

UNITED NATIONS



GENERAL ASSEMBLY SECURITY COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

A/9591
S/11254
9 April 1974

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Twenty-ninth session
Item 38 of the preliminary list*
POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Twenty-ninth year

Assassination of Mr. Onkgopotse Abraham Tiro and Mr. John Dube

Report of the Special Committee on Apartheid

* A/9600.

oppression in their own countries. The bomb which killed Mr. Tiro was, after all, not the first to explode in Botswana. There had been two others before it, both aimed at political refugees. An East African airways plane, which was due to fly refugees out of Botswana, and the refugee centre, were blown up in Francistown-Botswana."

6. The Special Committee also received a communication from the Director of the International University Exchange Fund, Geneva, stating that the cowardly assassins had sent the parcel in the name of the IUEF. He denounced the attempt to implicate the organization, and renewed its pledge to support those fighting for the liberation of South Africa.

7. In connexion with the assassination of Mr. Dube, the Special Committee received a letter from the Chargé d'Affaires of the Permanent Mission of Zambia outlining the facts concerning the explosion of the parcel bomb.

8. The Special Committee also heard a statement by Mr. Thami Mblambiso, representative of ANC, on these assassinations. He stated, inter alia, that ANC wished to place on record its utter condemnation of these dastardly acts of cold-blooded murder. The explosions in Botswana and Lusaka, he said, should serve as a warning that the enemy would not now be limited even by international boundaries in its efforts to promote apartheid. The South African people, he said, had now entered a new stage in their struggle, and faced the prospect not only of long terms of imprisonment and torture by the Security Police, but also of murder by letter bombs and parcel bombs. It should now be clear to all, he said, who the real terrorists were and who were the victims.

9. The Special Committee considers that the deaths of Mr. Abraham Tiro and Mr. John Dube cannot but be viewed in the context of the explosive situation in southern Africa resulting from the policies and actions of the South African régime. The assassinations inject a new and dangerous element in an already deteriorating situation, namely, the wilful attempt on the part of the proponents of racism and apartheid to assassinate the members of liberation movements in exile. The proponents of racism and apartheid, in carrying out these assassinations, have even cynically resorted to a violation of the sovereignty of independent States.

10. In its report to the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, 2/ the Special Committee pointed to the grave crisis in South Africa in the past decade during which the South African régime had resorted to the most brutal repression against opponents of racism at home and to aggressive intervention in neighbouring territories. It drew the attention of the General Assembly not only to the oppressive situation inside South Africa, but also to the aggressive acts committed by the South African régime against the neighbouring independent African countries which lend support to the oppressed people of South Africa in accordance with the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

11. The Special Committee considers that the recent assassinations are a complement to the brutal repressive measures by the white racist South African

2/ Ibid., Twenty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/9022), paras. 65-89.

régime against the leaders of the black people inside South Africa, and aggravate the situation in southern Africa as a whole. There can be no peace in the region until apartheid is totally eradicated.

12. The Special Committee expresses the hope that these events will lead to a greater recognition by Governments and peoples of the grave dangers of apartheid, and thereby result in more effective and concerted international action to eradicate that crime.

13. The Special Committee recalls that in resolution 311 (1972) adopted in Addis Ababa on 4 February 1972, the Security Council expressed its conviction that urgent measures must be taken by it to secure implementation of its resolutions and thereby promote a solution of the grave situation in South Africa and southern Africa. It decided, as a matter of urgency, to examine methods of resolving the present situation arising out of the policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa. The General Assembly, in resolution 3151 G (XXVIII) of 14 December 1973, requested the Security Council to consider urgently the situation in South Africa and the aggressive action of the South African régime, with a view to adopting effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

14. The Special Committee hopes that the Security Council will consider urgently the situation in the light of those resolutions and the recent developments indicated in this report.
