NAMIBIA

EPISCOPAL CHURCHMEN
FOR SOUTH AFRICA

14 WEST 11 ST. NYC 10011

MARCH 28-30
EASTERTIDE 1975
SWAPO President Sam Nujoma; UN Commissioner for Namibia Sean MacBride; Ms Netumbo Nandi and Ms Ulitala Namweya, SWAPO activists and former teachers, now in exile; David Meroro, SWAPO chairman in Namibia, facing trial; Toivo ja Toivo, former SWAPO executive imprisoned for 20 years on Robben Island, South Africa; Theoben Gurirab, SWAPO representative at the UN and in the Americas.

The photographs of Namibia on the front cover are from SWAPO and Peter Fraenkel, London.
Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in an April 2nd speech welcoming his newly sworn-in Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, Nathaniel Davis, asserted that Davis would bring new vigor to the USA's African policy.

Ambassador to Chile at the time of the coup against the government of Salvador Allende, Davis' progress through the Senate to confirmation was stormy, provoking firm but unsuccessful opposition from a handful of legislators and Africanists, and from the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity, which ruffled diplomatic protocol by declaring it "will most vehemently condemn and resist any move by any country to import into Africa the odious practice of 'political destabilization', which brought untold harm to our brothers in Latin America culminating most recently in the overthrow and assassination of the progressive President Allende of Chile".

Kissinger selected Southern Africa of all the regions of the continent for brief mention. The white-minority-controlled countries remain the focus and flashpoint for Africa and for outside interests. A special meeting of the OAU in Dar es Salaam in the second week of April was concerned with the manoeuvres of South African Prime Minister Balthazar Vorster in what he chooses to call 'detente' diplomacy, a massive effort to shore up the defenses of the Pretoria regime and stem the onset of liberation and majority rule. The problems of settlement in Zimbabwe, South Africa's apartheid police state and what to do about the UN Security Council's May 30th deadline for withdrawal from Namibia are enormous.

These crisis issues are not confined to Africa. Americans must know that their government has a growing concern. They should read "National Security Study Memorandum 39 and the Future of United States Policy toward Southern Africa", an article by Father Edgar Lockwood. It appeared in the Fall 1974 quarterly issue, and it has been reprinted by the American Committee on Africa, 164 Madison Avenue, New York 10016 (10¢).

Melvin Laird, former Secretary of Defense, during a South African visit stated that the USA should re-examine its policy of embargoing any arms for South Africa, observing the importance of the Cape Route. South Africa's government has requested Parliament approve a 1975/76 defense budget of a billion and a half dollars, up 36% from last year.
"Without changing the U.S. legal position that South African occupancy of South West Africa is illegal, we would play down the issue and encourage accommodation between South Africa and the UN."

- NSSM 39

But the issue won't be played down. And the only accommodation between the UN and South Africa is spelled out in last December's Security Council resolution 366. World patience with South Africa long ago gave way to determined anger.

South West Africa Peoples Organization President Sam Nujoma reiterated SWAPO's demands for the usurper to make public recognition of the Namibian people's right to national sovereignty and the country's territorial integrity, to release all prisoners, for the return of all exiles without victimization and a commitment to withdraw all troops and police - then SWAPO and South Africa could enter into dialogue. Mr. Nujoma said that unless these conditions were met, the liberation movement would have no choice but to continue the armed struggle, noting that the OAU had promised "greatly increased financial and material support to oust South Africa from Namibia".

Inside Namibia, a new political entity emerged, the Namibia National Convention. This grouping includes SWAPO, the South West Africa National Union, the Damara Tribal Executive, the Reheboth Volksparty, the Namibia Peoples Democratic Organization and the Democratic Cooperative Development Party. The older National Convention now consists of the Herero Chief's Council and its associated National Unity Democratic Organization, and the Nama Chief's Council. The readjustment reflects the growing strength of more militant and generally younger elements, seizing the initiative from the cautious and traditional. The Windhoek Advertiser quotes the leadership of the new NNC: "The aim is one Namibia as a whole, the unity of the Black people, eradication of federalism, multi-nationalism, separate development or any form of differentiation. The aim is one man, one vote in an undivided country."

Dirk Mudge, National Party leader and Vorster's viceroy in the occupied territory, is trying to organize some kind of constitutional talks with whatever compliant black leadership he can find. A report in London's Observer puts it this way: "Mr. Mudge's aim is to produce some sort of federal structure... he is firmly opposed to a unitary State, the SWAPO vision, leaving the whites as a 12 per cent minority in a united Namibia."

Chief Filemon Elifas, chief minister of the Owambo bantustan, announced that he "would, as soon as possible, negotiate with the South African Prime Minister for more powers that would lead to the eventual independence of Ovamboland". Elifas added "his government" would be "squarely behind Prime Minister Vorster in his attempts at detente in Africa".

SWAPO official Thomas Kamati (now in exile), Lutheran Bishop Leonard Auala and Anglican Suffragan Bishop Richard Wood won a year and a half legal battle to stop public floggings of opponents of South Africa's occupation in northern Namibia. South Africa's highest court, the Appellate Division, forbade Owambo tribal authorities from arresting, detaining and inflicting punishment on persons lawfully active in SWAPO and DEMKOP. The two bishops had stated that members of their churches were in fear of arrest, and the court sustained their standing in taking legal action because a fellow-member of their churches was threatened.
UN Commissioner for Namibia Sean MacBride has said that he had assurances from several governments that they would cooperate in impounding cargoes from Namibia. The commissioner had previously stated that, backed by the Council for Namibia decree of last September, Namibian cargoes "could be treated as stolen property and seized on behalf of the people of Namibia". He did not foresee any seizures until after the Security Council had met to consider South Africa's reply to resolution 366. "I hope by that time it will not be necessary to effect any seizures... But if there was no clearcut acceptance by South Africa of the UN decision, I would have no alternative but to implement the provisions of the decree."

The Johannesburg Star in an interview with the commissioner, wrote: "The kind of hypothetical situation that Mr. MacBride appears to envisage would be something like this: a consignment of, say, copper from the Tsumeb mine is being shipped to the United States when the vessel calls at a port in another country to take on cargo there. Alerted by an international surveillance system set up to keep track of cargoes from South West Africa, the UN Council for Namibia immediately seeks an order in the courts of that country for the seizure of the copper."

AMAX and Newmont Mining, the two US corporations controlling Tsumeb, each holding 30% of Namibia's leading base metals producer, received increased profits in 1974. Yet worry over the UN decree peeps from behind the inscrutable corporate face. Johannesburg's Financial Mail mentions again a two-year-old story that AMAX wants to pull out of Namibia. (AMAX's annual shareholders meeting on May 1 and Newmont's on May 2 offer opportunities for further questioning). The US State Department is known to be in a condition of unease over the UN decree. All five of the US oil companies engaged in explorations offshore Namibia have withdrawn, lending further credence to the seriousness with which the international business community and their governments take this impending action by the United Nations.

Additional concern by South Africa and foreign investors in Namibia centers around the Rossing uranium project. Due to reach production in 1976, Rossing's low-grade ore will however, according to South Africa's Financial Gazette, "produce a very high grade of uranium". The New York Times on April 8th carried a London Times dispatch from Cape Town announcing the inauguration of a uranium plant in South Africa. It adds: "South Africa and South West Africa have about 26 per cent of the Western world's uranium reserves."

Commissioner MacBride contested a statement by Prime Minister Vorster that it would be economically disastrous if South Africa withdrew immediately from Namibia. "Mr. Vorster must be perfectly aware that the UN will take all the necessary steps to see that the economic life of Namibia will continue and would be developed. Indeed, Namibia is one of the wealthiest countries in Africa, but unfortunately its resources are being exploited to the detriment of the Namibian people, in favour of foreign capital which is heavily invested and which uses Namibian labour nearly as slave labour."

The 1974 Nobel Peace Prize laureate called on the South African Prime Minister to commence discussions with SWAPO. "The alternative.....is to face a liberation war and a good deal of bloodshed."
Being excerpts from a report by the Right Rev. Richard J. Wood, Suffragan Bishop of Damaraland, Namibia, on his confirmation tour in Angola, just north of the Namibian border, from 14th to 23rd December 1974. Bishop Wood has been forbidden to visit northern Namibia for two years.

We left Windhoek on Saturday, 14th December, and arrived at Oshikango just after the gates closed. The South African Police would not let us sleep at St. Mary's at Odibo, and at one stage said, because our transit visa expired at midnight on the 14th and the gates only opened at 9 am on the 15th, that we would have to return. Eventually we were allowed to sleep in the transit rondavels at Oshikango with strict instructions not to leave the immediate area. During the night we were protected (guarded?) by soldiers of an armoured unit.

There was a fairly rigorous search when we went through South African customs on Sunday morning but all our papers were in order and we were carrying no contraband. In fact I had taken the precaution of handing over a sermon addressed to the Youth Conference, being held at that time at Odibo, before passing the customs.

We went to Pereira da Eca and contacted the local Roman Catholic priest to notify him of our intentions. He said there were no objections so we did not continue to Sa Da Bandeira to see the Bishop. Mr. Patrick Hisefa had joined us by this time and stayed throughout. He was quite indispensable and a wonderful companion. The success of our trip was largely the result of his efforts. Wednesday there was a confirmation service for 11 candidates at Omboloka right by the border fence; Catechist David Timotheus was admitted for work at Emanja. It was lovely meeting Father Paulus Mutilifa whom I had not seen for a long time. Perhaps because of police and army activity the rumour had circulated that people crossing the fence would be shot... There was no truth in the rumour and we found to our surprise and joy that people without luggage crossed to and fro unhindered... We went on to Onamunama, passing Father Lazarus and party on their way to Omboloka on the other side of the fence. They stopped for a chat over the wire.
The countryside is glorious with magnificent trees and at Onamunama we held confirmation and Eucharist under a massive wild fig tree. It took four and a half hours to complete the service since there were over 200 candidates. Father Stadius Mwaetako had it all beautifully organised.

Friday the 20th we paid our respects at the grave of Chief Mandume. I found this a very touching moment. He was wounded in the leg in the fighting between the Ovambos against the British and Portuguese in 1917. Realising that he could not continue the fight, Chief Mandume shot himself. The soldiers decapitated him and only his body is buried in his beloved Kwanyama country. His head was displayed to intimidate the people and is now buried in the Ovambo Garden near the railroad station at Windhoek. At his grave in Angola there is a small circle of stout timbers under a grand marula tree. History in Angola after less than 60 years will soon have come full circle and the Mandumes of the land will have the opportunity and responsibility of making the future history of their country again.

On Saturday, the 21st, we journeyed to Okatali just outside Oshikango where we were met by Archdeacon Philip Shilongo, Tate Nestor Kakonda, Tate Emmanuel Shaalulange with his new wife and baby and very many other people. The service for 146 candidates was held under a wild fig tree and lasted until late afternoon. Holding Eucharist in such surroundings takes on a wonderful new depth. Why anyone builds churches in Ovamboland puzzles me. The whole world there is covered with green and living cathedrals.

Monday, the 23rd, we went to Pereira da Eca to interview the Police Commandant. I was taken to see the Governor of the Cunene with whom I spent about an hour. He was very interested in the situation in Namibia and asked many questions. One interesting point he brought up was that some people claiming to be members of SWAPO had allegedly been saying that it was SWAPO policy to unify the Kwanyama area and to push the Ovamboland border north to the Cunene River. I was able to assure him that no sort of Bantustan was SWAPO policy, that such a move would be countenanced neither by the UN nor the OAU and that it was most likely troublemakers who would say such a thing as a possible vote catcher for the South African Government in the forthcoming Ovamboland elections. He seemed satisfied with the answer.

A memorable expedition indeed - 560 confirmations, one churching, three bap-

isms, two receptions, one catechist licensed and well over a thousand com-
municants. God certainly helped us over the fence.
YOUR PRAYERS ARE ASKED FOR THESE NAMIBIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS AND DETAINEES KNOWN TO BE HELD BY THE PRESENT SOUTH AFRICAN REGIME IN DEFIANCE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND WORLD OPINION, AND FOR THOSE NOT KNOWN:

Johannes Otto Nankudhu
Simeon Shihungeleni
Julius Israel Shilongo
Immanuel Augustus Shifidi
Kaleb Tjipahura
Rudolf Kadhikwa
Elasier Tuhadeleni
Jonas Shishileni Shimuefeleni
Nashak Victory
Justus Festus Haita
Lazarus Zachariah
David Hamunime Shimuefeleni
Joseph Helao Shityuwete
Eino Kamati Erandjo
Festus Nehale
Phillemion Shitilifa
Nghidipe Jesaja Haufiku
Alexander Simon
Jost Mbala Siloka
Manowa Mulibe Mahunga Mzilikazi
Masia Ingenda
Barnard Matmola Malapo (reported dead)
Samuel Njambali
Nestor Xkoma
Mr. Idongo
V. Maswaku
Ezriel Taapopi
David Meroro (SWAPO chairman in Namibia, to be brought to trial.)

Abel Haluteni
Matheus Elia Kanyuele
Malakia Shivute Ushona
Johannes Samuel Shiponeni
Petrus Kamati
Rehabeam Olavi Nambinga
Betuel Nunjamge Nuunyango
Solomon Festus Haiti
Joseph Ipangelua
Gaus Shikomba
Toivo Herman Ja Toivo
Simeon Namunganga Hamuleme
Shimina Nailenge
Ndjaula Tshaningua
Sakeus Phillipus Itika
Naftali Amungulu
Petrus Simon Nilenge
Isaiah Muhapulo Sitimela
Wilkenson Muluti Lukongo
Alfred Seloso
Charlie Simaptie
Elias Erastus
Joseph Spalanga
Martin David
Brendan K. Simbwaye
Nathaniel Maxuillili (house arrest)
Joseph Kashea

Of your charity pray for the repose of two good friends of ECSA -

- Father Sydney J. Atkinson, OHC, who was ECSA's first chaplain, a devoted worker for Africa

UNITED NATIONS COUNCIL FOR NAMIBIA

NATURAL RESOURCES OF NAMIBIA

Decree on the natural resources of Namibia adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its 209th meeting on 27 September 1974

Conscious of its responsibility to protect the natural resources of the people of Namibia and of ensuring that these natural resources are not exploited to the detriment of Namibia, its people or environmental assets, the United Nations Council for Namibia enacts the following decree:

DECREE

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

Recognizing that, in the terms of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 the Territory of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) is the direct responsibility of the United Nations,

Accepting that this responsibility includes the obligation to support the right of the people of Namibia to achieve self-government and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming that the Government of the Republic of South Africa is in illegal possession of the Territory of Namibia,

Furthering the decision of the General Assembly in resolution 1803 (XVII) of 14 December 1962 which declared the right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources,

Noting that the Government of the Republic of South Africa has usurped and interfered with these rights,

Desiring of securing for the people of Namibia adequate protection of the natural wealth and resources of the Territory which is rightfully theirs,

Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971, 1/

Acting in terms of the powers conferred on it by General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and all other relevant resolutions and decisions regarding Namibia,

Decrees that

1. No person or entity, whether a body corporate or unincorporated, may search for, prospect for, explore for, take, extract, mine, process, refine, use, sell, export, or distribute any natural resource, whether animal or mineral, situated or found to be situated within the territorial limits of Namibia without the consent and permission of the United Nations Council for Namibia or any person authorized to act on its behalf for the purpose of giving such permission or such consent;

2. Any permission, concession or licence for all or any of the purposes specified in paragraph 1 above whenever granted by any person or entity, including any body purporting to act under the authority of the Government of the Republic of South Africa or the "Administration of South West Africa" or their predecessors, is null, void and of no force or effect;

3. No animal resource, mineral, or other natural resource produced in or emanating from the Territory of Namibia may be taken from the said Territory by any means whatsoever to any place whatsoever outside the territorial limits of Namibia by any person or body, whether corporate or unincorporated, without the consent and permission of the United Nations Council for Namibia or of any person authorized to act on behalf of the said Council;

4. Any animal, mineral or other natural resource produced in or emanating from the Territory of Namibia which shall be taken from the said Territory without the consent and written authority of the United Nations Council for Namibia or of any person authorized to act on behalf of the said Council may be seized and shall be forfeited to the benefit of the said Council and held in trust by them for the benefit of the people of Namibia;

5. Any vehicle, ship or container found to be carrying animal, mineral or other natural resources produced in or emanating from the Territory of Namibia shall also be subject to seizure and forfeiture by or on behalf of the United Nations Council for Namibia or of any person authorized to act on behalf of the said Council and shall be forfeited to the benefit of the said Council and held in trust by them for the benefit of the people of Namibia;

6. Any person, entity or corporation which contravenes the present decree in respect of Namibia may be held liable in damages by the future Government of an independent Namibia;

7. For the purposes of the preceding paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 and in order to give effect to this decree, the United Nations Council for Namibia hereby authorizes the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in accordance with resolution 2248 (S-V), to take the necessary steps after consultations with the President.
RESOLUTION 366 (1974)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 1811th meeting
on 17 December 1974

The Security Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, which terminated South Africa's mandate over the Territory of Namibia, and resolution 2248 (S-V) of 1967, which established a United Nations Council for Namibia, as well as all other subsequent resolutions on Namibia, in particular resolution 3295 (XXIX) of 13 December 1974,


Recalling the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 that South Africa is under obligation to withdraw its presence from the Territory,

Concerned about South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971,

Gravely concerned at South Africa's 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,

1. Condemns the continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia by South Africa;

2. Condemns the illegal and arbitrary application by South Africa of racially discriminatory and repressive laws and practices in Namibia;

3. Demands that South Africa make a solemn declaration that it will comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971.
of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971 in regard to Namibia and that it recognizes the territorial integrity and unity of Namibia as a nation, such declaration to be addressed to the Security Council of the United Nations;

4. **Demands** that South Africa take the necessary steps to effect the withdrawal, in accordance with resolutions 264 (1969) and 269 (1969), of its illegal administration maintained in Namibia and to transfer power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations;

5. **Demands** further that South Africa, pending the transfer of powers provided for in the preceding paragraph:

   (a) Comply fully in spirit and in practice with the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

   (b) Release all Namibian political prisoners, including those imprisoned or detained in connexion with offences under so-called internal security laws, whether such Namibians have been charged or tried or are held without charge and whether held in Namibia or South Africa;

   (c) Abolish the application in Namibia of all racially discriminatory and politically repressive laws and practices, particularly bantustans and homelands;

   (d) Accord unconditionally to all Namibians currently in exile for political reasons full facilities for return to their country without risk of arrest, detention, intimidation or imprisonment;

6. **Decides** to remain seized of the matter and to meet on or before 30 May 1975 for the purpose of reviewing South Africa's compliance with the terms of this resolution and, in the event of non-compliance by South Africa, for the purpose of considering the appropriate measures to be taken under the Charter.
Bishop Colin Winter
(( ECSA photos ))

Bishop Leonard Auala
Photo on reverse side: Entrance to Ovamboland - by Peter Fraenkel - London

Bishop Richard Wood
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Address Correction Requested

—For A Free Southern Africa—