

RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

The Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, meeting in its Forty-seventh Ordinary Session, in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 22 - 27 February, 1988,

Cognizant of the fact that 1988 marks the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), and renewing its commitment to work in earnest for the total liberation of Namibia in fulfilment of one of the cardinal principles of the Charter of the OAU, namely, "to eradicate all forms of colonialism from Africa",

Remembring with sadness that 1988 also marks the tenth anniversary of the brutal massacre carried out at Kassinga, on 4 May, 1978 by the fascist troops of the racist Pretoria regime, resulting in the killing and wounding of more than 1,000 innocent Namibian men, women and children,

Recalling and reaffirming all the previous resolutions and decisions on Namibia adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government and the Council of Ministers including the Arusha Plan of Action and the Solidarity Fund in support of SWAPO in the liberation struggle,

Expressing unswerving support for Security Council Resolutions 435 (1978) and 601 (1987) and General Assembly Resolutions 1514 (XV) of 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and People's, 2145 of 27 October, 1966 and 2248 (S-V) of 18th Nov. 1967

Firmly convinced about the urgent necessity to vigorously encourage the ever growing world-wide solidarity campaign aimed at mobilizing increased and all-round support, including military and financial support, to the heroic struggle of the People of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, to end racist South Africa's illegal occupation, colonialism, military build-up and brutal repression in their country,

Indignant about the continued assistance rendered to racist South Africa by its powerful Western allies which continue to frustrate all the efforts of the International Community aimed at imposing mandatory sanctions against South Africa including the exercise of vetoes in the Security Council in defence of Apartheid and in opposition to democratic elections in Namibia,

Strongly urging the International Community to increase financial, material, military and political support to the Frontline States so as to enable them to resolve their economic problems, which are largely a direct consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and sabotage, and to defend themselves better against its persistent military campaign to destabilize them,

Taking note with satisfaction the detailed report submitted by the Current Chairman of the Liberation Committee,

Taking note with satisfaction of the comprehensive report submitted by the Executive Secretary, Appreciating the efforts by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), SWAPO's military wing, to advance the armed struggle to new heights and to score significant victories in the battlefield against the vicious enemy, during the period under review:

1. **VEHEMENTLY CONDEMNS** the racist regime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation

military buildup, brutal repression of the Namibian people, dilatory tactics and its stubborn refusal to sign and observe a cease-fire with SWAPO, to pave the way towards the speedy implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), which, it must be stated with deep regret, will mark the tenth anniversary this year;

2. STRONGLY URGES all Governments, International and National Organizations and individuals, especially those that maintain close links with the racist Pretoria regime to support the holding of free and fair elections, under the supervision and control of the United Nations in Namibia, on the basis of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978);
3. REITERATES the continued legal and direct responsibility of the UN over Namibia until the achievement of genuine independence;
4. WELCOMES the determination by the UN Secretary-General in his recent reports on Namibia submitted to the Security Council that all outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of Resolution 435 have now been resolved;
5. CALLS UPON the UN Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to arrange, in the context of Security Council Resolution 601 (1987), a cease-fire between SWAPO and the Botha regime as a first step leading to the emplacement of UNTAG in Namibia and the conduct of free and fair elections as provided for in the UN Plan for the independence of the

6. COMMENDS SWAPO for once again, expressing readiness, as an act of political will and flexibility, to sign and observe a cease-fire with the Botha Regime, but, at the same time EXHORTS it to remain vigilant, in the face of the enemy's unceasing obfuscations, and continue unabated with the intensification of the armed struggle until the Botha regime is prepared to sign a cease-fire agreement;
7. STRONGLY URGES the Security Council to convene at the Ministerial level and take all the necessary practical steps in order to give an added impetus to the current efforts of the UN Secretary-General in terms of Resolution 601 (1987), and to ensure that Namibia does not continue to languish under South Africa's illegal occupation and colonial tyranny ten years after the adoption of UN Resolution 435 (1978);
8. ENCOURAGES the UN Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of the mandate entrusted to it more than 20 years ago, to take all the necessary steps, in cooperation with SWAPO and the OAU, to establish itself in Namibia to organize the transition process and to handover power to Namibian people on the basis of their freely and democratically expressed wishes.