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Visiting Missions Geneva, 1977 Part 1

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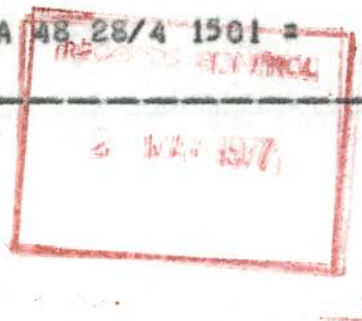
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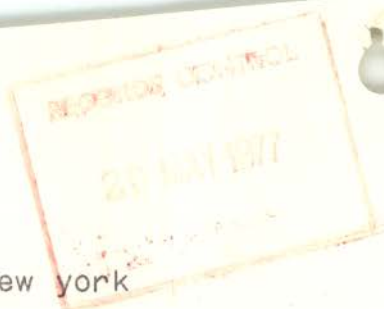
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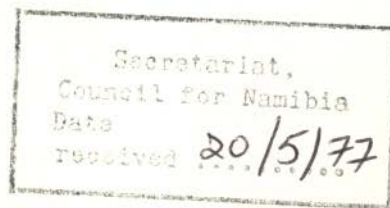
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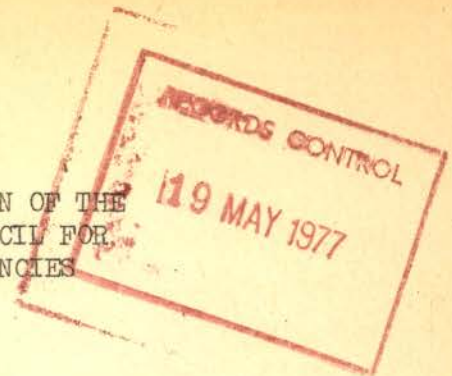
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ANNEX II

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
MISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR
NAMIBIA TO THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES



Mr. Director or Secretary-General and dear friends,

It is my honour and great pleasure to first of all introduce my colleagues and staff members of the Mission of the Council for Namibia to the Specialized Agencies:

Delegates

Mr. Vladimir PAVICEVIC	Yugoslavia	Chairman
Mr. Ronald MORRIS	Australia	Member
Mr. Tapio SAARELA	Finland	Member
Mr. Sushil DUBEY	India	Member
Mr. Nchimunya John SIKAULU	Zambia	Member
Mr. Peter KATJAVIVI	SWAPO	Member

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Staff Members

Mr. Junny M. SECHELE	Principal Officer
Mr. Keith BEAVAN	Press Officer
Ms. Kris GARVEY	Political Affairs Officer
Mr. J. CABRERA	Administrative Officer
Miss Leslie TCHEYAN	Secretary

The United Nations General Assembly has adopted a number of resolutions in which it has called upon the United Nations Specialized Agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to take measures within their respective spheres of competence, designed to assist the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, SWAPO. The Council for Namibia as the legal administering authority for the territory has been encouraged and greatly appreciates the generally positive response of the Specialized Agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the General Assembly resolutions.

The struggle for the liberation of Namibia has entered a critical phase. South Africa has intensified its brutal repression of the Namibian people and has devised new stratagems to deceive the international community and to keep the Namibian people in perpetual subjugation. It has organized in Namibia, a so-called

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*This was part of the draft
report and was removed
from being part of the
official document.*

constitutional conference with a view to installing a puppet regime in the territory so that it can continue to plunder the resources of the territory under the guise of a so-called independent Namibia.

On the other hand, the people of Namibia, headed by their national liberation movement, SWAPO, have demonstrated their resolve to regain their inalienable rights to genuine self-determination and independence in a free and united Namibia. In a demonstrable rejection of the South African regime, they have left Namibia in their thousands in order to better equip themselves to continue the struggle. Their needs, short-term and long-term are tremendous.

The Council for Namibia has sent this mission to explore with you possibilities for increased assistance to the Namibians both on short-term and long-term basis. It is the view of the Council for Namibia that everything should be done to assist the people of Namibia who have been deprived for too long under a most brutal and vicious system. The Council believes that there is a wider scope for concrete assistance to Namibians by the United Nations and other related bodies. In particular, specialized and technical bodies such as yours could render an invaluable service to the struggling people and to an independent Namibia.

In this connection the Council maintains a very close working relationship with SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) which is regarded by the General Assembly as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

The Council has been mandated by the General Assembly at the thirty-first session through a wide range of resolutions, to take bold and decisive initiatives in its task to mount a diplomatic action against South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. One of the major purposes of the Council is to explore all avenues in an effort to frustrate South Africa in its pretensions that it represents Namibia. Other efforts include frustrating South Africa in the current attempts to deceive the international community by establishing a puppet government in Namibia and parading it for international recognition; support for the assisting of Namibians in the field of education and their general social welfare while outside their country. In the field of education in particular, the Council has recently inaugurated the United Nations Institute for Namibia which is currently training Namibians to be equipped with the skills which will be necessary and required for the administration of the future

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independent Namibia. The co-operation and concrete assistance of all member states including the agencies associated with the United Nations and others, will be necessary in order to make the United Nations Institute function successfully.

We therefore stress that this mission of the Council has come to explore the possibilities for concrete assistance for Namibians along with the question of improving the dissemination of information on Namibia.

ANNEX III

Geneva, 18 April 1977
Meeting: UNHCR
9.30 a.m.

BILATERAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED WITH UNHCR

1. Express the Council's gratitude for the invaluable assistance rendered by UNHCR in the education, resettlement, daily maintenance and quick response to emergency situations of Namibian refugees and SWAPO in Zambia, Angola, Botswana and other African countries.
2. Express the Council's gratitude in particular for the \$10,000. direct contribution to the United Nations Institute for Namibia. Hope that it will be a yearly contribution and will be increased in the future.
3. Express the thanks of the Council for the continuing invaluable services of the UNHCR representative on the Senate of the United Nations Institute for Namibia.
4. Bring to the attention of UNHCR the General Assembly resolution A/31/153 of 20 December 1976 in which it decided to launch a Nationhood Programme. In this connection we would like to ask the UNHCR to prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance like a country development brief which would take into account issues which are relevant for the situation now and also issues which will be important in a future independent Namibia. This would be made available to the United Nations Council for Namibia no later than 30 June 1977 so that it would help to form the basis for further concrete development of the Nationhood Programme. This country development briefs would be incorporated in the Council's report to the General Assembly.
5. Inquire possibility of UNHCR assistance to the Council in its effort to establish statistical data on Namibia which should be distinctly separate from that of South Africa in particular on the question of the Namibian refugee situation in the neighbouring African countries. We foresee a situation in the future whereby the so-called interim government which South Africa wants to establish in Namibia will present for international consumption confused and exaggerated statistical data with respect to the refugee situation on its border areas.
6. As I have mentioned in my introductory remarks with regard to the so-called constitutional conference in Namibia the mission of the Council would like to bring to the attention of UNHCR the General Assembly resolution A/31/146 in which it

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condemns South Africa for its massive repression of the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a bogus constitutional structure aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial discrimination. The Mission of the Council would appreciate the assistance of UNHCR through association of UNHCR with the General Assembly resolutions, on this particular issue as well as through dissemination of information.

7. The Mission of the Council would like to inquire from UNHCR whether the possibilities exist whereby the UNHCR could employ Namibians in its secretariat. The Council and SWAPO would be pleased to co-operate in the selection of suitable candidates.

8. It is the wish of the Mission of the Council that if possible UNHCR could inform us of its planned programme of assistance to Namibians for the year 1977. The Mission would also appreciate it if such information would be provided to the Council on a regular basis. This would facilitate co-ordination and co-operation between the Council for Namibia and the UNHCR.

9. The Mission of the Council is aware that in its invaluable assistance to Namibians UNHCR utilizes its own budgetary allocation. This is particularly encouraged in that the utilization of the Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) for Namibia could deplete the meager resources made available to the Institute.

Geneva, 19 April 1977
Meeting: WHO
2.30 p.m.

BILATERAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED WITH WHO

1. Express the gratitude of the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia for the readiness as well as the willingness on the part of WHO to meet and discuss the question of assistance and dissemination of information on Namibia. The role of WHO on assistance to Namibia is well known to the Council as it is an associate member of WHO. We want also to express our thanks to WHO for having waived the Council's membership assessment.
2. The purpose of this mission is to explore where possible the expansion of programmes of assistance to Namibians and improvement as well as enlargement of the dissemination of information on Namibia and the co-operation and co-ordination between the Council for Namibia and your agency in the execution of current projects as well as future projects.
3. The struggle for the liberation of Namibia has reached a crucial stage. South Africa has intensified its aggression and oppression against Namibian people. South Africa by its intransigence has left no option to the Namibian people but to intensify the armed struggle which is supported by the United Nations through resolution A/31/146 of 31st. session of the General Assembly.
4. Concrete programmes of assistance in the form of mobile medical units and other medical facilities offered to Namibians through SWAPO would be highly appreciated by the Mission of the Council. Consequently the Mission of the Council proposes for your consideration that Namibians should be offered training facilities in the medical, para-medical, as well as nursing courses, which will be needed by victims of South Africa's military aggression in Namibia.
5. The Mission of the Council submits to the consideration of WHO that where possible your agency could prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance like a country development brief which would take into account the data on the health facilities in Namibia and other data related to the general welfare of Namibians.
6. The Mission of the Council further suggest that in its area of competence, WHO could assist the Council in its effort to obtain statistical data on Namibia which should be distinctively separate from those of South Africa.

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7. While many projects of assistance to Namibians by WHO are commendable, it is however, suggested by this mission that the utilization of the IPF (Indicative Planning Figure) for Namibia would not be advisable since that tends to deplete the meager resources earmarked for the Institute.
8. With respect to the project Health Assistance to SWAPO which is executed by WHO we would like to enquire as to the actual contribution of WHO to the project since the funding is from the UNDP National Liberation Trust Fund.
9. While the mission appreciates the honour accorded to the Council to be an associate member of WHO, this mission submits to the consideration of WHO that the status of the Council as the legal administering authority for Namibia, be elevated to that of a full member.
10. The Mission of the Council would like to find out whether there are any direct or indirect relationship between South Africa and WHO with regard to Namibia.

Geneva, 19 April 1977
Meeting: ILO
10.00 a.m.

BILATERAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED WITH ILO

1. The Mission of the Council would like to bring to the attention of the ILO the General Assembly resolution A/31/153 of 20 December 1976 in which it decided to launch a Nationhood Programme. In this connection we would like to ask ILO to assist the Council by providing the material assistance related to Namibia in your sphere of competence, for example in the form of a development brief. This would take into account issues which are relevant for the situation now and also issues which will be important in a future independent Namibia. If this could be made available to the United Nations Council for Namibia no later than 30 June 1977, it would be incorporated in its annual report to the General Assembly and would help to form the basis to further concrete development of the Nationhood Programme. The country development brief would also be incorporated in the Council's annual report to the General Assembly.
2. The Mission of the Council would like to find out the possibilities of the Council receiving full membership in the ILO.
3. The Mission of the Council would like to express the gratitude of the Council for the interest showed by you in the Namibia question and the Institute as expressed in ILO's recent mission to Lusaka. With respect to the offer of trainee fellowships mentioned in Lusaka, how many offers would be made available, what the funding sources would be, what are the procedures for application and when and where are the places available?
4. The Mission of the Council would like to express the interest of the Council in utilizing the IPF as much as possible for the Institute and encourage the ILO to utilize their regular budget and other funding sources for programmes of assistance to Namibia rather than the IPF.
5. The Mission of the Council would like to inquire as to the possibilities of the ILO's assistance to the Council in its effort to establish statistical data on Namibia which should be distinctly separate from that of South Africa in particular on the question of the Namibia labour situation, and training of manpower development needs. There is real danger that if South Africa should establish a puppet regime in Namibia, as it intends, that regime could present for the international community confused and exaggerated statistical data with respect to the labour conditions and manpower training situation in Namibia.

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6. As I have mentioned in my introductory remarks with regard to the so-called constitutional conference in Namibia, the Mission of the Council would like to bring to the attention of ILO the General Assembly resolution A/31/146 in which and I quote:

"it condemns South Africa for its massive repression of the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a bogus constitutional structure aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial discrimination".

7. The Mission of the Council would like to inquire whether there are any direct or indirect relations between the South Africa and the ILO regarding Namibia.

8. The Mission of the Council has noted the study on Labour and Discrimination in Namibia. A cursory look at the study indicated that the basic data and conceptual points of references are based on South Africa studies which obviously perpetuate the South African self-interest.

a) the question of Walvis Bay in the study is referred to as being an enclave of South Africa and as never having been a part of Namibia.

The Mission of the Council submits that this concept violates United Nations resolutions on the territorial integrity of Namibia being sacrosanct. We feel that the perpetuation of Walvis Bay as a separate entity from Namibia augments South African propaganda.

b) While the Mission of the Council is aware that data on Namibia is not easily available it is the mission's submission that the continued delineation of ethnicity in Namibia as done in the study on page 7 contributes to the South Africa's concept of the bantustanization of Namibia and goes contrary to the concept of nationbuilding and a unitary state as advocated by SWAPO. The Council, however, will in the future examine the study closely and pronounce its position.

9. We would further suggest that the country briefs which we have requested above, if so conducted by ILO, should have as their guidelines resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia.

10. One of the purposes of this mission, is to explore the possibilities of the Specialized Agencies utilizing their information services to disseminate information on Namibia. The Mission would appreciate it if ILO would assist the Council by providing space in its publications for purposes of dissemination of information on Namibia.

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Geneva, 19 April 1977
Meeting: GATT
4.00 p.m.

BILATERAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED WITH GATT

1. Information available to the Council indicates that GATT did not respond to the letter of the Secretary-General dated 27 May 1976 in which the Secretary-General transmitted to all Specialized Agencies in resolution 3421 (XXX) whose operative paragraph 2 and I quote:

"Reaffirms that the recognition by the General Assembly, the Security Council and other United Nations Organs of the legitimacy of the struggle of colonial peoples to achieve freedom and independence entails, as a corollary, the extension by the United Nations system of organizations of all the necessary moral and material assistance to the peoples of the colonial Territories"

and in its operative paragraph 5:

"Requests the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, recommends that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and should work out and implement concrete programmes for such assistance with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned"

and in paragraph 8:

"Urges once again the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and the illegal regime of southern Rhodesia, 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 regimes."

That is the reason why this mission would use this opportunity to inquire about some questions with you here.

2. What is the policy position of GATT with respect to Namibia in the light of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and the opinion of the International Court of Justice?

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3. Within the context of developing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia as mandated by the General Assembly resolution A/31/153 of 20 December 1976, could GATT prepare within its sphere of competence, a development programme brief which could be used as a basis by the Council and SWAPO in planning the implementation of the Nationhood Programme. GATT could take into account issues which are relevant independent for the trade and development situation now and in the future in an independent Namibia. This country development brief would be incorporated in the Council's report to the General Assembly by 30 June 1977.

4. The Mission of the Council would like to inquire into the possibility of GATT assisting the Council in its effort to establish statistical data on Namibia which should be distinctly separate from that of South Africa, in particular the question of Namibian goods which are sold under South African trade names or actually mixed with South African products like diamonds and others and sold as if they were originally South African. We foresee a situation in the future whereby the puppet government which South Africa wants to establish in Namibia will present for international consumption confused and exaggerated statistical data with respect to the trade and development situation in Namibia.

5. As I have mentioned in my introductory remarks with regard to the so-called constitutional conference in Namibia the Mission of the Council would like to bring to the attention of GATT the General Assembly resolution A/31/146 in which it and I quote:

"Condemns 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 bogus constitutional structure aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial segregation."

6. The Mission of the Council would like to inquire whether or not possibilities exist whereby GATT could employ qualified Namibians or provide practical inservice training for Namibians. In this connection the Council for Namibia in consultation with SWAPO will be pleased to provide suitable candidates.

7. The Mission of the Council would like to inquire as to whether or not GATT has received the Decree No. 1 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia and

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the Mission of the Council would like to explore ways in which GATT could operate with the Council for Namibia in dissemination of information on the decree and with assistance in the implementation of the Decree.

8. The Mission of the Council would like to explore with GATT, the possibility of GATT, participation in and assistance for the Uranium hearings to be organized later this year by the Council.

9. The Mission of the Council would like to explore the possibility of the United Nations Council for Namibia becoming a full member of GATT.

10. The Mission of the Council would like to explore with GATT the possibility of assistance to the Institute for Namibia including organizing and funding seminars at the Institute, provisions of GATT publications for the Institute Library and provision of fellowships for inservice training of Institute students.

11. The Mission of the Council would like to find out whether Namibia falls under the most favoured nation concept of GATT in her commercial transactions with South Africa? The position of the Mission of the Council is that the most favoured nation arrangement in the area of Namibia would be contrary to the provisions of Decree No. 1 adopted by the General Assembly.

12. The Mission of the Council would like to inquire as to whether or not Part IV of the General Agreement which provides contractual and legal commitments on individual and joint action by GATT contracting parties applies to Namibia in any way.

13. The Mission of the Council would like to inquire with respect to Residual Resolutions the position of GATT vis-a-vis Namibia.

14. The Mission of the Council would like to inquire with respect to reducing and removing import duties and taxes whether or not these apply to Namibia and if so what results have been achieved.

Geneva, 20 April 1977
Meeting: ITU
9.30 a.m.

BILATERAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED WITH ITU

1. As I have already mentioned in my introductory remarks, I would once again stress the appreciation of the Mission of the Council for your willingness to receive us.
2. The purpose of the Mission of the Council to your agency is to explore the avenues and possibilities of assistance to Namibians and the question of dissemination of information on Namibia, as well as establish permanent contact between your Agency and the Council.
3. The Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia would like to express on behalf of the entire Council, appreciation for the training programme for Namibia conducted in part by ITU. Experts at the posts and telecommunications unions staff training College in Zambia where a number of Namibians are receiving technical training in Radio, telegraph and telephone communications. In this connection, we would like to be able to count on ITU assistance in the future with respect to fellowships for training more Namibians in the fields of radio and telecommunications. In addition we would like to inquire as to the possibility of engaging Namibians as interns in ITU.
4. The Mission of the Council further suggests that ITU, where possible, could provide lecturers to the United Nations Institute for Namibia conduct seminars with Institute students in their field of specialization and in addition provide book and non-book materials to the Institute for Namibia.
5. The Mission of the Council has noted that in 1969 the ITU was acting as the executing agency for 23 Special Fund Telecommunications projects and also organized 4 seminars and provided 19 experts under the "Funds-in-Trust" arrangements. The Mission of the Council will highly appreciate the same assistance applied to Namibians in consultation with the Council in implementing the Nationhood Programme.
6. Another area of paramount importance in the view of the Mission of the Council, as I have already stated is the question of dissemination of information on Namibia. This again can be done by your agency within its sphere of competence. This could take the format of providing space for disseminating information on Namibia in the

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monthly journal the "Telecommunication Journal" and others. If this suggestion is acceptable, we would appreciate your utilizing the documents of the United Nations on Namibia and those of SWAPO. This will avoid the error of using confused and biased South African information data.

7. The Mission of the Council would like to know whether ITU has made frequency allocations to Namibia through South Africa.
8. The Mission of the Council would like to find out what role ITU can play in the installation of a United Nations transmitter earmarked for Namibia by the United Nations which would be operated in a state neighbouring Namibia.
9. What are the technical possibilities for South Africa to jam broadcast from such a transmitter?
10. Can ITU provide technical data and technical assistance to overcome these jamming possibilities by South Africa?
11. Does ITU have technical programme by which inexpensive transmitter radios could be made available through SWAPO to people inside Namibia so that they can hear the broadcast from this transmitter?
12. Can the ITU provide technical assistance to train Namibians in all professional aspect of the operation of the proposed transmitter?
13. The Mission of the Council would like to suggest if possible that ITU assist the Council in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme.
14. The Mission would also like to find out whether there are possibilities of the Council becoming a member of the ITU.
15. Are there any possibilities of the puppet government which South Africa intends to install in Namibia, becoming a member of ITU and thereby applying for frequency allocations.

Geneva
20 April 1977
3:00
UNCTAD

BILATERAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED WITH UNCTAD

1. The purpose of this Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Specialized Agencies is to explore the avenues and possibilities of dissemination of information on Namibia. It is our wish to establish a permanent basis for continuing co-operation between the Council and UNCTAD.
2. What is the policy position of UNCTAD with respect to Namibia in the light of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and the opinion of the International Court of Justice?
3. Within the context of developing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia as mandated by the General Assembly resolution A/31/153 of 20 December 1976, could UNCTAD prepare within its sphere of competence, a development programme brief which could be used as a basis by the Council and SWAPO in planning and in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme. The material would be most useful for preparation of Nationhood Programme if received by 30 June 1977 and it will be incorporated into the Council's report to the General Assembly.
4. The mission of the Council would like to inquire into the possibility of UNCTAD assisting the Council in its effort to establish statistical data on Namibia which should be distinctly separate from that of South Africa, in particular the question of Namibian goods which are sold under South African trade names or actually mixed with South African products like diamonds and others and sold as if they were originally South African. We foresee a situation in the future whereby the puppet government which South Africa wants to establish in Namibia will present for international consumption confused and exaggerated statistical data with respect to the trade and development situation in Namibia.
5. As I have mentioned in my introductory remarks with regard to the so-called constitutional conference in Namibia the mission of the Council would like to bring to the attention the General Assembly resolution A/31/146 in which

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it and I quote "condemns 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 bogus constitutional structure aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial segregation".

6. The mission of the Council would like to explore with UNCTAD the possibility of UNCTAD, participation in and assistance for the Uranium Hearings to be organized later this year by the Council.

7. The mission of the Council would like to inquire whether or not possibilities exist whereby UNCTAD could employ qualified Namibians or provide practical inservice training for Namibians. In this connexion the Council for Namibia in consultation with SWAPO will be pleased to provide suitable candidates.

8. The mission of the Council would like to explore with UNCTAD the possibility of assistance to the Institute for Namibia including organizing and funding seminars at the Institute, provisions of UNCTAD publications for the Institute library and provision of fellowships for inservice training of Institute students.

9. The mission of the Council would like to explore the possibility of the United Nations Council for Namibia becoming a full member of UNCTAD.

10. The mission of the Council would like to inquire as to whether or not UNCTAD has received the Decree No. 1 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia and the mission of the Council would like to explore ways in which UNCTAD could co-operate with the Council for Namibia in dissemination of information on the decree and with assistance in the implementation of the decree.

11. The mission of the Council would like to enquire as to possible assistance by UNCTAD in view of the terms of the decree which established that all natural resources in Namibia are the property of the people of Namibia and removal of these resources for the benefit of anyone else is illegal. We envisage the following kinds of assistance provided they are possible under the terms of the mandate of UNCTAD.

- a) As mentioned above could UNCTAD advise the Council of the trade names and buyers of Namibian minerals goods which are often mixed with South African goods and sold under South African trade names.
- b) Can UNCTAD advise the Council as to the kinds of preferential treatment which are granted to Namibian goods being exported under the name of South Africa.
- c) Could UNCTAD advise the Council of the names of shipping lines, the names of ships and destinations of these ships which carry Namibian resources and products as cargo from the ports of Walvis Bay and Luderitz.
- d) Could UNCTAD provide the Council with the names and addresses of the insurance companies which insure the Namibian minerals and products such as Karakultur which are exported from Namibia.

12. With respect to the implementation of the Nationhood Programme mentioned above the mission would like to ascertain if possibilities exist in the future for funding projects and programmes. Are there special funds or regular budget funds available and if so what are the procedures for applying?

IMCO
London
21 April 1977
3:00

BILATERAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED WITH IMCO

1. The Council would like to know what the relationship is, if any, of IMCO to South Africa in relation to Namibia? Has South Africa acceded on behalf of Namibia to any of the International Conventions for which IMCO is the depository?
2. What is the policy position of IMCO with respect to Namibia in the light of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and the opinion of the international Court of Justice. The mission of the Council would like to know if IMCO publications contain references to Namibia or South West Africa.
3. Within the context of developing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia as mandated by the General Assembly resolution A/31/153 of 20 December 1976, could IMCO prepare within its sphere of competence, a development programme brief which could be used as a basis by the Council and SWAPO in planning and in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme. The material would be most useful for preparation of Nationhood Programme if received by 30 June 1977 and it will be incorporated into the Council's report to the General Assembly.
4. The mission of the Council would like to inquire as to the composition of the membership of the Council to IMCO.
5. The mission of the Council would like to inquire into the possibility of IMCO assisting the Council in its effort to establish statistical data on Namibia which should be distinctly separate from that of South Africa.
6. The mission of the Council would like to explore with respect to maritime safety regulations, if any have been adopted by South Africa and if so do they apply to Namibia as represented by South Africa.
7. The mission of the council would like to know if IMCO could assist with the following provided they are within the mandate of IMCO.

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- a) Have any studies been done on the environmental state of Walvis Bay and Luderitz, as ports of Namibia?
- b) Does the IMCO drafted code of safety for fishermen and fishing vessels apply to Namibians in Namibia?
- c) Could IMCO advise the Council of the names of shipping lines, the names of ships and the destinations of these ships which carry Namibian resources in particular uranium and other products as cargo from the ports of Walvis Bay and Luderitz?
- d) Could IMCO provide the Council with the names and addresses of the insurance companies and an indication of the specific cargo insured with respect to Namibian resources as mentioned above?

8. The mission of the Council would like to inquire whether or not IMCO has at its disposal any means for a) enforcing or b) advising; interested parties about enforcement measures which can be taken in the event of a breach of responsibilities with respect to an IMCO Convention.

9. The mission of the Council would like to explore with IMCO the possibility of IMCO, participation in and assistance for the Uranium Hearings to be organized later this year by the Council.

10. As I have mentioned in my introductory remarks with regard to the so-called constitutional conference in Namibia the mission of the Council would like to bring to the attention of IMCO General Assembly resolution A/31/146 in which it and I quote "condemns 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 purposes of imposing upon the Namibian people a bogus constitutional structure aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial segregation".

11. The mission of the Council would like to inquire whether or not possibilities exist whereby IMCO could employ qualified Namibians or provide practical inservice training for Namibians. In this connexion the Council for Namibia in consultation with SWAPO will be pleased to provide suitable candidates.

12. The mission of the Council would like to explore with IMCO the possibility of assistance to the Institute for Namibia including organizing and funding seminars at the Institute; inviting Institute staff and for students as appropriate to IMCO sponsored conferences; provisions of IMCO publications for the Institute library and provision of fellowships for inservice training of Institute students.

13. The mission of the Council would like to explore the possibility of the United Nations Council for Namibia becoming a full member of IMCO.

14. The mission of the Council would like to inquire as to whether or not IMCO has received the Decree No. 1 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia and the mission of the Council would like to explore ways in which IMCO could cooperate with the Council for Namibia in dissemination of the decree as well as information on the decree and with assistance in the implementation of the decree.

15. The mission of the Council would like to know if IMCO could assist with providing the following information:

- a) which sea routes pass through Namibian territorial waters;
- b) are there any IMCO treaties or conventions including any on pollution covering the sea routes;
- c) which ports in Namibia receive international traffic;
- d) under whose jurisdiction are the Namibian territorial waters, sea routes, and who signed on behalf of Namibia the treaties or conventions governing these areas.

16. The mission of the Council would like to inquire as to the possibility of IMCO advising the Council on the restrictions on International shipping which could be applied on behalf of the Namibian people. If this is possible could IMCO advise the Council on the procedures to be used in the United Nations or outside the United Nations to encourage the adoption of restrictions on shipping for the benefit of the people of Namibia.

Rome
27 April 1977
FAO

BILATERAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED WITH FAO

1. The purpose of this mission is to explore where possible the expansion of the programme of assistance to Namibians and improvement as well as enlargement of the dissemination of information on Namibia and the co-operation and co-ordination between the Council for Namibia and FAO in the execution of projects.

2. The mission of the Council while appreciating the efforts of FAO in disseminating the Decree No. 1 of the Council for Namibia would like to know when, how and to whom FAO distributed the Decree.

3. The mission would request that FAO grant the Council for Namibia, as the legal authority representing Namibia full membership, in accordance with paragraph 3 of resolution A/RES/149 of 10 February 1977 which

"Requests all specialized agencies and other organizations and conferences within the United Nations system to consider granting 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;"

4. Within the context of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia called for by General Assembly resolution A/31/153 of 20 December 1976, could FAO compile for the Council brief papers covering those questions to be faced by Namibia in both the short term and long term with respect to, for example, agricultural development, animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries or related aspects.

5. The mission of the Council would like to know what the procedures are for Namibia to benefit from the special funds, funds in trust, or funds available from the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme.

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6. To pursue this same question further, the mission of the Council would like to know what kind of assistance would Namibia qualify for on the day after independence. With respect to development of fisheries in particular, what provisions would be immediately available to Namibia after independence.
7. The mission of the Council would like to inquire as to the possibilities of FAO's assistance to the Council in its effort to establish statistical data on Namibia which should be distinctly separate from that of South Africa in particular on the question of the Namibian agricultural, fisheries, animal husbandry and other related aspects. There is real danger that if South Africa should establish a puppet regime in Namibia, as it intends, that regime could present for the international community confused and exaggerated statistical data.
8. The mission of the Council welcomes FAO's interest in placing a consultant in Lusaka and suggests that the Council for Namibia may also wish to propose Angola as another possibility in view of the increasing number of Namibian exiles moving to that country which necessitates the development of a firm agricultural base in order to achieve self sufficiency in food production. In this connexion the Council might like to consult further with respect to suitable candidates.
9. Could FAO clarify for the mission the position regarding food supplies from the World Food Programme for the Namibian Health and Education Centres and the United Nations Institute for Namibia.
10. Could FAO elaborate on the plans for the three level training programme which the mission understands would be financed by NGO's at approximately \$200, 000. 00.
11. The mission of the Council would like to inquire if FAO has ever done any studies with respect to support for liberation movements and of course here we are particularly interested in any references to Namibia and SWAPO.
12. Could FAO provide background information on the South East Atlantic Fisheries Treaty.

13. Does this treaty cover Namibia and are there any other treaties or conventions which relate to living resources in Namibia?

14. Is the imminent danger of over exploitation of fish from Namibian waters within the responsibility or competence of FAO.

15. In view of the ruthless depletion of the living resources of the coast of Namibia the mission of the Council would like to know if FAO has any international measures codes or environmental standards which apply to fishing and the coastal zone of Namibia.

16. The mission of the Council would like to know whether FAO is able to determine which countries are exploiting the living resources of the Namibian sea or sea bed living resources.

29 April 1977
Vienna
9.00 a.m.
IAEA

BILATERAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED WITH IAEA

Introduction

- a) Background on Council i.e. - legal administering authority agencies in United Nations system;
 - b) Purpose of mission;
 - c) Reiterate United Nations General Assembly concern over South Africa's apparent intentions to become a nuclear weapons power;
 - d) Council's concern as expressed by its Decree No. 1 that Namibian resources, including uranium are being depleted;
 - e) Hearings are to be held on exploitation of uranium in Namibia later this year;
 - f) United Nations General Assembly condemned so-called constitutional talks in Namibia and reiterated position that they can not represent Namibia but that SWAPO is the sole and authentic representative of people of Namibia.
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1. Question of full membership of Council for Namibia in IAEA in accordance with paragraph 3 of A/RES/31/149.
 2. Advise on procedures to be followed by the Council in its application.
 3. Discuss question of safeguards and controls that Council would assume on membership (on behalf of Namibia) and what the ramifications of this would be, given that while the Council is the legal administering authority for Namibia, South Africa continues to illegally occupy the territory. It must be understood that any treaties entered into by South Africa with governments of international bodies on behalf of Namibia are illegal and invalid. (Article 3 paragraph 5 of Statute of International Atomic Energy Agency.)
 4. With respect to paragraph 17 of General Assembly resolution A/RES/3399 (XXX) which "Calls upon the International Atomic Energy Agency to take all possible measures to discourage the exploitation of uranium in Namibia." Could the IAEA advise whether any action has been taken or is being taken.

5. Within the context of the development of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia as contained in the General Assembly resolution A/31/153 of 20 December 1976 could the IAEA prepare a feasibility study on uranium extraction in Namibia? Could the IAEA also provide training for Namibians in the field of mine-engineering?

6. With respect to implementation of Nationhood Programme could the IAEA provide details on any special funds, funds in trust, or technical assistance funds available and outline procedures for applying for these.

7. What are the possibilities for IAEA assistance to the United Nations Institute for Namibia with respect to:

- a) Fellowships for Institute students;
- b) Provision of stipends for inservice training for third year students who are interested in nuclear technology and mining technology;
- c) Inservice training within the Secretariat of IAEA;
- d) Provision of the IAEA publications for the Institute Library or any other contributions to the Institute.

8. What non South African statistics can the IAEA provide the Council regarding the uranium industry in Namibia?

9. Within the framework of the International Nuclear Information Services and the International Nuclear Data Centre could the following information be provided to the Council for Namibia:

- a) Names and locations of uranium mines and potential uranium mines in Namibia.
- b) The methods used in extracting uranium at the Rossing mines and other related mines in Namibia;
- c) Which are the companies which are importing Namibian uranium?
- d) South Africa's plans for nuclear development and uranium deposits developments in Namibia;
- e) Names of the companies responsible for the processing and transportation of the uranium from the mines to the consumers;
- f) Does the IAEA have any information with respect to the implementation of the plans by the consortium of such organizations as the Rio Tinto Zinc and Total Compagnie Minière et Nucleaire a wholly owned subsidiary of the French Government owned Compagnie Française des Petroles and etc. to illegally exploit the Namibian uranium.
- g) An overview of the extent of the responsibility exercised by IAEA with respect to Namibian uranium being utilized in nuclear facilities in South Africa;

- h) Can the IAEA give the Council data as to the quality and quantity of uranium ore mined in Namibia.
 - i) Could the IAEA provide the Council with the reports of the following: the International Seminar on Transport Packaging for Radioactive Material, Vienna, August 1976; the Manual of Guidance on Radiological Safety in Uranium and Thorium Mines and Mills; Methods of assessing the collective doses from occupational exposure and from exposure of the general public; Limits to the levels of radioactive contaminations in food chains; Particle size analysis in estimating significance of airborne contamination.
 - j) It is well known that Namibian uranium is utilized in South African nuclear facilities. Has the IAEA visited the nuclear facilities in South Africa? What is the IAEA's assessment of South Africa's present and future nuclear weapons capability.
10. Could the IAEA prepare a study on the environmental and health standard hazards which arise from the Rossing mine in Namibia. In this connection, could the Agency advise the Council as to the extent of its co-operation with relevant agencies, such as WHO, ILO, FAO, and UNEP?
11. The Council is interested in widest possible dissemination of information regarding Decree No. 1. What has the IAEA done in this regard? Has it
- a) Published the Decree or related information in the IAEA Bulletin Atomic Energy Review or treaty series:
 - b) Brought the Decree to the attention of the membership of IAEA
 - c) Brought the Decree to the attention of the regional organizations which are not part of the United Nations system but with which IAEA has an informal relationship. For example, the European Organization for Nuclear Research, the European Nuclear Energy Agency of the OEEC, the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM), the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON), the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa south of the Sahara, and the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission of the OAS; and
 - d) Brought the Decree to the attention of those organizations which have consultative status with the IAEA.

BILATERAL ISSUES TO BE RAISED WITH UNIDO

Vienna
2 May 1977
UNID

Introduction:

- a) Background on Council i.e. - legal administering authority agencies in United Nations system;
- b) Purpose of Mission;
- c) United Nations General Assembly condemnation of the so-called constitutional talks in Namibia. Reiterate position that SWAPO is the sole and authentic representative of people of Namibia and that no puppet regime created in Namibia can represent Namibia;
- d) Namibia's position as a major producer of mineral resources; Decree No. 1; hearings on uranium.

1. Within the context of developing the Nationhood Programme for Namibia as mandated by the General Assembly resolution A/31/153 of 20 December 1976, could UNIDO prepare within its sphere of competence a preliminary development programme brief to be used by the Council in the implementation of the Nationhood Programme for a future independent Namibia.

The Nationhood Programme is to replace the present colonial industrial structure that has been created in Namibia by South Africa with an independent self-reliant economy which would benefit the people of Namibia.

Having in mind the natural resources of Namibia, the following fields may be relevant to the proposed briefs:

- 1) Mineral resource development including copper, uranium, diamonds, and oil;
- 2) Metallurgical Industries;
- 3) Fertilizer industry;
- 4) Fishing industry;
- 5) Food processing industry;
- 6) tourist industry;
- 7) industrial research;
- 8) Small-scale industry;
- 9) Domestic and external financing;
- 10) Co-operatives;

- 11) Livestock industry;
- 12) Water resource development including irrigation, desalination and electric power.

2. What opportunities exist now for assistance to Namibia through the Specialized Industrial Services Programme (SIS) and what are the procedures for applying ? UNIDO should stand ready to make SIS resources available to Namibia upon its attainment of independence.

3. Could UNIDO compile objective statistical data on the current industrial situation in Namibia.

4. Could UNIDO play any role in the uranium hearings to be organized later this year ? (resolution A/31/148 of 1976).

5. What assistance can UNIDO offer to the United Nations Institute for Namibia particularly in the areas of training and the provision of publications ?

6. Could UNIDO assist in providing:

a) Fellowships for training Namibians in all aspects of the mining industries, fishing industries and livestock;

b) Stipends for Namibians for inservice practical training after formal education;

c) Employment of qualified Namibians in UNIDO.

7. What action has UNIDO taken with regard to the dissemination of the Decree No. 1 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia.

Assistance to Namibians by the Specialized Agencies

In its resolution 3421(XXX) of 8 December 1975, the General Assembly "Requested the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples in Africa struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and, in particular, recommended that the organizations concerned should initiate or broaden contacts and co-operation with these peoples in consultation with the Organization of African Unity and should work out and implement concrete programmes for such assistance with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned."

Furthermore, the General Assembly, in its resolution 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975, specifically requested all specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, to render all possible assistance to the people of Namibia through their liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization - SWAPO.

Moreover, General Assembly resolution 3421 (XXX), paragraph 12, requested the Secretary-General: "To prepare for submission to the relevant bodies concerned with related aspects of the item (implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the Specialized Agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations).....

a report on the action taken since the circulation of his previous report in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, " by the specialized agencies.

On 27 January 1976, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of the resolution to the executive heads of the following specialized agencies, associated with the United Nations:

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Bank

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)

World Food Programme (WFP)

The replies of the above mentioned specialized agencies dealt primarily with their assistance to refugees from colonial territories, including assistance to the governments and countries hosting the refugees;

Provision of assistance to the peoples of the colonial territories in Africa in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and with the active collaboration of the national liberation movements concerned;

Discontinuance of all support to and withholding of financial, economic, technical and other assistance from the government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia;

Arrangements (including the requisite financial provisions), in consultation with the OAU, to ensure the representation of the colonial territories in Africa by the national liberation movements concerned as observers when matters pertaining to those territories are dealt with.

Since the replies dealt with all liberation movements in Africa, some of which have since attained independence, this paper will confine itself to those replies affecting Namibia directly or indirectly.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) ^{1/}

Within its fields of competence, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) co-operates/closely with several specialized agencies of the United Nations system and with bodies such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, the United Nations Council for Namibia, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in order to aid the African liberation movements recognized by OAU.

^{1/} See doc. A/31/65/Add.3.

Since 1970, UNESCO, in co-operation with OAU, has contributed to the education of African refugees who have fled their country because of the oppression to which they were subjected by racist and colonialist régimes. That assistance has continued to grow, amounting to \$US 92,600 in 1975-1976 and approximately \$US 150,000 for 1977-1978. The increase in the amount allocated to this activity thus enables UNESCO to augment its assistance in various forms including the granting of fellowships (see para. 5 below); the purchase and dispatch of equipment and teaching materials; and the payment of teacher's salaries. This assistance has been increased with the help of UNDP, whose Governing Council approved in January 1975 the financing of projects that would benefit the liberation movements of southern Africa, at a cost of about \$US 1.8 million.

Since the accession to independence of Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Angola, UNESCO has placed greater emphasis on projects benefiting the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the African National Council of Zimbabwe (ANC (Zimbabwe)), the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania.

In addition, UNESCO has offered support with regard to literacy and post-literacy activities to the following liberation movements recognized by OAU: SWAPO, ANC (Zimbabwe), the Seychelles People's United Party (SPUP), ANC, PAC, the Mouvement de libération nationale des Comores (MOLINACO), the Mouvement de libération de Djibouti (MLD) and the Front de libération de la Côte des Somalis (FLCS).

In the long term, UNESCO is endeavouring to contribute: (a) to the improvement at all levels of educational services offered to refugees and national liberation movements; (b) to the specialized training of senior personnel capable of participating in educational, cultural and scientific activities in their

countries; (c) to the maintenance of the cultural and national identity of groups of refugees and liberation movements and their ability to defend for themselves the rights to which they are entitled according to the constituent instrument of UNESCO; and (d) to the association of the liberation movements recognized by OAU with the activities of some of the regional centres to be established within the framework of the 10-year plan for the study of African oral tradition and languages, so as to co-ordinate the studies and research relating to cultural areas common to several countries.

UNESCO contributed to the travel and subsistence expenses of representatives of liberation movements invited to a meeting entitled: "Meeting of experts on co-operation between youth movements and national liberation movements in Southern Africa", held at Algiers from 9 to 11 December 1975. This meeting, which was organized by UNESCO in co-operation with the Government of Algeria, formulated proposals addressed to both UNESCO and non-governmental youth organizations.

In accordance with the recommendations formulated at that meeting, an information letter designed to disseminate information about the projects of liberation movements will be distributed to non-governmental youth organizations with a view to co-ordinating the action of the latter in the sphere of practical assistance, notably as regards education.

The liberation movements were invited to two meetings of intergovernmental experts: The first, held at UNESCO headquarters from 15 to 22 December 1975, had the task of preparing a draft declaration of fundamental principles governing the use of the mass media for the strengthening of peace and international understanding and the struggle against war propaganda, racism and apartheid. The second, also held at UNESCO headquarters, from 22 to 31 March 1976, was a meeting of technical and legal experts to prepare a draft protocol to the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials.

Moreover, representatives of liberation movements were associated with the work of the Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies in Africa, held at Accra from 27 October to 6 November 1975.

UNESCO contributed \$US 10,000 to the organization of the International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights, organized by the International Institute of Human Rights, the International Commission of Jurist and the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, with the collaboration of SWAPO (Dakar, 5 to 8 January 1976).

Representatives of liberation movements were invited to participate in two international meetings organized by UNESCO, one held at UNESCO headquarters from 4 to 7 May 1976, on the theme "The Social and Human Sciences and the Problem of Peace", and the other, was held at Nairobi from 21 to 23 July 1976, on the theme "The Effects of Technological Innovation on Man's Cultural Environment".

In June 1976, a meeting was held on the theme "Social structure, Revolutionary Change and Culture in Southern Africa". Members of liberation movements were invited to prepare working papers for that meeting, which was prepared with their close co-operation.

Representatives of liberation movements of that region have also been invited to participate in the activities of the Centre for the Co-ordination of Social Science Research and Documentation in Africa South of the Sahara (CERDAS).

In the next biennium, UNESCO plans to associate the liberation movements even more closely with its work, particularly that relating to the "contribution to the analysis of the manifestations, causes and effects of the violation of human rights and especially of racism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and apartheid". The liberation movements will also be invited to send participants or observers to

certain meetings on peace and human rights.

The UNESCO Chronicle and Features have published articles aimed at informing public opinion about the steps taken by UNESCO in the context of its relations with the liberation movements in Africa. The necessary information has also been supplied to press agencies and correspondents.

In 1975, UNESCO produced a "Radio Roundtable" on apartheid, and two radio programmes entitled "A Look at Apartheid" and "A Forgotten Corner of the World",

In December, four interviews were recorded in the UNESCO studios for Radio France Afrique Service with representatives of the African liberation movements and with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. These interviews were broadcast by Radio France Culture.

World Bank ^{2/}

Although the World Bank can make loans for projects within the territory of member countries only, assistance to refugees continues to be an area of concern to the World Bank, which stands ready to assist in the preparation and financing of development projects particularly benefiting refugees in Bank member countries at the request of those countries.

At present, the Bank is exploring ways of providing assistance to train Namibians in economic management and technical fields. In this regard, the World Bank has made initial contacts with the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka, and further detailed discussions are planned in the near future. The Bank keeps OAU officials informed about its efforts and will continue to explore with them the extent to which the Bank can provide assistance in the period before colonial Territories in Africa become independent and join the Bank.

As indicated in past communications on the subject, the World Bank Group has made no loans, credits or investments to South Africa since 1966, and it maintains

^{2/} See doc. A/31/65.

no relations with the present régime in Southern Rhodesia.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) ^{3/}

Copies of the cited resolution were circulated to the members of the Executive Board on 15 January 1976 and their attention was directed to the recommendations contained therein.

Universal Postal Union (UPU) ^{4/}

Following the receipt of a letter from the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the recent session of the Executive Council the International Bureau also raised the question of the designation of South West Africa in UPU publications, At its meeting on 13 May 1976, the Council decided to follow United Nations terminology and adopted the name "Namibia" instead of "South West Africa". In the general index at the beginning of compendia and other publications of a technical nature concerning the postal service, Namibia was henceforth included in a new section entitled "Countries for which the United Nations is directly responsible".

OAU was admitted to participate as an observer in all meetings of UPU in accordance with decision C.92 of the Lausanne Congress of 1974. OAU was further invited in 1975 to participate in the annual sessions of the Executive Council and the Consultative Committee for Postal Studies.

Under article IV of the Agreement between the United Nations and UPU, General Assembly resolutions 3396 (XXX), 3399 (XXX), 3421 (XXX), 3430 (XXX), 3480 (XXX), 3481 (XXX) and 3482 (XXX), which concern the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

^{3/} See doc. A/31/65.

^{4/} Ibid.

and some parts of which relate to the specialized agencies, were submitted to the Executive Council of UPU at its May 1976 session.

The resolutions were submitted to the Executive Council by means of document CE 1976 - Doc. 4/Add.5. The attention of the Council was drawn to the more relevant paragraphs of the above resolutions, particularly to those which contain appeals or recommendations addressed to the specialized agencies and require action on their part.

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO) 5/

The highly technical nature of the activities of IMCO has not, so far, attracted any requests for assistance from the refugees or the peoples of the colonial Territories.

With regard to the Government of South Africa and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia, no support or assistance of any kind has been given to these two countries, with which IMCO has no relations. In effect, the resolution of the IMCO Assembly (Resolution A.310 (VIII)), adopted on 23 November 1973 concerning South Africa, has been strictly observed.

As to the representation of the colonial Territories in Africa by the national liberation movements, IMCO has been extending invitations to OAU to attend all its conferences and meetings. Owing to the highly technical nature of the activities of IMCO, no request has been made so far by the liberation movements through OAU to attend any of these meetings.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) 6/

Article 11 of the Agreement between the United Nations and WIPO, which entered into force on 17 December 1974, provides that "The Organization agrees to co-operate

5/ See doc. A/31/65.

6/ Ibid.

within the field of its competence with the United Nations in giving effect to the principles and obligations set forth in Chapters XI, XII and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations and in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, with regard to matters affecting the well-being and development of the peoples of the Trust, Non-Self-Governing and other Territories."

The Conference and the General Assembly of WIPO met in September 1976 for the first time since the conclusion of the Agreement between the United Nations and WIPO, and received a report on, inter alia, resolution 3421 (XXX), together with a report on discussions between the International Bureau of WIPO and OAU concerning the matters referred to in the said resolution.

The discussions began, on the initiative of WIPO, in October 1975 in Addis Ababa, and were resumed in February 1976 during the meeting of the Council of Ministers of OAU, which had on its agenda the question of approving a co-operation agreement, already approved by the competent bodies of WIPO in September 1975.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) 7/

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 57(I) of 11 December 1946, all UNICEF activities in a country must have the consent of the government and UNICEF aid is provided on the basis of plans of operations mutually agreed upon between the government and UNICEF.

Assistance relating to refugees is usually provided in co-operation with UNHCR, either supplementing its assistance or as part of the expansion of national services which UNICEF is already assisting in the country and which the Government desires or agrees to make available to the refugee population.

During 1975 UNICEF continued to extend its assistance to children and mothers

7/ See doc. A/31/65.

of various liberation movements, as well as to numerous groups of refugee mothers and children still residing in host countries in Africa, i.e., the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, Senegal, Guinea, the Congo and Zaire. A proportion of this assistance constitutes expansion of national services which UNICEF already assists through its regular programmes. It is, however, not possible to identify the precise amount of total UNICEF aid which actually reaches all refugees from colonial Territories. As an indication of the magnitude of regular UNICEF aid to these specific countries, it may be noted that the approved commitments for UNICEF assistance during 1975 amounted to \$US 1.8 million.

A brief report on UNICEF assistance to liberation movements in East Africa was prepared for the May 1976 session of the UNICEF Executive Board. It summarized additional contributions made by UNICEF, through host countries, to mothers and children of liberation movements in Africa.

Regular informal contacts with OAU continued during 1975. These included discussions on the subject of UNICEF assistance to host Governments and refugees from the colonial Territories, as well as to the various liberation movements being assisted in accordance with the plans approved by the UNICEF Executive Board at its May 1975 session. Assistance had been provided by UNICEF to children and mothers of the colonial Territories in Africa prior to their independence, within the context of projects implemented in co-operation with the various liberation movements and OAU.

UNICEF has discontinued its contacts with Southern Rhodesia and has no open commitments for that country. No assistance agreements have been entered into with the Government of South Africa and none is contemplated.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) ^{8/}

At the 10th meeting of its eighty-seventh session on 29 March 1976, the Council for ICAO considered the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, including resolution 3421 (XXX) of 8 December 1975, with the following result:

The Council decided to confirm that, while ICAO cannot play a very active role in the dissemination of information unrelated to its own field, consultations could take place, if so desired, on appropriate arrangements for the publication in the ICAO Bulletin of information referred to in the relevant resolutions concerning colonialism and apartheid.

The Council confirmed the continued readiness of ICAO to co-operate with the United Nations Council for Namibia in the discharge of its mandate and to invite it to ICAO meetings dealing with matters pertaining to the respective region. The Council also confirmed that ICAO had no dealings with South Africa that have a bearing on Namibia and authorized the provision of technical assistance, as urged by the resolution, in accordance with arrangements that may be adopted through UNDP.

Regarding resolution 3411 A-F (XXX) of 29 November 1975 and resolution 3411 G (XXX) of 10 December 1975, the Council considered that action on these resolutions was covered by ICAO Assembly resolution A18-4 concerning measures to be taken in pursuance of resolutions 2555 (XXIV) of 12 December 1969 and 2704 (XXV) of 14 December 1970 of the United Nations General Assembly in relation to South Africa; ICAO Assembly resolution A21-6 concerning the suspension of the voting powers of South Africa; and the decision taken by the ICAO Assembly at its twenty-first session regarding invitations to liberation movements.

^{8/} See doc. A/31/65/Add.3.

Compliance by ICAO with the relevant provisions of resolution 3421 (XXX) of 8 December 1975 is governed by the Council's previous decision on the arrangements concluded by ICAO with OAU and UNHCR in regard to assistance in aeronautical training to refugees from colonial Territories in Africa.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 2/

As in previous years, UNHCR has continued in 1975 to give assistance to refugees from colonial Territories in accordance with the terms of its mandate and the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. Over \$US 548,000 was committed during the year for projects drawn up at the request of, or in consultation with, the Governments of Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire and Zambia, all of which have offered asylum to refugees from Namibia and Southern Rhodesia. By the end of the year, the total was estimated to have risen to 18,646, which is accounted for by a small increase in the number of Namibian refugees and a substantial influx of Southern Rhodesians into Mozambique.

UNHCR assistance projects during the year were mainly directed towards rural settlement and the provision of medical and educational facilities. A contribution was made towards a refugee reception centre in Botswana, and refugees living individually in urban areas benefited from temporary assistance in cases of need. Assistance to follow educational and vocational training courses was given in a number of instances.

As regards the international protection functions of UNHCR, interventions continued to be made in individual cases, as circumstances required, to establish the status and regularize the position of refugees.

2/ See doc. A/31/65/Add.3.

By the end of 1975, the number of refugees from Namibia had risen to nearly 3,980, comprising some 3,700 in Zambia, 151 in Botswana, 65 in Kenya and 40 in the United Republic of Tanzania, together with smaller groups in other countries, including Ethiopia, Uganda and Zaire. Of the total of \$US 83,800 obligated by UNHCR during the year for assistance to Namibian refugees, more than \$US 48,000 was made available by the United Nations Council for Namibia, from which \$US 40,000 was contributed towards the costs of constructing a clinic in Botswana in an area where Namibian refugees are concentrated. The balance of the contribution from the Council was used for assistance to individual refugees in Uganda and Zaire. In Zambia, UNHCR Education Account grants totalling over \$US 25,000 were made for vocational training and language courses benefiting 38 Namibian refugees.

Several hundred Namibian refugees at the Meheba settlement in Zambia benefited generally from infrastructural installations financed by UNHCR under the programme for 1975 and previous years. The Namibian share of assistance at Meheba under the 1975 programme was estimated at approximately \$US 9,000.

Towards the end of 1975, a voluntary contribution of \$US 100,000 was made principally for Namibian refugees in Botswana, to meet part of the cost of the refugee centre at Francistown and for individual refugee maintenance and resettlement.

UNHCR continues to maintain contact with SWAPO. As in previous years, UNHCR was represented at meetings of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU, at some of the sessions of the Council of Ministers of OAU and at other meetings of concern to it. OAU was represented at the twenty-sixth session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme by the Director of its Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees (BPEAR).

International Labour Organization (ILO) 10/

Co-operation between the ILO and OAU has increased, particularly with regard to assistance to the African liberation movements; worker education programmes for refugees have been organized by the International Centre for Advanced Technical and Occupational Training and Turin in close collaboration with OAU.

In addition, the OAU Bureau for Placement and Education of African Refugees (BPEAR) has organized various meetings in which the ILO has taken an active part. The OAU Commission of Ten on Refugees and the Co-ordinating Committee of BPEAR have appreciated this participation.

With regard to Namibia, talks are currently being held with the Resident Representative of UNDP at Lusaka to determine the nature of the assistance to be given the Namibian refugees and the means for providing such assistance.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 11/

Assistance to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in the setting up of farm training courses and agricultural projects in Zambia has been discussed in detail by a FAO consultant, with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, representatives of SWAPO and the Zambian authorities concerned. The SWAPO farm training programme will be adapted to local conditions and aimed at making the best possible use of locally available expertise and technology. These arrangements are being made in close communication with the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

On 4 July 1975, the Director-General of FAO, at the request of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, transmitted to all member nations a copy of

10/ See doc. A/31/65/Add.1.

11/ Ibid.

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

In the meantime, FAO has recently reiterated its willingness to provide, on request, lecturers for the Institute for Namibia.

South Africa withdrew from FAO in 1964 and FAO has no relations with that country or with the régime in Southern Rhodesia.

In accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, FAO extended invitations to the national liberation movements recognized by the OAU to attend the eighteenth session of the FAO Conference in November 1975. It also allocated funds to cover the travel expenses of their representatives.

World Health Organization (WHO) ^{12/}

The process to assist liberation movements begun in 1973 with requests from the Ministry of Health in Zambia and the Ministry of Health of the United Republic of Tanzania concerning international assistance in the health field for the populations helped by the national liberation movements recognized by OAU moved ahead significantly in 1975 and the early part of 1976. On the basis of consultations held in 1973 between representatives of WHO, OAU and the national liberation movements concerned and authorities of the host countries, a plan of action evolved around two major components:

(a) Rehabilitation measures, including the provision of equipment and supplies for hospitals and for mobile health units for remote rural areas.

(b) Establishment of training facilities and the recruitment of high-level specialized personnel as required.

Close collaboration with other bodies, such as UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),

^{12/} See doc. A/31/65/Add.1.

among others, was foreseen in the plan and has in fact occurred.

The project known as Health Assistance to National Liberation Movements, which is financed by UNDP, is the main contributor of trained health auxiliary personnel (medical assistants), for the immediate areas of Mtwara and Tunduru in the United Republic of Tanzania and the neighbouring districts of Cabo Delgado and Niassa in Mozambique, as well as for other areas being helped by liberation movements recognized by OAU.

A plan of action has also been completed for a project of health assistance to SWAPO in favour of Namibian refugees in Zambia. UNDP has allocated \$US 250,000 for the implementation of this project by WHO as the executing agency. The project is planned for the period 1976-1978 to provide SWAPO with personnel and supplies where the co-ordination of health assistance to Namibians can be directed and carried out. The training component of the project, which accounts for more than 50 per cent of its activities, has been reviewed so as to link the training of health personnel with over-all manpower training at the Institute for Namibia. This development has been welcomed by all concerned, since it is felt that the training of health workers can be more effectively planned and conducted in co-ordination with the more general training of Namibians necessary for the socio-economic development of their country.

Funds have also been made available from the regular budget of WHO to carry out projects designed to strengthen the health services of national liberation movements, the allocation being \$US 30,050 for 1975, \$US 31,550 for 1976 and \$US 33,590 for 1977. Provision has also been made under the regular budget of WHO for the strengthening of health services in Namibia, an allocation of \$US 10,000 having been made for each of the years 1975, 1976, and 1977; a yearly allocation of \$US 5,000 for fellowships is also envisaged for the period 1975-1977.

In addition to a UNHCR mission that visited Angola in February-March 1975, the representative of WHO at Kinshawa visited Luanda in March 1975 to advise on health problems and on measures to alleviate them. WHO also participated in the Dakar International Conference on Namibia and Human Rights in January 1976. During that conference, contact was made with the representatives of SWAPO to discuss various aspects of possible health programmes for the total population of their country. Continuing contact is being maintained between SWAPO and the representative of WHO in Zambia.

The voting privileges of South Africa in WHO have been suspended.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) 13/

The decision of the Seventh World Meteorological Congress of WMO included some financial provision in the regular budget for fellowships for the meteorological training of refugees in the seventh financial period (1976-1979). It may be mentioned that such financial provision did not exist in the budget for the sixth financial period (1972-1975) and the fellowships awarded to refugees in this period had therefore to be financed as an emergency measure from the very limited contingency portion of the regular budget of WMO.

Another important decision taken by the Executive Committee at its twenty-seventh session (May-June 1975), immediately following the Seventh World Meteorological Congress, was that qualified Namibians would be eligible for fellowships offered under the regular budget of WMO.

WMO does not provide financial, economic, technical or other assistance to South Africa. Furthermore, the Seventh World Meteorological Congress decided to suspend the Government of South Africa from exercising its rights and enjoying

13/ See doc. A/31/65/Add.1.

privileges as a member of WMO until that Government has renounced its policy of racial discrimination and abided by United Nations resolutions concerning Namibia.

The Seventh World Meteorological Congress decided as follows:

(a) That the United Nations Council for Namibia shall be invited to represent Namibia as an observer at every Congress and all appropriate meetings of WMO constituent bodies;

(b) That national liberation movements recognized by OAU shall be invited as observers to every Congress and all appropriate meetings of WMO constituent bodies.

World Food Programme (WFP) 14/

WFP assistance to refugees, from the inception of the Programme up to 31 December 1975, can be summarized as follows:

(a) Eight emergency operations involving 39,117 refugees, for a total cost to WFP of \$US 938,000;

(b) Three quasi-emergency projects involving 26,700 refugees, for a total cost to WFP of \$US 2,252,000;

(c) Six settlement projects involving 59,400 refugees, for a total cost to WFP of \$US 5,115,000.

This assistance was provided to African refugees from countries under colonial rule through the host countries of Botswana, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.

WFP does not provide assistance to, or collaborate with, the Government of South Africa or the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia. The only indirect contacts arise from the fact that WFP commodities, like commercial imports,

14/ See doc. A/31/65/Add.1.

delivered to the land-locked countries of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland by using port and rail transport facilities in South Africa; pending completion of the motorway and railway which will connect Zambia with the coast of the United Republic of Tanzania, the port of Beira and rail facilities in Mozambique are similarly used to transport WFP food aid to the land-locked countries of Zambia and Malawi.

Since the twenty-fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee, held in Rome in April 1974, WFP has invited OAU to participate in meetings and activities that may be of direct concern to the African liberation movements.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) ^{15/}

ITU states that, although it has maintained contact with the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with a view to collaborating in the provision of training for refugees, no candidates for fellowships were processed in 1975.

The policies of ITU with regard to South Africa continue to comply with the relevant requirements of United Nations resolutions.

No requests have been received from the liberation movements to participate in meetings or conferences of ITU.

United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

UNIDO has not as yet provided information regarding assistance or otherwise to Namibians.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

No information regarding assistance to Namibians is made available by GATT.

Conclusion

The Council may wish to express its appreciation to those specialized

^{15/} See doc. A/31/65/Add.5.

agencies which have contributed in their assistance to Namibians and request them to increase such assistance. On the other hand, the Council may wish to open discussions with a number of specialized agencies who are silent regarding the question of assisting the process of decolonization of Namibia and its liberation movement - SWAPO.

At its 1052nd meeting, on 8 September 1976, the Special Committee of 24, after receiving the reports of the specialized agencies regarding their contribution on decolonization, unanimously adopted a resolution (A/AC.109/537) which was transmitted to all member states, to OAU and to the specialized agencies and other organizations within the UN system. The resolution stated in part that the Special Committee:

Expresses its appreciation to certain specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, as indicated in the report of the Sub-Committee, which have continued to co-operate in varying degrees with the United Nations in the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

Expresses its concern that the assistance extended so far by the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system to the colonial peoples, particularly those of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and to their national liberation movements is far from adequate in terms of the actual needs of the peoples concerned;

Regrets that the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have not yet taken the necessary measures towards the full and speedy implementation of the Declaration and other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly;

Urges those specialized agencies and organizations within the United Nations system, which have not yet done so, to follow the examples of those specialized

agencies which have made the necessary arrangements to enable representatives of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity to participate fully as observers in their proceedings.

The Economic and Social Council, at its sixtieth and sixty-first sessions, in its resolution, observed that:

"Although assistance to refugees from the colonial territories in Africa has been rendered, the action taken hitherto by the organizations and agencies concerned in the provision of assistance to the peoples of the territories through their national liberation movements continues to remain inadequate to meet the urgent needs of those peoples."

In one of its recommendations contained in document A/AC.131/L.40, Standing Committee III requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to send a mission to the specialized agencies to discuss the question of dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians.

Recommendations

The mission of the Council to specialized agencies may wish to discuss, among other things, the following items:

1. Assistance to, and co-ordination with, the Council in its implementation of the Nationhood Programme contained in General Assembly resolution A/31/153;
2. Request the specialized agencies to co-ordinate with, and inform the Council of their comprehensive programmes of assistance to Namibians on a regular basis;
3. Request those specialized agencies which deal with strictly technical areas, such as IMCO, ITU, WIPO, IAEA, UPU, WMO, etc. to provide fellowships for Namibians in order to train in those fields;
4. All specialized agencies ^{should} provide space in their Bulletins or Journals for

dissemination of information on Namibia;

5. That specialized agencies in keeping with United Nations resolutions give priority to the recruitment and employment of Namibians in consultation with the Council for Namibia and SWAPO.

6. Request those specialized agencies which have not yet initiated concrete programmes of assistance to Namibians, like ITU, UNIDO, GATT, etc., to start doing so as a matter of urgency, specifically with regard to training or awarding fellowships to Namibian students in those fields.

7. That specialized agencies should assist the Council for Namibia in its effort to acquire statistical data on Namibia which should be distinctly different from that of South Africa.

8. Specialized agencies that have information on South Africa purporting to represent Namibia either in her commercial transactions or otherwise, should provide the Council with such information.

9. Specialized agencies should provide the mission of the Council with information regarding the kind of assistance to Namibians planned for the year 1977.

10. The Mission of the Council should bring to the attention of the specialized agencies, General Assembly resolution A/31/153, through which it

Decided to launch, in support of the nationhood of Namibia, a comprehensive assistance programme within the United Nations system, covering both the present period of struggle for independence 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;

Calls upon the United Nations Council for Namibia, as the Administering Authority of the Territory, to elaborate, in consultation with the South West Africa People's Organization, the guidelines and policies for such a programme, to be known as the Nationhood Programme, and to direct and co-ordinate the implementation of the Programme;

Invited all States to participate in the Nationhood Programme by supporting measures for assistance to Namibians and by contributing to the United Nations Fund for Namibia and the United Nations Institute for Namibia;

Called 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.

Acting upon the terms of the above mentioned resolution, the Mission of the Council, may further request the specialized agencies to provide it with suggestions and proposals regarding the part they (the specialized agencies) could play in order to enhance the implementation of the Nationhood Programme.

NATIONS UNIES
TELECOMMUNICATIONS



UNITED NATIONS
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TELEGRAM

RECORDS CONTROL
17 MAY 1977

HEADING

PRIORITY

☐

ADDRESS

TR 145 sent

TEXT (TYPED IN CAPITALS AND DOUBLE SPACED)

FIELDSERV
NEW YORK

NAM 1 TO FIELDSERV MISSION COUNCIL NAMIBIA ARRIVED
AS SCHEDULED

CABRERA

DATE

NAME AND TITLE (TYPED)

EXTENSION

SIGNATURE

AUTHORIZED :

TP 145

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF FINANCE	AMOUNT	DURATION	STATUS
UN	Fund for Namibia	Education and Training	UN Regular Budget	\$ 300,000	1 year 1977	Separate report being prepared for Fund Committee
UNDP	UN Institute for Namibia (NAM/76/300)	Training Namibian civil servants	UNDP IPF 1976-1981	3,750,000	6 years from 1976	Planned and implemented
UNDP	Radio, postal and telecommunications training (SWP/77)	Communications	UNDP IPF 1977-1981	294,400	2 years from 1977	Planned and implemented
UNDP	Assistance to SWAPO in Agriculture (SWP/77)	Agriculture	UNDP IPF 1977-1981	23,282	3 years from 1977	Planned and implemented
UNESCO	UN Institute for Namibia	Library and Archives	UNDP IPF 1977-1981	200,000	-----	In planning stage
UNESCO	Assistance to SWAPO	Education and Training	UNDP IPF 1977-1981	552,750	-----	In planning stage
UNDP	Educational Assistance to SWAPO	Education and Training	UNDP National Liberation Trust Fund	326,500	3 years (1975-1977)	Planned and implemented
UNDP	Health Assistance to SWAPO	Health	UNDP National Liberation Trust Fund	250,000	3 years from 1976	Planned and implemented
UNICEF	Support to SWAPO in Zambia	Health care for Namibian mothers and children in Zambia	New Zealand and UNICEF contributions	92,000	1976	Planned and implemented
UNICEF	Support to SWAPO in Angola	Health care for Namibian mothers and children, teacher training, transportation and tools for agriculture	UNICEF Funding and special contribution from the Federal Republic of Germany (\$120,000)	500,000	-----	In planning stage
ILO	Assistance to UN Institute for Namibia	Manpower surveys, Internship or Fellowship in Labour Relations	-----	-----	-----	In planning stage
World Bank	Assistance to UN Institute for Namibia	Economic Manpower Training	-----	-----	-----	In planning stage
IAEA	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	IAEA indicated no request for assistance

ORGANIZATION	PROJECT	OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF FINANCE	AMOUNT	DURATION	STATUS
UNETPSA	Assistance to Namibians	Education and Training	Voluntary contributions	-----	-----	See A/31/268
UN Trust Fund for South Africa	Assistance to Namibians	Relief, legal and educational assistance	Voluntary contributions	-----	-----	See A/31/277
UNHCR	Assistance to Namibians	Resettlement and Humanitarian assistance	UNHCR Funding	\$ 409,508	1971-1976	Planned and implemented
UNHCR	Assistance to Namibians	Resettlement and Humanitarian assistance	UNHCR Funding	270,000	1977	In planning stage
UNHCR	Assistance to SWAPO	Medicine and medical equipment for hospital in Angola	UNHCR Funding	300,000	1977	In planning stage
UNHCR	Assistance to UN Institute for Namibia	Education and Training	UNHCR Funding	10,000 cash contribution	1977	Cash contribution

ASSISTANCE TO NAMIBIANS BY SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

TP 145 9/4/77

F A OPAST ACTIVITIES

Visit of 3 member mission of the Council for Namibia to FAO Headquarters (June 1973)

Visit to FAO Headquarters of Commissioner for Namibia on possible assistance to Namibia (September 1974)

FAO expresses willingness to act as Executing Agency in connection with the Swapo farm school (1974)

FAO gathers agro-economic information on Namibia (1974)

FAO expresses willingness to provide lecturers for Institute for Namibia (1974)

FAO briefs member of Council for Namibia on Fisheries resources (1974)

Visit to FAO Headquarters of Commissioner for Namibia (April 1975)

FAO transmits Decree No. 1 on Natural Resources of Namibia (July 1975)

FAO Director-General offers assistance of Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) to national liberation movements including Swapo.

FAO FFHC/AD Programme completes studies and evaluation on agricultural situation and resources of Namibia

FAO issues the revised version of "Namibia - a Preliminary note towards a Country Development Brief" (March 1976)

PRESENT ACTIVITIES

FAO appoints Special Field Programme Officer dealing exclusively with newly independent countries and national liberation movements including Swapo

Current work on a comprehensive programme concerning direct assistance in training and small scale production projects to the above

Current (just completed) work on collection of data available on Namibia for rural development planning.

FUTURE PLANS

To occasionally brief (at FAO Headquarters) lecturers in agricultural, animal husbandry and forestry and related discipline before they assume duties at the Namibia Institute

To place in 1977 a consultant in Lusaka for 4 months to work out details of the training programme in rural agricultural development

To set up a 3 level training programme in cooperation with NGOs at the Namibia Institute

To continue to consider favorably Namibia's application for associate membership in FAO

DRAFT

Letter to the Specialized Agencies

TR 145 *Gene*

In its resolution A/31/150 of 20 December 1976, the General Assembly, "requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to send a mission to the headquarters of the Specialized Agencies and non-governmental organizations to discuss the question of dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians."

At its 250th meeting, the United Nations Council for Namibia, by adopting the report of the Chairman of Standing Committee III decided in principle to send a mission to the Specialized Agencies, with a specific purpose of discussing programmes of assistance to Namibians and the question of dissemination of information on Namibia.

The composition of the Mission of the Council shall be:

Chairman:

Members:

The heads and Executive directors of Specialized Agencies are requested to meet the Mission of the Council.

Signed,

President of the Council

Mr. Sushil Dubey (India)
Indian Diplomatic Passport number D007397
Title: First Secretary

Mr. Vladimir Pavicévic (Yugoslavia)
Yugoslavian Diplomatic Passport number D-006543
Title: Counsellor, Political Affairs

Mr. R. Morris (Australia)
Australian Diplomatic Passport number D 12598
Title: Second Secretary

Mr. T. Saarela (Finland)
Finnish Diplomatic Passport number 117/76
Title: Second Secretary of Embassy

Amb. M. Fall (Senegal)
Senegalese Diplomatic Passport number 6813
Title: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. J. Sikaulu (Zambia)
Passport number not available
Title: First Secretary (Political Affairs)
Address: High Commission of the Republic of Zambia
7-11 Canvendish Place
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Phone: (01) 580-0691

Mr. P. Katjavivi (SWAPO)
SWAPO Office in the United Kingdom
21-25 Tabernacle Street
London EC2
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Title: Secretary for Information
Passport number not available

Mr. J. Sechele
Passport number 02188 (Botswana)
Title: Political Affairs Officer
U.N. L.P. number 75818
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Miss Leslie Tcheyan
Passport number C1613374 (USA)
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Scarsdale, N.Y.
Phone: (914) 723-9166

DRAFT

TR 145 *Handwritten signature*

Press Release of the Mission of the Council to the Specialized Agencies

In its resolution A/31/150 of 20 December 1976, the General Assembly, "requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to send a Mission to the Headquarters of the Specialized Agencies...to discuss the question of dissemination of information and assistance to Namibians".

At its 251st meeting held on the 7th of April, the United Nations Council for Namibia decided to dispatch a Mission to the Headquarters of the Specialized Agencies.

The Specialized Agencies which the Mission of the Council will visit at the moment are: UNHCR, WHO, GATT, ILO, ITU, UNCTAD, UNESCO, FAO, IAEA, UNIDO and IMCO.

The specific purpose of this mission is to hold discussions and consultations with the above mentioned Specialized Agencies on programmes of assistance to Namibians within their own spheres of competence and the role which the Specialized Agencies could play in the question of dissemination of information on Namibia.

The Mission will also seek to broaden contacts and lines of communication in the field of assistance to Namibia, between the Specialized Agencies and the United Nations Council for Namibia which is the only legal authority established by the United Nations to administer Namibia until the territory accedes to genuine independence.

On a broader political level, the Mission of the Council will also explore avenues whereby the Specialized Agencies could

contribute to the efforts of the Council to frustrate South Africa's manoeuvres to establish a puppet régime in Namibia.

There are some Specialized Agencies to which South Africa is still a member. The mission of the Council shall request the co-operation of such agencies to suspend South Africa's membership until such time that South Africa has complied with the United Nations resolutions regarding the question of Namibia.

DRAFT #)

DRAFT SCHEDULE OF THE MISSION OF THE COUNCIL TO SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

TR 145 June

<u>Specialized Agency</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
IMCO	London	18-19 April
UNESCO	Paris	20-21 (23-24 weekend)
FAO	Rome	22-25
ILO	Geneva	26
ITU	Geneva	27
GATT	Geneva	28
WHO	Geneva	29
		(30 - 1 weekend)
UPU	Berne	2 May
WIPO	Geneva	3
WMO	Geneva	4
IAEA	Vienna	5-6
TOTAL		<u>15 Working days</u>

DRAFT #2

SCHEDULE OF MISSION

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
UNHCR World Health Organization (WHO)	Geneva	18 April
gatt International Labour Office (ILO)	Geneva	19 April
ITU United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	Geneva	20 April
United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Paris	21-24 April
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Rome	24-26 April
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	Vienna	27 April
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Vienna	to 29 April
IMCO	London	2 May

TR 145 2/4/51

Draft 4



SCHEDULE OF MISSION

TP 145 *Kun*

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>
UNHCR	Geneva	18 April 1977
WHO	Geneva	18 April 1977
GATT	Geneva	19 April 1977
ILO	Geneva	19 April 1977
ITU	Geneva	20 April 1977
UNCTAD	Geneva	20 April 1977
IMCO	London	21 April 1977
UNESCO	Paris	22-25 April 1977
FAO	Rome	26-27 April 1977
IAEA	Vienna	28 April 1977
UNIDO	Vienna	2 May 1977

DRAFT #3



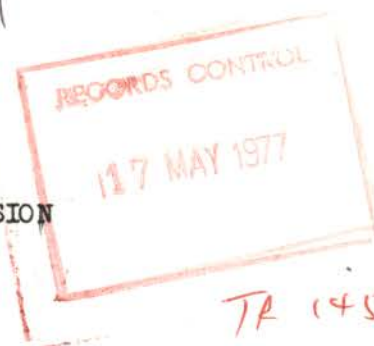
SCHEDULE OF MISSION

TR 145- *[Signature]*

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
UNHCR	Geneva	18 April
✓ WHO	Geneva	18 April ✓
✓ GATT	Geneva	19 April ✓
✓ ILO	Geneva	19 April ✓
✓ ITU	Geneva	20 April ✓
UNCTAD	Geneva	20 April
✓ IMCO	London	21 April ✓
✓ UNESCO	Paris	21-24 April ✓ 22-25
✓ FAO	Rome	24-26 April ✓ 26-27
✓ IAEA	Vienna	27 April ✓ 28
✓ UNIDO	Vienna	2 may 29 April ✓ 30
✓ IMCO	London	2 May 2-5

final

SCHEDULE OF MISSION



TP 145 June

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time of meetings</u>
UNHCR	Geneva	18 April 1977	9:30 a.m.
WHO	Geneva	18 April 1977	3:00 p.m.
GATT	Geneva	19 April 1977	9:30 a.m.
ILO	Geneva	19 April 1977	3:00 p.m.
ITU	Geneva	20 April 1977	9:30 a.m.
UNCTAD	Geneva	20 April 1977	3:00 p.m.
IMCO	London	21 April 1977	9:30 a.m.
UNESCO	Paris	22 April 1977	5:00 p.m.
FAO	Rome	27 April 1977	9:30 a.m.
IAEA	Vienna	28 April 1977	3:00 p.m.
UNIDO	Vienna	29 April 1977	9:30 a.m.

SCHEDULE OF MISSION



TP 145 / 18 June

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time of meetings</u>
UNHCR	Geneva	18 April 1977	9:30 a.m.
WHO	Geneva	18 April 1977	3:00 p.m.
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UNESCO	Paris	22 April 1977	5:00 p.m.
FAO	Rome	25-27 in Rome	23-24 weekend 9:30 a.m.
IAEA	Vienna	28 April 1977	3:00 p.m.
UNIDO	Vienna	29 April 1977	9:30 a.m.

SCHEDULE OF MISSION

TR 145 Gen 1

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IAEA	Vienna	28 April 1977	3:00 p.m.
UNIDO	Vienna	29 April 1977	9:30 a.m.

23-24 weekend

SCHEDULE OF MISSION



TR 145 Shene

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FAO	Rome	25-27 in Rome	23-24 weekend 9:30 a.m.
IAEA	Vienna	28 April 1977	3:00 p.m.
UNIDO	Vienna	29 April 1977	9:30 a.m.

X

Dunstan W. Kamana
President, United Nations Council for Namibia
UNATIONS
NEW YORK

TR 945 Theme

PRESENT ARRANGEMENT

MEETING IAEA FRIDAY 9:00 A.M. STOP MEETING UNIDO

MONDAY 9:00 A.M. STOP TALKS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

SUCCESSFUL. STOP

REGARDS PAVICEVIC

X

MR. NAPOLIELLO
UNIDO
VIENNA

TR 145 *Shur*

MISSION OF THE COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA CONFIRMS AS
SUGGESTED BY YOU WORKING MEETING MONDAY MORNING
2 MAY 1977 9:00 A.M. AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL

SIGNED SECHELE



X

ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL
MR. HALL
IAEA VIENNA

TR 145 Secel

MISSION OF THE COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA CONFIRMS AS SUGGESTED
BY YOU WORKING MEETING FRIDAY 29 MAY 1977 9:00 A.M.
AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL.

REGARDS SECHELE

ZY225 V76 (IAEA) VIENNA 84 14 0955 .GMT =

UNATIONS

NEWYORK =

ATOM 131 MR DW KAMANA, PRESIDENT, UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL
FOR NAMIBIA:

REURTEL 117. DIRECTOR GENERAL AT PRESENT IN IRAN. I AM SURE HE
WILL BE PLEASED TO ARRANGE FOR MEETING WITH YOUR MISSION ON
28 APRIL. SUGGEST THAT DISCUSSIONS BE HELD INITIALLY WITH DEPUTY
DIRECTOR GENERAL IN CHARGE OF THE =

P2 34 =

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE WHO IS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE
FOR ALL IAEA AID PROGRAMMES AND WITH CHIEF OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
SERVICE IN DIVISION OF EXTERNAL RELATIONS REGARDING INFORMATION
DISSEMINATION QUESTION =

HALL

ACTING DIRECTOR GENERAL

INATOM +

COL: 131 117 28 +

TR 145

RECEIVED
10 MAY 1984

TR 145- June

NATIONS UNIES
TELECOMMUNICATIONS



UNITED NATIONS
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TELEGRAM

TR 145 GENE

HEADING

PRIORITY

X

ADDRESS

MR. ZACHARIE BANYIYEZAKO
60 RUE DE BERNE
GENEVA

COPY: REGO-MONTEIRO

TEXT (TYPED IN CAPITALS AND DOUBLE SPACED)

UNCTAD:

ASSURED PARTICIPATION IN FORMULATION OF PRELIMINARY TRADE BRIEF^{to} ASSIST
IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME NAMIBIA STOP UNCTAD TO UNDERTAKE^{to}
SEPARATE AND DISTINGUISH SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA TRADE STATISTICS IN ORDER^{to}
ASSIST^{PREVANT} STOP EXPLOITATION NAMIBIAN URANIUM^{AND} OTHER COMMODITIES STOP
UNCTAD PROMISED FULL COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP STOP^{for} PROMISED PROGRAMME
OF MANAGERIAL TRAINING^{to} NAMIBIANS VIA UNDP-IPF^{for} NAMIBIA STOP UNCTAD TO
DISSEMINATE DECREE^{to} ALL ITS MEMBERS STOP UNCTAD NOT RECOGNIZE ILLEGAL
SOUTH AFRICA AND PUPPETS IN NAMIBIA STOP ADVISE KINDLY FOLLOW UP

BEST REGARDS

SECHELE

DATE

AUTHORIZED :

NAME AND TITLE (TYPED)

EXTENSION

SIGNATURE

NATIONS UNIES
TELECOMMUNICATIONS



UNITED NATIONS
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TELEGRAM

HEADING

TR 145 (GENE)

PRIORITY

☐

ADDRESS

TEXT (TYPED IN CAPITALS AND DOUBLE SPACED)

TOP PRIORITY

UNATIONS

NEW YORK

NAM 10 TO FIELDSEV NAMIBIA MISSION HAS DECIDED TO COMPLETE REPORT
FOR SECRETARIAT REPRODUCTION BEFORE DISPERSING HAVING IN MIND NECESSITY
FOR AVAILABILITY OF REPORT FOR MAPUTO CONFERENCE STOP CHAIRMAN PAVICEVIC
REQUESTS ALLOCATION FUNDS FOR ESSENTIAL ADDITIONAL TYPIST STOP CHEAPEST
METHOD IS PAY OVERTIME UNIDO STAFFER AT SUNDAY STOP ESTIMATE ^{MAXIMUM} TWELVE
HOURS INVOLVED STOP PAYMENT OVERTIME TO BE IOV HQS STOP AUTHORIZE
AND ADVICE ON ALLOTMENT ACCOUNT SOONEST.

SECHELE/CABRERA

Mr. V. Pavicevic

Mr. V. Pavicevic

Mr. J. Sechele

Mr. J. Sechele

J. Cabrera

J. Cabrera

DATE

NAME AND TITLE (TYPED)

EXTENSION

SIGNATURE

NATIONS UNIES
TELECOMMUNICATIONS



UNITED NATIONS
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TELEGRAM

RECORDS CONTROL
17 MAY 1977

HEADING

PRIORITY

X

ADDRESS

MR. ZACHARIE BANYIYEZAKO
60 RUE DE BERNE GENEVA

TR 145 GENE

COPY: REGO-MONTEIRO UNATIONS NEW YORK

TEXT (TYPED IN CAPITALS AND DOUBLE SPACED)

WHO:

MISSION REQUESTED FULL MEMBERSHIP AND SUGGESTED SAME BE RAISED AT
WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY STOP ADVISE YOU NOW AT PRESENT SESSION IMMEDIATELY
RAISE FULL COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP STOP WHO PREPARED ^{to} DISCUSS FORWITH
SWAPO CONTINGENCY MEDICAL PLANS OF ASSISTANCE FOR ESCALATED ARMED
STRUGGLE STOP WHO PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE IN FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION
OF NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME STOP ADVISE KINDLY FOLLOW UP STOP WHO ASSURED
MISSION NON-RECOGNITION REPEAT ILLEGAL SOUTH AFRICA AND PUPPETS IN
NAMIBIA STOP

BEST REGARDS

SECHELE

DATE

AUTHORIZED :

NAME AND TITLE (TYPED)

EXTENSION

SIGNATURE



TP 145 GENE

Mr. Sushil Dubey (India)
Indian Diplomatic Passport number D007397
Title: First Secretary

Mr. Vladimir Pavicévic (Yugoslavia)
Yugoslavian Diplomatic Passport number D-00643
Title: Counsellor, Political Affairs

Mr. R. Morris (Australia)
Australian Diplomatic Passport number D 12598
Title: Second Secretary

Mr. T. Saarela (Finland)
Finnish Diplomatic Passport number 117/76
Title: Second Secretary of Embassy

Amb. M. Fall (Senegal)
Senegalese Diplomatic Passport number 6813
Title: Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

Mr. J. Sikaulu (Zambia)
Passport number not available
Title: First Secretary (Political Affairs)
Address: High Commission of the Republic of Zambia
7-11 Canvendish Place
London, W1NOHB
Phone: (01) 580-0691

Mr. P. Katjavivi (SWAPO)
SWAPO Office in the United Kingdom
21-25 Tabernacle Street
London EC2
Phone: (01) 588-1878
Title: Secretary for Information
Passport number not available

2.

Mr. J. Sechele
Passport number 02188 (Botswana)
Title: Political Affairs Officer
U.N. L.P. number 75818
Address: 330 East 46th Street
New York
Phone: 661-5147

Miss Leslie Tcheyan
Passport number C1613374 (USA)
UN LP 77259
Address: 17 Dolma Road
Scarsdale, N.Y.
Phone: (914) 723-9166

FAO	DIRECTOR GENERAL	MR. EDOUARD SAOUMA
WHO	DIRECTOR GENERAL	DR. HALFDAN MAHLER
IAEA	DIRECTOR GENERAL	DR. SIGVARD EKLUND
GATT	DIRECTOR GENERAL	MR. OLIVER LONG
ILO	DIRECTOR GENERAL	MR. F. BLANCHARD
ITU	SECRETARY GENERAL	MR. M. MILI
IMCO	SECRETARY GENERAL	MR. C. SRIVASTAVA
UNIDO	EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR	MR. ABDEL KHANE
UNESCO	DIRECTOR GENERAL	MR. A. M'BOW
UNHCR		PRINCE SADRUDDIN AGAKHAN
UNCTAD	SECRETARY GENERAL	MR. GAMANI COREA

COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA MISSION HOLDS CONSULTATIONS
WITH DIRECTOR GENERAL OF UNESCO

RECORDS CONTROL

17 MAY 1977

R.R.
TR 145 done

The mission of the Council for Namibia presently in Europe for consultations with international organizations in that continent issued the following press communiqué after consultations in Paris with UNESCO:

The mission held very useful consultations with UNESCO. It expresses its appreciation to the Director-General Amadou-Mahtar M'bow for the valuable co-operation extended.

The mission, which for its meetings in Paris is chaired by M. Fall (Senegal) emphasized the essentially political nature of its work and the role of the Council for Namibia as the legal administering authority for Namibia, a developing country, until independence.

The mission drew attention to the imminent danger of the illegal racist regime of South Africa in Namibia presently to the world a puppet regime arising from the Turnhalle talks which it is stage managed.

It requested UNESCO's assistance in alerting world public opinion to the danger, in bringing the facts of South Africa's rapacious exploitation.

The Director General reaffirmed UNESCO's position that the Council was the sole legal authority for Namibia and that SWAPO was the authentic representative of the Namibian people. He expressed UNESCO's determination 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 out the assistance UNESCO had provided in the past to national liberation movements in such fields as the provisions of school text books even before independence for use in training cadres outside occupied countries or in liberated areas. He also explained

insert
next
page
para.

of the country; and in arousing world public opinion in support of the General United Nations offensive against the illegal racist minority regimes in southern Africa. In this connexion the mission ~~provide~~ pointed out that it was, with the United Nations Decolonization Committee sponsoring, in May, a major United Nations Conference in support of the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe, in Maputo.

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 Agency.

to the mission the various fellowships programmes of the Agency and assumed the mission of UNESCO's desire to consider applicants sponsored by SWAPO, on a case by case basis. The Director General send UNESCO had a definite bias for "on the spot" training and therefore would consider favorably assistance to the Institute for Namibia in Lusaka.

The mission emphasized the need for UNESCO, and all members of the United Nations family, obtaining objective and comprehensive non-South African information data and statistics in producing its documents and publications.

The Director General requested comments from the Council regarding UNESCO publications relating to Namibia for any review the Agency might make to ensure that they fully conformed with United Nations resolutions and positions. The mission expressed appreciation to the Director General for this request and said the Council wished to strengthen UNESCO's liaison with it 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 this policy position will be reflected in all UNESCO publications.

The mission requested UNESCO to prepare a brief for the United Nations Nationhood Programme, by the end of June, taking into account the illegal occupation, the war situation now prevailing as well as long term needs at the time of independence. In this regard the mission said it would investigate further with UNESCO the possibility of creating "a fund in trust" for Namibia.

The mission requested UNESCO to investigate, within its resources and competence, South African cultural aggression against Namibia, its illegal exploitation of its cultural resources, its illegal trade in Namibian handicrafts and artifacts and deformation of the Namibian cultural heritage.

In this regard the mission requested UNESCO to publicise as much as possible the Council's Decree Number 1 on the resources of Namibia, and point out that a truly independent government of a truly independent Namibia would be free to take any action it deemed fit against concern col-
laborating with South Africa in the illegal exploitation of Namibian resources and that the Council will in the meantime seek means to prosecute the concerns involved.

The mission accepted with gratitude the Director General's offer to detach a member of his staff to come to Neww York in May to hold further talks on effecting the work programme agreed to in the consultations.



cable

X

MR. TANG USG PATD
COPY REGO-MONTEIRO
UNATIONS NEW YORK

UNATIONS
NEW YORK

TR 145 Gower

NAM FOR TANG USG PATD ~~COPY REGO-MONTEIRO~~ ^{COPIES MINUTIN} , REGO-MONTEIRO
REGRET FULL WORKING SCHEDULE BOTH DAY AND NIGHT PREPARING BRIEFS FOR
AGENCIES MEETINGS WITH MISSION MADE IMPOSSIBLE CABLE EARLIER STOP PRESS
COMMUNIQUE DRAFTED BY MISSION WITH EACH AGENCY HEAD FULLY REFLECT
CONSULTATIONS SO FAR STOP FINAL PRESS COMMUNIQUE B VIENNA FOLLOWED BY PRESS
CONFERENCE WILL SUMMARIZE MISSION STOP

KEY ELEMENTS ARE WHO AGREED CONTINGENCY PLANNING WITH SWAPO FOR MEDICAL
AND NURSING FACILITIES IF WAR ESCALATES STOP FOOD BUFFER STOCKS WILL
BE REQUESTED FOR SIMILAR CONTINGENCY PLANNING BY FAO STOP UNESCO SENDING STAFF
MEMBER NEW YORK EARLY MAY FOR FOLLOW UP TALKS STOP IMCO STAFF MEMBER GOING
NEXT MONTH LUSAKA FOR TALKS NAMIBIA INSTITUTE STOP UNCTAD RESEARCHING TRADE
STATISTICS TO TRY SEPARATE NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE DATA STOP ILO TO
ASSIST STUDY MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT NAMIBIA STOP ITU TO DO SIMILAR STUDY TELE-
COMMUNICATIONS INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT STOP

ALL AGENCIES MET EMPHASIZED CO-OPERATION STOP STRESSED REGULAR CONTACT WITH
COUNCIL TO ASSIST PREPARATION OF COUNTRY BRIEFS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF
NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME AND PROMISED TO SUBMIT BLUE PRINT FOR COUNCILS REPORT TO

2

ASSEMBLY ON NATIONHOOD PROGRAMME STOP AGENCIES CONSULTED EMPHASIZED
CONSTITUTIONAL TALKS WINDHOEK UNACCEPTABLE STOP NONRECOGNITION SOUTH AFRICAS
PUPPETS IN NAMIBIA STOP COUNCILS STANDING INVITATION TO AGENCIES
CONFERENCES STOP DELEGATES HIGHLY SATISFIED SO FAR STOP
REGARDS SECHELE

✚

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TR 145 GENB

m-462 geneve

mr. junny sechele
united nations mission
hotel de france
schottenring, 2
vienna/austria

z. banyiyezako of burundi will represent united nations council for namibia at world health organization and will speak in world health assembly which commences monday 2 may. kindly cable him immediately details of your discussions with who and give him recommendations regarding points which he should raise. send cable to zacharie benyiyezako, 60 rue de berne, geneva. send copy of your cable to me. banyiyezako will also represent council for namibia at unctad committee on cooperation among developing countries also commencing 2 may. therefore include in your cable similar information regarding unctad. kindly cable me information obtained from fao on south east atlantic fisheries convention which is requested by newly-formed committee of the council on law of sea. best regards
m. rego-monteiro secretary united nations council for namibia

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NATIONS UNIES
TELECOMMUNICATIONS



UNITED NATIONS
TELECOMMUNICATIONS

TELEGRAM

HEADING

TR 145 GENE

PRIORITY

X

ADDRESS

M. REGO-MONTEIRO
UNATIONS
NEW YORK

COPY: COMMISSIONER NAMIBIA 3264

TEXT (TYPED IN CAPITALS AND DOUBLE SPACED)

FAO INFORMED MISSION THAT FAO FISHERY COMMITTEE EASTERN CENTRAL ATLANTIC (CECAF)
WILL RECOMMEND TO FAO COUNCIL ^{IN} JUNE, ^{TO} EXTEND CECAF'S JURISDICTION SOUTHWARD ^{TO} COVER
NAMIBIA STOP FAO REASONS THIS ^{WILL} ^{FOR} ^{AND} ^N POSSIBLE COUNCIL NAMIBIA ONCE FAO MEMBER
PARTICIPATE ^{IN} ^S CECAF ^B EQUITABLE UTILIZATION ^{AND} ^N CONSERVATION ^{AND} OF FISHERY RESOURCES
STOP

FAO INFORMED MISSION THAT INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION SOUTHEAST ATLANTIC FISHERIES
(ICSEAF) OUTSIDE FAO, WHOSE MEMBERSHIP INCLUDE SOUTH AFRICA HAS JURISDICTION
WATERS OF NAMIBIA STOP FULL REPORT FOLLOW STOP

MISSION FINAL COMMUNIQUE 2 PRESS CONFERENCE AND ENDING 3 MAY STOP STAFF
EXTENSION ONE DAY ^{TO} COMPLETE AND TYPE REPORT STOP ARRIVAL WEDNESDAY ¹⁶⁰⁰ ~~TIME~~ NOON
~~FOUR~~ STOP PAVICEVIC SUGGESTS ^{WE} ^{TO} DISTRIBUTE REPORT TO COUNCIL MEMBERS THURSDAY
STOP REQUEST ^{ON} ² th PLENARY MEETING ^{REQUEST} CONSIDER ADOPT ELEVAN MAY STOP MISSION REPORT
~~SHOULD~~ BE READY FOR MAPUTO STOP

BEST REGARDS

SECHELE

AUTHORIZED :

DATE

NAME AND TITLE (TYPED)

EXTENSION

SIGNATURE

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. N. Rifai, Director and Deputy
A: to the Under-Secretary-General

DATE: 16 May 1977

REFERENCE: TR 145 EUR(SPEC/AG)

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: J.F. Robson
DE: Council for Namibia

SUBJECT: Report of the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia
OBJET: to the Specialized Agencies Headquartered in Europe

TR 145 GENE

1. At its 254th plenary meeting, held on 11 May 1977, the United Nations Council for Namibia approved the report of the Mission to the Specialized Agencies Headquartered in Europe.
2. I am submitting for your consideration the text to be issued as an A/AC.131/L. document.

12 May 1977

3310

5397

PATD

~~TR 141/1(h)~~



TR 145 GENE

UNIDO
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
MR. ABDEL KHANE
VIENNA

NAMIBIA COUNCIL MISSION UNANIMOUS EXPRESSES GRATITUDE TO YOU FOR FRUITFUL MEETING. WOULD YOU PLEASE CONVEY OUR THANKS TO YOUR TEAM FOR THEIR CONSTRUCTIVE AND CO-OPERATIVE ATTITUDE. PLEASE ALSO THANK GORDON MOIR OF INFORMATION NOT ONLY FOR HIS ENTHUSIASM AND EFFECTIVE INFORMATIVE EFFORTS BUT FOR GOING BEYOND HIS NORMAL JOB IN AYE TRULY LAST MINUTE INTERVENTION IN CONSTRUCTIVE APPLICATION OF POLICY DIRECTIVES AT NECESSARY PRESSURE POINTS WITHOUT WHICH OUR REPORT COULD NEVER HAVE BEEN COMPLETED FOR REPRODUCTION FOR MAPUTO CONFERENCE.

DR. V. PAVICEVIC
CHAIRMAN
UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA MISSION
TO SPECIALIZED AGENCIES HEADQUARTERED IN EUROPE

J. Sechele Political Officer, Principal Secretary
Mission of the UN Council for Namibia to Sp. Ag

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LTF

UNIDO

VIENNA=

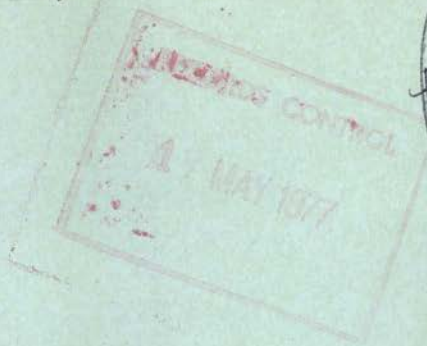
374 ABDEL KHANE NAMIBIA COUNCIL MISSION UNANIMOUS EXPRESSES GRATITUDE
TO YOU FOR FRUITFUL MEETING. WOULD YOU PLEASE CONVEY OUR THANKS
TO YOUR TEAM FOR THEIR CONSTRUCTIVE AND COOPERATIVE ATTITUDE.
PLEASE ALSO THANK GORDON MOIR OF INFORMATION NOT ONLY FOR HIS EN-
THUSIASM AND EFFECTIVE INFORMATION EFFORTS=

P2-53=

BUT FOR GOING BEYOND HIS NORMAL JOB IN A TRULY LAST MINUTE INTER-
VENTION IN CONSTRUCTIVE APPLICATION OF POLICY DIRECTIVES AT NECES-
SARY PRESSURE POINTS WITHOUT WHICH OUR REPORT COULD NEVER HAVE
BEEN COMPLETED FOR REPRODUCTION FOR MAPUTO CONFERENCE.

DR V. PAVICEVIC CHAIRMAN UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA MISSION
TO SPECIALIZED AGENCIES HEADQUARTERED IN EUROPE +

COL 874 +



Pavicevic

TR 145 GENE

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS — ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS N 1001
CABLE ADDRESS — ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

17 MAY 1977

REFERENCE

11 May 1977

TR 145 GEN E

Dear Mr. Under-Secretary General,

The Mission of the Council for Namibia to European based Organizations of the United Nations family, composed of representatives from Australia, Finland, India, Yugoslavia, Zambia and SWAPO, has unanimously requested me to express its great gratitude to you for assigning Mr. Junny M. Sechele and Miss Leslie Tcheyan to the Mission.

All Mission members feel a great sense of satisfaction over the report reflecting a Mission which Peter Katjavivi, Secretary of Information of SWAPO, the liberation movement's representative, described as historic and a milestone in the United Nations efforts to secure a free independent Namibia.

That this Mission was so successful and of valued assistance to the liberation struggle is due very largely to Mr. Sechele who, on what, I believe, is his first Mission as Principal Secretary was in large measure responsible for getting out the report in record time. That this could be done is the greatest testimony to his great leadership qualities in bringing together to optimum

Mr. Tang Ming-chao
Under-Secretary-General
Political Affairs Trusteeship and Decolonization
Rm. 3327A
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017



- 2 -

effects a talented and dedicated Secretariat team. His own great knowledge of the situation - his personal preparation of briefs on each agency before we left New York was the foundation stone of our work - complete dedication to the Namibian cause, political aptitude and tireless efforts and quiet diplomacy in quasi-public meetings, private consultations and all back breaking, brain draining work after completion of the hearings was a unique contribution to the Mission's success.

What is especially impressive to the Mission is the fact that the relevant department, including your own, are obviously giving scope and responsibility to young and relatively junior staff members particularly from developing countries in fulfilling the request contained in the resolution A/31/26 of 29 November 1976 in order to create new cadres in the Secretariat.

As for Miss Leslie McHeyan, her unfailing cheerfulness and willingness to work for the Mission and the Namibian cause until well into the morning (1:00 a.m. was normal; 3:00 a.m. a commonplace) was an inspiration and example to us all. She exercised the initiative and tenacity using her natural charm to get other co-workers in the Secretariat system in Vienna to constructively adapt procedures to accomodate the Mission's needs in getting the report ready for the Maputo Conference.

The gratitude of the Mission once again, Sir, for a job well done.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dr. Vladimir Pavicevic".

Dr. Vladimir Pavicevic
Chairman

United Nations Council for Namibia
Mission to the Specialized Agencies
Headquartered in Europe

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

17 MAY 1977

REFERENCE

11 May 1977

TR 145 (P8NE)

Dear Commissioner,

The Mission of the Council for Namibia to European based organizations of the United Nations Family, composed of representatives from Australia, Finland, India, Yugoslavia, Zambia and SWAPO, have unanimously requested me to express its great gratitude to you for assigning Ms. Kris Garvey to the Mission.

All Mission members feel a great sense of satisfaction over the report reflecting a Mission which Mr. Peter Katjavivi, Secretary of Information of SWAPO, the liberation movement's representative, described as historic and a milestone in the United Nations efforts to secure a free independent Namibia.

Ms. Garvey's contribution to the success of the Mission is greatly appreciated by all of us, foremost by SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people whose cause is the reason for the Mission.

Ms. Garvey prepared the penetrating questions as well as first drafts of some of the reports on individual agencies. The questionnaires, without which the Mission would have faltered, were vital in elucidating the information we gleaned, and were designed to obtain the greatest support for the Namibian people. Their preparation required knowledge, political sense, astuteness and tact. Ms. Garvey displayed each of these traits, with a tenacity of purpose and unquestionable dedication, being up, as I and the Mission well know often until the

Mr. M. Ahtisaari
United Nations Commissioner for Namibia
Room 3264
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

-2-

the early morning - one, two, or three in the morning made no difference, preparing the briefs and reports. Yet she was always punctual for our meetings and whenever it was required she interviewed she did so astutely, effectively and tactfully.

Once again our thanks to you Sir. It is nice for us all to see relatively junior United Nations Secretariat staff given the chance for responsibility and seize it so tactfully and effectively.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dr. Vladimir Pavicevic".

Dr. Vladimir Pavicevic
Chairman

United Nations Council for Namibia
Mission to the Specialized Agencies
Headquartered in Europe

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE

11 May 1977

TR 145 GENE

Dear Mr. Assistant Secretary-General,

The Mission of the Council for Namibia to European based organizations of the United Nations family, composed of representatives from Australia, Finland, India, Yugoslavia, Zambia and SWAPO, has unanimously requested me to express its great gratitude to you for assigning Mr. Juan Cabrera.

Mr. Cabrera not only performed his demanding duties of Administrative Officer to the full satisfaction of the Mission he constructively and voluntarily used his other professional capabilities of work, organization and typing skills for the full advantage of the Mission.

This Mission was an inspiration to myself and fellow delegates in that the Secretariat team was so prepared, after fulfilling their primary responsibilities to often undertake whatever other tasks were crucial in getting out a report required for the Maputo Conference. Without Mr. Cabrera's volunteering to work as a typist, without any request from us, this would without exaggeration never have been done. His willingness to work long hours, well through the night into the early hours of the morning during the last days of the Mission

Mr. Helmut Debatin
Assistant Secretary-General, Controller
Office of Financial Services
Room 3727B
United Nations
New York, N.Y. 10017

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NATIONS UNIES

- 2 -

earned the gratitude of us all, but most especially SWAPO, the liberation movement whose cause is that of the Namibian people, a cause to which the United Nations is fully committed.

Our thanks once again Sir for assigning Mr. Cabrera. We have never been more aware that without 'nuts and bolts' the best machine will not work. Mr. Cabrera knew through both instinct, sound knowledge and professional judgement when and where it was necessary to tighten them and then oil the machine.

Dr. Vladimir Pavicevic

Dr. Vladimir Pavicevic

Chairman

United Nations Council for Namibia
Mission to the Specialized Agencies
Headquartered in Europe

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. M.A. Riedel
A: Chief, MCAS/FOS/OGS

DATE: 11 May 1977

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: _____

FROM: Mr. J. Sechele
DE: Political Affairs Officer, PATD

TR 145 GENE

SUBJECT: Mr. Juan Cabrera, Administrative Officer for the Council for
OBJET: Namibia's Visiting Mission to the Specialized Agencies

1. The members of the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Specialized Agencies and other United Nations Organizations with Headquarters in Europe, were unanimous in their gratitude and satisfaction for the services rendered by Mr. Juan Cabrera, the Administrative Officer in the Mission.
2. Mr Cabrera not only did he discharge his assigned functions well, but he went beyond his normal duties and helped where necessary to facilitate the completion of the report of the Mission on the field.
3. I was particularly satisfied with his performance and his commitment as well as the dedication he showed for his work. In many instances he worked up to the very early hours of the morning. He was always personable and maintained a characteristic composure under many difficult circumstances. His industriousness made the completion of the draft report in record time possible. He is an outstanding member of the United Nations staff.
4. I would appreciate your assistance in having my appraisal of his performance during this important Mission included in his personal file.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. Junny Sechelle
A: Political Affairs Officer
P A T D

DATE: 10 May 1977

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE: MAU/77-179

FROM: M. A. Riedel
DE: Chief, MCAS/FOS/OGS

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Ma Riedel", is written over the typed name and title of the sender.

TR 145 GENE

SUBJECT: Mr. Juan Cabrera, Administrative Officer for the Council for
OBJET: Namibia's Visiting Mission to the Specialized Agencies

In your capacity as Principal Secretary for the Council for Namibia's Visiting Mission to the Specialized Agencies (Europe) from 18 April to 2 May 1977, we should appreciate your evaluation of Mr. Cabrera who served as Administrative Officer during the Mission.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM

MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. M. Rego-Monteiro, Secretary
A: Council for Namibia

DATE: 10 May 1977

REFERENCE: _____

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

FROM: Mr. J. Sechele, Principal Officer
DE: Of the Council for Namibia Mission to the Specialized
Agencies Headquartered in Europe
SUBJECT: Performance of Miss Leslie Tcheyan on the Mission of the United
OBJET: Nations Council for Namibia to the Specialized Agencies Headquartered
in Europe

1. I was requested by the members of the Mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Specialized Agencies with Headquarters in Europe to express their utmost gratitude and satisfaction for the services rendered by Miss Leslie Tcheyan, the secretary of the Mission, to you and through you, to the Under-Secretary-General of the Department.
2. I was particularly satisfied with her performance and her commitment as well as the dedication she showed for her work. In many instances she worked up to the very early hours of the morning. She was always personable and maintained a characteristic composure under many difficult circumstances. Her industriousness made the completion of the draft report in record time possible. She is an outstanding member of the United Nations staff.
3. I would appreciate your assistance in having my appraisal of her performance during this important Mission included in her personal file.

cc: Mr. Churlin/Mr. Ho
Mr. Powell
Mr. Martin
✓ Mr. Sechale
Mr. Deavan
Mr. Przylucki/Mr. Nakachi

MN/cml

10 May 1977

TR 145 GENE

Dear Mr. Pagnanelli,

..... It is my pleasure to forward to you the attached copy of a cable received last week from Mr. Vladimir Pavicevic, Chairman of the Council for Namibia Visiting Mission to the Specialized Agencies in Europe, expressing its appreciation for the publicity and assistance given to the Mission in Rome by your Information Centre staff during its recent visit.

In conveying the Mission's sentiments to you, I wish to add that it is gratifying for me to know that you and your staff have met the demands of the Mission with a sense of responsibility and full co-operation while giving enthusiastic and effective efforts for publicity.

I am sharing my thanks with your colleagues at Headquarters by forwarding to them copies of this letter.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Mr. Giorgio Pagnanelli
Acting Director
United Nations Information Centre
Rome, Italy

cc: Mr. Churlin/Mr. Ho
Mr. Powell
Mr. Martin
✓ Mr. Sechele
Mr. Beavan
Mr. Przylucki/Mr. Nakachi

MR/cml

10 May 1977

TR 145 GENE

Dear Mr. Strohal,

..... It is my pleasure to forward to you the attached copy of a cable received last week from Mr. Vladimir Pavicevic, Chairman of the Council for Namibia Visiting Mission to the Specialized Agencies in Europe, expressing its appreciation for the publicity and assistance given to the Mission in Vienna by your Information Service staff during its recent visit.

In conveying the Mission's sentiments to you, I wish to add that it is gratifying for me to know that you and your staff have met the demands of the Mission with a sense of responsibility and full co-operation while giving enthusiastic and effective efforts for publicity.

I am sharing my thanks with your colleagues at Headquarters by forwarding to them copies of this letter.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Mr. Eberhard J. Strohal
Director
Information Service
United Nations Industrial Development
Organization
Vienna, Austria

RECEIVED SECRETARIAL

17 MAY 1977

cc:

MN/cnl

Mr. Churlin/Mr. Ho
Mr. Powell
Mr. Martin
✓ Mr. Sechele
Mr. Beavan
Mr. Przylucki/Mr. Nakachi

10 May 1977

TR 145 GENE

Dear Mr. Popovic,

..... It is my pleasure to forward to you the attached copy of a cable received last week from Mr. Vladimir Pavicevic, Chairman of the Council for Namibia Visiting Mission to the Specialized Agencies in Europe, expressing its appreciation for the publicity and assistance given to the Mission in London by your Information Centre staff during its recent visit.

In conveying the Mission's sentiments to you, I wish to add that it is gratifying for me to know that you and your staff have met the demands of the Mission with a sense of responsibility and full co-operation while giving enthusiastic and effective efforts for publicity.

I am sharing my thanks with your colleagues at Headquarters by forwarding to them copies of this letter.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Mr. Michael Popovic
Acting Director
United Nations Information Centre
London, United Kingdom

cc:

Mr. Churlin/Mr. Ho
Mr. Powell
Mr. Martin
✓ Mr. Sechele
Mr. Beavan
Mr. Przylucki/Mr. Nakachi

RECORDS CONTROL

17 MAY 1977

MN/cml

10 May 1977

TR 145 GENE

Dear Mr. Van Bellinghen,

..... It is my pleasure to forward to you the attached copy of a cable received last week from Mr. Vladimir Pavicevic, Chairman of the Council for Namibia Visiting Mission to the Specialized Agencies in Europe, expressing its appreciation for the publicity and assistance given to the Mission in Paris by your Information Centre staff during its recent visit.

In conveying the Mission's sentiments to you, I wish to add that it is gratifying for me to know that you and your staff have met the demands of the Mission with a sense of responsibility and full co-operation while giving enthusiastic and effective efforts for publicity.

I am sharing my thanks with your colleagues at Headquarters by forwarding to them copies of this letter.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Mr. Luc Van Bellinghen
Director
United Nations Information Centre
Paris, France

cc: Mr. Winspeare (w/ copy of incoming cable)
Mr. Charlín/Mr. Ho (w/ copy of incoming cable)
Mr. Powell (w/ copy of incoming cable)
Mr. Martin (w/ copy of incoming cable)
✓ Mr. Sechale (w/ copy of incoming cable)
Mr. Beavan (w/ copy of incoming cable)
Mr. Przylucki/Mr. Nakachi

RECORDS CONTROL

17 MAY 1977

MN/cnl

10 May 1977

TR 145 GENE

Dear Mr. Bourbonniere,

..... It is my pleasure to forward to you the attached copy of a cable received last week from Mr. Vladimir Pavicevic, Chairman of the Council for Namibia Visiting Mission to the Specialized Agencies in Europe, expressing its appreciation for the publicity and assistance given to the Mission in Geneva by your Information Service staff during its recent visit.

In conveying the Mission's sentiments to you, I wish to add that it is gratifying for me to know that you and your staff have met the demands of the Mission with a sense of responsibility and full co-operation while giving enthusiastic and effective efforts for publicity.

I am sharing my thanks with your colleagues at Headquarters by forwarding to them copies of this letter.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Genichi Akatani
Assistant Secretary-General
Office of Public Information

Mr. Charles E. Bourbonniere
Director
Information Service
United Nations Office at Geneva
Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland

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12217 AKATANI FROM PAVICEVIC CHAIRMAN NAMIBIA COUNCIL MISSION
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EYE TRANSMIT ITS GRATITUDE FOR EXEMPLARY SERVICES TO MISSION AND
ENTHUSIASTIC AND EFFECTIVE EFFORTS ALL OPI STAFF CONCERNED TO OBTAIN
PUBLICITY STOP PLEASE CONVEY THESE SENTIMENTS YOUR FIELD
STAFF GENEVA LONDON PARIS ROME VIENNA AND UNIDO INFORMATION STAFF
STOP WHILE COMPARISONS INVIDIOUS THIS CASE OUR ESPECIAL
THANKS ROME AND VIENNA Z

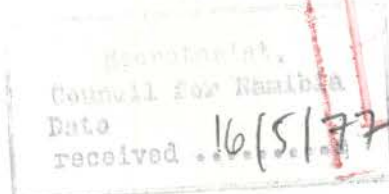
COL GND +



TÉLÉGRAMMES: GATT, GENÈVE
TÉLÉPHONE: 34 60 11 31 02 11

Villa le Bocage - Palais des Nations
CH-1211 GENÈVE 10

RÉFÉRENCE: REL/101



9 MAY 1977

TR 145 GENE

Dear Mr. Pavicevic,

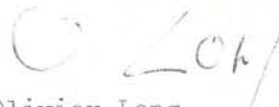
Thank you for your cabled message, transmitted to me by Mr. Sechele.

I was glad to have the opportunity to meet the mission of the Council for Namibia during its visit to Geneva. I share your view that the meeting was a constructive one. It certainly served to inform the GATT secretariat about the mission's pre-occupations and I hope that it will have helped the mission's members to understand the rather unusual status of GATT. As I indicated, GATT's position as a treaty and negotiating forum, rather than an agency, means that it has no "members" in the ordinary sense, and adopts no concerted policy positions. Similarly, the GATT secretariat itself has no powers of initiative that it can exert in questions such as that of Namibia.

You will no doubt recall that I attempted to reply in fairly broad terms to the various questions which you put to me, and that my colleagues subsequently discussed them in more detail with the mission. I suppose that you will not therefore wish me to reiterate the explanations given to you. I am glad however to be able to confirm that, as requested, the secretariat will henceforth regularly provide copies of all GATT publications to the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

In your opening statement, you referred to the letter of the Secretary-General dated 27 May 1976 in which he transmitted to the Specialized Agencies the text of Resolution 3421 (XXX), and you mentioned that GATT had not responded to this letter. I have since our meeting confirmed that the letter was not in fact received by GATT.

Yours sincerely,


Olivier Long
Director-General

Mr. V. Pavicevic
Chairman of the mission of the
Council for Namibia
United Nations
New York

original sent to
Pavicevic

UNITED NATIONS

INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM



MEMORANDUM INTERIEUR

TO: Mr. G. Lansky, Director
A: Field Services Operations

DATE: 6 May 1977

THROUGH:
S/C DE:

REFERENCE:

FROM: M. Rego-Monteiro, Secretary
DE: Council for Namibia

TR 145 GEN 6

SUBJECT: Mission of the Council for Namibia to Specialized Agencies
OBJET:

1. With reference to the attached cable, the following staff members who participated in the Mission of the Council for Namibia to Specialized Agencies had to remain in the field one additional day to complete the report of the mission (mission was originally scheduled to be back on 3 May):

Mr. Junny M. Sechele	Principal Secretary
Miss Kris Garvey	Political Affairs Officer
Mr. Keith Beavan	Press Officer
Mr. Juan Cabrera	Administrative Officer

2. I would appreciate your assistance in providing the necessary per diem to the abovementioned staff for the additional day.