

UNITED NATIONS



GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

A/33/563
S/13321
15 May 1979

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Thirty-third session
Item 27
QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Thirty-fourth year

Letter dated 11 May 1979 from the Chairman 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 addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples at its 1145th meeting, held at Belgrade on 27 April 1979.

I would be grateful if section II of the document, relating to the question of Namibia, were to be issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 27, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Salim Ahmed SALIM
Chairman
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

ANNEX

Excerpt from the Final Document on the Decolonization of Zimbabwe and Namibia, adopted by the Special Committee at its 1145th meeting, held at Belgrade on 27 April 1979

II. Namibia

19. Despite the most active and intensified endeavours by the United Nations bodies concerned to put an end to the illegal occupation, bloodshed and tyranny imposed on the Namibian people by the South African racist régime, the situation in Namibia continues to worsen rapidly due primarily to the intransigence, sinister manoeuvres and delaying tactics of the racist minority régime of Pretoria. It is now more than ever imperative, therefore, that the United Nations reassert its responsibility in the matter and take urgent steps to bring about faithful and unqualified compliance by the minority régime with the decisions of the United Nations in order to enable the people of Namibia, under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization, to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence without any further delay.

20. Accordingly, the Special Committee:

(a) Reaffirms that Namibia is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination and national independence are achieved in the Territory and, for this purpose;

(b) Reiterates that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia in accordance with United Nations resolutions, in particular General Assembly resolution S-9/2 of 3 May 1978 and Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978, and that any decision by South Africa to annex Walvis Bay is therefore illegal, null and void;

(c) Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) 14 December 1960 and 2145 (XXI) 27 October 1966, as well as in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, and the legitimacy of their struggle by all means at their disposal against the illegal occupation of their Territory by South Africa;

(d) Strongly condemns South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, its brutal repression of the Namibian people and its persistent violation of their human rights, as well as its efforts to destroy the national unity and territorial integrity of Namibia.

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21. Further, the Special Committee:

(a) Condemns the so-called elections held by South Africa in Namibia from 4 to 8 December 1978 in defiance of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 439 (1978) of 13 November 1978;

(b) Declares those elections null and void and of no consequence to the attainment of genuine independence by Namibia; and

(c) Calls upon all States not to accord any recognition whatsoever to any representative or organ established as a result of those elections nor to co-operate with any puppet régime which the illegal South African administration may impose upon the Namibian people in disregard of the provisions of the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions.

22. The Special Committee strongly condemns the illegal South African administration for its massive repression of the people of Namibia and their national liberation movement, the South West Africa People's Organization, with the intention of establishing, among other things, an atmosphere of intimidation and terror for the purpose of imposing upon the Namibian people a political arrangement aimed at subverting the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia and perpetuating a ruthless policy of racial segregation.

23. The Special Committee reaffirms that the only political solution for Namibia must be one based on the termination of South Africa's illegal occupation and withdrawal of its armed forces and on the free and unfettered exercise by all the Namibian people of their right to self-determination and independence within a united Namibia, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV). To this end, the Special Committee reaffirms the need to hold free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations in the whole of Namibia as one political entity, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976). Furthermore, any negotiations leading to the independence of Namibia must be entered into by the South African régime with the South West Africa People's Organization, as the only authentic representative of the Namibian people, under the auspices of the United Nations. Such negotiations must be for the sole purpose of deciding the modalities of the transfer of power to the people of Namibia. In this regard, the Special Committee:

(a) Demands that South Africa release all Namibian political prisoners, including all those imprisoned or detained in connexion with "offences" under the so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are being held without charge, whether in Namibia or South Africa;

(b) Demands that South Africa ensure that all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons may return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation, imprisonment or loss of life;

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(c) Reaffirms that the national liberation movement of Namibia, the South West Africa People's Organization, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and appeals to all Member States to grant all necessary support and assistance to the organization in its struggle to achieve independence and national unity in a free Namibia.

24. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies, its illegal use of Namibian Territory for acts of aggression against the independent African countries and the continued forcible removal of Namibians from the northern border of the Territory for military purposes. In the same connexion, the Special Committee condemns the continuous military collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States. It expresses its grave concern at their continued collaboration in the nuclear field. The Special Committee considers that any collaboration of Western and other States with South Africa in the military field, as well as in the development of nuclear weapons by South Africa, constitutes a serious violation of the appropriate Security Council resolution imposing a military embargo against South Africa and is a threat to international peace and security, and it accordingly calls for the termination forthwith of all collaboration with the régime in those fields.

25. The Special Committee strongly condemns South Africa and those Western and other corporations which continue to exploit and plunder the human and natural resources of the Territory, in disregard of the legitimate interests of the Namibian people, and demands that such exploitation cease forthwith. It demands that those States whose transnational corporations continue to operate in Namibia under the illegal administration of South Africa comply with all pertinent resolutions of the United Nations by withdrawing immediately all investments from Namibia and generally by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration.

26. Given South Africa's increasing resort to force in order to perpetuate its illegal domination of the Territory, its flagrant refusal to comply with the terms of Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring African States, the Special Committee recommends that the Security Council urgently convene to consider taking effective measures, including sanctions provided for under Chapter VII of the Charter, particularly the imposition of comprehensive economic sanctions, including a trade embargo, an oil embargo and a complete arms embargo, with a view to securing the speedy compliance of the South African régime with the decisions of the Security Council.

27. The Special Committee attaches particular importance to the reconvening of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly in order to consider fully the question of Namibia and the implications of South Africa's continued defiance of the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

28. The Special Committee expresses its determination to work, in close co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, for the success of the International

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A/33/585
S/13321
English
Annex
Page 4

Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia (1979), proclaimed by the General Assembly in its resolution 33/182 of 21 December 1978.

29. The Special Committee, conscious of the mandate of the United Nations Council for Namibia as the only legal authority for Namibia until independence, reaffirms its support for the activities of the Council and endorses the policies and programmes defined by the Council in co-operation with the South West Africa People's Organization to promote the cause of self-determination and independence of the Namibian people. It also urgently calls upon all States to continue to give generous support to all programmes of assistance - organized by the United Nations Council for Namibia, other bodies within the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity - beneficial to the Namibians in exile and to preparing Namibians for service in a free and truly independent Namibia.
