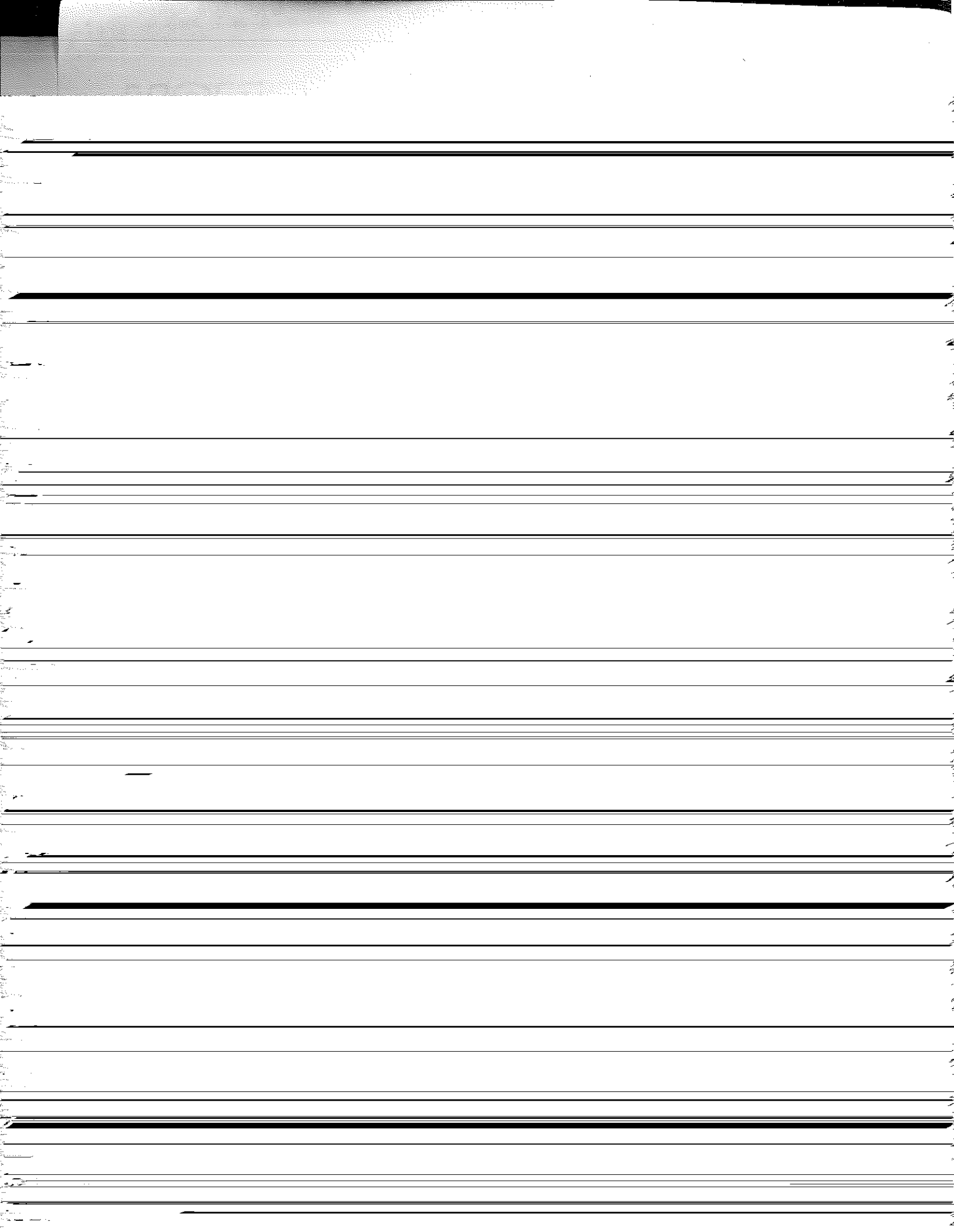
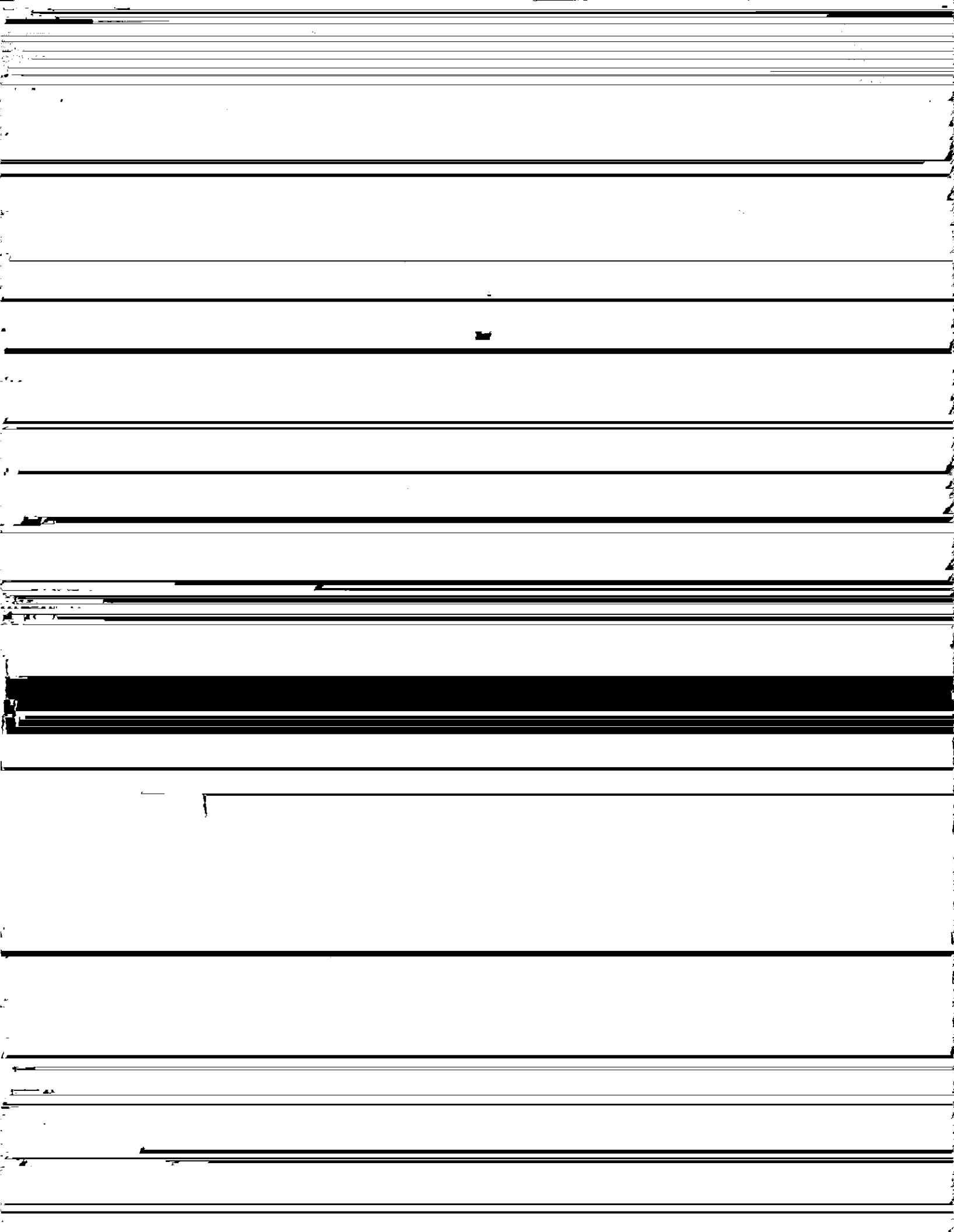


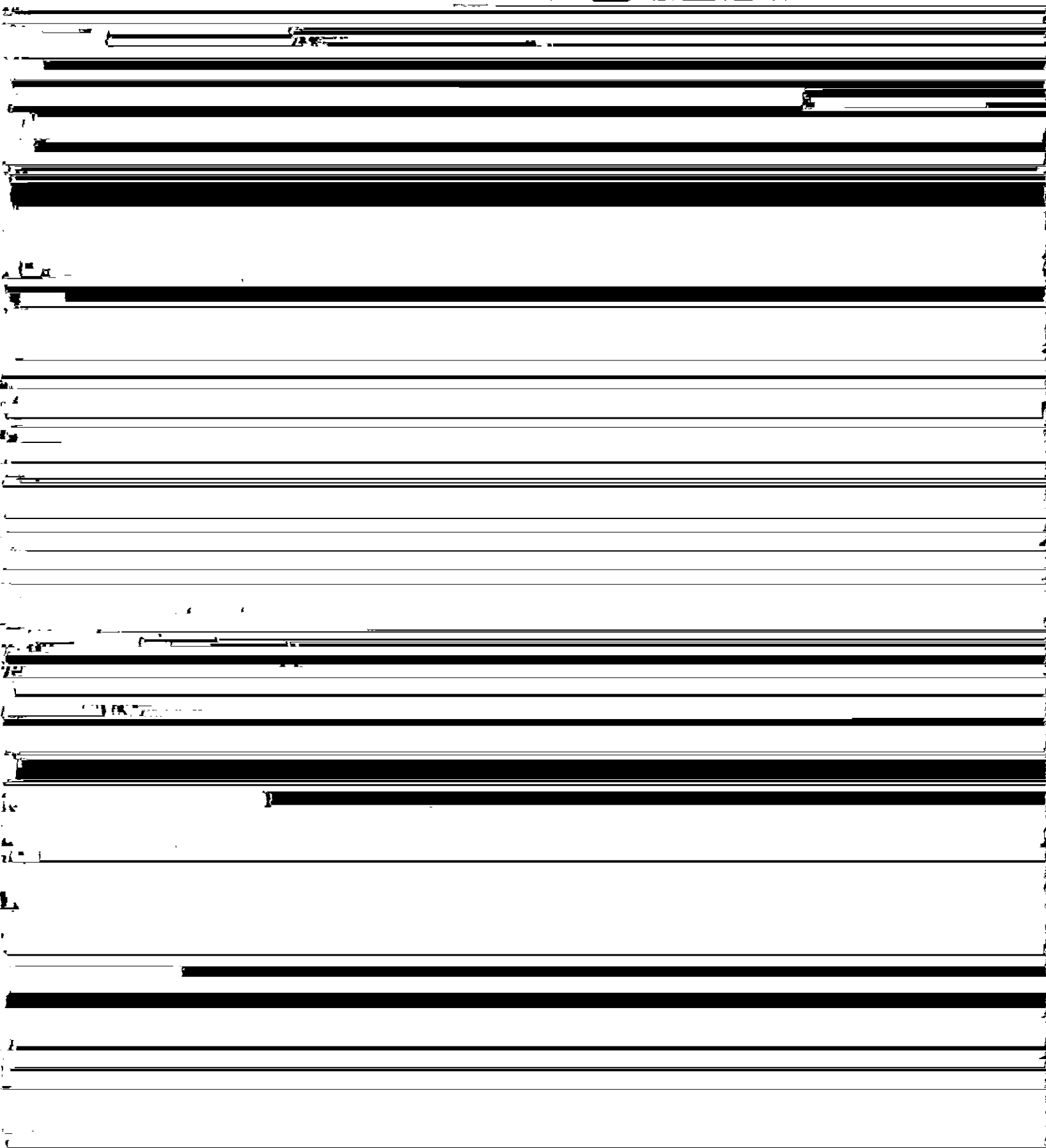
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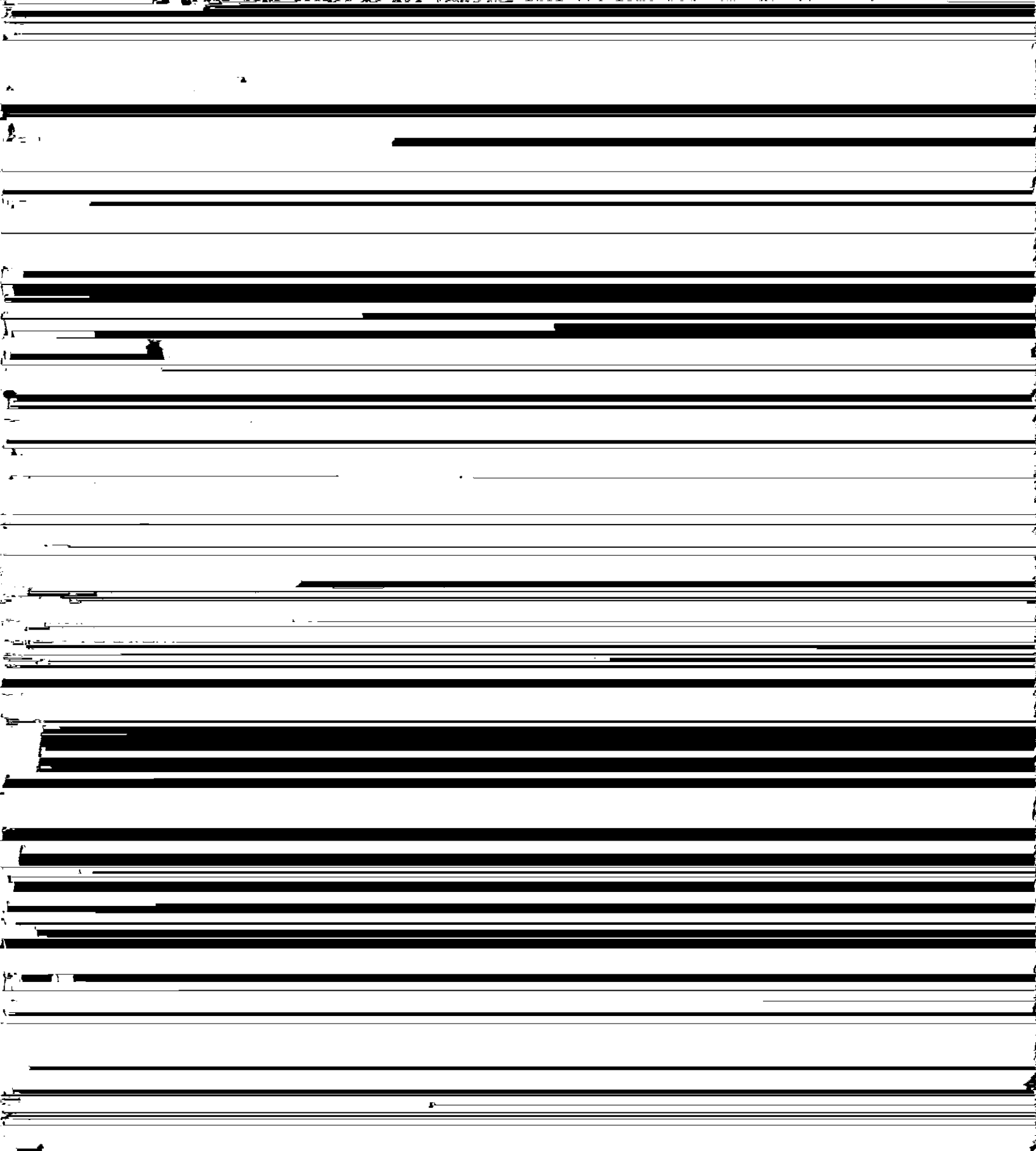




tribal group being the Ovambos (342,000), followed by the Damara,



When South West Africa became a Mandated Territory under South Africa in 1920



composed of the "Administrator" and four other persons elected by the "legislature" from among its own members, and an eighteen-member "Legislative Assembly".^{7/} Since the right to vote is restricted to whites over the age of 18, there is no African or Coloured representative in either the "Legislature" or the "Executive Committee".

In addition, since 1951 the Territory has been represented in the South African Parliament; there are six members in the House of Assembly elected directly by white suffrage and four senators, two of them elected

indirectly to represent the white population.

Under the Plan a total of about 40 per cent of the Territory would be allocated for the non-white "homelands"; of the remainder of the Territory, about 43 per cent would become a "white" area and the rest, including the rich diamond deposits in the Namib desert, would pass directly under South African control. The proposed homelands not only

of the "legislative council" and headed by a "Chief Councillor" or "Chief Minister".

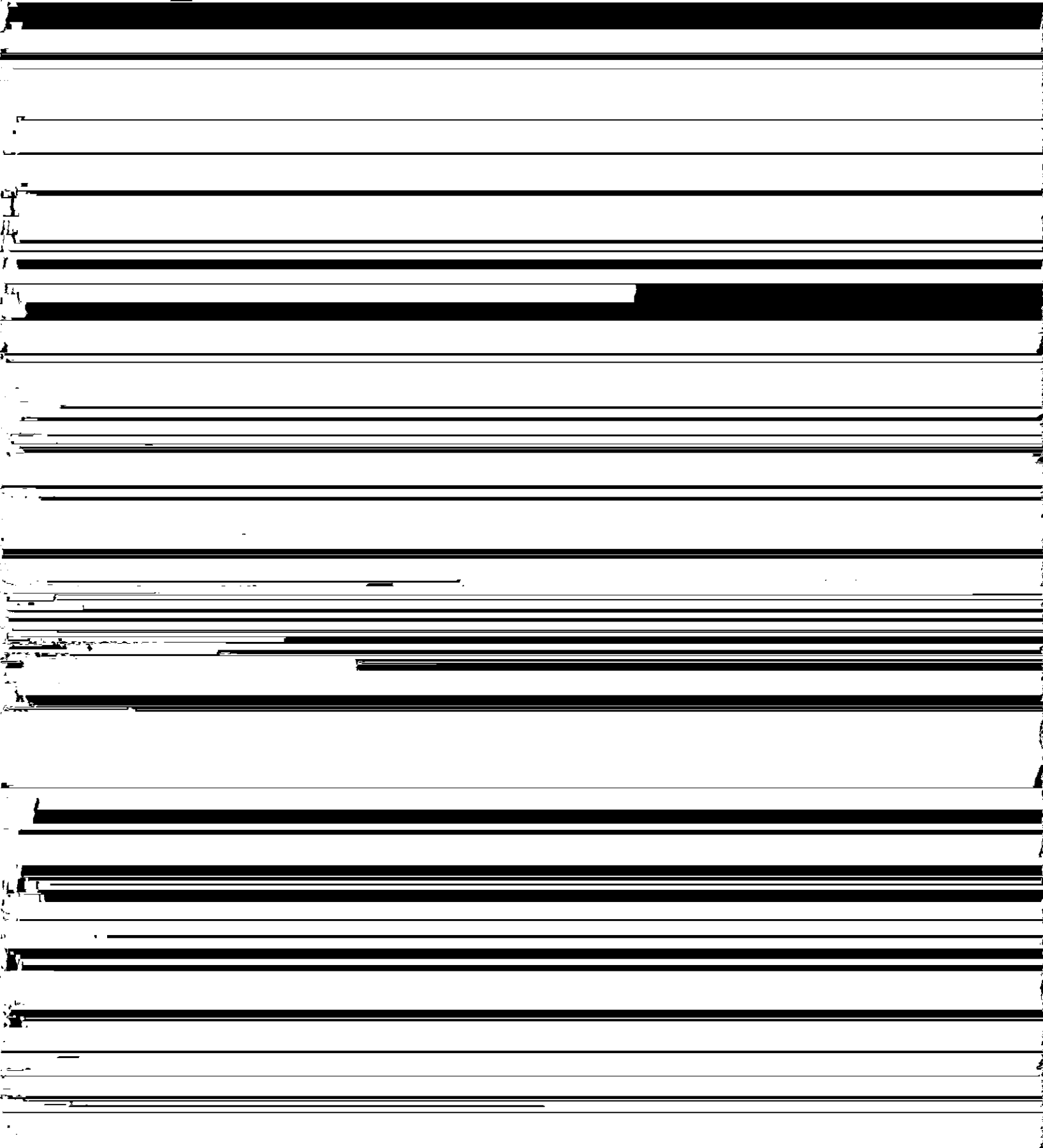
The attempt by South Africa to fragment Namibia has encountered the resolute resistance of the African people. Following the proclamation of Ovamboland as a "self-governing area", with effect from 1 May 1973, new "elections" were held for the Ovamboland Legislative Council. Heeding the call of SWAPO the people of Ovamboland boycotted the elections; only 2.5 per cent of the electorate went to the polls. As a consequence, the illegal regime in Namibia has been forced to announce that new elections

will be held in January 1975. Likewise the attempt in 1972 by South

while hundreds of men and women were rounded up and gaoled.

Faced with increasing necessities, an alternative...

nature of the Act's provisions, most of which clearly violate the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 17/ Both the General Assembly and the Security



Ovamboland in 1973; 32 were serving terms of various duration after being arrested in Windhoek in 1973 and 1974; and 7 were serving other sentences.

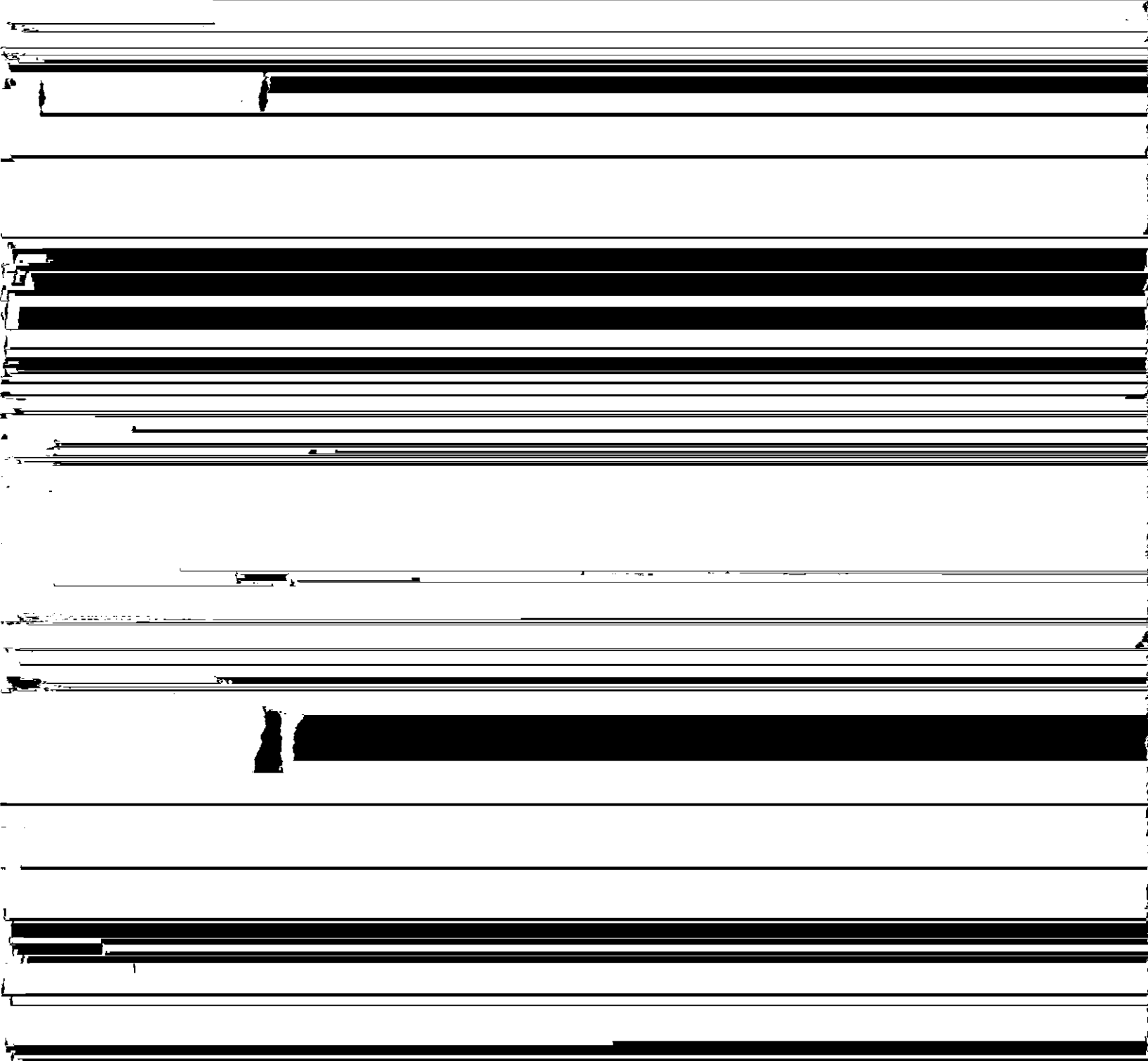
These figures do not include persons taken in the mass arrests described above, nor do they include other arrests which have not been disclosed by the South African police. Moreover, it is impossible to know with any accuracy how many people are currently being detained in Ovamboland, because in July 1973 the Commissioner-General of Indigenous People of South West Africa barred all press representatives from the "homeland" except the representative of the South African Press Association.

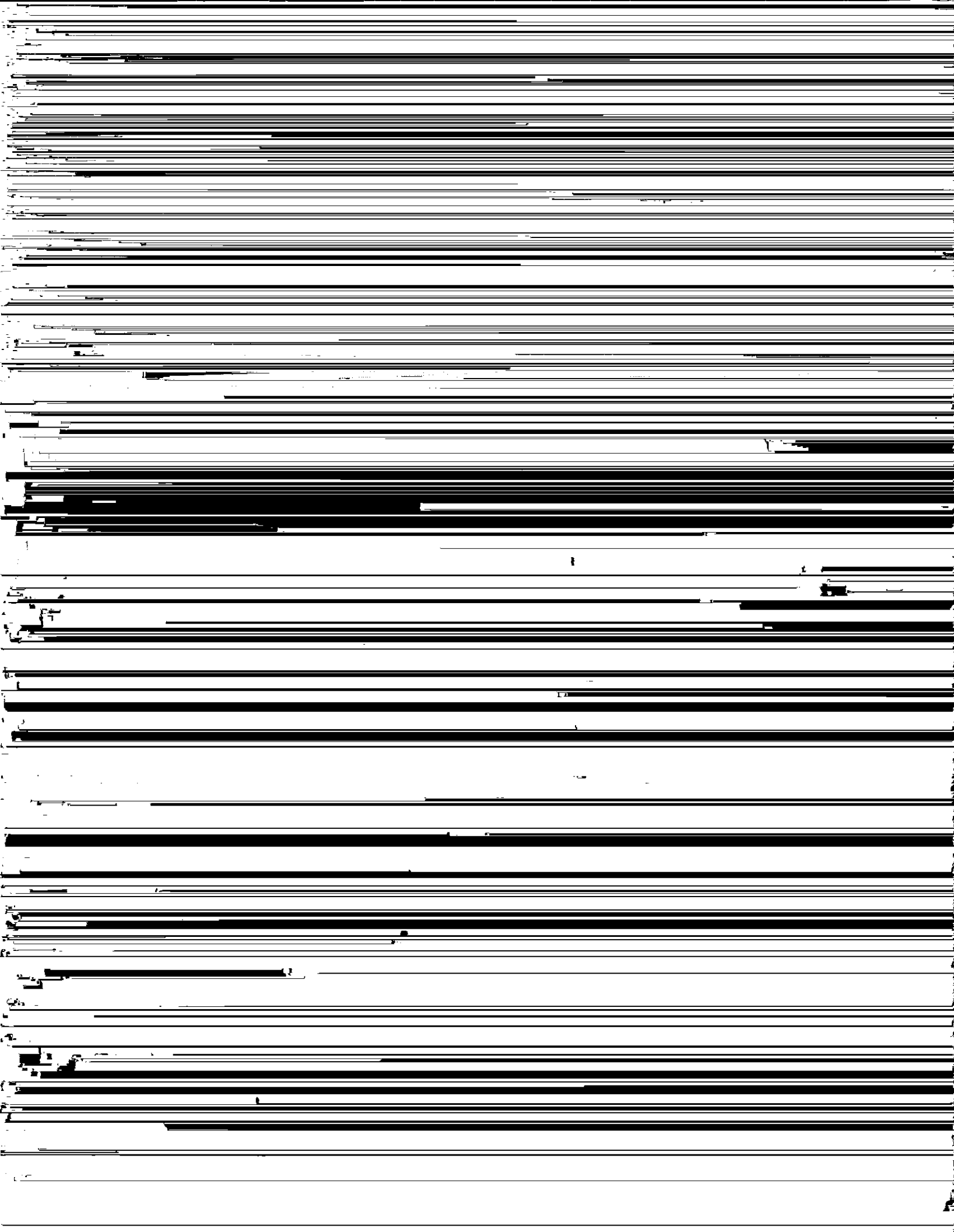
Public flogging:

Since the proclamation on 1 May 1973 by the South African regime of a so-called "self-governing region" in Ovamboland, the "authorities" in that

Off-shore fishing is the second largest industry and is carried on by eight large South African companies or their affiliates, most of their produce being canned for export.

Commercial farming is almost entirely restricted to the export of cattle and the production of Karakul (persian lamb) and is carried out mainly by white farmers.





about 40 persons had gone to Angola had to admit two months later that the figure was near 2,000. In an effort to stem the tide, the ~~Portuguese~~ "Minister of Justice" warned on 28 June that the penalty

for attempting to leave the country illegally was a heavy fine or a year in jail, while the death penalty could be imposed for "inciting"

Coinciding with the timing of these proposals a number of Western newspaper articles appeared reporting that "great changes" in South Africa were in

~~the Commission General of the~~

Namibia at a glance

Surface: 318,261 square miles (824,269 square kilometres)

Population: 850,000 (unofficial); Blacks and persons of mixed descent: 760,000; Whites: 90,000

Government: By Res. 2145 (XXI) of the General Assembly South Africa's Mandate was terminated and the Territory

II. HISTORY OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND
SOUTH AFRICA CONCERNING NAMIBIA

... of the ... the General Assembly

delivered on 18 July 1966,^{40/} the Court found that Ethiopia and Liberia could
be considered to have established any legal right or interest appertaining
that it had accordingly

it further considered that any attempt to annex a part or the whole of the Territory would constitute an act of aggression.

Termination of the Mandate by the General Assembly

In 1966, following the negative results of the contentious proceedings instituted against South Africa by Ethiopia and Liberia in the International

Court, and incensed by South Africa's decision to implement the recommendations

Action by the Security Council

[REDACTED]

In reply ^{50/} the Court declared (1) that the continued presence of South Africa was illegal and that therefore South Africa was under obligation to withdraw its administration from Namibia immediately. (2) In addition

III. THE QUESTION OF NAMIBIA AT THE TWENTY-NINTH SESSION OF
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Fourth Committee of the General Assembly held its annual debate on the Question of Namibia from 29th October to 11th November 1974.^{59/} An opening statement was made by Ambassador Rashleigh E. Jackson of Guyana, in his capacity as President of the United Nations Council for Namibia. The Committee also heard statements by Mr. John Gwaninunu Ya Otto