

SI PSCA(05)

DEPARTMENT OF...

INTRODUCTION

At its twenty-first session the General Assembly, acting on a recommendation from the Special Committee on Decolonization, decided 1/to hold an International Conference on Namibia in the course of 1977

The Conference was declared open by the Secretary General - 20.11.1957

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I. SPEECHES AT THE OPENING SESSION

In opening this international Conference, I extend a warm welcome to all

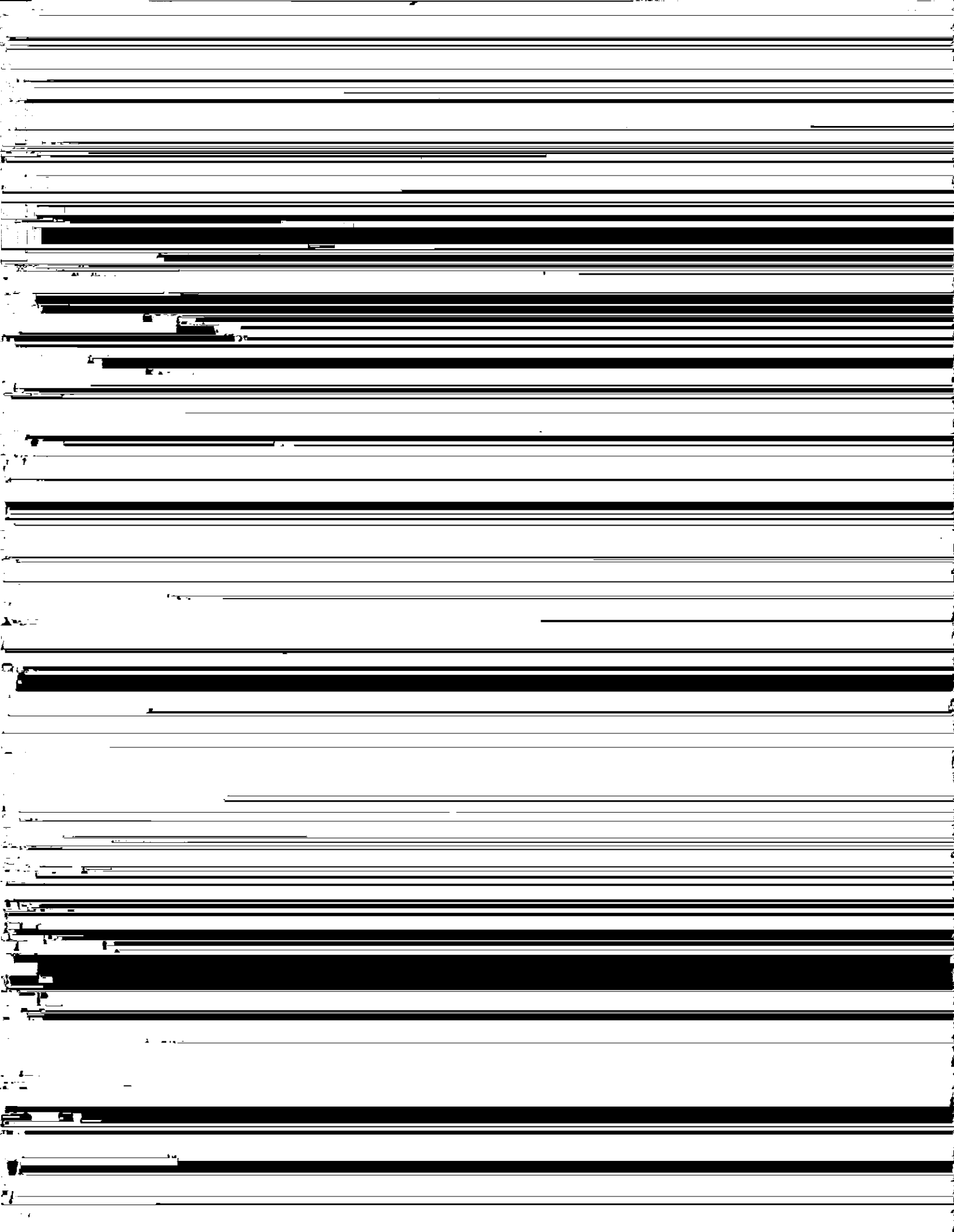
I am encouraged by the fact that there is universal recognition of the need for resolute and firm action. Unless we accelerate efforts to find just and peaceful solutions to end the unacceptable situation in Zimbabwe and Namibia I fear that a disaster of even dimensions will occur.

[REDACTED] writer and interpreter of the Mammoth. On this and South Africa must

[REDACTED] terminate South with its policy of Bantustans and the so-called "homelands"

Speech by Mr. Samora Machel,
President of the People's Republic of Mozambique*

On behalf of the Mozambican People and the Government of the PRM, we warmly welcome the distinguished delegates and observers. We welcome you to Maputo, a trench in the battle between freedom and colonial oppression, on the confrontation line between democracy, human dignity, and...



reasons related to the colonial phenomenon, came to inhabit the dominated

one movement alone cannot claim to represent the interests of all the people. Simultaneously we are told that in Zimbabwe the lack of unity creates an obstacle to the discussions, the difficulty is the existence of many nationalist movements.

There will be some effort to use some logic to show the real obstacles to

It is with SWAPO, recognized by the United Nations and by the Organization of African Unity that the South African management must discuss the process of

the transfer of its powers to Namibia.

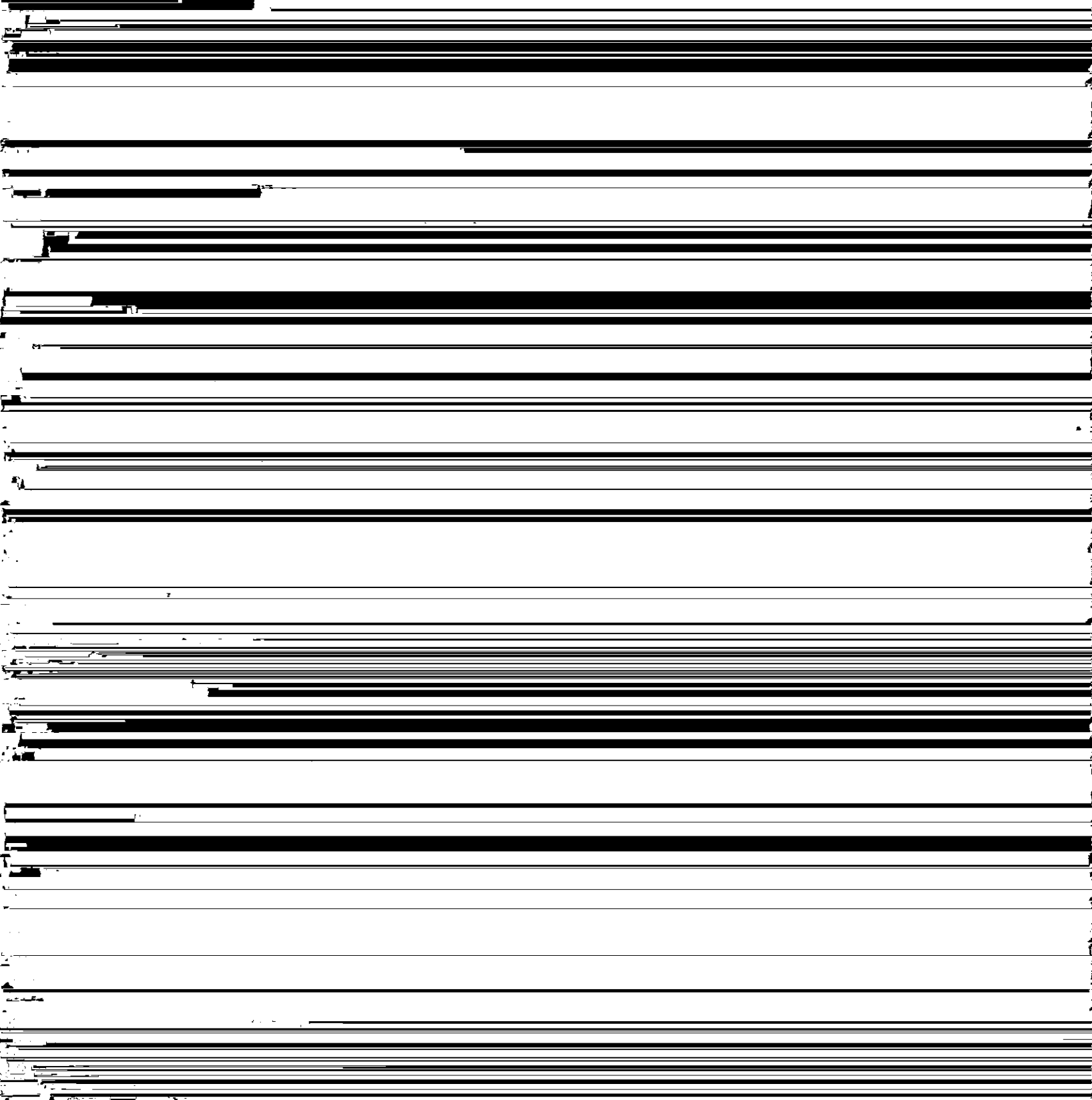
As in the past, the People's Republic of Mozambique carries out her

My one and only friend, the only one who

Speech by the Administrative Secretary-General

siderable normative task, and if the resolutions, recommendations and other appeals had had the force and impact of a cannon-ball, there can be no doubt that the benighted régimes engaged in arrogant and oppressive racism would have already been toppled.

The efforts and goodwill of the members of the Special Committee against Apartheid, the Special Committee on Decolonization and the United Nations Council for Namibia



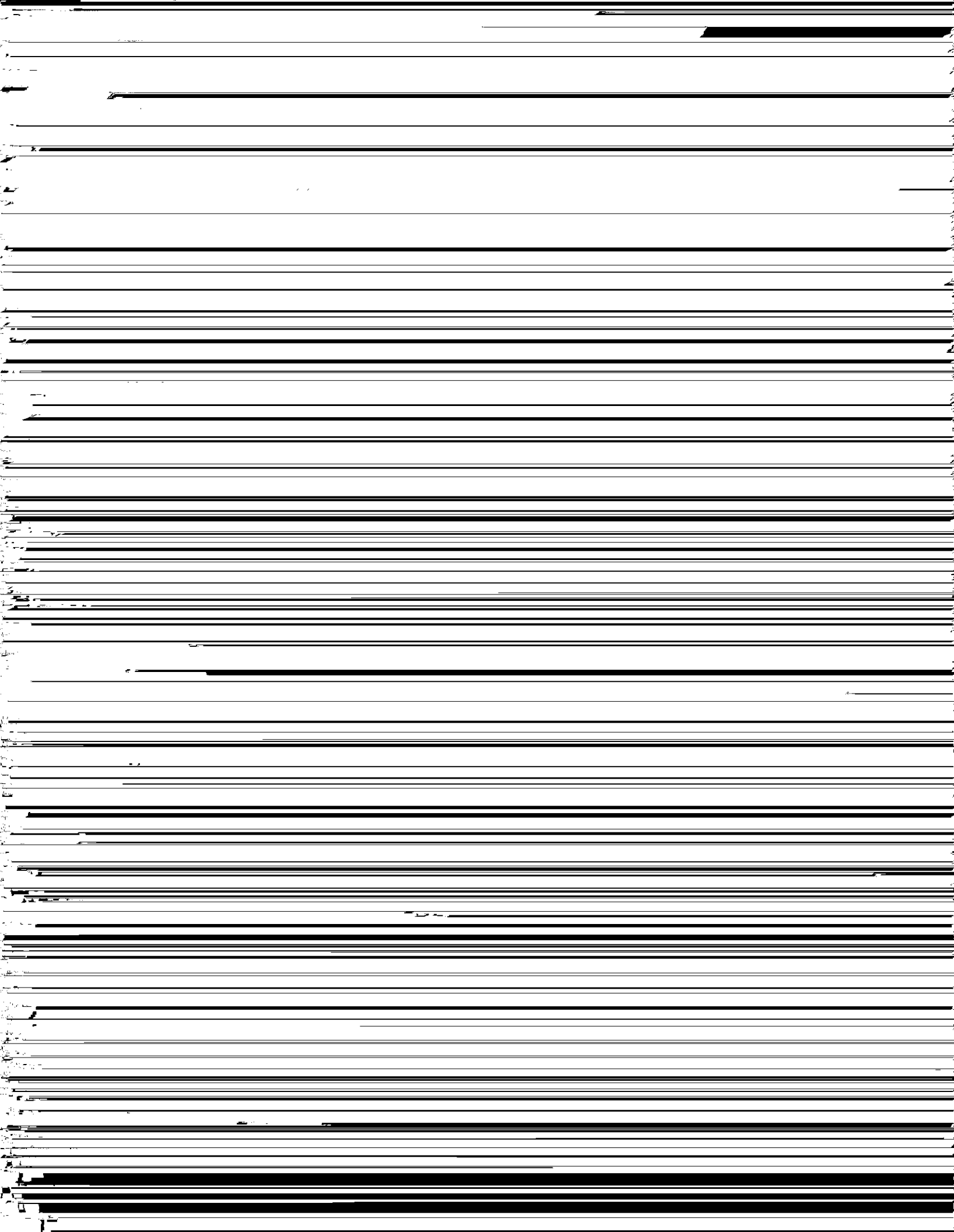
The problem here is to ascertain whether, in the case of Zimbabwe the

countries. Those are some of the conditions which South Africa must fulfil if

its position is to be credible. This must also be understood by the friends

I am aware that Western nations have a vast economic stake in Namibia, where they exploit the natural resources at the expense of the Namibian people. This

sufferings and injustices inherent in racial oppression.



more likely that each succeeding promise from Salisbury and Pretoria is made to buy time. And each promise will be broken because those who urge negotiation are, as yet, unwilling to exert the kind of pressure which could force a lasting solution by peaceful means. And meantime while the world fiddles with Zimbabwe and Namibia, the ultimate villain in the piece, South Africa, remains largely unscathed.



In our hemisphere there is considerable pressure from the dispossessed masses for social and economic reform. There we struggle to break the strangle-



Careful reflection, I suggest, will lead us to the conclusion that there is the danger of complicating a simple situation by these two preoccupations. What is needed, therefore, is to isolate the only principle which is clear and unequivocal, and concentrate all our efforts upon the attainment of that principle. Whether it comes through armed struggle or through international pressure, or through a combination of the two, Smith must be toppled because the régime is