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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF
INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

(covering its work during 1968)

Rapporteur: Mr. Abdul Samad GH AUS (Afghanistan)

CHAPTER VII

NAMIBIA**

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* This document contains chapter VII of the Special Committee's report to the General Assembly. The general introductory chapter will be issued subsequently under the symbol A/7200. Other chapters of the report have been issued under the same symbol (A/7200) or as addenda.

** Note by the Rapporteur: See paragraph 15 of the present chapter concerning the new designation of the Territory formerly known as South West Africa.

I. CONSIDERATION BY THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

1. During the period covered by this report, the Special Committee considered the question of Namibia within the context of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, first at its 576th and 577th meetings, on 14 and 15 February 1968, and again at its 600th meeting, on 30 April.
2. In its consideration of the question, the Special Committee took into account General Assembly resolution 2326 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 concerning the implementation of the Declaration. In operative paragraph 16 of this resolution, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee "to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to the Territories under Portuguese administration, Southern Rhodesia and South West Africa, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its twenty-third session". The Special Committee also took into account other pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly including, in particular, resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, whereby the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, mutatis mutandis, the tasks formerly assigned to the Special Committee on South West Africa, as well as resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, 2324 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967. Further, the Special Committee paid particular attention to Security Council resolution 245 (1968) of 25 January 1968 concerning the detention and trial of Namibians in South Africa, in defiance of the pertinent United Nations resolutions.
3. At its 576th meeting, on 14 February, the Special Committee, on a proposal by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, decided to authorize its Chairman, in consultation with other members of the Committee, to draw up a consensus concerning the situation resulting from the illegal trial of a group of Namibians and the sentences imposed on them in defiance of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) of 16 December 1967 and Security Council resolution 245 (1968) of 25 January 1968, in order that the views of the Special Committee might be available to the Security Council, during its consideration of the matter (A/AC.109/SR.576).

4. At the 577th meeting, on 15 February, the Chairman of the Special Committee accordingly submitted for consideration the text of a draft consensus resulting from his consultations. Following statements by the representatives of Chile, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Australia (A/AC.109/SR.577), the Special Committee adopted the draft consensus on this question, on the understanding that the reservations expressed by some members would be included in the record of the meeting.
5. The text of the consensus, which is reproduced in section III A below, was transmitted to the President of the Security Council (S/8410), on 15 February.
6. At its 594th meeting, on 1 April, the Special Committee, by approving the thirty-fourth report of the Working Group (A/AC.109/L.454/Rev.1), decided, inter alia, to take up the question of South West Africa as a separate item and to consider that item at its plenary meetings.
7. As previously noted, the Committee gave further consideration to the item at its 600th meeting, on 30 April. It did so in the light of the forthcoming debate on the item by the General Assembly at its resumed twenty-second session.
8. In its further consideration of the item, the Special Committee also took into account Security Council resolution 246 (1968) of 14 March 1968, concerning the continued detention of Namibians in South Africa and the subsequent sentencing of a number of them in defiance of the pertinent United Nations resolutions.
9. Further, the Special Committee had before it a working paper prepared by the Secretariat (see annex) containing information on action previously taken by United Nations bodies directly concerned with Namibia, and on the latest developments concerning the Territory.
10. In addition, the Special Committee had before it the following written petitions concerning Namibia:
 - (a) Letter dated 13 November 1967 from Mr. John Gollan, General Secretary, Communist Party of Great Britain (A/AC.109/PET.931);
 - (b) Letter dated 28 November 1967 from Mrs. C. Sowter, Secretary of the Women's Committee, Amalgamated Engineering Union, Sydney (A/AC.109/PET.932);
 - (c) Letter dated 29 November 1967 from Miss Elspeth Taylor, World Campaign for the Release of South African Political Prisoners (A/AC.109/PET.933);

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(d) Cable dated 1 February 1968 from Mrs. J. Daniels, Secretary, Canadian Anti-Apartheid Movement (A/AC.109/PET.934);

(e) Letter dated 11 February 1968 from Mr. Stephen Sedley, Honorary Secretary of the Haldane Society, London (A/AC.109/PET.935);

(f) Letter dated 13 February 1968 from Miss Jane E. Lane (A/AC.109/PET.936);

(g) Letter dated 14 February 1968 from Mr. Jackson Kambode, East Africa representative, South West Africa National United Front (SWANUF) (A/AC.109/PET.937);

(h) Cable dated 15 February 1968 from the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee (A/AC.109/PET.938);

(i) Letter dated 16 February 1968 from Mr. Joë Nordmann, General Secretary, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (A/AC.109/PET.939);

(j) Letter dated 21 February 1968 from the Reverend Markus Kooper, representative of the South West Africa United National Independence Organization (SWAUNIO) (A/AC.109/PET.940);

(k) Cable dated 25 February 1968 from Mr. Kaled Mohieden on behalf of the National Liberation Committee of the United Arab Republic Peace Council (A/AC.109/PET.941);

(l) Letter dated 4 March 1968 from Mr. Richard M. Fagley, Commission of the Churches on International Affairs, World Council of Churches (A/AC.109/PET.942);

(m) Undated letter from thirty-seven members of the United Nations Students Association in Finland, Tampere Branch (A/AC.109/PET.970);

(n) Letter dated 19 January 1968 from Chief H.S. Witbooi and Mr. Isaak Witbooi (A/AC.109/PET.971);

(o) Communication dated 28 February 1968 from Professor Walter Markov on behalf of the Presidium of the German-African Society in the German Democratic Republic (A/AC.109/PET.972);

(p) Cable dated 25 March 1968 from the General Secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, Wembley, England (A/AC.109/PET.973);

(q) Letter dated 1 March 1968 from Professor Gregory Tunkin, President, Soviet Association of International Law (A/AC.109/PET.990);

(r) Letter dated 3 September 1968 from Messrs. C. Kapuuo, G.S. Kanguuehi and J.G. Muundjua (A/AC.109/PET.1018);

(s) Letter dated 3 June 1968 from Mr. Raphael R.M. Nalishuwa (A/AC.109/PET.1023).

- (t) Letter dated 26 March 1968 from Mr. Kwaima Riruako (A/AC.109/PET.1032);
- (u) Letter dated 2 April 1968 from Mr. T.R. MacLachlan (A/AC.109/PET.1033);
- (v) Letter dated 3 April 1968 from Messrs. Nathaniel Mbaeva and Mburumba Kerina, representatives of the South West Africa National United Front (SWANUF) (A/AC.109/PET.1034);
- (w) Letter dated 7 October 1968 from Mr. Jackson Kambode, Chief Representative in East Africa, South West Africa National United Front (SWANUF) (A/AC.109/PET.937/Add.1);

(x) Letter dated 15 September 1968 from the National Executive Committee of the South West Africa National Union (SWANU) (A/AC.109/PET.1035);

(y) Letter dated 14 October 1968 from Mr. Kalueth Shapumba Illonga. (A/AC.109/PET.1036).

11. At its 600th meeting, on 30 April, the Special Committee on a proposal by the representative of the United Republic of Tanzania, and following statements by the representatives of Yugoslavia, Madagascar, Chile and Mali, decided to request its Chairman to make a statement expressing the Committee's position with regard to the question (A/AC.109/SR.600).

12. At the same meeting, the Chairman made a statement (A/AC.109/SR.600) in response to the Committee's request referred to above. Further statements were made by the representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Chile, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States, Australia, Ivory Coast, the United Kingdom, Venezuela and Iran, as well as by the Chairman (A/AC.109/SR.600). The Special Committee thereupon decided to request the Chairman to transmit the text of his statement to the General Assembly and to draw the latter's attention to the statements on the item made by members of the Committee, including the reservations which had been expressed (A/AC.109/SR.600).

13. The text of the Chairman's statement is reproduced in section III.B below.

14. In a letter dated 1 May 1968, the text of the Chairman's statement was transmitted to the President of the General Assembly.^{1/} By the same letter, the statements made by members on the item (A/AC.109/SR.600) were also brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 64 (A/7091).

15. Following its consideration of the question of South West Africa during the resumed twenty-second session, the General Assembly, at its 1671st plenary meeting, on 12 June, adopted resolution 2372 (XXII), by operative paragraph 1 of which the Assembly proclaimed that "in accordance with the desires of its people, South West Africa shall henceforth be known as 'Namibia'".

II. EXAMINATION OF PETITIONS

16. By operative paragraph 3 of its resolution 1805 (XVII), the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, mutatis mutandis, the tasks formerly assigned to the Special Committee on South West Africa by resolution 1702 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, taking into consideration the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to the Territory. One of the tasks accordingly assigned to the Special Committee is that of examining petitions relating to Namibia.

17. Since 1962, the Special Committee has examined petitions relating to Namibia in accordance with its established procedures. In addition, in compliance with the procedures laid down for the former Special Committee on South West Africa by General Assembly resolution 844 (IX) of 11 October 1954, it included in its reports to the General Assembly at the latter's nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sessions, draft resolutions on the petitions examined by it for adoption by the General Assembly.

18. During 1967, the Special Committee received and examined fifty-three petitions relating relating to Namibia which it took into account in its consideration of the Territory within the context of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and having regard to the provisions of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI), 2248 (S-V) and 2325 (XXII). During 1968, the Special Committee received and examined an additional twenty-five petitions relating to Namibia,^{2/} which it similarly took into account in its consideration of the Territory.

19. In view of the special responsibilities of the United Nations in regard to Namibia, the Special Committee, on the proposal of its Sub-Committee on Petitions (A/AC.109/L.522), decided, at its 645th meeting, on 29 October, to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution on petitions concerning Namibia examined by the Special Committee in 1967 and 1968. The text of this draft resolution is reproduced in section III.C below.

^{2/} Certain petitions which raised matters of concern to the United Nations Council for Namibia were, moreover, brought to the latter's attention by the Secretariat.

III. DECISIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

A. Consensus adopted by the Special Committee at its 577th meeting on 15 February 1968

(1) The Special Committee, within the context of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, is gravely concerned about the situation resulting from the illegal arrest and trial by the Government of South Africa of a group of South West Africans and the imposition of sentences on a number of them contrary to General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) and Security Council resolution 245 (1968).

(2) In this connexion the Special Committee recalls that in a resolution adopted on 12 September 1967,^{3/} it condemned the illegal arrest of these South West Africans, demanded their immediate release and called upon the South African authorities to cease all illegal acts in the international Territory of South West Africa.

(3) The Special Committee expresses its profound indignation at this further instance of contemptuous disregard by the South African authorities of United Nations resolutions concerning the question of South West Africa and of flagrant defiance by the South African Government of the resolutions of the United Nations of which it is a Member.

(4) The Special Committee considers that the attitude of the South African Government, as exemplified by its outrageous action in this matter, constitutes a major obstacle to the transfer of power to the people of South West Africa and the attainment by the Territory of full and complete independence, in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions, particularly General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI).

(5) It is accordingly the view of the Special Committee that the Security Council which, by its resolution 245 (1968) adopted unanimously on 25 January 1968, called upon the South African Government to discontinue forthwith the illegal trial and to release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned and in addition decided to remain actively seized of the matter, should consider urgently taking effective action.

^{3/} A/6700/Add.2, chapter IV, paragraph 232.

B. Statement made by the Chairman of the Special Committee
at its 600th meeting on 30 April 1968

(1) By its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, adopted by an overwhelming majority of 114 votes to 2, with 3 abstentions, the General Assembly put an end to twenty years of unavailing efforts to induce South Africa to fulfil the obligations in respect of South West Africa which it had assumed under the Mandate of the League of Nations. Declaring that, by its actions, South Africa had in fact abrogated the Mandate, the General Assembly decided that the Mandate was therefore terminated, that South Africa had no further right to administer the Territory and that henceforth South West Africa would be a direct responsibility of the United Nations.

(2) To implement this decision, and following its examination of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa, the General Assembly subsequently established, by its resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, a United Nations Council for South West Africa charged with the administration of the Territory until independence, which, as envisaged by the General Assembly, would be attained by June 1968.

(3) To date, the efforts of the United Nations Council for South West Africa to fulfil the tasks assigned to it have been frustrated by the categorical refusal of South Africa to admit the Council to South West Africa or to relinquish its control over the Territory. Not only has South Africa refused to recognize the Council or have any dealings with it but it has repeatedly stated, both in the General Assembly and in letters to the Secretary-General dated 26 September 1967^{4/} and 15 February 1968^{5/} that it refuses to recognize the legality of the General Assembly's resolution terminating the Mandate or of any other resolution flowing from that decision.

(4) South Africa's defiance of the United Nations is blatant and unconcealed. It has affirmed that it has no intention of co-operating in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions, and, in fact, it has intensified the repressive measures which were the very reason for the decision of the Assembly that South Africa was no longer fit to administer the Territory.

4/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 64 (A/6897), annex II, enclosure 2.

5/ A/7045/Add.9, S/9357/Add.9.

(5) The South African Government is vigorously seeking to destroy the territorial integrity and international status of South West Africa. In further implementation of the notorious Odendaal Report,^{6/} it is proceeding with the dismemberment of the Territory and its progressive integration within the apartheid system of South Africa. The introduction in the South African Parliament of the South West Africa Constitution Bill and the Development of Self-Government for Native Nations in South West Africa Bill in March and April of this year is intended to pave the way for the creation of ten Bantustans in nearly half of the Territory and the administrative and economic incorporation into South Africa of the remainder. Already, in preparation for this, the South African authorities have been forcibly moving whole population groups. They have also been applying to the Territory South Africa's own policy of racial segregation in urban areas.

(6) South Africa's defiance of the United Nations resolution is further illustrated by its application to the Territory of the South African Terrorism Act, 1967, and the illegal arrest, abduction, trial and conviction of thirty-seven South West Africans, thirty-four of whom have been condemned in Pretoria to terms of imprisonment up to life for alleged "terrorist activities" in disregard of repeated resolutions of the General Assembly and of resolutions 245 (1968) and 246 (1968) adopted unanimously by the Security Council, as well as of world public opinion. We have recently learned that on 11 April the Appellate Division of the South African Supreme Court of Bloemfontein rejected an appeal by thirty-one of these men and that further trials are pending. These illegal trials are clearly intended to intimidate the people of South West Africa and to repress any attempt to assert their political rights.

^{6/} For information concerning the Odendaal Report see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twentieth Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6000/Rev.1), chapter IV, paragraphs 14 and ff.; ibid., Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter IV, paragraphs 43-48.

(7) The Special Committee, within the context of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, is most gravely concerned about the situation existing in South West Africa and condemns the flagrant refusal of South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions. It is the view of the Special Committee that the General Assembly and the Security Council should urgently consider taking effective action in order to enable the people of South West Africa to attain full and complete independence, without further delay, in conformity with the Declaration.

C. Draft resolution recommended by the Special Committee
for adoption by the General Assembly

Petitions concerning Namibia

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the special responsibilities of the United Nations with regard to Namibia, including in particular those set out in General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967,

Noting that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has received and examined during 1967 and 1968 seventy-eight petitions concerning Namibia, in accordance with paragraph 3 of General Assembly resolution 1805 (XVII) of 14 December 1962, and within the context of the implementation of the Declaration,

Noting further that these petitions relate, inter alia, to the general situation and recent developments concerning Namibia, the continued refusal by South Africa to implement General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), especially as regards the transfer to the United Nations Council for Namibia of the administration of the Territory, the illegal arrest, detention and trial of thirty-seven Namibians, and the sentencing of thirty-two of them by South Africa, the extension of the Suppression of Communism Act to the Territory, the arrest of political leaders and restrictions on political activities in the Territory, the

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deproclamation of the Old Location in Windhoek, the plans to create a "self-governing homeland" in Ovamboland, and the removal of Africans from their ancestral lands according to the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission,

1. Notes that the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples has taken these petitions into account in its consideration of the situation in Namibia within the context of the implementation of the Declaration;

2. Notes further that those petitions which raised matters of concern to the United Nations Council for Namibia have been brought to the latter's attention by the Secretariat and have been taken into consideration by the Council in the performance of the functions assigned to it in General Assembly resolutions 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967 and 2325 (XXII) of 16 December 1967;

3. Draws the attention of the petitioners concerned to the report submitted by the Special Committee concerning the Territory and to the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its twenty-second and twenty-third sessions on the question of Namibia, as well as the reports of the Secretary-General relating to the Territory and the reports of the United Nations Council for Namibia.

ANNEX*

SOUTH WEST AFRICA**

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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* Previously reproduced under the symbol A/AC.109/L.460.

** See paragraph 14 of the present chapter concerning the new designation of the Territory.

I. ACTION PREVIOUSLY TAKEN BY UNITED NATIONS BODIES DIRECTLY
CONCERNED WITH SOUTH WEST AFRICA

A. ACTION IN REGARD TO THE GENERAL QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

1. With its adoption by a roll-call vote of 114 to 2 with 3 abstentions^{a/} of resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, whereby it terminated the Mandate for South West Africa, the General Assembly put an end to twenty years of unavailing efforts to induce the Government of South Africa to fulfil its obligations in respect of the administration of the Mandated Territory and to ensure the moral and material well-being and security of the indigenous inhabitants. Declaring that South Africa had failed to fulfil these obligations and had, in fact, disavowed the Mandate, the General Assembly decided "that the Mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty to be exercised on his behalf by the Government of the Union of South Africa is therefore terminated, that South Africa has no other right to administer the Territory and that henceforth South West Africa comes under the direct responsibility of the United Nations". By the same resolution, the General Assembly established an Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa composed of fourteen Member States to recommend practical means by which South West Africa should be administered so as to enable the people of the Territory to exercise the right of self-determination and achieve independence, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at a special session.

2. The Ad Hoc Committee met between January and March 1967 and submitted a report^{b/} to the General Assembly at its fifth special session which was held from 21 April to 13 June. After a lengthy consideration of three separate proposals submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee, the General Assembly, on 19 May 1967, adopted resolution 2248 (S-V). By this resolution, the General Assembly decided, among other things, that: (a) all efforts should be made to ensure independence for South West Africa by June 1968; (b) during the period before independence a United Nations Council for South West Africa, to be comprised of eleven Member States elected by the Assembly, should administer the Territory with the maximum participation of the people; (c) the Council should entrust executive and administrative tasks to a United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa and

a/ Those voting against the resolution were Portugal and South Africa. The three abstaining were France, Malawi and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

b/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifth Special Session, Annexes, agenda item 7 (A/6640).

report at three-month intervals to the General Assembly; and (d) the Council should be based in and proceed to South West Africa to lay down procedures for the transfer of the administration of the Territory. The General Assembly called upon the Government of South Africa to comply with the terms of the resolution and with those of its resolution 2145 (XXI), and to facilitate the transfer of the administration of the Territory. It also requested the Security Council to take all appropriate measures to enable the United Nations Council for South West Africa to discharge its functions and it requested the specialized agencies and appropriate organs of the United Nations to render technical and financial assistance to the Territory through a co-ordinated emergency programme to meet the exigencies of the situation.

3. At its 1524th plenary meeting, on 13 June 1967, the General Assembly elected Chile, Colombia, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey, the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia and Zambia to be members of the new Council. At the same time, on a proposal by the Secretary-General, it appointed Mr. Constantin A. Stavropoulos, Legal Counsel of the United Nations, as Acting United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa.

4. The United Nations Council for South West Africa held its first meeting on 16 August 1967. In its report,^{c/} submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-second session, the Council stated that, in accordance with its terms of reference contained in resolution 2248 (S-V), it had on 28 August addressed a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of South Africa requesting him to indicate the measures which his Government proposed to facilitate the transfer of the administration of the Territory with the least possible upheaval. No reply had been received to that letter. However, on 27 September, the Council had received a letter from the Secretary-General transmitting copies of two communications dated 26 September addressed to him by the Permanent Representative and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa.^{d/} In his letter, which the Permanent Representative asked to have circulated as a document of the General Assembly, the Foreign Minister explained his Government's position regarding resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) of the General Assembly. In short, the Foreign Minister made it clear that his Government was not willing to comply with the terms of resolution 2145 (S-V) and would continue to administer South West Africa notwithstanding that resolution, which it considered to be "illegal".

^{c/} Ibid., Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 64 (A/6897).

^{d/} Ibid., annex II, enclosures 1 and 2.

5. The Council concluded that the refusal of South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V) made it impossible for the Council to discharge effectively all the functions and responsibilities entrusted to it. Noting that South Africa was not only defying the United Nations but was continuing to act in a manner designed to consolidate its control over the Territory, it considered that the continued presence of South African authorities in South West Africa constituted an illegal act, a usurpation of power and a foreign occupation of the Territory which seriously threatened international peace and security. The Council therefore recommended to the General Assembly that it take the necessary measures, including addressing a request for appropriate action by the Security Council to enable the Council for South West Africa to discharge all its functions and responsibilities effectively.

6. During 1967, the question of South West Africa was considered by the Special Committee at meetings held in Africa between 7 and 19 June and again at Headquarters between 8 and 12 September.

7. At its 539th meeting on 19 June 1967, the Special Committee, after hearing statements by petitioners, adopted a resolution^{e/} whereby it reaffirmed the territorial integrity of South West Africa and the inalienable right of its people to freedom and independence in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and other relevant resolutions. The Committee also condemned as illegal and contrary to the above-mentioned General Assembly resolutions and as a flagrant defiance of the authority of the United Nations, the measures taken and proposed by the Government of South Africa to alter the status of Ovamboland.

8. At its 557th meeting on 12 September, the Special Committee adopted a further resolution on the arrest and trial of thirty-seven South West Africans (see para. 14 and ff below).

9. At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly considered the question of South West Africa in the light of the report of the United Nations Council for South West Africa (A/6897) and the report of the Special Committee (A/6700/Add.2, chap. IV).

^{e/} A/6700/Add.2, chapter IV, para. 185.

It also had before it the communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa referred to above (A/6822). On 16 December 1967, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2325 (XXII), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"....

"1. Notes with appreciation the report of the United Nations Council for South West Africa and the Council's efforts to discharge the responsibilities and functions entrusted to it;

"2. Requests the United Nations Council for South West Africa to fulfil by every available means the mandate entrusted to it by the General Assembly;

"3. Condemns the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V), which provide for granting the people of South West Africa an opportunity to exercise their inalienable right to freedom and independence;

"4. Declares that the continued presence of South African authorities in South West Africa is a flagrant violation of its territorial integrity and international status as determined by General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI), as well as of the terms of General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V);

"5. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw from the Territory of South West Africa, unconditionally and without delay, all its military and police forces and its administration, to release all political prisoners and to allow all political refugees who are natives of the Territory to return to it;

"6. Urgently appeals to all Member States, particularly the main trading partners of South Africa and those which have economic and other interests in South Africa and South West Africa, to take effective economic and other measures designed to ensure the immediate withdrawal of the South African administration from the Territory of South West Africa, thereby clearing the way for the implementation of General Assembly resolutions 2145 (XXI) and 2248 (S-V);

"7. Requests the Security Council to take effective steps to enable the United Nations to fulfil the responsibilities it has assumed with respect to South West Africa;

"8. Further requests the Security Council to take all appropriate measures to enable the United Nations Council for South West Africa to discharge fully the functions and responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly;

"9. Decides to maintain this item on its agenda."

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10. On the same day, the General Assembly accepted a proposal of the Secretary-General^{f/} that Mr. Constantin A. Stavropoulos, Legal Counsel of the United Nations, should continue to serve as Acting United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa until the General Assembly appoints a Commissioner.
11. Also on 16 December 1967, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2326 (XXII) concerning the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. By this resolution the General Assembly, inter alia, reaffirmed previous resolutions on this subject, and requested the Special Committee to continue to perform its task and to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of the Declaration in all Territories which have not yet attained independence. It further requested the Special Committee to examine the compliance of Member States with the Declaration and other relevant resolutions on the question of decolonization, particularly those relating to South West Africa, and to report thereon to the twenty-third session of the General Assembly.
12. In a letter dated 1 April 1968, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/8524), the President of the United Nations Council for South West Africa informed the Security Council that, in accordance with its terms of reference set forth in General Assembly resolution 2248 (S-V), particularly operative paragraph 3 of section IV thereof, and resolution 2325 (XXII), the Council had decided to proceed to South West Africa on 5 April 1968.
13. As at 5 April there had been no official reaction from the Government of South Africa to this announcement. However, in a statement delivered at a public meeting on 28 March, the Prime Minister of South Africa was reported to have said that the Council would not be allowed to enter the Territory.

B. ACTION IN REGARD TO THE TRIAL OF THIRTY-SEVEN SOUTH WEST AFRICANS

14. On 22 June 1967, it was announced in Pretoria that thirty-seven South West Africans who had been arrested in South West Africa in 1966 and transferred to prisons in South Africa would be brought to trial in Pretoria on charges under the South African Terrorism Act, 1967, which had been promulgated on the preceding day. (Details of the arrest, trial and conviction of these persons by the South African authorities are contained in paragraphs 57-64 below.)

^{f/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-second Session, Annexes, agenda item 64 (A/6930).

15. Apprised of this and of the subsequent trial of the South West Africans which began on 7 August, the Special Committee, at its 557th meeting on 12 September, adopted a resolution (A/6700/Add.2, chapter IV, para. 232) in which it condemned the illegal arrest of the South West Africans by the authorities of South Africa in flagrant violation of the international status of the Territory. The Committee called upon the authorities of South Africa to cease all illegal acts in the international Territory of South West Africa and demanded the immediate release of the thirty-seven South West Africans. The text of this resolution was transmitted to the President of the United Nations Council for South West Africa on 12 September 1967 (A/AC.131/2).

16. At its sixth meeting on 27 November 1967, the United Nations Council for South West Africa adopted a consensus in which it noted with concern the arrest, deportation and trial of the thirty-seven South West Africans under a retroactive law which, by its very terms, was clearly a violation of fundamental human rights and contrary to the principles of the Charter. Noting that the actions of the South African authorities had occurred after the General Assembly had adopted resolution 2145 (XXI) by which it terminated the Mandate for South West Africa, the Council called upon the Government of South Africa to respect the international status of the Territory and to release the South West Africans. It appealed to all Member States to use their influence to dissuade South Africa from pursuing its illegal course and to obtain the release of the persons undergoing trial, and it called the urgent attention of the General Assembly and Security Council to the matter.

17. The Council's consensus was transmitted to the President of the General Assembly^{g/} and the President of the Security Council (S/8275 and Corr.1) on 28 November.

18. At its 1635th plenary meeting on 16 December 1967, the General Assembly adopted resolution 2324 (XXII), the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"1. Condemns the illegal arrest, deportation and trial at Pretoria of the thirty-seven South West Africans as a flagrant violation by the Government of South Africa of their rights, of the international status of the Territory and of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI);

^{g/} Ibid. (A/6919).

"2. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to discontinue forthwith this illegal trial and to release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned;

"3. Appeals to all States and international organizations to use their influence with the Government of South Africa in order to obtain its compliance with the provisions of paragraph 2 above;

"4. Draws the attention of the Security Council to the present resolution;

"5. Requests the Secretary-General to report as soon as possible to the Security Council, the General Assembly, the United Nations Council for South West Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples on the implementation of the present resolution."

19. In pursuance of operative paragraph 5 of the above resolution, the Secretary-General on 25 January 1968 submitted a report to the Security Council (S/8357), as well as to the General Assembly (A/7045), the United Nations Council for South West Africa (A/AC.131/8), and the Special Committee (A/AC.109/283). The substantive parts of replies received subsequently by the Secretary-General were later circulated as addenda^{h/} to the reports submitted to the Security Council (S/8357/Add.1-21) and to the General Assembly (A/7045 and Add.1-26). As at 5 April 1968 replies had been received from eighty-nine Governments, including South Africa, and fifteen international organizations.

20. On 23 January 1968, the President of the United Nations Council for South West Africa addressed a letter (S/8353) to the President of the Security Council in which he drew attention to the fact that South Africa had not complied with either the consensus or General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII). Since, as was subsequently pointed out in a memorandum by the Council for South West Africa (S/8353/Add.1), the trial was being continued and verdicts were expected shortly, he conveyed the hope of the United Nations Council for South West Africa that the Security Council would take effective measures to ensure compliance by South Africa.

21. The Security Council considered the matter on the request of forty-nine Member States (S/8355) at a meeting held on 25 January 1968. In addition to the letter and memorandum from the United Nations Council for South West Africa, it also had before it the report (S/8357 and Add.1) by the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII).

^{h/} The addenda to this report also included replies to resolution 245 (1968) of the Security Council, which is referred to in para. 22.

22. By its resolution 245 (1968), adopted unanimously at the same meeting, the Security Council condemned the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) and called upon it to discontinue forthwith the illegal trial and to release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned. Inviting all States to exercise their influence to induce the Government of South Africa to comply, it requested the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to it at the earliest possible date. Finally, the Security Council decided to remain actively seized of the matter.

23. Following the adoption by the Security Council of the above resolution, the Secretary-General published replies (S/8370, S/8357/Add.2 and A/7045/Add.2), which he had received from the Foreign Minister of South Africa in respect of the resolution of the General Assembly and that of the Security Council. In these communications, dated 30 January and 15 February, the Foreign Minister referred to his previous letter of 26 September 1967 (see para. 4 above) and restated his Government's reasons for not recognizing the validity of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) which terminated the Mandate for South West Africa. Stating that South Africa would continue to administer the Territory in the spirit of the Mandate and had no intention "of abdicating its responsibilities towards the people of South West Africa", he asserted that concern for the political rights and welfare of the non-white peoples had been used as the pretext for launching a campaign of terrorism and sabotage against South West Africa and South Africa from outside their borders. Demands were being made for the release of criminals who, in addition to contravening certain legislative measures for the maintenance of law and order, had committed ordinary crimes of violence, such as attempted murder, arson and armed robbery. It was the firm conviction of his Government that "if such demands were acceded to, the rule of law would not be upheld but rather flouted".

24. At the request of fifty-eight Member States (S/8397 and S/8398 and Add.1/Rev.1 and Add.2) the Security Council met again on 16 February 1968 to consider the situation arising from the continuation of the trial and the handing down of sentences on thirty-three of the South West Africans. The Council had before it, among other communications, a letter dated 9 February from the President of the

United Nations Council for South West Africa (S/8394), and letters dated 15 February 1968 from the Chairmen of the Special Committee (S/8410) and the Commission on Human Rights (S/8411) transmitting the texts of the consensus adopted by each of these bodies in which, inter alia, they expressed their profound indignation at the continue defiance by South Africa. In its consensus, adopted at its 577th meeting on 15 February,^{1/} the Special Committee considered that the attitude of South Africa constituted a major obstacle to the realization of the objectives of General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), and expressed the view that the Security Council should urgently consider taking effective action to follow up its resolution 245 (1968). The Security Council also had before it a report by the Secretary-General (S/8399), submitted pursuant to operative paragraph 4 of resolution 245 (1968), on the implementation of that resolution, and the replies received from States to that resolution and to General Assembly resolution 2324 (XXII) (S/8357 and Add.1-8).

25. At its 1397th meeting on 14 March 1968, the Security Council adopted resolution 246 (1968) the operative paragraphs of which read as follows:

"The Security Council,

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"1. Censures the Government of South Africa for its flagrant defiance of Security Council resolution 245 (1968) as well as of the authority of the United Nations of which South Africa is a Member;

"2. Demands that the Government of South Africa forthwith release and repatriate the South West Africans concerned;

"3. Calls upon Members of the United Nations to co-operate with the Security Council, in pursuance of their obligations under the Charter, in order to obtain compliance by the Government of South Africa with the provisions of the present resolution;

"4. Urges Member States who are in a position to contribute to the implementation of the present resolution to assist the Security Council in order to obtain compliance by the Government of South Africa with the provisions of the present resolution;

"5. Decides that in the event of failure on the part of the Government of South Africa to comply with the provisions of the present resolution, the Security Council will meet immediately to determine upon effective steps or measures in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations;

See section III A of the present chapter.

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"6. Requests the Secretary-General to follow closely the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council not later than 31 March 1968;

"7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter."

26. In his report on the implementation of the above resolution (S/8506), the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that the text of the resolution had been transmitted to the Government of South Africa by a telegram dated 14 March and that, on the following day, he had handed to the Permanent Representative of South Africa an aide-mémoire in which he referred to statements made by members of the Council during its debate and indicated that he planned to send to South Africa a personal representative for the purposes laid down in operative paragraph 2 of the resolution. Annexed to the report was the text of a reply dated 27 March from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of South Africa. Also annexed to the report were the substantive parts of replies from nine other Member States. The Secretary-General stated that replies received after 30 March would be circulated as addenda to the report.

27. In the letter which was annexed to the report, the Foreign Minister of South Africa recalled that he had on a number of occasions explained his Government's reasons for refusing to accept General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) as legally valid. He added that his Government's views applied with equal force to all resolutions, including resolutions of the Security Council, which were based on, or flowed from, that resolution.

28. His Government was not prepared to risk the creation of a "reign of terror" and to sacrifice the well-being of the peoples of the Territory. It had a clear duty for the maintenance of order, stability and economic well-being. It would "not allow bands of terrorists to roam the countryside at large murdering and intimidating peaceful communities and impeding their development. In the interests of all the peoples of South West Africa, convicted terrorists cannot be released nor can their release be discussed."

29. The Foreign Minister also stated that his Government had in the past made available full information on South West Africa and was always ready and willing to enlighten whoever was objectively interested in the well-being of the inhabitants. In this light, it would be "willing to receive the personal representative of the Secretary-General provided he was mutually acceptable, and provided that the South African Government could be assured that factual information made available to him would not be ignored".

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II. INFORMATION ON THE TERRITORY

A. GENERAL

30. Information on the Territory is contained in previous reports of the Special Committee to the General Assembly^{j/} and in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa (A/6640). Supplementary information on recent developments is set out below.

B. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Implementation of the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission

31. During 1967, the South African Government took further steps towards implementing the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission (see A/6300/Rev.1, chapter IV, paras. 43-48 and A/6700/Add.2, paras. 72-81). In essence these recommendations called for the establishment of separate "homelands" for each of the classified groups in the non-white population, other than Coloureds, one each for Kaokovelders, Ovambos, Okavangos, East Caprivians, Damaras, Hereros, Namas, Basters and two for Bushmen. In addition, there was to be a rural irrigation settlement for Coloureds. Altogether, the Commission proposed that about 40 per cent of the Territory should be allocated for non-white "homelands". In the remainder of South West Africa, which would in effect be incorporated administratively and economically into South Africa, an area equal to 43.22 per cent of the Territory would be allocated for white settlement. As a consequence of this partition of the Territory, the Commission further proposed that a major portion of the functions now carried out by the white territorial administration should be transferred to South Africa's control and that personal and income tax should be raised to the level obtaining in South Africa.

32. By late 1966, preliminary arrangements had been made to abolish at least one of the Native reserves outside the proposed "homelands" and some of the residents and

^{j/} For the most recent see Official Records of the General Assembly, Twenty-first Session, Annexes, addendum to agenda item 23 (A/6300/Rev.1), chapter IV; A/6700/Add.2, chapter IV.

their livestock had already been transferred, while nearly all white farms or portions of farms in the areas set aside for the "homelands" had been purchased by the Territorial Administration. Information on more recent action taken by the South African Government is set out below.

33. Transfer of governmental functions to South Africa. As noted previously (A/6700/Add.2, chapter IV, para. 73), the South African Government in 1964 established a committee of experts from South Africa and South West Africa to report on all the practical problems involved in implementing the Odendaal Commission's recommendations for the transfer to South Africa of administrative and financial functions at present carried out by the existing territorial governing bodies. This committee submitted its report to the Prime Minister of South Africa in 1966.

34. On 30 August 1967, Prime Minister Vorster, speaking at the annual congress of the South West African National Party in Windhoek, announced that the committee's report had been thoroughly studied and that legislation based on the committee's recommendations was being prepared, which would enable certain functions to be transferred to the South African Parliament. When the details were finalized a white paper would be published and the legislation would be introduced as soon as possible. Mr. Vorster said that, although he could not then reveal any of the contemplated changes, he enjoined South West Africans to bear in mind that, despite any rumours to the contrary, the changes would be consonant with the letter and spirit of the Mandate - that South West Africa should be governed as an integral part of South Africa. Furthermore, he said, the decision to make these changes was in accordance with the wishes of the South West African electorate as expressed in a resolution of the South West African National Party in 1966, to the effect that, when the time was appropriate, steps should be taken to establish unity between the Territory and the Republic of South Africa.

35. Although South Africa has not yet revealed what these changes will be, it will be recalled that under the South West African Constitution Act (Act No. 42 of 1925, as amended), the South West African Legislative Assembly exercises legislative authority over territorial revenues and expenditures, prisons, mining, fishing and other industries, commerce, agriculture, water

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affairs, roads, the disposal of land other than Native reserves, deeds, the Land and Agriculture Bank of South West Africa, labour, health, education and social welfare. South Africa retains legislative power, among other things, over Native affairs, defence, the Constitution and justice.

36. On 2 February 1968, at the opening session of the South African Parliament, Acting State President Mr. Naude said that certain administrative changes affecting South West Africa would be put into operation as soon as possible. He said that the changes formed part of the continual evolutionary process aimed at satisfying the requirements of a developing community. It was reported in the South African Press that the principal change was expected to be the transfer of control over the Territory's financial affairs to the Government of South Africa, leaving the South West African Legislative Assembly with much the same powers as one of the provincial assemblies of the Republic.

37. On 14 March 1968, a South West Africa Constitution Bill was introduced into the South African Parliament to consolidate existing laws regarding the Territory and to repeal six complete amending acts dating back to 1925. Other legislation had been introduced earlier in the session to apply the provisions of the Census Amendment Bill of 1967 and the Statistics Amendment Bill of 1957 to the Territory. It was reported that the Constitution Bill, by unifying existing legislation, was designed to facilitate its eventual amendment.

38. Development of "homelands". As already mentioned, a number of measures have already been taken to implement the Odendaal Commission's recommendations concerning the establishment of self-governing "homelands" for the main categories of the non-white population, other than Coloureds.

39. During 1967, the efforts of the South African Government were directed primarily towards the creation of "homelands" for the Ovambos, Hereros and Namas. The most advanced plans are those in respect of Ovamboland. As previously mentioned (A/6700/Add.2, chapter IV, paras. 74-75), a "parliament" building has already been constructed at Oshakati, the future capital of the "homeland" and facilities have also been built to house the Commissioner-General, who will be the "diplomatic representative" of South Africa, and other officials. On 21 March 1967, the South African Minister of Bantu Administration and Development informed a gathering of Ovambo chiefs, headmen and councillors at Oshakati that his

Government was of the opinion that they were in a position to make important advances towards self-government. It was willing to assist them towards the development of a legislative body, composed of elected representatives and traditional leaders, and the Ovambos themselves would be encouraged to determine the exact nature of their government according to their needs and customs. Ultimately, it was envisaged that the Ovambos would be ready for complete independence and would be able to choose for themselves what alliances, if any, they should make. The South African Government intended to make the same offer of self-government to other African groups in South West Africa at the appropriate time. He also announced that his department had established a fund of R30.6 million to be spent during the next five years on the development of Ovamboland, particularly on stock breeding, fencing and water supplies, electricity, towns, housing, roads, airports, education and medical services. It was reported that the South African Government's offer was unanimously accepted by the Ovambo chiefs, headmen and councillors at a meeting held on 31 October.

40. The forthcoming appointment of a Senior Herero Affairs Commissioner to consolidate all Herero affairs and to proceed with the formation of a Herero "homeland" was announced at a mass rally of the Herero tribe called by the Administration of South West Africa in October 1967. Mr. R.L. Easton, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of South West Africa, reading a message on behalf of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, told the gathering that the creation of a "homeland" could await no further delay and that the time for "childish opposition" to it had passed. While as far as possible the Government was eager to comply with the wishes of the Hereros, the development machine was rolling in South West Africa and no one could stop it. Mr. Easton said that, as in the case of the Ovambo people, the Government was prepared to play its full part financially and in providing assistance and guidance.

41. Outlining a five-point plan for Herero development, Mr. Easton said that certain vitally important proposals for planning and development had so far been rejected by certain Hereros without any reason being given. None the less, the Government was willing to offer the Hereros scientifically planned development of their "homeland" and to help them to execute it, including the provision of a proper road network, better water supplies, increased health and educational services

and improved agricultural techniques. An appropriate financial sum would be made available once the Hereros themselves had decided on their form of legislature and this had been formally approved and put into operation.

42. It will be recalled that according to official 1960 population figures, of the 35,354 Hereros in the Territory only 9,017 were living in the Native reserves to be included in "Hereroland" (Epukiro, Eastern, Otjituvo and Waterberg East) along with 10,313 Bushmen, Damaras, Namas, Basters, Ovambos, Tswanas and others. The remainder were living in other reserves and in European areas of the Police Zone.

43. The Herero rally was boycotted by Chief Eosea Kutako, Chief Designate Clemens Kapuuo and their followers. In a statement carried by the Windhoek Advertiser Mr. Kapuuo was quoted as saying that the meeting had been called by the Administration without their consent and that the Herero people had already rejected separate development and their removal to a semi-desert area.

44. In January 1968, it was reported that by the middle of the month the consolidation of the entire Nama population of 34,000 into "Namaland" between Mariental and Keetmanshoop would be completed and that the former Nama reserves of Bondelswarts, Warmbad, Neuhoof and Soromaas would vanish from the map. In early 1968 the 500 Namas remaining in the Bondelswarts Reserve were transferred, along with their livestock to "Namaland" in the first mass relocation envisaged by the Odendaal Plan. In terms of the Odendaal Plan "Namaland" is to have its own "legislative council" with the residents of the former reserves all being proportionally represented.

45. On 5 April 1968, the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development introduced in the South African Parliament a bill which would empower the Government to establish "legislative councils" in six of the proposed "homelands", namely Damaraland, Hereroland, Kaokaland, Okavangoland, Ovamboland and the Eastern Caprivi strip. The bill, which is entitled the Development of Self-Government for Native Nations in South West Africa Bill, was considered necessary because the Bantu Authorities Act and the Promotion of Bantu Self-Government Act which form the basis for self-government in the Bantu "homelands" in the Republic are not applicable to South West Africa.

46. According to an explanatory memorandum on the bill, each "nation" will have a free choice in regard to the composition of its "Legislative Council" which may,

depending on the wishes of the group, include elected representatives in addition to traditional leaders. Enactments by a "Legislative Council" will be applicable to members of the population group for which it is created whether they live in the "homeland" or outside it but within the Territory of South West Africa.

47. Provision is made for white officials of the public service to be designated to help an "executive council" in the administration of departments where such assistance is required. Provision is also made to recognize traditional political institutions within the framework of the existing forms of government of the population groups. Where local government is already functioning in a community in accordance with the traditional law and customs of that community, it may be recognized. If a community has no form of local government one may be established. Furthermore, where community authorities wish to co-operate, a regional authority may be established covering a part of a "homeland".

48. Finally, there is provision for the establishment of a revenue fund by each executive council and a revenue account by subordinate authorities. The books and accounts will be audited by the Controller and Auditor General.

49. The bill reportedly does not apply to the Basters, who already have their own form of government, or to the Namas and Basters, who already have their own form of government, or to the Namas and Bushmen, for whom there are special considerations.

50. Removal of the old location in Windhoek. It will be recalled (A/6700/Add.2, chapter IV, paras. 59-71), that after the transfer of the administration of African affairs from the territorial Government to the South African Department of Bantu Administration in 1955, South African policy concerning the segregated residential areas for Africans in urban areas began to be applied in South West Africa. Under this policy, Native locations are required to be sufficiently distant from urban centres to permit expansion, while maintaining a "buffer strip" of not less than 500 yards between them.

51. In Windhoek, application of this policy necessitated the abolition of an existing segregated African residential area, known as the old location, within the urban area and the removal of the inhabitants to a new location constructed on the outskirts, at Katutura. From the outset, however, the scheme was vigorously opposed by Africans living in the old Windhoek location and their protests led to serious disturbances in 1959.

52. On 30 November 1966, the South African Minister of Bantu Administration and Development announced that, for reasons of health and sanitation, it would be necessary to close the old location and that, as soon as sufficient new housing had been constructed at Katutura, regulations would be passed for the transfer of the remaining residents who would be offered aid and compensation to move. Thereafter the old Windhoek location would be deproclaimed, making it illegal to live there or to employ anyone living there; moreover, business rights and all services would be withdrawn and thereafter no compensation would be paid to persons removed. At the time it was estimated that nearly 8,000 Africans were still living in the old location and that there were over 9,000 in Katutura, including some 3,000 migrant workers. It was envisaged that 2,000 additional houses would have to be constructed at Katutura to accommodate those who would have to move.

53. The announcement by the South African Minister aroused great resentment among the residents of the old Windhoek location. It was also the subject of a petition (A/AC.109/PET.588 and Add.1) from Mr. Clemens Kapuuu, on behalf of Chief Hosea Kutako, leader of the National Unity Democratic Organization (NUDO), in which it was stated that the South African Government had no right to make decisions concerning South West Africa after the termination of the Mandate and that the decision would therefore be ignored.

54. As at May 1967, it appeared that the African residents were, indeed, resisting the removal. In the intervening five months the number of people residing at Katutura was still only 9,487 and of 3,000 houses already completed, 893 remained unoccupied.

55. In June 1967, in order to induce the people to move, an amendment was passed to the Native Housing Levy Act (1961) prohibiting the employment by Europeans of Africans living in any area once it had been deproclaimed. Other provisions of the amendment increased the compulsory contribution by white employers towards the rental paid by their African employees from 50 c. per week to a maximum of R1 per week; and permitted employers for the first time to withhold a certain portion of an African's wage (from R1 to R3 monthly depending on earnings) to pay towards the rental levy. These latter provisions were designed to meet objections to moving based on the higher rents at Katutura as compared with the old Windhoek location. For as long as the old location was not deproclaimed, however, the provisions of the ordinance would apply equally to residents of the old location and of Katutura in order to prevent a situation whereby it would be cheaper for Europeans to hire old location residents.

56. Deproclamation of the old Windhoek location is expected to take place during 1968, although as of March no definite date had been established.

Arrest and trial of South West Africans for alleged "terrorist activities"

57. The circumstances surrounding the arrest and deportation of thirty-seven South West Africans by the South African authorities and their subsequent trial in Pretoria was described in considerable detail in the previous report of the Special Committee (A/6700/Add.2, chapter IV, paras. 34-53 and 186-205). As noted earlier (see paras. 14-29 above), these acts by South Africa, which occurred after the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) terminating the Mandate, have been the subject of condemnation by United Nations bodies, including the Special Committee, the General Assembly, the United Nations Council for South West Africa, the Commission on Human Rights and finally the Security Council, which is still actively seized on the matter.

58. It will be recalled that the thirty-seven men were brought to trial before the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court in Pretoria in August 1967 on charges under the South African Terrorism Act of 1967 and under the Suppression of Communism Act of 1960 (as amended by the General Law Amendment Act of 1966). They were accused of conspiracy to create a violent revolution and take over the government of the Territory. Specifically, it was alleged, inter alia, that they had entered the country bearing weapons after receiving training in "terrorism" in various countries, that they had set up training camps in Ovamboland where they had taught guerrilla warfare to others and that they were responsible for "terrorist" attacks on white and African government officials and farmers and their homes between June 1966 and May 1967. One African headman was alleged to have been killed.

59. It will be further recalled that during the trial the defence raised a number of legal objections, contesting, among other things, the right of the South African Parliament to legislate for South West Africa after the termination of the Mandate, the applicability of the Terrorism Act, 1967, to South West Africa and the jurisdiction of the Court over questions relating to South West Africa. These objections were not sustained, however, and, after a trial which lasted from 7 August to 12 December 1967, during which one of the accused, Mr. Ephraim Kaporo, died in hospital, verdicts were handed down on 26 January 1968. Thirty of the

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accused were found guilty as charged under the Terrorism Act, three others were found guilty on alternative charges under the Suppression of Communism Act and two were found not guilty and discharged. In the case of another defendant, Mr. Simeon Ipinge Uputa, who had become ill during the trial, judgement was suspended until his release from hospital. As at 5 April, there was no information concerning the disposal of the case against him.

60. As has already been stated, the trial attracted widespread attention internationally and was the subject of protests by many Governments and international bodies, including the Security Council. These have all condemned the trial as illegal in view of the termination of the Mandate and as a denial of fundamental human rights in view of certain unacceptable features of the Terrorism Act, including, particularly, its retroactivity and the onus placed on defendants to prove their innocence. These protests have been rejected by the Government of South Africa.

61. In delivering his judgement, the judge of the Supreme Court referred to the aspect of retroactivity. He stated that he had decided not to impose the death sentence on any of the accused, having taken into consideration that the crimes with which they were charged had been committed before the enactment of the Terrorism Act and that this was the first trial in which persons were charged under it. He also said that, in his opinion, it had been proved that the defendants had been "misguided dupes" and that had it not been for active assistance from abroad they would never have found themselves in their present predicament. On 9 February, despite the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, the court sentenced nineteen of the thirty convicted under the Terrorism Act to life imprisonment, nine to twenty-year terms, and two to five year terms, the minimum sentence. The three found guilty under the Suppression of Communism Act received suspended five-year sentences which they would serve only if subsequently convicted of "any crime causing bad feelings between Whites and Africans". In passing sentence, the judge said that the courts would not necessarily decline to impose the death sentence in the future and that "people who allow themselves to be trained as terrorists with the aim of overthrowing the State" were guilty of "high treason". Following the sentencing, the defence counsel said that the thirty men convicted under the Terrorism Act intended to apply later for leave to test in the Appeal Court the Supreme Court's jurisdiction to try them.

62. On 28 February, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal made it known that South Africa would shortly try eight more South West Africans under the Terrorism Act. He said that two of the men were alleged to have undergone guerrilla training in foreign countries.

63. As at March 1968, there were believed to be, according to unofficial sources, about 200 South West Africans awaiting trial in South Africa. Among them, it is thought, is a South West African who, according to a statement by the executive head of the South West African Security Police, had been arrested in Ovamboland on 11 December 1967. According to the statement, the man had received training in a camp set up by "terrorists" in Ovamboland, but when captured was unarmed and in weak physical condition. A second man who had also been sought was said to have escaped.

64. The response of the Government of South Africa to the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council calling for the release and repatriation of the South West Africans on trial in Pretoria has already been referred to in paragraphs 20-29 above. In response to resolution 246 (1968) of the Security Council, the Foreign Minister of South Africa said, inter alia, that "My Government will not allow bands of terrorists to roam the countryside at large, murdering and intimidating peaceful communities and impeding their development. In the interests of all the peoples of South West Africa, convicted terrorists cannot be released, nor can their release be discussed."

C. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Public finance

65. The estimated budget of South West Africa for the year 1966/67 was the largest ever presented to the territorial Legislative Assembly, providing for total revenues of R100 million and expenditures totalling R97.7 million. Of the estimated total receipts, it was anticipated that R68.7 million would be derived from ordinary revenue, R11 million would be made available in the form of loans by South Africa to meet the cost of implementing the five-year plan recommended by the Odendaal Commission and R20.2 million would result from a surplus carried over from the previous year. Planned expenditures in 1966/67 included appropriations of R34 million for ordinary current expenses and R63 million for the financing of capital projects.

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66. Of the ordinary revenues, estimated at R68.7 million, it was anticipated that the largest items would be R37 million derived from company income tax, R11 million from diamond export duties and profit tax, and R7 million from customs and excise duties. Major categories of expenditure to be defrayed from the current account were: administration, R7.9 million; education, R6.6 million; and agriculture, R2.6 million. As in past years the bulk of these expenditures were destined for Whites (see para. 69 below). For example, out of R4.2 million allocated for teachers' salaries, expenditures for Africans and Coloureds comprised: R515,770 for salaries of Coloured school staff; R420,720 for salaries of Native school staffs in the Police Zone; R367,300 for salaries of African school staffs in the Northern Native reserves; R6,000 for employees at hostels for Coloureds; and R2,000 for hostels for Africans in the Police Zone and the Northern Native reserves. Teachers and principals' salaries in white schools, in contrast, amounted to R2.1 million and salaries of hostel employees to R446,240.

67. Of the total of approximately R63 million allocated for the financing of capital projects, R41.4 million was appropriated for expenditure under the Territorial Development and Reserve Fund and R21.9 million for expenditure from the Loan Account. Details of the proposed expenditures, together with comparable data for the preceding year, are shown below:

	<u>1966/67</u> (thousand rands)	<u>1965/66</u>
<u>Territorial Development and Reserve Fund</u>		
Land settlement and development	3,000	-
Government buildings	10,000	6,000
Road construction	8,400	7,500
Telecommunications	3,000	2,500
Local authorities and miscellaneous loans	12,000	4,500
Reserve account	3,000	2,500
Capital contingencies	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
TOTAL	41,400	25,000 ^{a/}
<u>Loan Account</u>		
State settlement (purchase of white-owned farms for inclusion in proposed "homelands")	5,000	5,700
Water affairs	2,300	4,105
Works	3,900	4,438
Roads	10,200	6,180
Airports and airfields	300	2,420
Gameproof fences, etc.	<u>200</u>	<u>157</u>
TOTAL	21,900	23,000

a/ In 1965/66 there was also an allocation of R25,000 to the Native Areas Account.

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68. Proposed expenditures from the above funds on projects concerned exclusively with development in African areas, both in the Northern Native reserves and the Police Zone, included: R175,000 for the erection of classrooms and higher primary hostels in Native reserves and smaller townships and municipalities in the Police Zone; R141,000 for classrooms in the Northern Native reserves; R450,000 for water supplies in Native areas for domestic use and for use by schools, hospitals and government institutions; R500,000 for the Omaruru River irrigation scheme in Damaraland (part of the cost of which was to be absorbed by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development); R880,000 for a road connecting Eunda in Ovamboland to the Ruacana Falls on the Ovamboland-Angola border, the proposed site of the Kunene River hydroelectric power station (R450,000 to be reimbursed by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development); R725,000 for roadwork, including construction and maintenance in the Northern Native reserves; R500,000 for the Onguediva development in Ovamboland, including the construction of a Native training school, twenty-two houses for Africans and the installation of a sewage system; R272,000 for offices and African houses in Runtu, capital of the Okavango; R200,000 for agricultural facilities, housing and other facilities at Ondangua in Ovamboland; R800,000 for continued work on the non-white technical training school and hostel being constructed near Windhoek to replace the Augustineum; R110,000 for clinics at fifteen locations in the Okavango, Ovamboland, and Kaokoveld Native reserves; and R190,000 for additional hospital facilities and for the construction of an airport at Runtu. It will be recalled that the development of townships at what were formerly mere administration centres in the Northern Native reserves, such as the townships of Runtu, Onguediva, Ondangua and Oshakati, is in line with the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission. These townships were intended to become the capitals of the future African "homelands" and, since 1965, the South African Government has been making funds available through the Ican Account, for the purpose of equipping them with hospitals, airports and water supplies.

69. Since the administration of African Affairs in South West Africa was taken over by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development in 1955, the cost of African administration has been paid for by South Africa, and the development of African areas, apart from the limited projects financed through the Territory's

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budget (see above), has been financed from the South African Bantu Trust Fund. South West Africa is required to make an annual contribution towards these expenses amounting to one fortieth of its ordinary expenditure during the preceding year for administration, plus a fixed sum of R100,000 to the South African Bantu Trust Fund. During 1966/67, South Africa's estimated appropriations for expenditure on the administration of Africans in the Territory amounted to R850,000 and the appropriation for the Bantu Trust Fund to R6,500,000, over R1 million of which was intended for use in the Eastern Caprivi Strip. During the ten-year period 1955-65, it will be recalled, South Africa's total expenditures for development in South West Africa amounted to R2,973,816. After the Odendaal Commission had made its recommendations, however, the appropriation was increased sharply, from R800,000 in 1964/65 to R5 million in the following year.

Mining industry

70. Diamonds. It will be recalled^{k/} that diamonds are the most important revenue-producing export of South West Africa, accounting for over half the total value of mineral exports, or R85 million in 1966, the last full year for which data is available. Until 1961, when the Marine Diamond Corporation was established to dredge for off-sea diamonds, all profit-making diamond mining operations were carried out by the Consolidated Diamond Mines. Subsequently, despite operating difficulties, the Marine Diamond Corporation has accounted for a significant share of output, amounting to 15 per cent in 1966. Both companies are controlled by the De Beers Corporation of South Africa.

71. During 1966 a total of 1,530,559 carats of gem diamonds and 163,510 carats of industrial diamonds were mined in South West Africa, of which 1,504,000 million carats were produced by Consolidated Diamond Corporation, which, according to the annual statement of the De Beers Corporation, earned a record profit after taxes during 1966 of R48.9 million. On the other hand, the Marine Diamond Corporation, despite increased production, reported a loss of R3 million. Diamond export duties and profit taxes to be paid to the Government during 1966/67 were estimated at R11 million.

^{k/} See A/6868/Add.1, appendix II, para. 38.

72. In 1967, in order to enable the Marine Diamond Corporation to recover its losses and to provide it with the larger amount of capital needed to improve its mining methods, an agreement was reached between the two companies granting the Consolidated Diamond Corporation a lease on the Marine Diamond concession from 1 July 1967 to 31 December 1970, during which time the former would carry on mining operations in the concession area at its own expense. The Consolidated Diamond Corporation also undertook to purchase certain assets from the Marine Diamond Corporation, including plant and equipment, and guaranteed to pay an annual rental of R2.7 million. The Marine Diamond Corporation would use the proceeds of the sale of its assets to pay its current debts and would use the rental fee and to redeem the 7 million 7.5 per cent cumulative preference shares which it had issued in 1966. The announcement of the agreement stated that, in order to attain greater efficiency, all small units would be taken out of operation and mining activities would be consolidated on one barge - the Pomona.

73. During 1967, the Consolidated Diamond Corporation also announced plans to invest R10 million over the next eighteen months to two years for the establishment of crushing plants to deal with the increasing quantities of conglomerate mined.

74. Base minerals. Sales of base minerals during 1966 amounted to R42.8 million, compared with R44.8 million in 1965, the small decrease being attributed to the drop in the production of lead and lead concentrates, but compensated for by increased copper production. Most mining, it will be recalled, is carried out by the Tsumeb Corporation, whose total sales in 1965 amounted to R40.7 million, or about 90 per cent of the total value of base minerals. The most important minerals mined by the company are copper, lead and zinc. The total tonnage milled at Tsumeb's plant was reported to have increased from 800 tons per day in 1965 to 1,250 tons per day by the end of 1966. At the end of 1967, however, a large ground-level subsidence at the company's copper mine reduced the monthly ore production of 60,000 tons by almost 20 per cent. It was not known whether the original rate of production could be restored.

75. A second company, the South West Africa Company, operator of the Berg Aukas Mine and the Brandenburg West Mine, reported sales during 1966 amounting to R3 million, from 14,200 tons of lead vanadium, 10,980 tons of zinc lead sulphates, 18,050 tons of zinc silicate and 683 tons of tin wolfram.

76. It will be recalled that early in 1967 (see A/6700/Add.2, chapter IV, paras. 85-86) the South West Africa Company announced major extensions to be undertaken at the Berg Aukas Mine, including the erection of a Waelz kiln for the treatment of zinc slimes, at a cost of R4 million, and the sinking of a shaft at a cost of R1 million. To finance these operations, a new company, Kiln Products, had been formed, which would buy zinc-bearing materials from the South West Africa Company for sale to a second newly formed company, the Zinc Corporation of South Africa (ZINCOR) which had been granted a fifteen-year contract to supply the entire zinc requirements of South Africa's statutory Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR). ZINCOR would buy the bulk of its requirements from a subsidiary company of ISCOR, known as IMCOR Zinc Ltd., which had been recently formed to exploit mines at Rosh Pinah, also in South West Africa. During 1967 it was reported that installation of plant facilities at Rosh Pinah would begin in April 1968 and it was hoped production would commence by January 1969. Total ore reserves were estimated at 5.6 million tons of zinc ore. Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, the major shareholder of the South West Africa Company, holds the controlling interest of Kiln Products, other shareholders being the Anglo-American Corporation, Vogelstruisbult Gold Mining Areas, and Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Company; IMCOR is controlled by the Iron and Steel Corporation of South Africa (ISCOR). ISCOR is also the owner of the Uis Tin Mine in South West Africa.

77. Other mining developments during 1967 included the purchase by the Navarro Exploration Company (a company owned by United States interests and formerly known as Emka Mining) of the Onganya Copper Mine, sixty-five miles from Windhoek. The company expected to begin production within six months at the rate of 100-150 tons per day. Accelerated copper exploration in the Kalahari region by other companies, including Kennecott Copper of the United States, was also reported. Another newly formed company, Klipfontein Organisasie Produkte Korporasie, owned by Consolidated Goldfields, Trust Bank, Bonuskor, S.A., Mutual Life, and K.O.P. Beleggings, received a concession to exploit, procure and market minerals, metals, gems and other materials for use in pharmaceutical, chemical and agricultural supply industries. The company had a registered capital of R6 million.

78. In January 1968, announcement was made of the granting of a mineral prospecting concession covering an 8,500 square mile block to a consortium of four South African and South West African companies: the Federale Mynbou-Generale Mining Group, Federale Volksbeleggings Bpk., the Klein Aub Copper Company, Ltd., and Marine Products, Ltd. Under the concession agreement, which covers a period of five years with the possibility of extension, the consortium will spend a minimum of R1 million for prospecting for all minerals, excluding oil, salt, gypsum, limestone, marble, and nuclear source material. The consortium will pay the South West Africa Administration an annual rental of R50,000 and in addition will spend R200,000 annually on bona fide prospecting work.

79. The concession area is reported to extend from the north-eastern boundary of the Rehoboth District, past Gobabis up to the eastern border of South West Africa.

Fishing

80. Sales of fish and fish products earned a record total of R49.3 million during 1966, pilchards accounting for R41.3 million; rock lobsters for R6.6 million; white fish for R954,000 and the seal industry for R400,000. Pilchards were processed as canned fish (144 million pounds, earning R14 million); fishmeal (175,000 tons, earning R22.4 million); and fish oil (34,000 tons, earning R4.9 million). Eight companies, seven located at Walvis Bay and one at Luderitz, all with a quota of 90,000 tons, were involved in pilchard fishing and processing operations. With respect to white fish, although licences were held by several companies, operations were limited by lack of capital.

81. In March 1967, the report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Fishing Industry was tabled in the Legislative Assembly. Among its specific proposals were: to grant two further pilchard licences of 90,000 tons each; to grant pilchard licences to white-fish producers; to construct a deep-sea harbour along the relatively unexplored northern coast; and to endeavour by negotiation to end the activities of South African factory ships off the South West Africa coast. It was suggested that the granting of new pilchard licences should be made subject to the withdrawal of the South African vessels, each of which, according to the Administrator of the Territory, was capable of processing a haul equivalent to that of five land-based factories, and that if, and when, new pilchard licences

were granted, the licensees should be allowed to begin operations in Walvis Bay on the understanding that they would move to the new northern harbour as soon as possible.

82. In December 1967, the Executive Committee of South West Africa granted two licences of 90,000 tons each, one for pilchards and one for marshbanks (white fish), to the Sarusas Development Corporation (Pty.), a consortium of South African companies and Windhoek businessmen, under an agreement whereby the company would undertake to apply a share of the profits to the development of an industrial area, including a fishing harbour, on the Skeleton Coast of the Kaokoveld, in the extreme north of the Territory. The Kaokoveld, it will be recalled, is the most remote, least populated and least developed of all the Northern Native reserves. It was recommended by the Odendaal Commission that the Skeleton Coast, being unsuitable for agriculture, should be excluded from the proposed Kaokoveld homeland.

83. The Sarusas Development Corporation (Pty.) was originally formed to exploit a mineral concession, which included rights over precious stones and oil, in an area of the Kaokoveld extending 130 miles south from the eighteenth parallel to the Hoanib River and ten miles inland. The company had never begun operations, however, because of the high capital cost of mineral exploitation in such an isolated area.

84. Under the new agreement, the Corporation would in 1968 begin fishing operations in Walvis Bay under one of its licences and would continue to operate from there until developments in the north permitted it to transfer its activities, at which time the second licence would also come into effect. In the meantime, a trust fund, in which the Sarusas Corporation and the Administration would have equal representation and which would exist for a minimum of five years, would be set up to administer the application of fishing profits to development works which would include the construction of the fishing harbour referred to above, an airfield and road communications. Profits to be paid into the trust would consist of the full net yield from the first licence so long as it was not exploited in the north, and later half the joint net yield of the two licences until the development work was completed. The other half of the profits would accrue to the Sarusas Corporation subject to taxation. When the development of the area had been completed to the satisfaction of the Administration, the trust would be dissolved

and all profits from fishing would accrue to the Sarusas Corporation and would be taxable in the usual way. In addition to the above, the Corporation would exploit to the best of its ability other economic potentials released by the development of the area, especially the possible production and export of salt, and it would undertake an investigation of the fishing potential along the northern coast.

85. Shareholders in the Sarusas Corporation (Pty.) comprise Mankor, Volkscas, General Mining, the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa, Westies Minerale (Edms) Bpk., the original concessionaire, and some Windhoek businessmen.

86. At the end of January 1968, the South West Africa Administration reached an agreement with seven white-fish licensees under which they would form themselves into a single consortium, receiving an additional pilchard licence to help finance white-fish operations. The agreement provides that the Administration may withdraw the pilchard licence if the consortium does not develop the white-fish aspect of its activities to the Administration's satisfaction and that no dividends may be declared by the consortium until the white-fish industry is itself making a profit. The consortium will have to erect two factories, one each at Luderitz and Walvis Bay and will be expected to make its own marketing arrangements with a South African marketing organization. The capital required to start the industry will be R4 million, of which R3 million is to be provided equally by members of the consortium and the remainder by public offering.

87. One of the companies in the consortium, Nautilus Viskorporasie, was formed in 1967 with a capital of R1 million. The company, which plans to operate from Luderitz, anticipated annual profits of R3 million beginning in 1968, from the export of 15,000 tons of white-fish. Its plant, which would be fully automated, would be capable of processing 50 tons of fish daily.

88. By the end of 1967 no progress had been made in reaching a negotiated settlement with South Africa on the question of the two South African factory ships operating along the South West African coast. Ships of foreign nationalities also continued to operate outside territorial waters which had been extended to twelve miles off the coast. In November 1967, the Administrator of the Territory gave notice of an intention to provide an additional expenditure of R633,750 for the protection of the fishing industry. Of this amount, R350,000 would be used for two fishing patrol vessels and a patrol aircraft.

Other economic developments

89. It will be recalled that karakul farming is the most important commercial agricultural industry in the Territory, followed by cattle ranching. Both are conducted mainly by Europeans. During 1966, nearly 3 million karakul pelts were exported from South West Africa, compared with 2.24 million pelts exported during 1965. This increase, together with a higher average price received per pelt, resulted in an increase of export earnings from R14 million during 1965 to R19 million during 1966.

90. In contrast, the export of livestock during 1966 decreased considerably owing both to drought and to outbreaks of stock disease. Cattle exports, primarily to South Africa, fell from 246,384 head during 1965 to 176,671 in 1966. Also as a result of difficulties besetting livestock, one of the largest meat canning industries in the Territory, Impala (S.W.A.) Pty., ceased production in July 1967, and Damara Meat Packers, the largest canning factory reported that it would operate at reduced capacity; the third canning factory in South West Africa has been out of operation for eighteen months. During the year the Administration appointed a committee to investigate these difficulties.

91. In May 1967, South African and Portuguese authorities were reported to have agreed to proceed with the joint development of the Kunene River which forms the border between Angola and South West Africa, as recommended by the Odendaal Commission. According to the agreement, the details of which were not finalized, South Africa would finance the building of a dam at Matala, in Angola, about 180 miles from the border of Angola and would additionally erect a hydroelectric station at Ruacana Falls in Ovamboland. Electricity thus generated would be distributed to municipalities throughout the Territory, including Windhoek, Walvis Bay and Tsumeb, while water pumped from the river at Eriksondriff would be diverted to Ovamboland both for initial irrigation of the area and for drinking water. The cost of the Matala Dam was estimated to be R8.2 million, and other aspects of the project, including the installation of a third turbo-electrical generator at Matala, and a power line from there to the border, all to be financed by South Africa, were estimated to cost R49 million.

92. In March 1968, it was reported that the South West Africa Water and Electricity Commission, because of "difficulties" with the Portuguese Government and the "danger" of having power lines run through an African "homeland", had reduced, if not abandoned, its plans to distribute hydroelectric power from the Kunene River throughout the Territory. An alternative plan calling for a massive steam power station supplied by water from the Swakopmund Dam, currently being constructed, had been devised and presented to various local authorities for approval. However, no final decision had been reached to abandon the Kunene River plan altogether.

93. In December 1967, the South African government-sponsored oil exploration company known as SOEKOR (Southern Oil Exploration Corporation), received a licence to prospect in South West Africa and its territorial waters, whereby it would also undertake to sublet both sea and land areas to private companies for prospecting on an organized basis. Previously, oil prospecting in the Territory had been carried out at random by private companies with little success. It was understood that the granting of rights to SOEKOR meant the start of a formal, government-sponsored programme to find oil if it existed in exploitable quantities.

D. EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SERVICES

94. During 1966, the number of African children attending school in South West Africa was reported to have risen to 66,000, compared with 45,570 in 1961; the number of teachers in African schools increased from 1,238 to 1,645 over the same period. According to the Chief Inspector of Bantu Education, African school attendance was expected to increase to over 70,000 by 1970, meaning that, as recommended by the Odendaal Commission, over 60 per cent of school-age African children would be enrolled. It will be recalled that, of African children attending school, 90 per cent receive no more than four years' education.

95. The first course for African and Coloured general nurses was initiated in the Territory in September 1967; previously, apart from courses for auxiliary nurses, such professional training was available only in the Republic of South Africa. The programme, offered at the non-white State Hospital in Windhoek, had an initial enrolment of seventeen students and was expected eventually to accommodate 100 students. The course takes three and a half years to complete and board, lodging and tuition are free.

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96. It was also reported during September 1967 that control of African education in the Territory would be transferred from the local administration to the Departments of Bantu Administration and Development and of Bantu Education.
