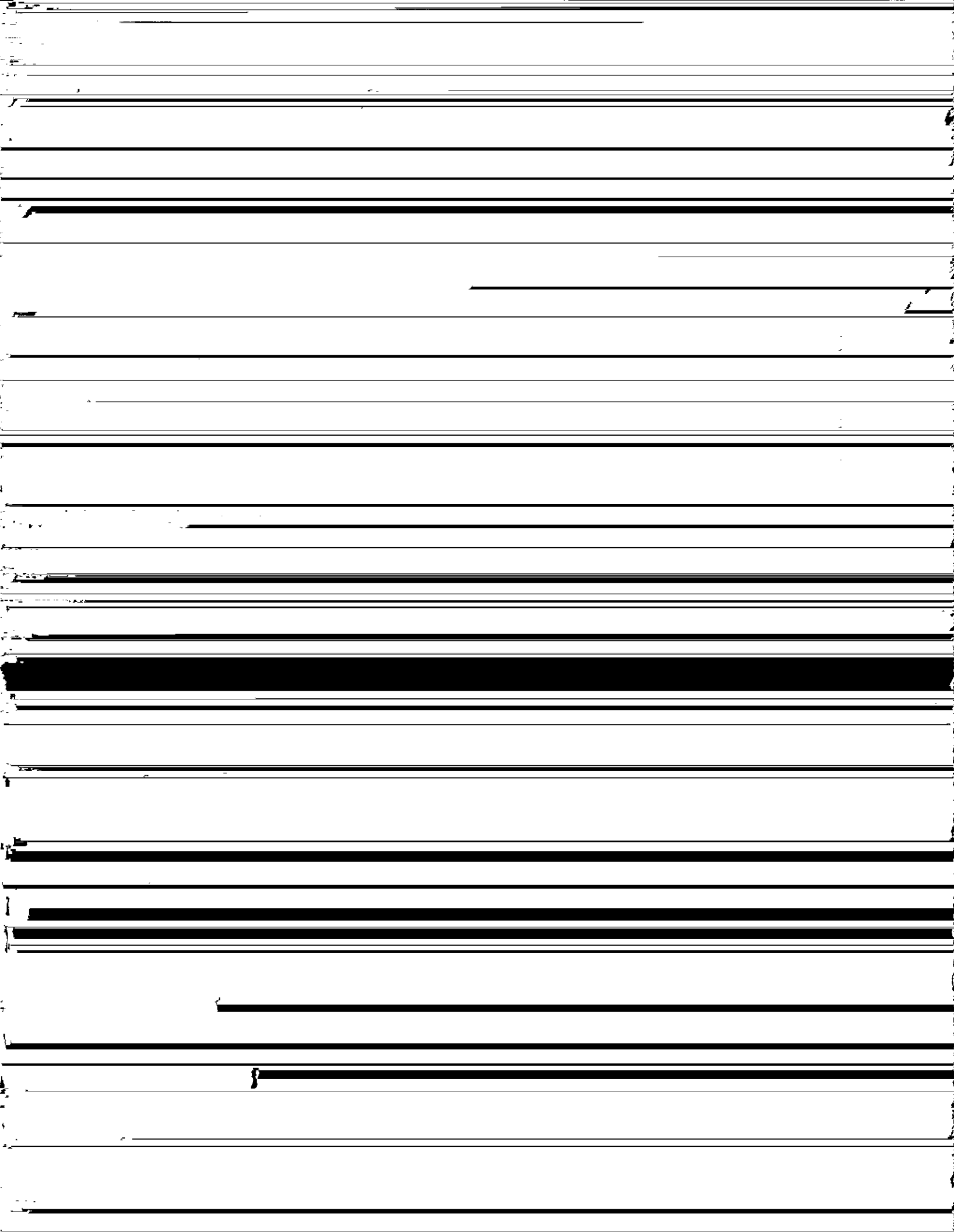
abuse of the veto power by Pretoria's friends in the Security Council were the main obstacles to Namibia's independence, he urged the Conference to adopt a concrete plan concentrating on the imperative need to enable the Secretary-General to start forthwith the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

The representative of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) stated in his address that the South African régime had persisted in putting the problem of Namibia's decolonization in the framework of the East-West conflict, to which it was totally extraneous, and in linking independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops whose help had been sought legally by the Angolan Government

Speakers condemned South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the deplorable conditions imposed on the Namibian people by the apartheid régime



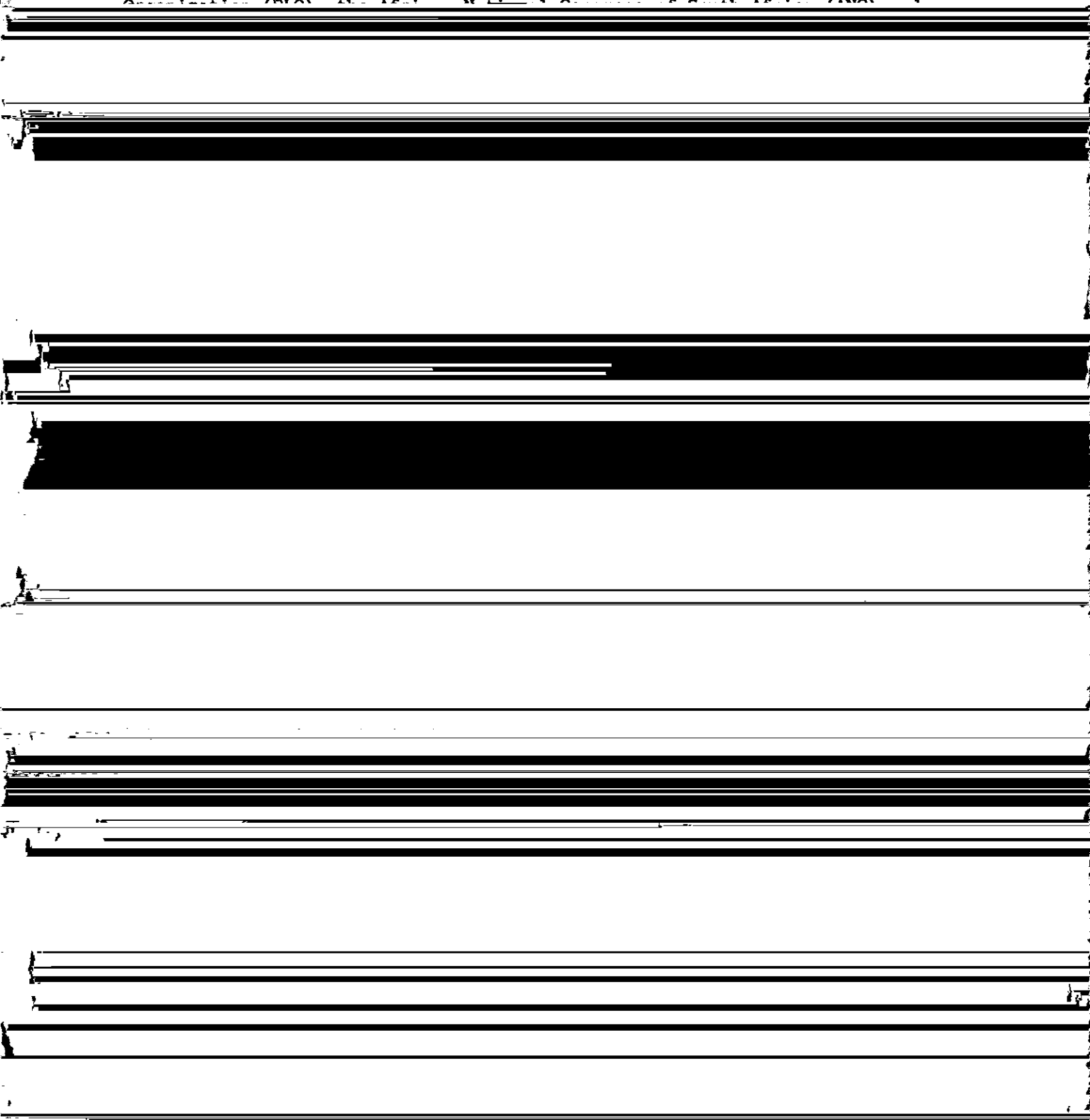




The President of the Economic and Social Council recalled that a Panel of Eminent Persons had conducted hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia and had submitted recommendations whose full implementation the Council, in concert with other organs of the United Nations, would seek to ensure. The Chairman of the Committee on the

D. Other organizations

Statements were made by representatives of the Palestine Liberation





There was a frank and open exchange of views between the delegation of

Mr. Jacob Mwanza. Vice-Chairman of the Senate of ...



Mr. Khaddam stated that the oppression of the Namibian people was a  
~~result of the strategic and economic designs of world imperialism. He added~~

that Western protection of colonialism and racism was an act of hostility not only against the people of Africa but also against the United Nations and the cause of international peace and security.

Mr. Diermakove rejected the claim that sanctions would be more harmful to

Several speakers stated that scholarships for SWAPO students and other educational support should be increased, so that young Namibians would be prepared to assume responsibilities in their country after independence. The need for further trade-union training of Namibian workers was also emphasized.

Several speakers pointed out that successful material-aid campaigns had been carried out in the field of health. Visual materials depicting life in the refugee camps had proven useful for mobilization and fund-raising. Speakers stressed the importance of assisting Namibian women in becoming self-sufficient. Transport and farming equipment was needed, as well as

materials with which to build more permanent shelters and structures.



3. Military and nuclear co-operation with South Africa

Participants suggested that NGOs should urge anti-nuclear movements to protest the illegal removal of Namibian uranium in violation of Decree No. 1

On the question of international military support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, the representative of ANC

struggle remained theirs. South Africa was attempting to regionalize the struggle by attacking and destabilizing the front-line States, and perhaps even to globalize the conflict in the mould of the cold war. To that end, it had already persuaded the United States Administration to furnish arms to UNITA. It was not in the interests of the liberation movements to regionalize their war also.

6. Co-ordination of campaigning and dissemination of information

Speakers expressed the view that NGO action could be usefully co-ordinated through AWEPA, which monitored and reported on political actions in each country; produced model anti-apartheid legislation; organized seminars, especially around SADCC; and had links to Canada, the United States and solidarity movements. The United Nations Council for Namibia, the Namibia Communications Centre and the Namibia Support Committee should also be informed of the planned activities of NGOs. The Namibia Support Committee was about to begin publishing a four-page monthly newsletter called International News Briefing on Namibia which would be helpful in publicizing the activities of

On 9 April the Security Council

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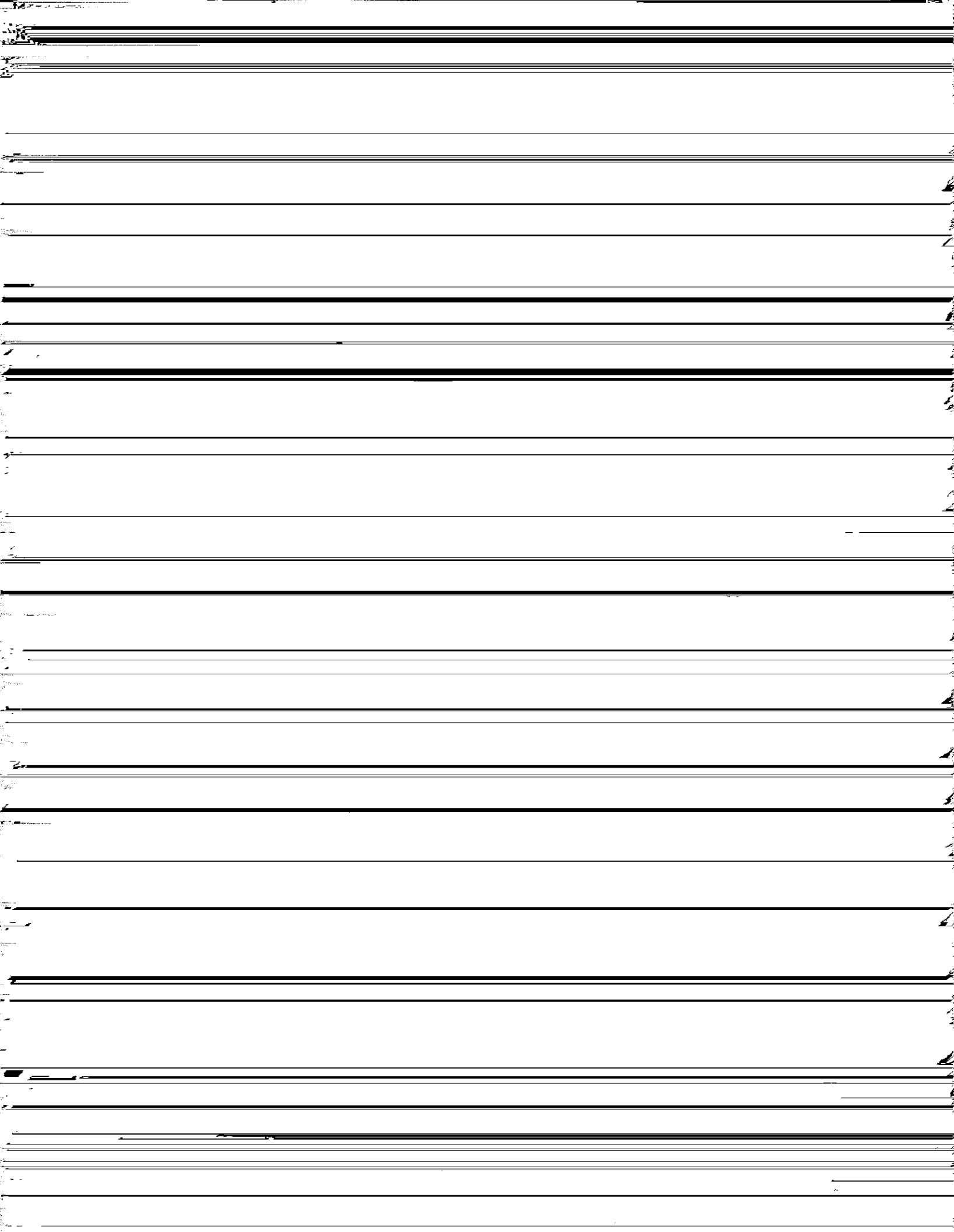
Notes

1/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council

Annex I

IMMEDIATE INDEPENDENCE OF NAMTRIA AND PROGRAMME OF ACTION ON NAMTRIA





13. The Conference expresses its conviction that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions

225 (1976) and 435 (1978) constitutes the only internationally accepted basis



18. The Conference notes with satisfaction the intensified and well-co-ordinated public campaign especially in certain Western countries