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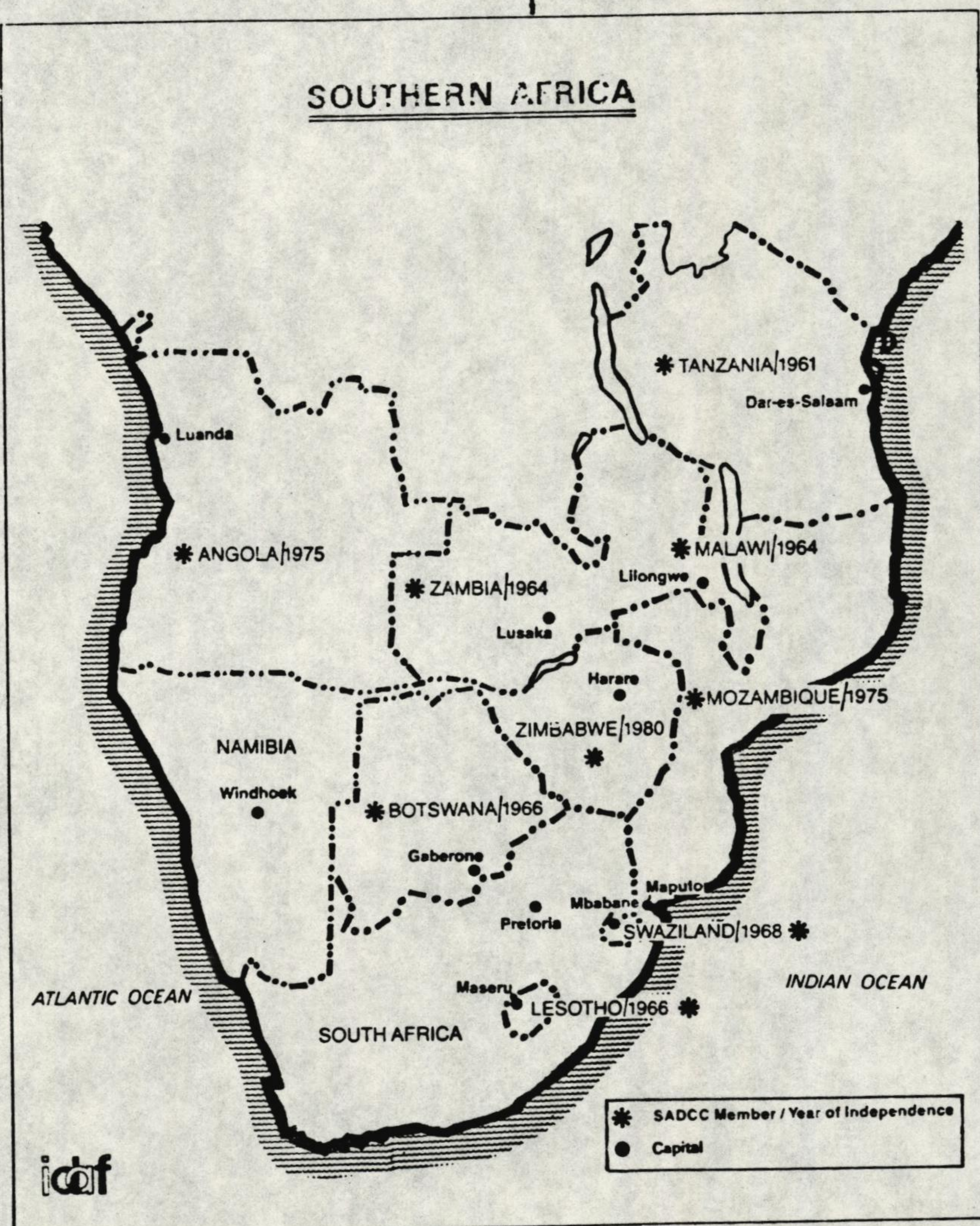
Namibia Background

for the Oslo seminar, June 15, 1989

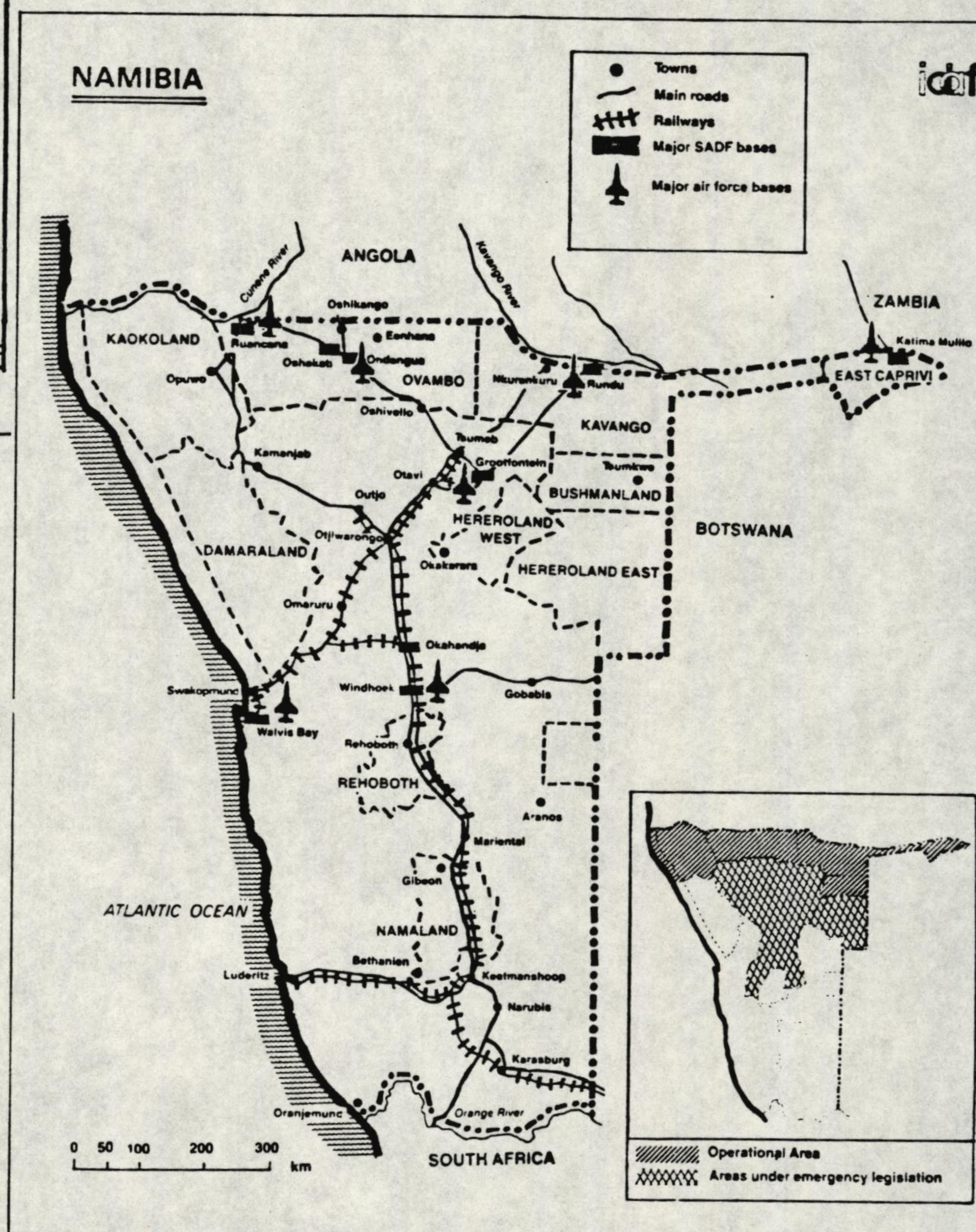
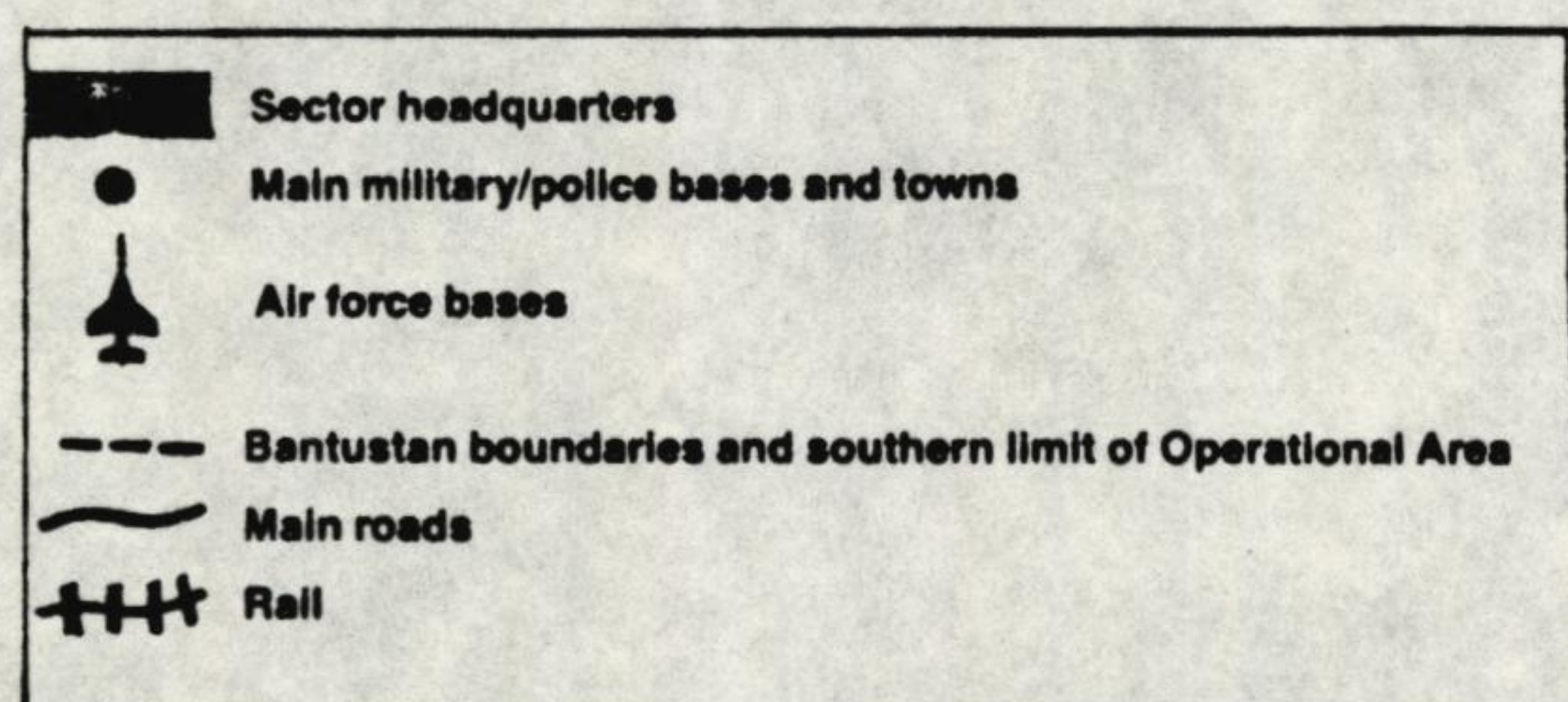
«Namibia – not yet free»

II: MAPS, STATISTICS

SÖDRA AFRIKA



- 1 koppar, zink, silver
- 2 vanadin, zink, bly
- 3 koppar, bly
- 4 volfram, tenn
- 5 tenn
- 6 salt
- 7 salt
- 8 uran
- 9 volfram, tenn
- 10 beryllium, litium, tantal
- 11 koppar
- 12 koppar
- 13 koppar
- 14 koppar
- 15 zink
- 16 diamant
- 17 tantal, beryllium, litium



A detailed map of South West Africa (now Namibia) showing its administrative regions and military sectors. The map includes the following features:

- Regions and Sectors:**
 - KAOKOLAND:** Located in the west, bordering the Atlantic Ocean.
 - OVAMBO:** Located in the north-central part of the country.
 - KAVANGO:** Located in the east-central part of the country.
 - CAPRIVI:** Located in the northeast, bordering Zambia.
 - Military Sectors:**
 - Sector 10:** Located in the north, containing Oshana and Oshakati.
 - Sector 20:** Located in the east, containing Rundu.
 - Sector 30:** Located in the south, containing Otjiwarongo.
 - Sector 70:** Located in the northeast, containing Katima Mulilo.
- Towns and Settlements:**
 - North:** Ruacana, Ongwediva, Eenhana, Nkongo, Oshigambo, Ondangwa, Nkurenkuru.
 - West Coast:** Opuwo, Oshana, Oshakati, Ogandjero.
 - Central:** Etosha Pan, Oshivello, Namutoni, Tsumeb, Otavi, Grootfontein.
 - South:** Kamanjab, Outjo, Otjiwarongo.
 - East:** Bagani, Omega, Mpache.
 - Northeast:** Katima Mulilo.
- Geographical Features:**
 - Atlantic Ocean:** Located to the west of Kaokoland.
 - Etosha Pan:** A large water body in the central-north region.
 - Caprivi Strip:** A narrow strip of land in the northeast.
- Scale and Orientation:**
 - Scale:** 0 to 200 km.
 - Orientation:** North is indicated by an arrow pointing towards the top of the map.

CHRONOLOGY

1878 Britain annexes Walvis Bay
1884 Namibia declared a protectorate by Imperial Germany

1800

1858 Treaty of Hoachanas governing relations between leaders in the south and centre of Namibia
1860 Rehoboth republic established
1891-4 Nama resist German colonisation
1894 Large-scale migrant labour begins

1900

1904-5 Herero and Nama uprising against Germans; German genocide policy from October 1904
September 1907 Guerilla leader Jacob Morenga killed
July 1915 Germans surrender to invading South Africans
February 1917 King Mandume of Oukwanyame killed
May 1922 South African massacre of Bondelswarts
April 1925 Rehoboth resistance crushed
1932 King Ipumbu of Uukwambi deposed by force

1950

1954-5 Mass demonstrations in north against contract labour system
1957 Ovamboland People's Congress formed in Cape Town
1958 Ovamboland People's Organisation launched in Namibia
May 1959 Formation of South West African National Union (SWANU)
December 1959 Windhoek Massacre

1960

April 1960 South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) formed
May 1964 South African Odendaal Commission recommends bantustan programme
August 1966 SWAPO proclaims armed struggle; first engagement at Omgulumbashe
1968 Pretoria implements bantustan programme
December 1969 SWAPO Consultative Conference at Tanga in Tanzania

1970

June-August 1971 Nationwide demonstrations in support of ICJ ruling that South Africa's occupation is illegal
December 1971 National strike by 20,000 contract workers
February 1972 Peasant uprising in north leads to State of Emergency
June 1974 Portuguese colonialism in Angola collapses; thousands of Namibians leave as volunteers for armed struggle
August 1975 South African troops invade Angola
September 1975 South Africa sets up Turnhalle constitutional conference
November 1976 Widespread school boycotts
May 1978 South African troops massacre 700 Namibians at Kassinga
December 1978 South Africa installs Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) administration in Windhoek
April 1979 Most of SWAPO leadership inside Namibia detained

1980

October 1980 South Africa introduces conscription for all Namibian males
August 1981 South African troops occupy areas of Southern Angola
January 1983 DTA administration dissolved; Pretoria resumes direct authority
1984 Formation of Namibian National Students Organisation (NANSO)
February 1984 South African troops fail to withdraw from Angola following ceasefire agreed with Angolan government
June 1985 South Africa installs Multi-Party Conference administration
April 1986 SWAPO, churches and other groups form Ai-Gams alliance to campaign for independence; mass rallies follow
July 1986 Supreme Court lifting of ban on SWAPO meetings is followed by large rallies throughout Namibia
September 1986 Namibian Food and Allied Workers Union (NAFAU) launched
November 1986 Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN) launched
1987 Nationwide worker organisation; strikes, formation of new unions, police attacks and raids on workers' residences; SWAPO rallies throughout Namibia
July-August 1987 Miners strike at Tsumeb
August 1987 South African invasion of Angola leads to strategic defeat at end of year
March 1988 Pupils begin nationwide school boycotts, demanding removal of army bases
April 1988 Pretoria assumes new powers over MPC administration
June 1988 Workers stage national two-day stay-away in support of student boycotts

1900

June 1919 Treaty of Versailles: Germany forced to give up its colonies

December 1920 South Africa granted mandate over South West Africa on behalf of the British Crown

October 1922 Walvis Bay transferred to South West Africa administration

1946 UN General Assembly rejects South African proposal to incorporate Namibia – Pretoria refuses trusteeship

1950

July 1950 International Court of Justice (ICJ) rules that the mandate for South West Africa can be supervised by UN

1960

November 1960 Ethiopia and Liberia institute proceedings against South Africa before the ICJ

July 1966 ICJ decides that Ethiopia and Liberia lack standing to obtain judgement

October 1966 UN General Assembly revokes South Africa's mandate

May 1967 UN Council for Namibia established

March 1969 UN Security Council recognises the termination of the mandate and calls on South Africa to withdraw

1970

January 1970 Security Council declares that all acts taken by South Africa on behalf of or regarding Namibia are illegal

June 1971 ICJ advises that South Africa has an obligation to withdraw from Namibia and that states should recognise illegality of the South African occupation

October 1971 Security Council accepts the ICJ opinion

1972–3 Security Council negotiations with Pretoria yield no result and are terminated in December 1973

December 1973 General Assembly recognises SWAPO as 'sole authentic' representative of the Namibian people; UN Commissioner for Namibia appointed

September 1974 Council for Namibia enacts Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia

December 1974 Security Council demands South African withdrawal by May 1975

January 1976 Security Council lays down procedure for South African withdrawal, elections under UN supervision and control, and Namibian independence (Resolution 385)

April 1977 Western Contact Group begins discussions

September 1977 South Africa appoints Administrator-General with executive powers and proclaims Walvis Bay South African territory

September 1978 Contact Group proposals for Namibian independence approved by Security Council (Resolution 435)

1979–80 Pretoria raises successive objections to 435

1980

January 1981 Pre-Implementation Talks in Geneva: South Africa refuses to sign ceasefire

June 1982 President Reagan launches 'linkage' policy, demanding withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola before Namibian independence

October 1983 Security Council rejects linking Namibian issue with 'extraneous issues'

December 1983 Security Council demands South African withdrawal from Angola and declares Angola is entitled to compensation

May 1984 Lusaka talks between South Africa and SWAPO break down because of South African insistence on 'linkage'

November 1984 Angolan government submits proposal for phased withdrawal of Cuban troops with implementation of Resolution 435

May 1985 Security Council declares establishment of Multi-Party Conference 'transitional government' null and void

November 1986 Security Council reaffirms its direct UN responsibility for Namibia and declares 'all outstanding issues' relevant to UN plan for independence have been resolved

May 1988 Talks begin between South Africa, Angola, US and Cuba resulting in July in agreement on principles for implementation of UN plan for independence

August 1988 Ceasefire in Angola; South Africa withdraws

MAJOR STRIKES 1967-87

1968 One thousand Walvis Bay fish-cannery workers strike over pay

April 1971 Strike by fish-cannery workers at Walvis Bay and Luderitz

December 1971 to January 1972 Up to 20,000 workers in general strike against contract-labour system. Mines, transport system and municipalities crippled

February 1972 Walvis Bay fish-cannery workers strike over working conditions and contract labour; municipal workers at Otjiwarongo strike for higher wages

January 1975 Strikes over wages at a number of firms in Keetmanshoop

July 1975 Miners at Otjihase refuse to go on shift in protest at conditions

March 1978 Two thousand Katutura hostel residents stage two-day strike after violent clashes and police killings in Windhoek

December 1978 Week-long strike by 2,000 workers at Rossing uranium mine, over pay and health conditions

January 1979 Two hundred striking workers sacked at Kranzberg mine, Omaruru; 500 workers strike at Uis tin mine; police raid Tsumeb hostel after strike threatened

April 1979 Almost the entire 5,000-strong black work-force at CDM diamond mine stage protest strike over food

February 1981 Luderitz lobster fishermen strike over wages

November 1981 One hundred workers sacked during strike at Damara Meat Packers factory in Windhoek

October 1982 Five thousand CDM workers down tools in protest at dismissal of two workers

January 1983 Women workers at Table Top fish processing plant in Walvis Bay strike over wages

April 1983 Entire black work-force at TCL's Otjihase mine strike over working conditions - over 100 sacked

November 1983 Katutura taxi drivers hold one day strike in protest at 'victimisation' by authorities

September 1986 Workers at Swavleis meat-processing plant in Windhoek down tools over wage cuts

October 1986 Workers at Swavleis' Okahandja abattoir strike; strike at Taurus Chemical plant in Luderitz in protest at dismissal of 16 workers; 3,000 CDM workers boycott official celebrations to mark 50th anniversary of company

January 1987 Two-week strike by 500 Luderitz lobster fishermen

March 1987 Five hundred miners at Klein Aub dismissed after striking over retrenchment conditions

May 1987 Six hundred Swavleis workers in Windhoek fired after strike over wages - reinstated after consumer boycotts threatened

June 1987 Taurus Chemical workers strike over dismissal of worker

July-August 1987 Four thousand workers at three TCL mines strike over wages and conditions and demand management support for Namibian independence - dismissed and selectively re-employed

December 1987 CDM work-force in 14-hour strike after management confiscates money from employee

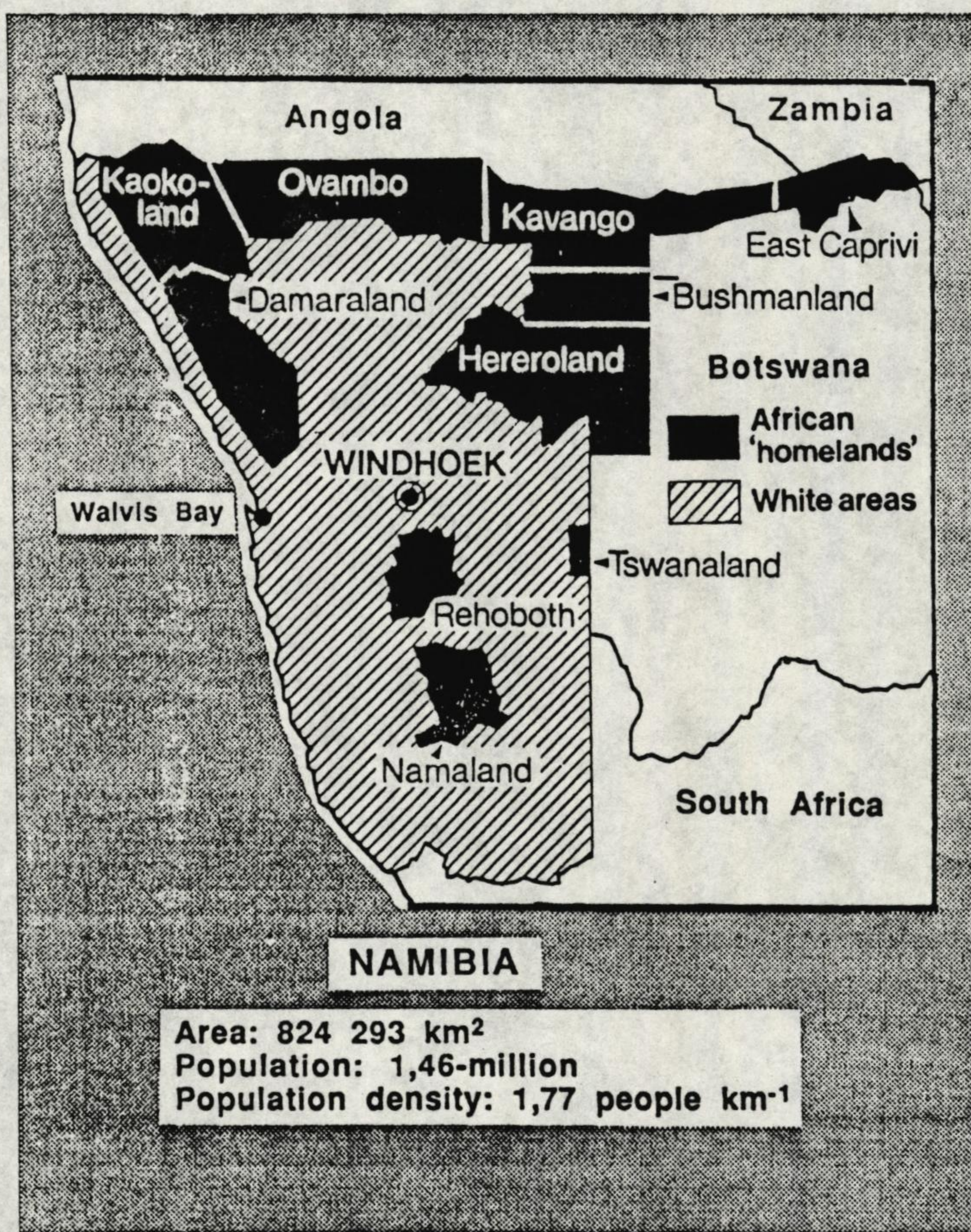
Statistik

Tabell 1 Befolkningstal (officiella beräkningar, 1987)

Etnisk grupp	Invånare	%	"Homelands" areal (km ²)
Ovambo	587 000	49,7	5 600 000
Damara	89 000	7,5	4 800 000
Herero	89 000	7,5	5 900 000
Kavango	110 000	9,3	4 200 000
Nama	57 000	4,8	2 200 000
"Färgade" ("Coloureds")	48 000	4,1	—
Caprivi	44 000	3,7	1 200 000
San ("Bushmen")	34 000	2,9	2 400 000
Rehoboth	29 000	2,5	1 400 000
Kaokoland	—	—	4 900 000
Tswana	—	—	155 400
Andra	15 000	1,0	—
Vita	78 000	6,6	—
Totalt	1 180 000	100,0	—

Källa: Odendaal Report, Dept of Finance, Windhoek

Dessa siffror ligger lägre än de beräkningar som kommer från UN Institute for Namibia, som för 1987 uppskattar antalet invånare till 1,7 miljoner. De officiella siffrorna kommer från folkräkningen 1981 och är beräknade på en folkökning på 2,9 % per år.



Nyckeldata

Yta	824 269 km ²
Befolkning (1987)	ca 1 700 000 ¹
Befolkningstillväxt	3 %
Befolkningstäthet	ca 2,0 per km ² ²
Huvudstad	Windhoek (ca 150 000 – 175 000 inv)
Språk	Afrikaans och engelska (officiella språk), tyska, kwanyama, ndonga, herero, nama och andra lokalspråk
Valuta	Rand (100 Rand = 287 svenska kronor, januari 1988)
Bruttonationalprodukt (1986)	2 938 Rand ³
BNP per capita (1986)	2 400 Rand ⁴

Economic statistics

NAMIBIA is likely to become the 10th member of the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference (SADCC) which was formed in 1978 to reduce the economic dependence of the Frontline States on South Africa. South Africa presently accounts for three quarters of the territory's imports and for one quarter of its exports.

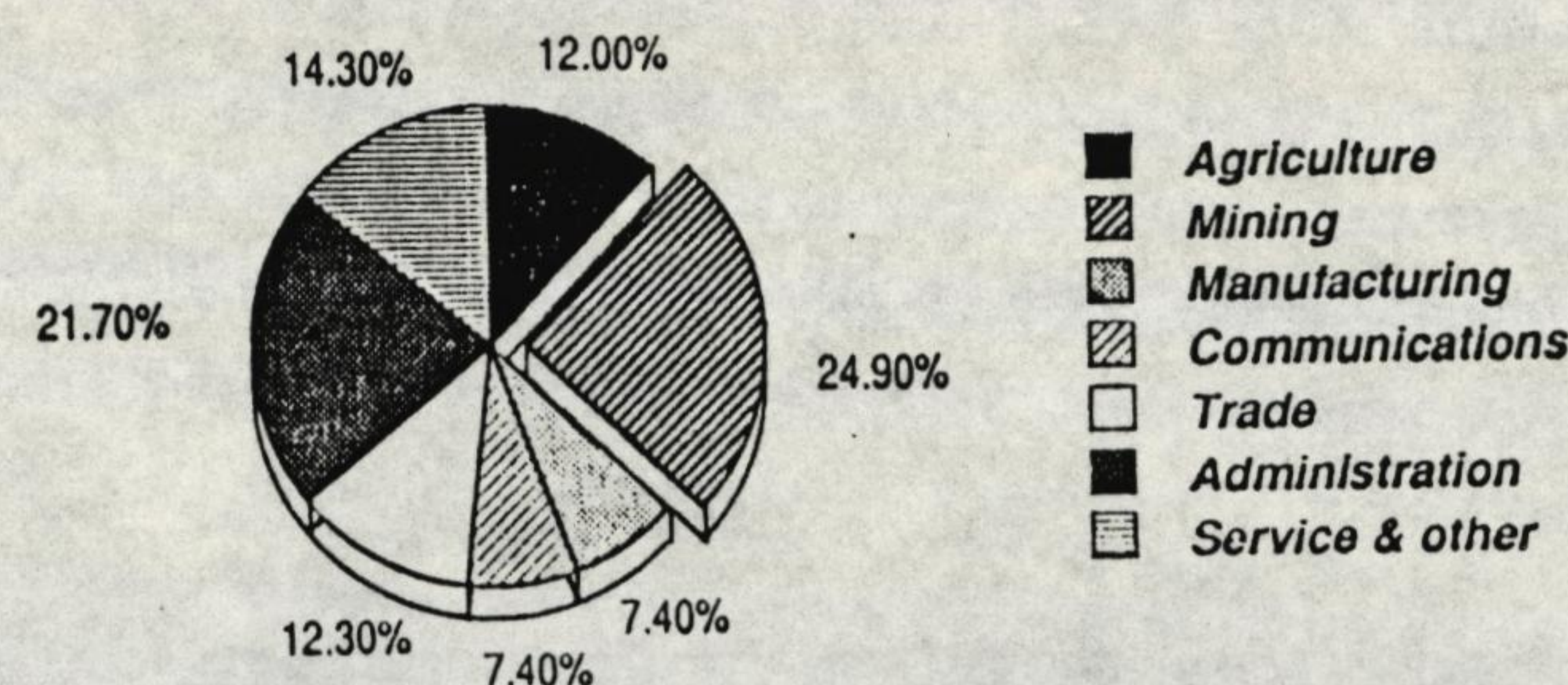
Gross National Product		1984
Total GNP.....	US\$1 660-million	
Per capita GNP	US\$1 520	
Annual growth rate (1973-85)		
Per capita GNP	1,1%	
Population	2,6%	

Gross Domestic Product

IN 1987 the territory's Gross Domestic Product (at market prices) was R3 131-million, indicating a real growth of 2,9 percent over the previous year. Between 1983 and 1985 manufacturing contributed four percent to total Gross Domestic Product

Sector	Contribution to GDP	
	1960	1982
Agriculture	16%	10%
Mining, utilities, construction	40%	35%
Industry	4%	5%
Services	40%	50%
Total GDP (US\$-million)	197	1 487

Origin of 1987 GDP by economic sector



GDP by economic activity

GROSS Domestic Product (GDP), by economic activity (at factor cost), is presented below for the years 1984 to 1986. All amounts are in millions of Rands. During 1986 mining and quarrying contributed over one-third of the total GDP.

Economic activity	1984	1985	1986
Agriculture and fishing	167,5	195,6	222,2
Mining and quarrying	510,4	908,1	1 061,2
Manufacturing	102,6	113,2	131,9
Electricity and water	48,6	49,5	53,9
Construction	61,1	71,8	65,9
Trade, restaurants and hotels	255,6	282,9	328,5
Transport and communications	137,2	133,6	217,6
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	153,0	176,2	187,3
Community, social and personal services	41,1	46,2	54,0
General government	427,3	480,0	532,5
Other producers	64,5	73,0	82,5
Total	1 968,9	2 530,1	2 937,5

Food production

PER CAPITA food production has fallen consistently over the past two decades. In 1974 per capita food production was 140,26 percent of the 1980 production. In 1985 it had fallen to 83,69 percent of per capita food production in 1980. However during this period total food production has continued to rise.

Crop	Production (metric tons)		
	1983	1984	1985
Wheat	500	2 800	4 150
Maize	7 000	7 000	8 000
Millet	18 000	20 000	20 000
Sorghum	100	400	400
Cotton	1 250	1 250	1 250
Vegetables	2 000	2 500	2 500

Production of livestock products, do not show the pronounced increases evident in crop production. Quantities below are in metric tons unless otherwise stated.

Product	Livestock products		
	1983	1984	1985
Beef and veal	63 000	54 000	na
Mutton and lamb	11 400	12 800	na
Goat's meat	1 000	1 500	na
Pig's meat	550	520	na
Cow's milk (marketed)	8 150	8 200	10 600
Butter and cheese	650	600	na
Karakul wool	1 927	1 848	na
Karakul pelts ('000)	1 460,6	n.a.	0,825
Cattle hides ('000)	350	270	na
Sheep skins ('000)	750	540	na

Livestock	'000 head (December)		
	1984	1985	1986
Horses	38,2	35,9	44,6
Asses and mules	100,0	42,7	41,6
Cattle	1 882,2	1 941,1	1 898,6
Pigs	16,3	12,7	n.a.
Sheep	2 606,4	2 683,3	2 741,3
Goats	1 352,4	1 471,9	1 540,5
Poultry	271,6	252,5	308,4

Overfishing of Namibian waters severely depleted fish reserves in the 1970s forcing the territory to impose harsh restrictions in 1978. In 1984 it was estimated that foreign trawlers were taking in one million ton of fish, valued at R500-million per year.

The figures below reflect the catches of South African flag vessels landed at Luderitz and Walvis Bay. Freshwater catches are estimated to be 50 tons per year. An estimated 1 600 tons of Cape rock lobster are caught each year.

Catches	'000 metric tons, live weight.		
	1983	1984	1985
Cape horse mackerel	106,5	87,3	21,8
Southern African pilchard	44,0	56,7	55,1
Whitehead's round herring	3,7	3,3	3,0
Japanese anchovy	183,7	13,6	50,6
Total catch	337,9	160,9	130,4

Mineral production

THE Namibian economy is highly dependent on its mining industry which accounts for about 80 percent of foreign earnings. Production figures below are in '000 metric tons unless otherwise stated.

Mineral	1984	1985	1986	1987
Uranium*	4,4	4,4	4,4	-
Copper ore*	177,7	186,6	192,4	na
Lead concentrates*	65,9	79,8	92,5	na
Zinc concentrates	54,0	55,2	60,5	na
Salt	84,9	147,0	130,0	na
Tin concentrates	0,906	0,987	0,710	na
Cadmium (metric tons)	40	58	61	na
Silver (metric tons)	71	78	105	na
Diamonds ('000 carats)	930,2	940,5	1 009,52	1 020

*Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

Industrial production

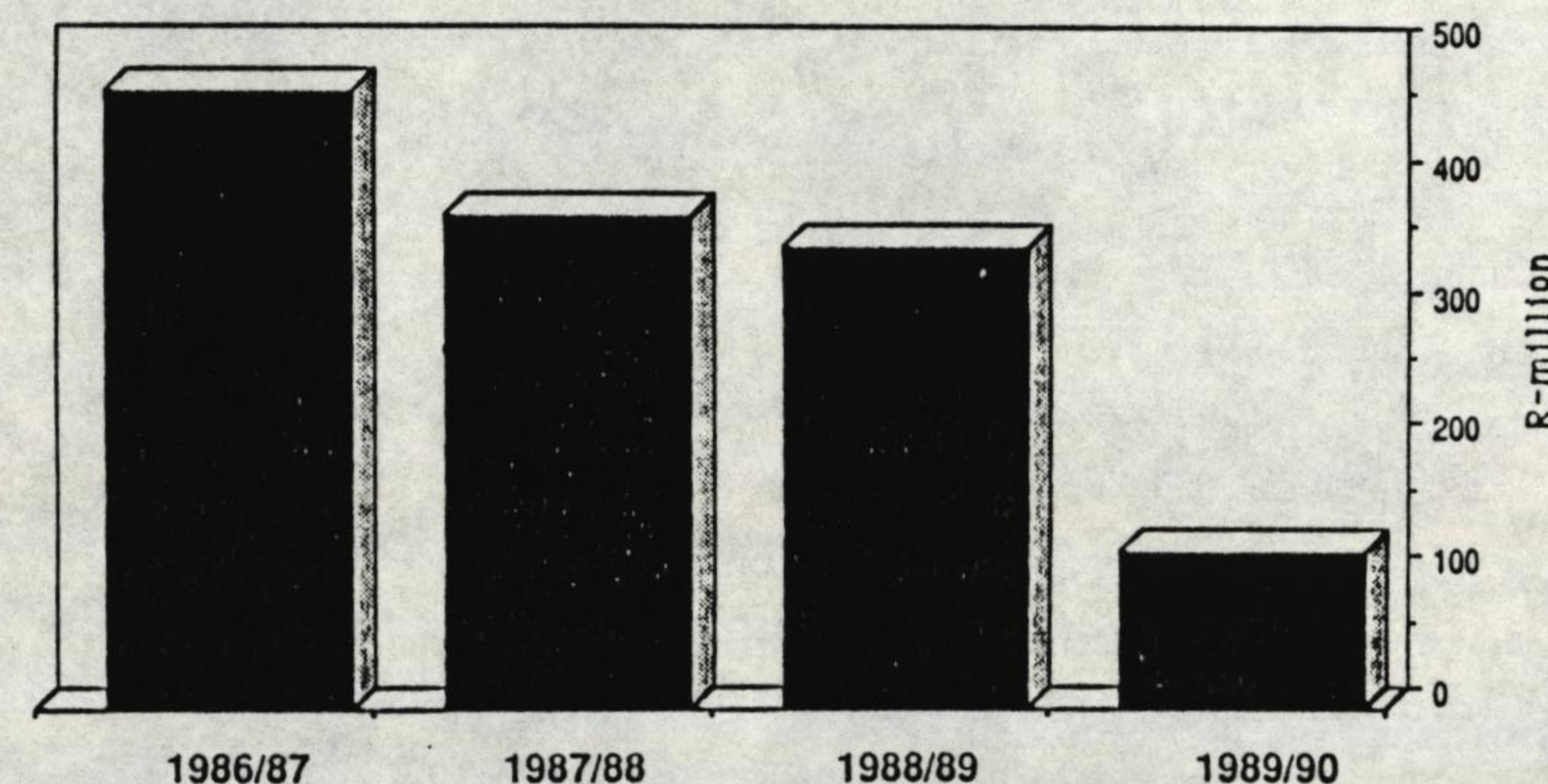
IN 1982 industrial production contributed about five percent of the territory's Gross National Product. Prominent industrial products are refined lead and unrefined copper, ie products from the processing of the territory's primary industries. Quantities below are in '000 metric tons.

	Production '000 tons		
	1984	1985	1986
Unrefined copper (unwrought)	46,4	43,3	45,6
Refined lead (unwrought)	20,7	30,5	25,3

State revenue and expenditure

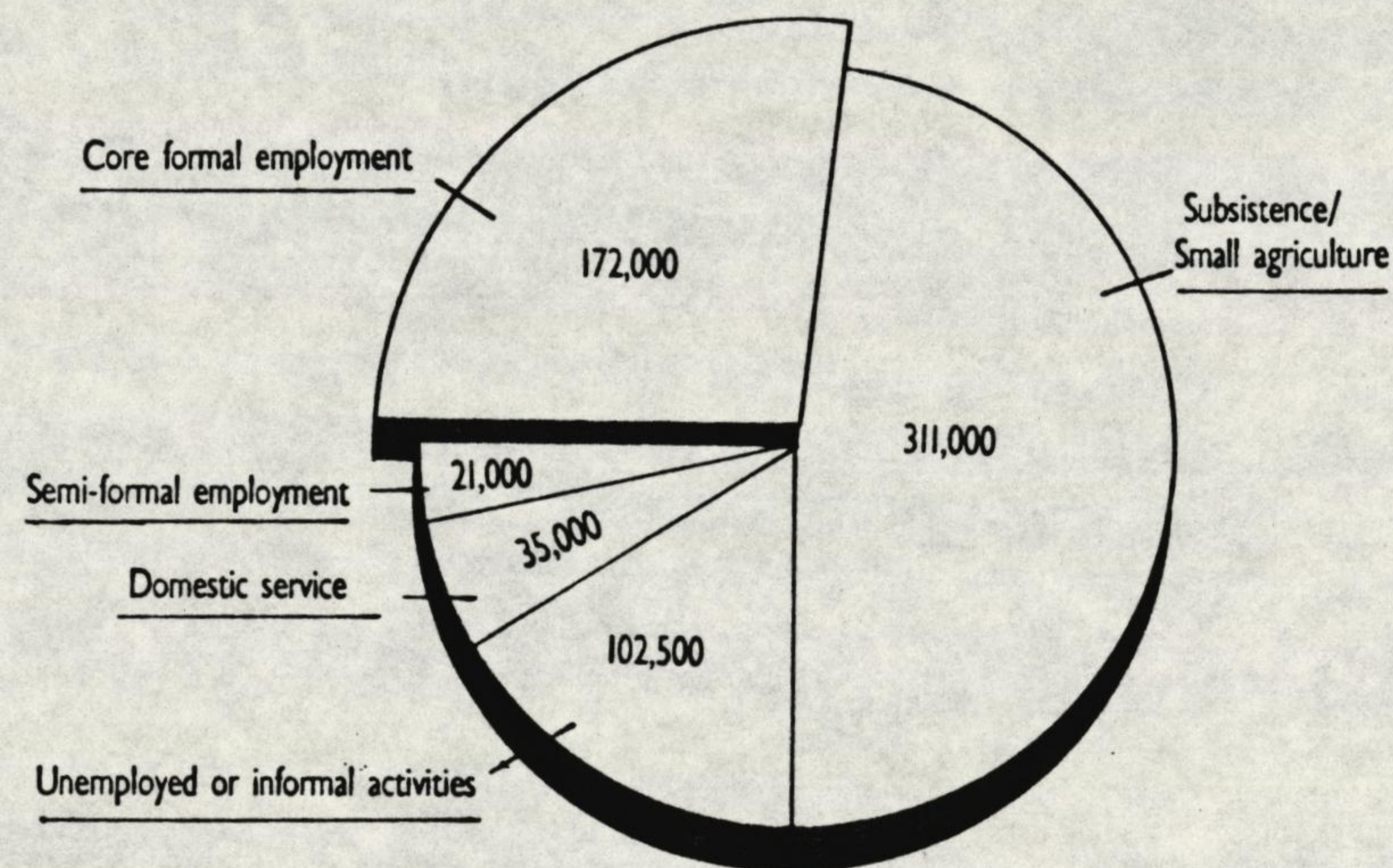
IN the 1986/87 financial year South Africa contributed R466,9-million to the territory.. These contributions were usually the single largest source of revenue for the state (other than the combined tax and duties from mines, companies and general sales tax). In the 1986/87 financial year the contribution from South Africa of R466,9-million amounted to 32 percent of total revenue. In the following year South Africa's contribution fell to under twenty percent of revenue. In the 1988/89 financial year current transfers from the South African government fell even further (from R373-million in 1987/88 to R350-million in 1988/89). South Africa reduced these payments to R120-million for the 1989/90 financial year.

Revenue	1986/87	1987/88
Tax and duties	44,1	600,0
Diamond mines	49,8	85,0
Other mines	153,2	125,0
non-mining companies	57,3	65,0
General Sales Tax	140,0	175,0
Diamond export duty	30,0	45,0
Levy on fuel	15,0	15,0
Loan recoveries	14,1	20,3
Licences	4,6	7,8
Fines and forfeitures	2,2	2,3
Departmental Revenue	126,2	165,8
Customs and excise	350,0	350,0
loans to be raised	0,2	135,0
Contribution from RSA	466,9	308,0
Contribution by Admin. for whites	30,4	-
Total	1 435,7	1 589,2



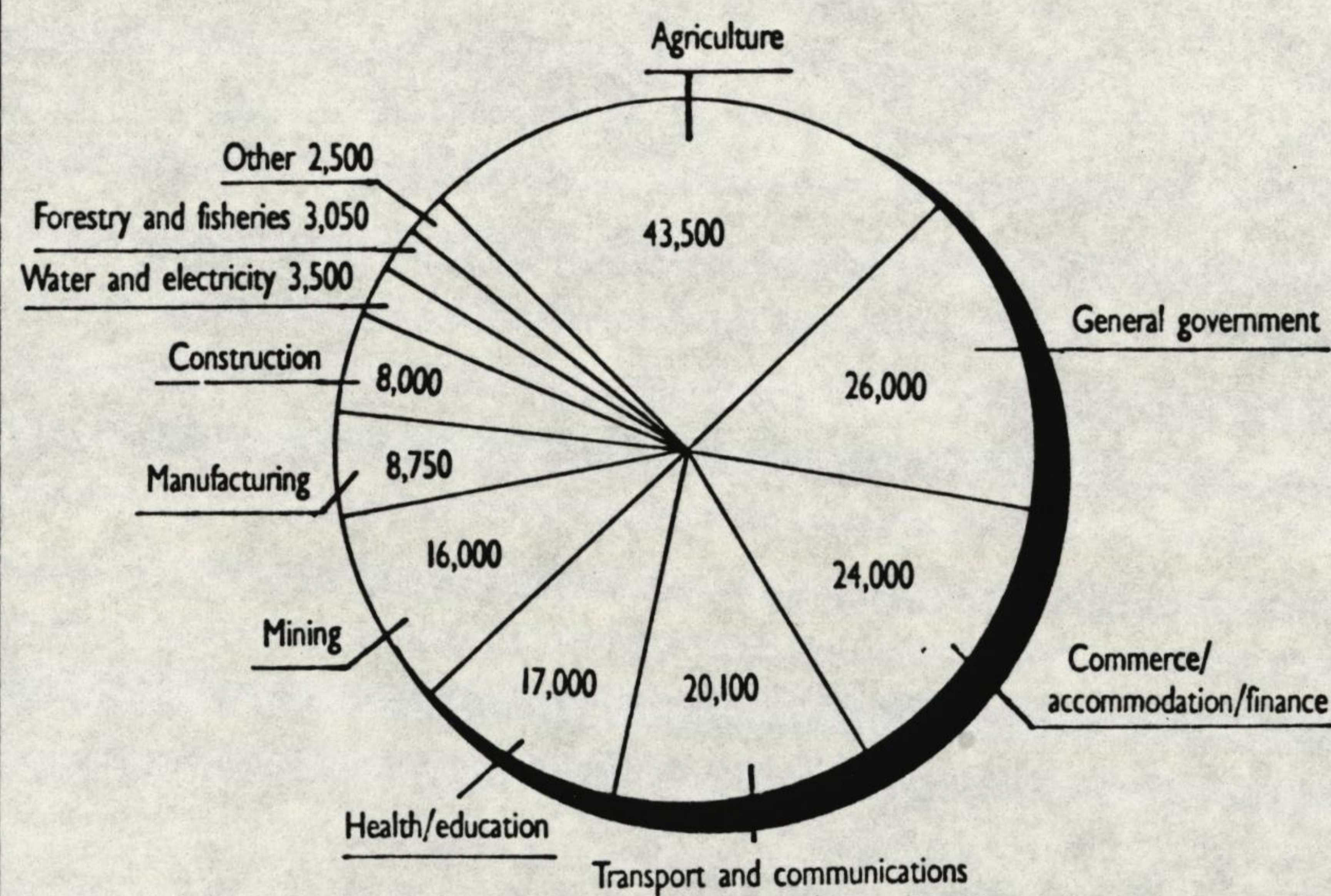
SA state assistance to SWA administration:
by financial year

SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR



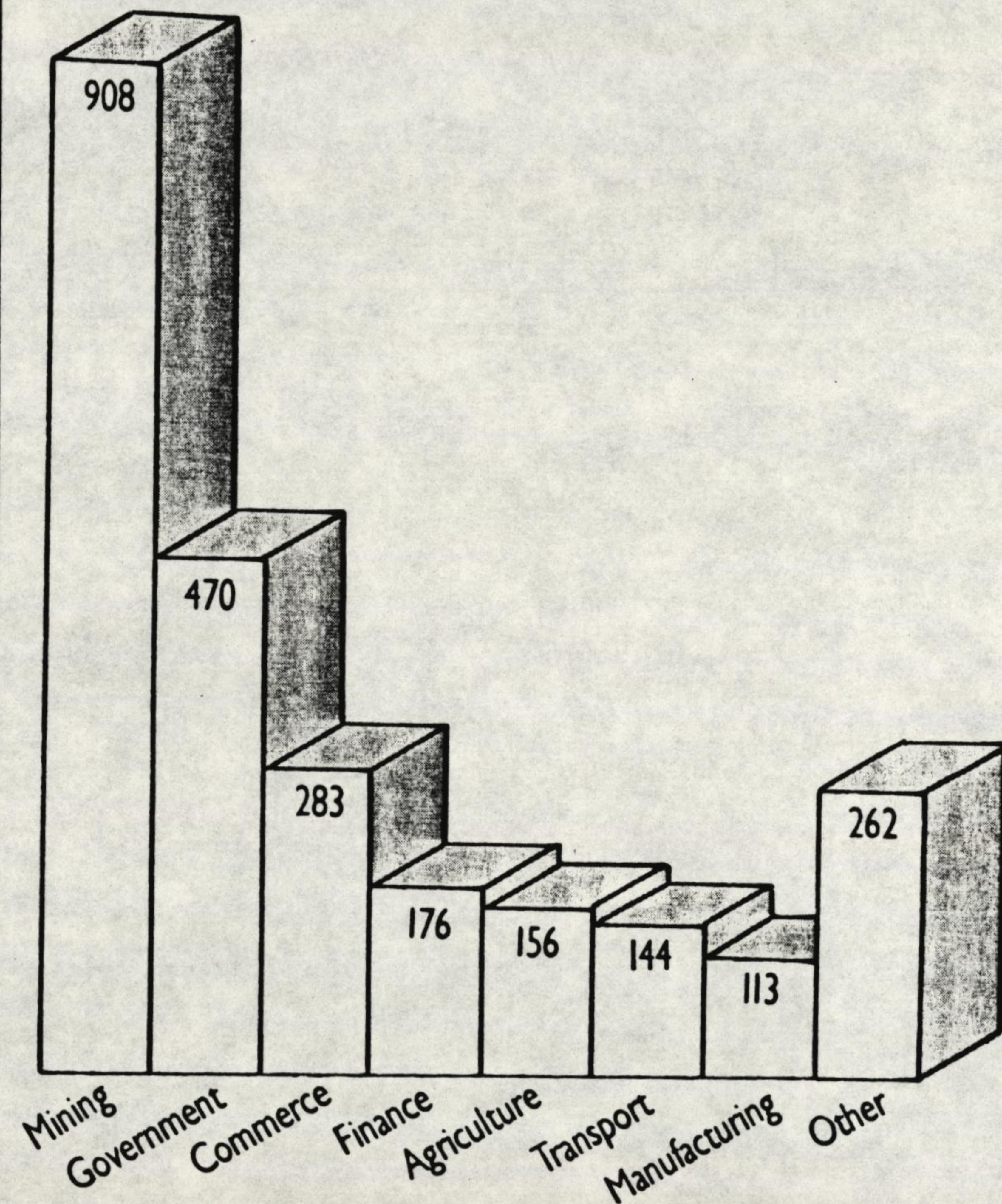
Source: Green 1987

CORE EMPLOYMENT



STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMY 1985

GDP by kind of economic activity
(Rand Millions)



Source: Statistical/Economic Review 1987
Department of Finance, Windhoek

EDUCATION EXPENDITURE - 1985

Rands per pupil

Education Authority	No of Pupils	Expend per pupil
White	16,403	1,760*
Tswana	737	1,496
Coloured	15,391	883
Baster	10,655	784
Damara	8,889	758
Nama	14,130	681
'National'	35,721	548
Herero	14,474	504
Caprivi	16,827	446
Kavango	29,791	444
Ovambo	172,584	280

* Estimate

Source: WUS 1987

Social indices

THE Physical Quality of Life Index is derived from adult literacy rates, infant mortality rates and life expectancy at one year of age. It was developed by the Overseas Development Council as a measure of the extent to which human needs are being met by society. The index ranges from 0 to 100 with 100 being the highest rating. During the period 1980-1982 Mauritius had the highest ranking in Africa with an index of 84. South Africa was third, after Mauritius and the Seychelles, with a index of 75. Namibia was ninth with an index of 64.

Education

IN 1986 there were 1 071 schools catering for 349 457 pre-primary, primary and secondary school pupils. At the time there were 11 121 teachers, indicating a pupil: teacher ratio of 32:1. White students experienced a pupil: teacher ratio of 14:1.

School	Schools	Pupils
Pre primary		4 568
Primary and secondary	1 071*	344 889
Technical institute	2	154
Special school	2	191
Specialized education	3	256
Industrial school	1	22

* Includes 32 schools which provide pre-primary education, two which provide agricultural education and one which provides technical education.

Literacy and media indicators

Literate population (1980)	68 %
Newspaper circulation.....	21 000*
Circulation per 1 000 persons	20
Radios per 1 000 persons.....	46
Televisions per 1 000 persons.....	14

* Based on daily newspaper circulation 1978-1982

Health services

IN 1986, an Oxfam survey of 700 pre-school children south of the war zone revealed that 26 percent of the children were underweight, 11 percent were acutely malnourished and 15 percent were stunted (giving evidence of chronic or long term malnutrition).

Index (year applicable)	Quantity
Persens per physician (1972-82).....	4 000
Persens per hospital bed (1972-82).....	130
Life expectancy a birth (1970)	44 years
Life expectancy a birth (1985)	50 years

Military forces

THE estimates of military strengths below (except for the Untag forces) were made by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London and were published in its *Military Balance* of 1988/89.

SADF

THE South African Defence Force (SADF) was first deployed in Namibia in the mid-1970's. Pretoria admits to having 25 000 troops in Namibia while other estimates, including those made by the United Nations, put the figure over 40 000. The estimated total strength of the SADF is 103 500 including 67 900 conscripts.

Conscription into this force is confined to white males.

Army

The Army has an estimated strength of 75 000.

Full-time force.....	19 900
Made up of:	
White	12 000
Black.....	5 400
Women.....	2 500

There are an estimated 55 000 National Servicemen as well as a part-time Citizen Force and Commando units.

Navy

Full complement.....	7 500
Made up of (inter alia):	
Marines.....	900
Conscripts.....	4 500
Women.....	300

Air Force

Total.....	13 000
Including:	
Conscripts.....	2 400
Women.....	400

Medical Service

Total of 8 000 people serving the Army, Navy and Air Force

Para-military forces

SA Police.....	55 000
Police reserves.....	37 000
A coastguard is currently being formed.	

SWATF

THE South West African Territory Force (SWATF) is headed by Major-General Willie Meyer. This force is meant to be dissolved by May in order that the members may participate in the elections. It derives its strength from universal but selective conscription of males (regardless of race) for 24 months. Draftees are then placed on reserve with the Reaction Force.

Total strength.....	22 000
---------------------	--------

The SWATerritory Force has a standing strength of:

Six light infantry battalions
One SWA specialist unit
One reconnaissance battalion
One logistics brigade (including an engineering and a signals battalion).

The military force also includes:

Reaction Force which is similar to the SADF Citizen Force (which consists of national servicemen who have completed the initial two-year period of conscription)

Area Force, similar to SADF Commandos (which is also made up of ex-national servicemen and volunteers)

Para-military forces

Police counter insurgency (COIN) unit.
Strength..... 2 000

This unit, also known as *Koevoet*, was recently disbanded, as a gesture of "goodwill", by the South African authorities. The members have allegedly been absorbed into regular police units which are entrusted with policing the territory during the run-up to the elections. *Koevoet* was originally formed by the SA Police but was transferred to the SWA Police in 1985. Other estimates indicate that there are about 3 000 members of this force.

Industrial Defence Units

These units operate to protect industrial areas.

PLAN

PLAN (the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia) is the military wing of Swapo. It has an estimated total strength of 9 000 of which 90 percent are believed to be Ovambo.

PLAN has as many as seven field battalions and three joint battalions with Cubans in

Angola. Many of these units are allegedly deployed against Unita forces in Angola.

Equipment:

Armoured personnel carriers
RPG-7 anti-tank weapons
SA-7 surface to air missiles.

UNTAG

THE entire Untag force (military and civilian) will be more than 6 500 strong.

Civilian component

The civilian head of Untag is Martti Ahtisaari. The civilian component will be made up as follows:

Electoral officials.....	620
Police monitors.....	500
Support and administrative staff	750

Military component

Resolution 435 originally called for the creation of a military component of Untag of 7 500, financial constraints have reduced that force to 4 650. This force, which is led by General Prem Chand, includes troops from Kenya, Finland, Australia and Malaysia. Support personnel, officials and equipment will be from Britain, West Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy and Switzerland. The total cost of the Untag deployment has been set at \$416-million.

The military component will be made up as follows:

Observers (unarmed).....	300
Infantry troops	2 550
(This force will be made up of three enlarged battalions of 850 soldiers each.)	
Logistics personnel.....	1 700
Headquarters staff	100

Säkerhetsrådets resolution

Resolution 435

Antagen av säkerhetsrådet den 29 september 1978

Säkerhetsrådet

Som erinrar om sina resolutioner 385 (1976), och 431 (1978) och 432 (1976),

Som har tagit i beaktande den av Generalsekreteraren framlagda rapporten i enlighet med paragraf 2 i resolution 431 (1978) (S/12827) och hans klarläggande uttalande i Säkerhetsrådet den 29 september 1978, (S/12869),

Som uppmärksammar de till saken hörande meddelandena från Sydafrikas regering till Generalsekreteraren,

Som också uppmärksammar brevet av den 8 september 1978 från Ordföranden för SWAPO till Generalsekreteraren (S/12841),

Som ånyo bekräftar FN:s legala ansvar för Namibia

1) Godkänner Generalsekreterarens rapport (S/12827) för genomförande av förslaget till uppgörelse av situationen i Namibia (S/12636) och hans klarläggande uttalande (S/12869)

2) Upprepar att dess målsättning är ett bortdragande av Sydafrikas illegala administration från Namibia och ett överförande av makten till Namibias folk med bistånd från FN i enlighet med resolution 385 (1976)

3) Beslutar att under dess myndighet upprätta en FN:s grupp för övergångshjälp (UNTAG) i enlighet med ovannämnda rapport från Generalsekreteraren, för en period upp till 12 månader, för att hjälpa hans Speciella Representant, att genomföra det mandat, som gavs honom genom paragraf 1 i Säkerhetsrådets resolution 431 (1978) d v s att tillförsäkra Namibia ett snart oberoende genom fria och rättvisa val under FN:s överinseende och kontroll

4) Välkomnar SWAPO:s beredvillighet att samarbeta i genomförandet av Generalsekreterarens rapport, inkluderande dess uttalade beredskap att underteckna och respektera eld-upphörstadgandena, vilket uttrycks i brevet från Ordföranden för SWAPO daterat den 8 september 1978

5) Uppmanar Sydafrika att skyndsamt samarbeta med Generalsekreteraren i genomförandet av denna resolution

6) Förklarar att alla ensidiga åtgärder, som vidtages av den illegala administrationen i Namibia vad det gäller valprocessen, inkluderande ensidig registrering av väljare eller överförande av makten, i strid mot Säkerhetsrådets resolutioner 385 (1976), 431 (1978) och denna resolution, är utan kraft och verkan.

7) Anhåller om, att Generalsekreteraren rapporterar till Säkerhetsrådet, inte senare än den 23 oktober 1978, om genomförandet av denna resolution

Untag

CENTRAL to the implementation of Resolution 435 and free and fair elections in the territory is the establishment of a United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag). Untag will have both a military and a civilian component.

Military component

The tasks of this component of the UN force includes:

A) Monitoring the cessation of hostilities by all parties, the restriction of Swapo and South African armed forces to bases and the phased withdrawal of all except a specified number of South African forces.

B) Surveillance and prevention of infiltration of the borders of the territory.

C) Monitoring the demobilisation of citizen forces, commandos and ethnic forces and the dismantling of their command structures.

D) Assisting the civilian component of Untag.

The military component will be equipped with weapons of a defensive nature.

It is considered that the military component will consist of seven infantry battalions totalling approximately 5 000, plus 200 monitors, and command, communications, engineering, logistic and air support elements totalling approximately 2 300.

Civilian component

This will consist of two elements, one being the civil police.

Civil police

This element will take measures against any intimidation or interference with the electoral process, accompany the existing police forces, when appropriate, in the discharge of their duties and assist in the realisation of the function to be discharged by the Administrator-General.

It is envisaged that approximately 360 experienced police officers will be required.

Non-police element

The non-police element will have the function of assisting the Special Representative in:

A) supervising and controlling all aspects of the electoral process, considering the fairness

and appropriateness of electoral procedures, monitoring the balloting and counting of votes in order to ensure that all procedures are strictly complied with, and receiving and investigating complaints of fraud or challenges relating to the electoral process.

B) advising the special representative as to the repeal of discriminatory or restrictive laws, regulations or administrative measures which may abridge or inhibit the objective of free and fair elections.

C) ensuring the absence of, or investigating complaints of, intimidation, coercion or restrictions on freedom of speech, movement and peaceful political assembly which may impede the objective of free and fair elections.

D) assisting in the arrangements for the release of all Namibian political prisoners or detainees and for the peaceful, voluntary, return of Namibian refugees or Namibians detained or otherwise outside the territory;

E) assisting in any arrangements which may be proposed by the Special Representative intended to inform and instruct the electorate as to the significance of the election and the procedures for voting.

It is envisaged that approximately 300 professional officers, as well as the necessary supporting staff will be required initially until the cessation of hostilities. Thereafter 1 000 professional and 200 field service and general staff will be required during the electoral campaign and the period of balloting in order to cover all the polling stations. The staff will, among other duties, be required for 24 regional centres and over 400 polling stations.

Cost:

In 1978 it was envisaged that the financial requirements for Untag would be as high as \$300-million. Of this approximately \$33-million was allocated to finance the return of refugees and exiles. These costs will be considered expenses of the Organisation to be borne by Member States.

Swapo: proposed constitution

OBSERVERS anticipate that Swapo will win the election in November, however, the election only ensures representation to the Constituent Assembly which is to draft a constitution for the country before independence. To have its own constitution adopted Swapo needs to get two-thirds of the Constituent Assembly to agree to its adoption. Below we reproduce extracts from the more significant clauses of the constitution proposed by Swapo.

THE new Constitution makes no reference to socialism, many of its articles could be found in the constitutions of western states. The constitution appears to fall within the principles of the supplement to UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The State.

The Republic of Namibia is an independent, sovereign, unitary, democratic and secular state, founded on the principles of democracy, the rule of law and social justice.

Windhoek will be the capital of Namibia and the official language will be English.

The details of the flag, the national anthem and the coat of arms are left open, but it can be inferred from the 1983 Constitution that Swapo will adopt the colours blue, red, and green in a horizontal position as the new flag and "Alert Namibia" sung to the melody of "Nkosi Sikelela i-Africa" as the new national anthem.

Walvis Bay.

Walvis Bay is considered part of Namibian territory, thus rejecting South Africa's claim that Walvis Bay belongs to it.

Armed Forces.

Namibia reserves the right to denounce treaties and concessions that the former administration entered upon that served the apartheid system, exploit the national wealth, or contradict the interests of Namibians.

Namibia shall respect and defend the principles of the Organisation of African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations and the general

principles of international law.

Namibia shall not, in the context of power blocs, join or conclude military pacts or alliances or allow the establishment of foreign military bases on her territory.

The State shall ensure the exercise of human rights, and shall seek to increase productivity and improve distribution so as to increase the standard of living of the great mass of the Namibian population.

The State is to improve the quality of life and to safeguard and develop the natural environment.

The armed forces of Namibia shall serve the people and will always be subordinate to civilian authority. The President of Namibia, in addition to being Head of State and Government, is also the Commander in Chief.

Citizenship

Citizenship by birth will be granted to persons born within Namibia (except the child of a diplomat or career representative of another country). Citizenship will also be granted to persons born outside Namibian territory but whose father or mother held Namibian citizenship at the time the person was born. Citizenship by naturalization is possible under certain circumstances.

A person loses the right to citizenship if citizenship of another country is acquired or an oath of allegiance to another country is taken, or that person "voted in another country" or "established a domicile in another country".

Rights of the People.

The constitution guarantees the right to work, social benefits, health care, education, housing,

cultural rights, electoral rights, personal freedom, human dignity, freedom of association, life, property, trade unions and demonstrations. It assures freedom from forced labour and discrimination, together with freedom of travel, expression, conscience and religious belief. It mentions also the right of "access to public position", and the "right against forcible entry into homes".

Workers have the right to form and belong to trade unions, and through their unions, to strike. The defence of Namibia constitutes the supreme duty and honour of a Namibian citizen.

Organs of State Power.

The National Assembly is the supreme organ of state power. It will consist of 60 members elected "by direct, free, equal and secret ballot". The number of elected members "may be changed by majority vote". The Assembly is elected for five years.

The National Assembly "may elect 10 (non-voting) members from lists submitted by national mass organisations, or other organisations, as the law may provide".

The National Assembly shall elect a Speaker and Deputy Speaker and a Clerk of the National Assembly. A quorum consists of 60 percent of the members. Permanent and ad hoc committees act as advisory bodies.

Promptly after sitting of the National Assembly, or at least once a year, a Member shall account for the Member's activities at a public meeting in the constituency.

No political party or individual may contest an election if the constitution or program of such party in any way advocates or accepts discrimination on grounds of race, colour, ethnic origin, language, sex or religion, or contains material likely to incite racial or ethnic hatreds.

The Ombudsman.

He is systematically to review the laws and subsidiary legislation in force at Independence to determine whether they violate this Constitution, and to make recommendations to the Attorney-General for action. He is required "systematically to seek to discover instances of corruption among officials, and to take appropriate steps to remedy instances of corruption discovered". The Ombudsman will have "power to subpoena" and will "hold the highest security classification."

The President.

The President of Namibia is vested with executive power, he presides over the Council of

Ministers, the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, the Chairman and members of the Public Service Commission, the Governor-General of the Central Bank, the Director-General of Planning, the Inspector-General of the Police, the Commanders of the Armed Forces, and the Ombudsman.

The President negotiates and concludes treaties and agreements with foreign states, and declares a state of emergency, of defence or peace.

The Constituent Assembly, sitting as an Electoral College, elects the first President. The National Assembly can impeach a President "only if by two-third vote it approves Articles of Impeachment."

Local Government.

Provision is made for the establishment of local government in the form of regions, districts, subdistricts and municipalities.

A local organ of state power "shall consist of a Council elected by free, universal and secret suffrage, and an executive." A local government may "enact by-laws for the governance of that region".

Rule by Decree.

The National Assembly may amend the Constitution by a two-thirds role-call vote of all its members. For a period not exceeding five years after the coming into force of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers may issue decrees signed by the President, having the force of legislation.

The Constituent Assembly (formed as a result of the proposed independence elections in November) "shall constitute the National Assembly."

The Organisation of the Economy.

Namibia's economic order rests on the principles of social justice, and has as its objective securing to all Namibians a life of human dignity. Its national economy shall enhance the well being of the people and ensure the satisfaction of their needs. Striving for the optimum utilization of human and natural resources for the benefit of the Namibian people, the state promotes economic development according to plan. The State guarantees a citizen a share of the produce of the country, according to the citizen's work.

By its plan for economic development, the State plans:

major capital investment in Namibia; and the principal institutional changes required to transform Namibia's economy into an

independent economy serving the needs of Namibia's people, and

other matters as prescribed by law or seems necessary and desirable to the Central Planning Commission.

Ownership of Natural Resources.

The land, water, natural resources on earth, below the surface, in the continental shelf and territorial waters belong to the State. In the interest of national economic progress, the law determines the form and conditions of their exploitation.

Forms of Property Ownership.

The Namibian economy rests on public, joint public private, cooperative, small-scale family and private ownership and initiative.

The private sector of the economy shall cooperate with the State to ensure the realization of the State of social and economic goals for the benefit of the entire population.

The State shall support fully and encourage cooperative economic enterprise, village industries and small-scale family activities. In doing so, as provided by law, it shall provide marketing, extension and credit facilities, make land available, and provide farm inputs to these enterprises.

Land Reform.

For the purpose of bringing about the abolition of racial restrictions on the control and use of land and to distribute the control of land more widely among the people, the State has the power to carry out land reform programmes.

Freedom of Economic Activity.

So long as their activities benefit the national economy and the interests of the people individual citizens have the right to engage freely in economic activity in accordance with the existing economic and social conditions.

Foreign Private Investment.

Foreign nationals and foreign companies may invest in enterprises now located in the Republic under conditions and in ways determined by law.

As determined by law, with the agreement of the

State, a foreign citizen may make an investment in Namibia. The State shall ensure that the investment will accomplish specific desired economic objectives for Namibia. So long as the agreement remains in force, the State may not compulsorily acquire investment made pursuant to that agreement.

The Central Bank.

The State shall establish a Central Bank which will serve as the State's principal instrument to control the money supply, currency, and the institutions of finance.

The Bank shall:

Serve as banker for the government.

Serve as banker for the private banks.

Regulate the banking system.

Issue currency and control money supply.

Control the use of foreign exchange.

Control credit rates.

Promote the development of a healthy national economy.

And perform other functions as the law prescribes.

The Central Planning Commission.

The State by law shall establish a Central Planning Commission which shall fall within the portfolio of the Prime Minister.

The Central Planning Commission shall prepare short-term, medium-term and long-term national development plans.

The Council of Ministers shall present the plans to the National Assembly. After enactment by the National Assembly, a plan shall have the effect assigned to it by law.

Public Enterprises.

Enterprises in which the Government owns controlling interest form part of the public sector of the economy. A Public Enterprise shall fall within the portfolio of a relevant Minister as the President shall determine.

The managing and directorial personnel of a public enterprise shall manage the enterprise to ensure maximum feasible productivity and profitability within the limits of the plan.

Timetable for Namibian independence

UNITED Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (UNSCR 435) is being enforced more than 10 years after it was adopted by the UN. The timetable for independence and the rules governing the independence of the territory are contained in several key documents including UNSCR 435 (1978), UNSCR 385 (1976), The Protocols of Geneva and Brazzaville, and the New York Principles signed by government representatives of Cuba, Angola and South Africa, which govern implementation of Resolution 435, the movement and behaviour of troops in Angola, and to a lesser extent, and Namibia.

1989

March 10

First of the United Nations forces begin to arrive in Namibia.

Swapo forces should be north of the 16th parallel in Angola, (Brazzaville Protocol) by this date

Prior to the implementation of Resolution 435 the interim government in the territory is to be dissolved and the territory is to be returned to the control of the South African Administrator-General. During the transition period the Administrator-General will govern the territory with the United Nations representative.

April 1

Settlement starts under the supervision of UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari.

After this date discriminatory laws and restrictive legislation are to be repealed.

Following a general cessation of hostilities both Swapo and South African forces are confined to base. UN military forces monitor the cessation of hostilities.

Citizen Forces, commandos and ethnic forces are to be dismantled while political prisoners and detainees are released.

April 30

Demobilisation of SWATF National Servicemen completed.

South African forces withdraw from the

territory except for a residual force of 1 500 confined to Grootfontein and Oshivelo bases until the certification of the election results.

May

Within nine weeks of April 1, the repatriation of Swapo forces under UN supervision begins.

Refugees are to start returning to the country in mid-May.

Untag military section will be at maximum deployment within 12 weeks of April 1.

July 1 - October 31

Electioneering campaign

November 1

Election of the Constituent Assembly.

A week after the election the Constituent Assembly is convened to draft a Constitution. By this time all Swapo bases are to be closed and South African forces withdrawn from the territory. Before independence the Constituent Assembly must promulgate a Constitution agreed to by two thirds of the Assembly.

1990

April 1

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar has proposed this date for Namibia's accession to independence.

Directory

South West Africa: Government Agencies

Agriculture and Nature Conservation	(061) 32041
Central Personnel Institution	(061) 37570
Civic Affairs and Manpower	(061) 38150
Economic Affairs	(061) 26571
Finance	(061) 34284
Government Affairs	(061) 38030
Justice	(061) 38110
National Education	(061) 29291
National Health and Welfare	(061) 31900
National Intelligence Service	(061) 34115
Postmaster General	(061) 20-1911
SWA Police Commissioner	(061) 38306
SWA Territory Force	(061) 20-4911
Transport Secretary	(061) 31811
Water Affairs Secretary	(061) 36700

RSA Representatives

Office of the Administrator-General	(061) 36630
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Political parties and pressure groups

Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice: telex	3143
Democratic Turnhalle Alliance ..	(061) 38530
Telex	3217
Interessengemeinschaft Deutschsprachiger Sudwester ...	(061) 32704
Namibia Peace Plan 435	(061) 22-8900
Ai/gams	(061) 37510
Swapo-Democrats	(0610 308-9111
Swanu-Opinion	(061) 31283
Swanu-TG	(061) 34084
National Party of SWA	(061) 22-6159

Religious groups

Council of Churches in Namibia Windhoek	(061) 37510
Anglican Bishop of Namibia	(061) 38920

Dutch Reformed Church	(061) 22502
Evangelical Lutheran Church Ovambo-Kavango	(067620 41
Rhenish Mission Church	(061) 41950
German Evangelical Church	(061) 41950
Methodist Church	(061) 62757
Roman Catholic: Vicariate of Keetmanshoop	(0631) 2007
Vicariate of Windhoek	(061) 227595
UCCSA	Rehoboth 70

Press

Allgemeine Zeitung	(061) 225411
Namib Times	(0642) 5854
Namibia Nachrichten	(061) 37824
The Namibian	(061) 36970
Die Republikein	(061) 33111
Sondag Republikein	(061) 33111
Die Suidwester	(061) 34141
Windhoek Advertiser	(061) 225411
Windhoek Observer	(061) 225411
Inter Press services	(061) 26645

SWA Broadcasting Corporation

Tel	(061) 291911
Telex	622

Trade and industry

Afrikaanse Sakekamer	(061) 34177
Chamber of Commerce and Industries	(061) 222000
Chamber of Mines	(061) 37925
Telex	3211

Statistical information

SWA Information Service	(061) 3-8030
The Namibia Office London	(01) 222-2933
Central Statistical Service Pretoria	(012) 325-2400
Africa Insight	(012) 28-6970

Abbreviations

ANC	African National Congress	NAMPA	Namibian Press Agency	SWACOL	South West African Confederation of Labour
CCN	Council of Churches in Namibia	NANSO	Namibia National Students Organisation	SWANLA	South West African Native Labour Association
CDM	Consolidated Diamond Mines	NAPWU	Namibian Public Workers Union	SWANU	South West African National Union
COIN	(Koevoet Police) Counter-Insurgency Unit	NATAU	Namibia Transport and Allied Workers Union	SWAPO	South West African People's Organisation
DTA	Democratic Turnhalle Alliance	NPU	Newspaper Union (of South Africa)	SWAPOL	South West African Police
ELC	Evangelical Lutheran Church	NTU	Namibia Trade Union	SWATF	South West Africa Territory Force
ICJ	International Court of Justice	NUNW	National Union of Namibian Workers	TCL	Tsumeb Corporation
ICU	Industrial and Commercial Workers Union	OPC	Ovamboland People's Congress	TGNU	Transitional Government of National Unity
MANWU	Metal and Allied Namibian Workers Union	OPO	Ovamboland People's Organisation	UNCN	United Nations Council for Namibia
MNR	Mozambique National Resistance	PLAN	People's Liberation Army of Namibia	UNIA	Universal Negro Improvement Association
MPC	Multi-Party Conference	RTZ	Rio-Tinto Zinc	UNIN	United Nations Institute for Namibia
MPLA	Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola	SADCC	Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference	UNITA	National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
MUN	Mineworkers Union of Namibia	SADF	South African Defence Force	UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group
NAFAU	Namibian Food and Allied Workers Union	SWABC	South West African Broadcasting Corporation		

NAMIBIA: COMMEMORATIVE DATES

19 April	Founding of SWAPO (1960)
4 May	Kassinga Day (massacre of refugees in Angola, 1978)
18 May	Heroes Day (death of SWAPO military commander Tobias Hainyeko, 1967)
26 August	Namibia Day (launch of armed struggle, 1966)
27 October	Namibia Week (UN and international solidarity activities around date when UN General Assembly revoked South Africa's mandate, 1966)
10 December	Namibia Women's Day (Windhoek Massacre, 1959)