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LETTER DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1971 FROM THE ACTING 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 PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

..... I have the honour to transmit herewith, for the attention of the
Security Council, the text of a consensus on the question of 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 the 823rd meeting on 2 September 1971.

(Signed) Rafic JOUEJATI
Acting Chairman,
Special Committee on the Situation
with regard to the Implementation
of the Declaration on the Granting
of Independence to Colonial
Countries and Peoples

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

Consensus 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 823rd meeting, on 2 September 1971

1. Having considered, within the context of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the conditions prevailing in Namibia and having examined the views expressed before the Ad Hoc Group by representatives of the national liberation movement from that Territory (A/AC.109/L.723 and Add.1), the Special Committee expresses once again its grave concern at the extremely dangerous situation existing in Namibia as a result of the continued defiance by the Government of South Africa of the authority of the United Nations.
2. Despite the repeated demands of the General Assembly and the Security Council to withdraw immediately from the Territory, the Government of South Africa has not only continued its illegal occupation but has also persisted in the application of the criminal policies of apartheid and other repressive measures designed to destroy the unity and territorial integrity of Namibia and to consolidate South Africa's illegal presence in the Territory.
3. From the testimony given to the Ad Hoc Group by representatives of the national liberation movement, it is patent that the Government of South Africa has further intensified its repression of the Namibian people and its suppression of the legitimate struggle of the liberation movement. In so doing, South Africa has intensified its collaboration with Portugal and the illegal régime in Southern Rhodesia by extending further military assistance to these régimes; the three have, in collusion with one another, stepped up their military operations against the peoples under their domination who are struggling to assert their legitimate right to freedom and independence, and the resultant situation continues to threaten the peace and security of neighbouring independent African States.
4. The Special Committee condemns the persistent non-compliance of the Government of South Africa with the decisions of the Security Council and the General Assembly

and the extension of the criminal policies of apartheid to Namibia. The Special Committee condemns all measures of political and military repression carried out against the people of Namibia by the racist régime in South Africa and its allies. The Special Committee further condemns the support which South Africa receives in the pursuit of its policies of economic exploitation of the Namibians from its allies, and in particular from its major trading partners and those financial, economic and other interests which operate in the Territory. The Special Committee calls upon the Governments concerned to withdraw forthwith such support which they accord to South Africa.

5. The Special Committee notes with satisfaction the advisory opinion delivered on 21 June 1971 by the International Court of Justice in response to the request of the Security Council, which confirmed the previous decisions of the United Nations concerning the illegality of South Africa's continued presence in Namibia.

6. Mindful of the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations and bearing in mind the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the Special Committee expresses the hope that the Security Council will, in the light of the opinion of the International Court of Justice, consider without further delay taking all effective measures envisaged under the Charter so as to ensure attainment of the goals set out in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples with respect to Namibia. The Special Committee fully endorses the call for a special meeting of the Security Council in this connexion contained in a resolution adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its eighth ordinary session on 23 June 1971.

7. Pending such action by the Security Council and mindful of the direct responsibility towards the people of Namibia which the United Nations assumed under the terms of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), the Special Committee once again calls upon all States, particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, to extend their full co-operation to the United Nations with a view to bringing an early solution to the situation, in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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8. The Special Committee reaffirms its solidarity with the people of Namibia in their struggle to attain their inalienable right to freedom and independence and calls upon all States, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, in consultation with the Organization of African Unity, to provide increased moral and material assistance to those people in their struggle against foreign occupation and oppression.

9. In view of the armed conflict in the Territory and the inhuman treatment of prisoners, the Special Committee invites the International Committee of the Red Cross to exercise its good offices with a view to securing application to that situation of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, both dated 12 August 1949. The Special Committee requests its Chairman to hold consultations, as appropriate, with the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia in this regard.
