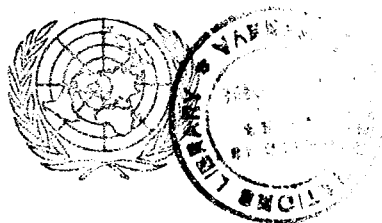


UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC
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COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Thirty-second session

QUESTION OF THE VIOLATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS, INCLUDING POLICIES OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND
SEGREGATION AND OF APARTHEID, IN ALL COUNTRIES, WITH
PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO COLONIAL AND OTHER DEPENDENT
COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES

Note by the Secretary-General

In accordance with the request contained in letters dated 25 April 1975 and 11 September 1975, from the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights, the Secretary-General has the honour to bring to the attention of the Commission on Human Rights the following attached documents:

1. A/AC.131/L.24 containing a statement issued to the press by the United Nations Council for Namibia following its 219th meeting, on 25 April 1975;
2. A/AC.131/L.31 containing a statement issued by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 29 August 1975 concerning the so-called constitutional conference and the repression in Namibia.



UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



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LIMITED

A/AC.131/L.24
30 May 1975

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

STATEMENT ISSUED TO THE PRESS BY THE COUNCIL FOLLOWING ITS 219th MEETING,
ON 25 APRIL 1975

1. The United Nations Council for Namibia has learned with profound shock and dismay of the unprovoked and cold-blooded murder of one Namibian and the serious wounding of 10 others when the South African police opened fire on defenceless and unarmed workers in the black township of Katutura (Windhoek) on 23 April 1975.
2. This dastardly act is one more result of the persistent attempts by South Africa to maintain its illegal occupation of Namibia by force. The true situation in Namibia is that South Africa occupies Namibia illegally and maintains that illegality by force of arms, intimidation, arrests, torture and public floggings.
3. In an effort to justify their murderous action, the police of the racist South African régime stated that 295 Africans had been arrested, "127 in connexion with the stone-throwing and 168 for being in the township illegally". The United Nations Council for Namibia rejects this absurd claim because no Namibian can be regarded as illegally resident in his own country. On the contrary, it is the racist régime of South Africa which is in illegal occupation of Namibia, as determined by the findings of the International Court of Justice set out in its advisory opinion of 21 June 1971. 1/
4. The Council wishes to reiterate that South Africa's illegal régime must realize that its stepped-up repression and continued presence in Namibia will always increase the will to struggle of the people whom it is trying to repress. The struggle of the Namibians against such a régime is just and must be carried to its logical conclusion: complete removal of the occupying forces and their henchmen from Namibia. The United Nations Council for Namibia condemns in the strongest terms these cowardly acts and demands the immediate and unconditional release of all those arrested.

1/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

A/AC.131/L.24

English

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5. The United Nations Council for Namibia wishes to convey its heartfelt condolences to the members of the family of the murdered patriot and to assure them that their loss is felt and shared by the entire international community.



UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL
ASSEMBLY



Distr.
LIMITED

A/AC.131/L.31
25 September 1975

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE COUNCIL ON 29 AUGUST 1975
CONCERNING THE SO-CALLED CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE
AND THE REPRESSION IN NAMIBIA

1. Reports reaching the United Nations Council for Namibia reveal that a new wave of arrests and detentions of Namibians by the South African régime is now taking place in Namibia.
2. The renewed and intensified suppression and oppression are connected with the convening of the so-called constitutional conference scheduled for 1 September 1975.
3. During the last few days, arrests of SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organization) and other leaders and harassment of the Namibian people have been stepped up. Many Namibians have been arrested or abducted, including, in particular:

Axel Johannes, Acting Secretary-General of SWAPO
Othniel Kaakunda, Secretary for Internal Affairs of SWAPO
Aaron Muchimba, National Organizer of SWAPO
David Mugaro, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of SWAPO
Samuel Shivute, Regional Secretary of SWAPO for Northern Namibia
Rueben Hauwanga, Secretary for Information and Publicity of SWAPO
Pastor Zepheniah Kameeta, Director of the Paulineum Theological Seminary at Otjimbingwe, and a staunch SWAPO activist
Festus Naholo, SWAPO student activist at the Paulineum Theological Seminary
Lazarus Guiteb, Branch Secretary of SWAPO in Otjiwarongo
Albertus Kangueehi, Vice-President of SWANU (South West Africa National Union) and Chairman of NNC (Namibian National Convention)

4. In addition, the residence of Mr. David H. Meroro, National Chairman of SWAPO, was ransacked and his children terrorized. Many of these dastardly acts of terror were carried out by a marauding band of misguided individuals, working closely with the South African police.

5. The South African régime justified this new wave of terror by the recent death of "bantustan" chieftain Filemon Elifas. However, the real purpose of these renewed acts of terror and brutality against the Namibian people is to arrest and imprison all the real and suspected political opponents of the régime in Namibia before the so-called constitutional conference, which is designed to divide the Namibian people and thereby perpetuate South African domination in the Territory.

6. With this end in view, the South African occupation authorities manipulated fraudulent elections in the Ovamboland "bantustan" in January 1975 and in the Rehoboth Basters "bantustan" in April 1975.

7. Well-known "bantustan" figures and other elements are being collected by South African authorities in an effort to hold the so-called constitutional conference. Such steps contravene the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, which requested the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African Administration and its military personnel from Namibia.

8. At the same time, the South African sponsored constitutional conference excludes the authentic representative of the people of Namibia, SWAPO, which is the political force heading the national liberation struggle of Namibia, and is recognized as such by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and other international organizations. The NNC, which is an umbrella organization of various groups of Africans in Namibia, is also not participating. The second largest ethnic group in the Territory has refused to participate in the constitutional conference unless it is held under international supervision and political exiles are allowed to return to Namibia to participate.

9. The United Nations Council for Namibia denounces the policy of the illegal South African régime in Namibia and condemns the arrests and intimidation of the Namibian people. It draws the attention of the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretary-General to the grave situation created in Namibia which constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

10. The territorial integrity of Namibia is sacrosanct. The international community is committed to the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Namibia and the national unity of its people as well as to the implementation by the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence.

11. The United Nations Council for Namibia urges the international community to frustrate the South African manoeuvre in Namibia and to exercise pressure on the South African racist régime in order to compel it to withdraw from the Territory, which is under the authority of the United Nations.
