

"In this connexion I wish to refer to the letter dated 31 March 1972 from the President of the Security Council to members of the Council, which was circulated as a document of the Council [S/10583], and to inform you that the members of the Security Council for whom the question of the strengthening of international security is of great importance, are at present considering the form and content of a reply to your request."

(Signed) Carlos ORTÍZ DE ROZAS
President of the Security Council



DOCUMENTS S/10752 AND ADD.1*

Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of Security Council resolution 310 (1972)

[Original: English]
[31 July 1972]

1. At its 1638th meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 4 February 1972, the Security Council adopted resolution 310 (1972) concerning the situation in Namibia. By the operative paragraphs of the resolution, the Security Council:

"1. *Strongly condemns* the refusal of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council pertaining to Namibia;

"2. *Reaffirms* that the continued occupation of the South African authorities in Namibia is illegal and detrimental to the interests of the people of Namibia;

"3. *Declares* that the defiant attitude of South Africa towards the Council's decisions undermines the authority of the United Nations;

"4. *Strongly condemns* the recent repressive measures against the African labourers in Namibia, and calls upon the Government of South Africa to end immediately these repressive measures and to abolish any system of labour which may be in conflict with basic provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"5. *Calls upon* all States whose nationals and corporations are operating in Namibia notwithstanding the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 283 (1970), to use all available means to ensure that such nationals and corporations conform in their policies of hiring Namibian workers to the basic provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

"6. *Considers* that the continued occupation of Namibia by the Government of South Africa in defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions and of the Charter creates conditions detrimental to the maintenance of peace and security in the region;

"7. *Calls upon* South Africa to withdraw immediately its police and military forces as well as its civilian personnel from the Territory of Namibia;

"8. *Decides* that in the event of failure on the part of the Government of South Africa to comply with this resolution, the Security Council will meet immediately to determine upon effective steps or measures, in accordance with the relevant Chapters of the Charter, to secure the full and speedy implementation of this resolution;

"9. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on the implementation of this resolution not later than 31 July 1972."

2. Immediately after its adoption, the Secretary-General transmitted the text of resolution 310 (1972) by telegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of South Africa.

3. By a note dated 29 February 1972, the Secretary-General also transmitted the text of resolution 310 (1972) to the Governments of all States Members of the United Nations and to Governments of States members of the specialized agencies. In his note, the Secretary-General stated that, in order to enable him to submit the report requested of him in paragraph 9 of the resolution, he would appreciate receiving information on any steps taken or envisaged in implementation of the various provisions contained in the resolution.

4. As of 31 July 1972, 30 replies having a bearing on the substance of the Secretary-General's note had been received. The substantive parts of those replies are reproduced in the annex.

ANNEX

ALGERIA

[Original: French]
[16 March 1972]

On instructions from my Government . . . I have the honour to inform you that there are no Algerian nationals in Namibia; nor are there any Algerian companies operating in that Territory.

ARGENTINA

[Original: Spanish]
[6 June 1972]

With reference to the provisions of Security Council resolution 310 (1972), I wish to state that, as indicated in the letter reproduced in document S/10020 of 5 December 1970, the Government of the Argentine Republic does not recognize any authority of South Africa over Namibia and considers South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal.

The Government of the Argentine Republic has also issued instructions through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship for action to be taken to determine whether there are any Argentine enterprises or Argentine nationals in Namibia, with a view to enforcing the obligations assumed by virtue of the provisions of Security Council resolution 310 (1972), paragraph 5.

* Document S/10752/Add.1 of 31 August 1972 contained the reply from Romania which was received after the report was issued.

BHUTAN

[Original: English]
[14 March 1972]

The Royal Government of Bhutan is in full sympathy with the provisions of Security Council resolution 310 (1972) and wishes to assure the Secretary-General that no Bhutanese nationals or corporations are operating in Namibia in contravention of the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 283 (1970).

BURMA

[Original: English]
[1 June 1972]

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Burma . . . has the honour to acknowledge receipt of the text of resolution 310 (1972) adopted by the Security Council at its 1638th meeting on 4 February 1972 concerning the situation in Namibia.

As the Secretary-General is aware, Burma has supported the previous resolutions of the Security Council, as well as those of the General Assembly, pertaining to Namibia, as the objective has been the speedy attainment of independence and national sovereignty for Namibia. It is observed that the above-mentioned resolution is similar in content to those that had preceded it. Burma has no nationals or corporations operating in Namibia.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]
[16 June 1972]

The Byelorussian SSR, in accordance with its position of principle, consistently supports the lawful aspirations of Namibia for independence and the decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council on Namibia, in which the termination of the Mandate of the Republic of South Africa over Namibia is recognized and the Government of South Africa is called upon to withdraw its administration from Namibia, the Government of South Africa is vigorously condemned for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, and provision is made for a number of measures aimed at terminating the economic, political and legal relations of States with the Republic of South Africa as far as they extend to Namibia.

The Byelorussian SSR likewise supports the most recent resolution of the Security Council, resolution 310 (1972), in which it is reaffirmed that the continued occupation of the South African authorities in Namibia is illegal and detrimental to the interests of the people of Namibia.

In connexion with the note of the Secretary-General concerning measures taken by Governments pursuant to resolution 310 (1972), the Permanent Mission of the Byelorussian SSR to the United Nations states that the Byelorussian SSR has not had and does not have any relations with South Africa.

CYPRUS

[Original: English]
[10 May 1972]

The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, referring to the latter's note of 29 February 1972, has the honour to state that the Republic of Cyprus unreservedly supports the provisions of resolution 310 (1972) adopted by the Security Council on 4 February 1972 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, concerning the situation in Namibia, as it does all previous resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly on the question of Namibia.

The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus wishes to draw attention to the note under reference 429/68, of 25 November 1971, concerning the implementation by the Republic of Cyprus of Security Council resolution 301 (1971) of 20 October 1971.

The position of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus has already been published in documents S/9863 of 7 July 1970 and S/10330 of 23 September 1971.

ECUADOR

[Original: Spanish]
[28 March 1972]

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ecuador reaffirms on this further occasion Ecuador's support for all decisions adopted by the United Nations and its various bodies for the purpose of ensuring, by one means or another, strict respect for human rights. This is in keeping with Ecuador's traditional, unshakable opposition to discrimination of any kind and, of course, to racist policies which are pursued or encouraged in any part of the world. Accordingly, just as it welcomed Security Council resolution 283 (1970), which preceded resolution 310 (1972), the Government of Ecuador will, for its part, co-operate fully in ensuring strict compliance with the resolution in question.

FIJI

[Original: English]
[24 March 1972]

The Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Fiji . . . has the honour to refer to . . . Security Council resolution 310 (1972) . . .

In connexion with paragraph 5 of the above-mentioned resolution, it is pointed out that there are no Fiji corporations and, as far as is known to the Government of Fiji, no Fiji nationals operating in Namibia.

GREECE

[Original: English]
[8 May 1972]

The Permanent Mission of Greece to the United Nations . . . has the honour to refer to its previous note of 13 December 1971, in which it was stated: "Enquiries carried out by the competent Greek authorities have not revealed any activities of commercial, industrial or financial nature on the part of Greek citizens or Greek corporations in the Territory of Namibia".

Therefore the question of using all available means to ensure that nationals and corporations operating in Namibia conform in their policies of hiring Namibian workers to the basic provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as provided for in Security resolution 310 (1972), does not arise in the case of Greece.

INDIA

[Original: English]
[24 July 1972]

India considers that the occupation of Namibia by South Africa is not only totally illegal but immoral. India was the first country to take diplomatic and economic steps against the Government of South Africa and has no diplomatic relations with that Government. India fully supports Security Council resolution 310 (1972).

India's trade boycott of South Africa was first imposed in 1946. In 1953 the mandated Territory of Namibia was also brought within the boycott regulations.

Indian ports are closed to all vessels flying South African flags.

Indian ships are prohibited from entering South Africa and Namibia.

Landing and passage facilities to all aircraft belonging to Government companies registered in South Africa or Namibia are refused.

There are no postal relations between the two countries except for a few items which are accepted on humanitarian grounds.

[Original: English]
[14 June 1972]

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has at no time established diplomatic, consular or trade relations with South Africa and has no intention of doing so under existing circumstances.

With specific reference to resolution 283 (1970) and resolution 310 (1972), the Government of Indonesia has enacted laws prohibiting nationals and corporations under its jurisdiction from having any dealings with industrial and commercial enterprises in South Africa.

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has also been complying strictly with previous General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to Namibia.

In its capacity as a member of the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as well as in its capacity as a member of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Indonesia is actively and persistently engaged, together with other members, in joint efforts to secure self-determination and independence for the oppressed people of Namibia.

Actions taken by the Government of Indonesia in support of the struggle of the people of Namibia, and its strict compliance with relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, are consistent with her foreign policy, which is unequivocally against imperialism and colonialism in all their forms and manifestations. These aspects of Indonesia's foreign policy derive from the national philosophy, the Panchasila, which opposes all forms of injustice.

IRAN

[Original: English]
[10 May 1972]

The Permanent Representative of Iran to the United Nations . . . has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that Iran has fully observed the provisions of paragraphs 11 to 15 of Security Council resolution 301 (1971) and has no financial, economic or other interests in Namibia; therefore the provisions of paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 310 (1972) do not apply to Iran.

IVORY COAST

[Original: French]
[23 May 1972]

In connexion with the measures to be taken to implement the various provisions of Security Council resolution 310 (1972), the Government of the Ivory Coast endorses and supports the main principles embodied in that resolution concerning self-determination, the national unity of Namibia and respect for the basic provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in that Territory.

Convinced that dialogue is the only way of achieving peace and concord among peoples, the Ivory Coast hopes that the Secretary-General will continue his mission of negotiation in South Africa in the event that the relevant measures advocated in the resolution should prove inoperative, as previous ones have done.

JAMAICA

[Original: English]
[19 April 1972]

The Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations . . . has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Government of Jamaica fully supports all the terms of Security Council resolution 310 (1972). There are no Jamaican nationals or corporations operating in Namibia, and, consequently there is no action that the Jamaican Government can take in the implementation of the various provisions of the resolution.

[Original: English]
[6 June 1972]

The Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations . . . has the honour to transmit the following information from the Government of Japan.

Japan has consistently supported and complies faithfully with the relevant United Nations resolutions on Namibia and has never taken any measures which might imply recognition of South African authority over Namibia. Japan has repeatedly expressed this position at the United Nations and other forums. The Government of Japan has taken measures through all available information media to make generally known to the Japanese public the significance of the Namibian question and the position assumed by the Government on this question. Particular attention has been drawn to Security Council resolution 310 (1972), adopted on 4 February 1972, at Addis Ababa.

With regard to paragraph 5 of that resolution, there are no Japanese nationals or corporations operating in Namibia and hiring Namibian workers. It may be added that there have never been any Japanese investment or loan activities in Namibia.

KUWAIT

[Original: English]
[24 March 1972]

Kuwait has no political, diplomatic, consular, trade or other relations with South Africa; nor has the Government any intention of establishing such relations with South Africa as long as the Government of South Africa continues to practise the policy of *apartheid* and refuses to comply with resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council pertaining to Namibia. Moreover Kuwaiti nationals and corporations are not operating in South Africa or Namibia; nor have they any dealings with South Africa.

The Government of the State of Kuwait, while in full agreement with the provisions of resolution 310 (1972), believes that the Security Council should adopt more effective measures to compel South Africa to comply with its resolutions and those of the General Assembly pertaining to Namibia.

MAURITIUS

[Original: English]
[13 June 1972]

The Permanent Mission of Mauritius to the United Nations . . . wishes to inform the Secretary-General that the Mauritius Government has nothing further to add to the information already submitted in its note dated 6 August 1971 [see S/10330] as per the Ministry of External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration of Mauritius note concerning Namibia.

NETHERLANDS

[Original: English]
[6 April 1972]

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations . . . has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that the Netherlands Government recognizes the illegality of South African presence in Namibia, in conformity with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971.¹⁴ The Netherlands Government will act in accordance with the relevant conclusions of the Court. In this connexion the Permanent Representative recalls the closure by the Netherlands Government of its Honorary Consulate at Windhoek as from 1 February 1970. It will be noted that this closure took place prior to the delivery of the Court's advisory opinion.

The views of the Netherlands Government on the problem of Namibia were stated by the Netherlands representative at the 1969th meeting of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly on 14 December 1971. In his statement the Nether-

¹⁴ *Idem*.

lands representative supported the idea of establishing contacts with the Government of the South African Republic with the aim of the eventual granting of self-determination to Namibia as a whole.

The Netherlands Government, therefore, fully agrees with the recent visit of the Secretary-General to Namibia. The Netherlands Government has followed this visit with great attention and wishes to express its sincere hope that this first step may prove to be an important contribution in bringing about the desired results.

NICARAGUA

[Original: Spanish]
[20 April 1972]

With reference to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 310 (1972), the Government of Nicaragua, in its capacity as a Member State of the United Nations, will comply with the provisions of resolution 310 (1972), to defend the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

PAKISTAN

[Original: English]
[3 April 1972]

The Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that no Pakistan companies or commercial enterprises are operating in Namibia; nor do they have any dealings with respect to commercial or industrial enterprises or concessions in Namibia.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

[Original: English]
[20 April 1972]

The Permanent Observer of the Republic of Viet-Nam to the United Nations... has the honour to transmit herewith a letter... from Mr. Tran Van Lam, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Viet-Nam, concerning the situation in Namibia and with reference to Security Council resolution 310 (1972).

"... the Republic of Viet-Nam has not maintained diplomatic, consular or trade relations with South Africa, in view of the latter's retrograde policy of racial discrimination.

"Although it is not a member of the United Nations, the Republic of Viet-Nam has always respected the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those pertaining to the inalienable rights of peoples to self-determination and independence.

"Furthermore, in conformity with the provisions of Security Council resolution 283 (1970), my Government has prohibited Viet-Nameese commercial and industrial enterprises and nationals from maintaining relations with South Africa and the Territory of Namibia, especially when such relations might be prejudicial to the interests of the Namibian people."

ROMANIA

[Original: French]
[1 August 1972]

The Permanent Representative of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the United Nations... has the honour to communicate the following.

The Socialist Republic of Romania fully supports those people who are struggling for their national freedom and independence and is striving to ensure respect for their sacred right to decide their own future in accordance with their own will and aspirations. In many international forums Romania has expressed its unqualified support for the Namibian people in their struggle to free themselves from colonial domination. It has lent those people its political, diplomatic, moral and material support and will continue to do so.

It was in that spirit that the Socialist Republic of Romania took a strong stand in favour of the immediate implementation of General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the withdrawal of South Africa's mandate over Namibia and firmly advocated the establishment of all conditions which would ensure that the Namibian people could freely exercise their right to independence, self-determination and free development with no outside interference of any kind. Romania has strongly condemned and continues to condemn all the repressive measures and unlawful acts of the racist Government of Pretoria against the Namibian people and shares in the general feeling of concern at the persistent refusal of the South African authorities to comply with United Nations resolutions on Namibia.

True to its position in support of the struggle for the elimination of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism, the Socialist Republic of Romania takes the view that the provisions of Security Council resolution 310 (1972) on Namibia must be strictly implemented, and it declares itself in favour of the immediate withdrawal of South African police, armed forces and civilian personnel from the Territory of Namibia, considering that South Africa's defiance of United Nations resolutions creates conditions detrimental to the maintenance of peace and security in the region.

In compliance with United Nations resolutions on Namibia, Romania maintains no diplomatic, consular or other relations with the Republic of South Africa and supports the measures taken by the United Nations to assist the Namibian people in their struggle to free themselves from colonial domination, to achieve their national and social emancipation and to bring about peace and progress.

The Socialist Republic of Romania is of the view that the United Nations, being under a solemn obligation to take resolute action for the final eradication of colonialism, which constitutes an anachronism and is at total variance with the principles of ethics and international law, has a duty to make a greater contribution towards the triumph of the cause of Namibian freedom and independence and the realization of the Namibian people's inalienable right to self-determination.

RWANDA

[Original: French]
[22 April 1972]

The Ministry for International Co-operation of the Rwandese Republic presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to his note dated 29 February 1972, concerning the situation in Namibia, has the honour to inform him that the Rwandese Government has no nationals or companies engaged in activities in Namibia.

SIERRA LEONE

[Original: English]
[7 April 1972]

The Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of Sierra Leone... has the honour to state that the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone strongly supports resolution 310 (1972) adopted by the Security Council at its 1638th meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, and that neither its nationals nor its corporations are operating in Namibia.

SINGAPORE

[Original: English]
[4 April 1972]

The Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations has the honour to transmit the following reply of the Government of Singapore to the Secretary-General.

"The Government of Singapore wishes to reiterate that its nationals and companies have no dealings whatsoever with South Africa, its nationals or companies in the Territory of Namibia or relating thereto. The Government of Singapore maintains no military co-operation with South Africa. The Government of Singapore has no diplomatic, consular, trade or any other representation in Namibia. The Government of Singapore has entered into no treaty with

South Africa which applies to Namibia; nor has the Government of Singapore done any other act which expressly or impliedly confers any recognition or support to the illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa."

SUDAN

[Original: English]
[20 March 1972]

The Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to inform him that with reference to Security Council resolution 310 (1972) paragraph 5, the Sudan, in strict observance of Security Council resolution 283 (1970), has no nationals or corporations operating in Namibia.

UGANDA

[Original: English]
[28 April 1972]

The Government of the Republic of Uganda has always complied with all the resolutions of the Security Council. In this particular instance, the Government of Uganda has conformed strictly with Security Council resolution 310 (1972) by ensuring that none of the Uganda nationals and corporations have any dealings with the Pretoria régime. As Uganda travel documents indicate, nationals of Uganda are prohibited from visiting South Africa, Zimbabwe, Portugal and the Portuguese-controlled Territories.

It is the view of the Government of Uganda that Security Council resolution 310 (1972) will not be effective unless it is fully implemented by the permanent members of the Security Council and the main trading partners of South Africa. It is regrettable that the Governments of the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Japan and Israel have ignored the Security Council resolution (in particular the fifth preambular paragraph and operative paragraph 5) and continued to support the Government of South Africa in its efforts to subjugate the peoples of Namibia.

The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security [General Assembly resolution 2734 (XXV)], which was endorsed by all the permanent members of the Security Council, urges, in its paragraph 16 "all Member States to implement the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with their obligations under Article 25 of the Charter and to respect, as provided for in the Charter, the resolutions of United Nations organs responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of disputes". Paragraph 3 of the same Declaration "solemnly reaffirms that, in the event of a conflict between the obligations of the Members of the United Nations under the Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, the obligations under the Charter shall prevail". It is therefore clear that violations of Security Council resolution 310 (1972) by any Member State cannot be explained away on any legal grounds whatsoever.

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]
[13 July 1972]

The Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the United Nations... has the honour to state the following.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic follows a policy of principle in supporting the national liberation struggle of the peoples of colonial territories and considers it essential to implement United Nations decisions on the elimination of the remaining colonial régimes. Proceeding from those premises, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic conscientiously implements Security Council decisions on Namibia.

In firm support of the lawful aspirations of the people of Namibia for independence, the Ukrainian SSR voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), which terminated the Mandate of the Republic of South Africa over Namibia and contained an appeal to the South African Government to withdraw its administration from Namibia. It also voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 2871 (XXVI), which reaffirmed the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and recognized the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of that country against the forcible occupation of its territory by the South African authorities and its inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

With regard to the implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 310 (1972) and 301 (1971), the Ukrainian SSR, as earlier stated in a letter to the Secretary-General from the Permanent Mission of the Ukrainian SSR to the United Nations dated 9 June 1971, maintain no diplomatic, consular, economic, military or any other relations with South Africa, has no economic or other interests in Namibia or South Africa, has no bilateral treaties with South Africa and, consequently, is fully implementing the provisions of Security Council resolutions 310 (1972) and 301 (1971) and other Security Council resolutions on Namibia.

The Ukrainian SSR consistently supports the struggle of the people of Namibia for freedom and independence, will continue to participate actively in United Nations efforts directed towards speedy implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and favours termination of the illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia by the racist South African régime.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]
[19 May 1972]

The Permanent Mission of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United Nations... has the honour to state the following.

The Soviet Union will steadfastly support in the future, as it always has in the past, the struggle of peoples for national liberation. The USSR is firmly convinced that one of the major current tasks—as indicated in the programme of peace and international co-operation announced at the Twenty-fourth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—is to give full effect to the decisions of the United Nations aimed at eliminating the remaining colonial régimes. It is equally convinced that universal condemnation and boycott are the proper response to all manifestations of racism and *apartheid*.

Proceeding from this position of principle, the USSR staunchly supports the Namibian people's legitimate desire for independence and endorses the basic United Nations decisions on the question of Namibia. The Soviet Union voted in favour of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) and of those Security Council resolutions under which South Africa's mandate over Namibia was declared to be terminated and the South African Government was called upon to withdraw its administration from Namibia. The Soviet Union supported Security Council resolution 276 (1970), in which the Council strongly condemned the South African Government for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council pertaining to Namibia. It also supported Security Council resolution 283 (1970), which provided for a number of measures aimed at the severance by States of economic, political and legal ties with South Africa affecting Namibia. The Soviet Union also voted in favour of Security Council resolution 310 (1972), in which the Council reaffirmed that the continued occupation of Namibia by the South African authorities is illegal and detrimental to the interests of the people of Namibia.

... The Permanent Mission wishes to reaffirm that the Soviet Union does not maintain diplomatic, consular, economic, military or any other relations with South Africa, has no economic or other interests in Namibia and is not a party to any bilateral treaties with South Africa. As a member of the Security Council, the Council's *Ad Hoc* Sub-Committee on Namibia

and the Committee of Twenty-Four,¹⁵ the Soviet Union will, together with other members of those United Nations bodies, continue to seek effective ways and means of promoting the speedy attainment of freedom and independence by the people of Namibia, who continue to be held under the racist colonial domination of the South African régime.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]
[27 June 1972]

In March 1972, the Government of the United States of America sent to some 40 American business firms interested in Namibia affairs the text of Security Council resolution 310 (1972), as well as the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights specified in paragraph 5 of that resolution. The letter forwarding those documents stated that the United States supported resolution 310 (1972) and requested the co-operation of the companies in doing everything possible to ensure that any operations in Namibia in which they had an interest were fully consonant with the Declaration. It offered the assistance of the United States Government in any appropriate way in dealing with this problem.

¹⁵ Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

UPPER VOLTA

[Original: French]
[24 May 1972]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of the Upper Volta... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following.

The Upper Volta is following closely the situation created by the Government of South Africa in Namibia. It is particularly concerned at the repressive measures taken against Namibians in their own country.

The Upper Volta condemns South Africa for its illegal occupation of Namibia and for its refusal to comply with the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions calling for its immediate withdrawal from Namibia.

The Upper Volta believes that the defiant attitude of the racist régime in South Africa towards United Nations organs is a threat to peace in Africa, and consequently it has always associated itself with the decisions of the Organization of African Unity aimed at freeing the African continent from all colonial domination. Furthermore, the Upper Volta has always complied with United Nations resolutions on Namibia. We believe that South Africa, which has no legal basis for its occupation of Namibia, should withdraw its administration from that country.

DOCUMENT S/10756

Letter dated 7 August 1972 from the representative of Iran to the President of the Security Council

[Original: English]
[7 August 1972]

I have the honour, upon instructions of my Government, to make the following observations concerning the letter addressed to the President of the Security Council on 17 July 1972 by the Permanent Representatives of certain Arab Governments [S/10740].

The renewal of Iranian administration in the islands of Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa is not "military occupation" as the letter under reference falsely suggests. Iran has only re-established its rightful authority over the islands after its long interruption by colonial domination of the Persian Gulf, now happily ended.

In this connexion, I may remind you that our rights with respect to the islands were made clear and shown to be unassailable on the occasion of the Security Council's consideration of another frivolous complaint on this subject on 9 December 1971 [1610th meeting].

It is a matter for regret that at a time when the Middle East is tense and fearful because of major unresolved problems affecting areas where there are true Arab interests, a few Governments should have succeeded in misleading others into lending their names to sponsorship of this frivolous claim. However long the list of signatories, no political orchestration of a spurious issue can serve to affect the historically established sovereign rights of Iran over the islands of Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa.

I have the honour to request that this letter be circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Fereydoun HOVEYDA
Permanent Representative of Iran
to the United Nations

DOCUMENT S/10759*

Note by the Secretary-General

[Original: English]
[8 August 1972]

In accordance with rule 137 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly and rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the

* Also circulated as a General Assembly document under the symbol A/8754.