ENACTED BY THE 64th GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, meeting in Louisville, Kentucky, 29 September - 11 October 1973:

WHEREAS, the United Nations in 1966 revoked the mandate by which South Africa had ruled Namibia (formerly known as South West Africa), which action has been supported by formal judgment of the International Court of Justice, and the government of South Africa has openly defied the United Nations by refusing to relinquish its control and has increasingly implemented in Namibia the system of apartheid which has been all but universally condemned by the Churches; and

WHEREAS, the majority of the people of Namibia have indicated their rejection of South African authority, not only by their representations at the United Nations and the formation of a political coalition, the National Convention, to further the aims of unity and independence, but also by their support of a general strike in 1971-2 and by non-violent resistance to the South African attempt to balkanize what the Namibians insist must be a united, multi-racial country; and

WHEREAS, the military forces of the South African occupying power are being challenged by Namibian freedom fighters of the South West Africa Peoples Organization with a consequent threat to the peace and stability of the developing nation and a possible threat to world peace; and

WHEREAS, the stand of the Churches and particularly the Anglican Church of South Africa (which includes the Diocese of Damaraland, co-terminous with Namibia) on behalf of the imperatives of the Gospel has provoked open acts of repression against the mission of the Church in Namibia, including the expulsion of two successive Bishops of Damaraland, the Warden of the theological school, and other clerical and lay missionaries; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this 64th General Convention assures the Diocese of Damaraland and the Church of the Province of South Africa of its prayers and continued concern, and of its support of the people of Namibia in their struggle for independence and self-determination, and urges the government of the United States to support fully the efforts of the United Nations to bring about the freedom of the people of Namibia.

NOTE: An identical resolution was passed by the Diocese of Pennsylvania meeting in Philadelphia 27 October 1973.
Another opposition politician and three nurses publicly flogged in black homeland of S-W Africa

From Michael Knipe, Cape Town, Oct 26

Another opposition politician was publicly flogged in the Ovambo African homeland of South-West Africa yesterday, an hour before a South African Supreme Court judge sitting in Windhoek, 500 miles away, issued an interim interdict forbidding the punishment.

The judge also heard allegations that three women nursing students had been subjected to public flogging by the Ovambo tribal authorities and that a salesman had been forced to stand naked for seven hours while police interrogated him.

The victim of yesterday's flogging was Mr. Nuukwawo, an executive member of the Democratic Cooperative Development Party, who had received 20 lashes.

The application for a Supreme Court interdict was made by the Anglican Bishop Suffragan of the diocese of Damaraland, the Rt Rev Richard Wood. The judge, Mr Justice G. G. Hoexter, granted it, ordering the postponement of the flogging until the court had reviewed the tribal council's trial proceedings, unaware that the flogging had already taken place.

In affidavits presented to the judge, the bishop three women nursing students at an Anglican mission alleged they were taken away by the police, interrogated and were sentenced to six strokes each. They were given no opportunity of defending themselves and were sentenced to six strokes with the central rib of the makalani palm. The nurses said they were taken away by black security police, held over their heads and flogged in front of about 200 onlookers. Mr. Nuukwawo, the SWAPO official flogged yesterday, is a teacher at the mission.

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According to sources in Ovambo, Mr. Nangututu, leader of the Democratic Cooperative Development Party, which opposes the South African Government's policy of racial separation, is especially opposed to the homeland "bantustan" system for Ovamboland.