

1. HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

Vast territory s-w part o Af, along Atlantic coast.  
4 times size o UK. Shares 1,600km bordr Angola in north, in east Botswana, south Cape province + Ca=rivi strip, 64 km wide, between Zambia & Botswana.

Main physical features, extensive desert areas, low rainfall.  
Natural resources: land, fish, minerals.

Population (estimates) U'N.: 78:  
1,250,000, of whom 100,000 whites, 115,000 Cols & rest Afs.

German SWA created 1890  
& Germn military rule, dispossession o land, shatterng o social political structures. 16,000 Hereros out of 60,000 aftr uprising.

In 1915, SA troopsoccupied SWA & at Versailles, SA left to "administer" territory under a 'C' mandate o t League o Ns on behalf o Brit

L of N mandated agreemnts transferred to UN ~~in~~ in 1945.  
SA demanded full incorporation~~n~~ o SWA, rejectd by UN

Through pressures frm SWAPO & Afro-Asian gps at UN, General Assembly adoptd res in 66, terminatng SA's mandate & placng Namibia under direct UN control.

69, UN Security Council endorsd ths, declared SA's occup. illegal, callng on SA to withdraw, & fr int. diplo & econ ~~isolation~~ isolation o SA whn actng on behalf o SWA.

71, Int. Court Justice confirmd this

UN Gen Ass estblishd UN Council fr Nam as legal Adminsterng Authority of Nam, to administer until independence.

At present, council hs 31 members; amng functions, helps Nam refugees, organises traing programs, issues travel docs & to establish emergency program fr ec aid to Nam.

UN hs Nam Institute in Lusaka, where 400 Nams were traing 80.

## 2. STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

SA's determination to retain control reflects strategic imp.

Source of wealth: Minerals vital to industrial dev o SA:

SA obtains diamonds, gold, copper, uranium, for own use & exports.

Military level, SA uses West's concern to protect Cape sea route as bargaining point. To protect own apartheid structure SA sees Nam as buffer zone against blk Af, & uses it for attacks on Angola, Zambia.

WALVIS BAY annexed by SA, is geographically part o Nam Great strategic & economic importance. Namibia's only deep water port, handles 90% of export trade. Centre o Nam fishing industry, & base for exploration for oil & nat gas.

~~SA~~ SA's retention would provide stranglehold over Nam Big SA airforce base; newly formed counter-insurgency section of SA navy & other sections of army & navy installed there.

## 3. SA LAWS & BANTUSTAN POLICIES

SA imports all repressive laws & ap policies & retains tight control while appearing to delegate powers.

SWA CONSTITUTION ACT, 25, established white leg. assembly but subordinate to SA. In 48 incorporated into SA parliament.

Battery o repressive laws: Suppression o C act, Terrorism Act & Public Safety Act & finally oddly named: The Development for Self-Gvt for Native Nations in SWA Act, 68 which brought Bantustan policy to Nam.

Provides for leg. council in each B/stn with nominal powers

Ondandaal Plan is to fragment country

- . divides along racial lines
- . suppresses growth of national unity
- . ensures supply o cheap labor to white economy. forcing people into small, arid 'homelands'
- . transfers repressive powers to 'homelands' govts
- . claims leading Nam to independence.

BUT: WHITE AREA is 50.6 million hectares o best land, towns, diamonds areas native reserves, game parks....two thirds total land area,

contains virtually all Nams known base mineral deposits diamond reserves, bulk o commercially active ag & fshng sectors.

32.8 m hectares fr blks takes in desert areas, B/stns. Nt evn subsistence farmng, nevr economically viable.

#### 4 THE ECONOMY

Domintd by ming industry, where all major cos are foreign-ownd. Wastng assets. Subsidiaries o Anglo-Am wth Brit participation. US, SA & Brit corps control 90% all ming wth vast profits. Rio Tinto Zinc o Gt Brit runs Rössing Mine, largest open cast Uranium mine i wrld.

FARMING contributes 20% to GNP. Commercial ag & stock-raising ~~completely~~ controlld by w's. % wrld's supply o luxury karakul pelts, exports to Germny, France, Hapan, UK.

Nam imports 90% o all goods frm SA. SA stores hve thriving consumer gds sections in Nam.

All evils o migrnt labr, low wages, wmn providing double lbr in reserves, unemploymnt, exclusions of right to strike, to organiswe free tu's - like to see~~4~~ Polands sins featurd less & Nams more.

#### 5 DENIAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Instrumnts o repression same as i SA  
INRE~~W~~NAL SECURITY AMENDMNT ACT 76 embodies Supop o Com & Riotious Assemblies.

TERRORISM ACT 67, made restrospective to 62 to convict 37 SWAPO membrs. Wide def o 'terrorism'.

Emergency Regs & proclomations in B/stns

SA security forces increasingly resort to mass arrests to silence opposition.

Detention without trial, bannings, pol prisoners.  
Torture. Public flogginhd in Ovamboland wth sever injuries.  
Prions & openair detentkon centres, sites unknown.

Many Nams on Robben Island. Always separatd , increasng isolation. Nt allowed newspprs, radio & many bks & mags. Post-matr studies nt allowed, & Nam prisoners lack funds fr further study.

## 6. THE WAR IN NAMIBIA

1961, SWAPO set up military wing - PLAN (peoples Lib army) wth incresngly successful guerilla operations

Angolan indepnd in 75 hralded new era in lib struggle, gvg SWAPO bases. Greatly incre3asd activities.

SWAPO seeks local support, ths reprisals tkn against people.

SA MILITRY BUILD UP. Army o occupation: 60,000 troops in 79.

In 72, general strike, SA troops sent in to break up metgs etc.

SA uses Nam as springboard fr occupation & attacks on Angola. 75 startd establishng bases in Angola

By 80, SA troops estimatd at 80,000

CREATION O SWA DEFENCE FORCE. SWA Defence Force set up wth SA control. SA hopes to reduce no o SA troops & replace wth blk & ws.

SA hs been traing ethnically segregatd tribl armies fr yrs, startng wth Bushmn in Caprivi strip.

SA uses Nam as base fr attcks into Zambia & Angola. Since SA's humiliatng defeat i Angola in 76, SA regularly bombs Angolan villages, destroys homes, 'hot pursuit'.

Kassinga in May 78, SA launchd major attack destroyd refugee camp, 600 dead, 1,000 woundd, many childrn. Horrifyng pix.

## 7 THE ELUSIVE SETTLEMENTS

SA hs many manouvres to maintain control, defy all UN res, Int Court o Justice & Wrld Opnion.

Aftr 2 yrs effort, UN discontinued its policy o 'dãalogue' wth SA i 73. In 75, pol & mil defeat whn invadng forces drivn out o Angola by MPLA wth Cubn support.

78, Constituionl Conf opend at Turnhalle in Windhoek attended by reps o 11 ethnic groups & whites - contuing division o Nam along racial lines. SA said Conf cld debate all alternatives fr ind, bt only those who acceptd ths initial div were eligible to attend - excluded SWAPO. Whn some B/stn leadr objectd, hastily replaced.

Turnhalle constantly rejectd by Nam people & their orgs.

Nam now enters 17th yr o illegal occupation by SA.  
Implementation o UN Gen Assembly res o 66, revokng SA's mandate  
ovr Nam, as remote as ever.

Negotiations fr settlemnt involvng CONTACT GROUP - ie,  
US, Brit, France, W. Germny - been in progress since 77  
DTA inside Nam clearly failed to ~~wax~~ win support or =pol  
credibility. Pretoria regime remains as firmly based  
as ever oOn constitutional formula basd on tribl & racist  
principles, & excludng SWAPO. Quote from issue of LINKAGE  
3rd page, D & A doc.  
If time, continue p 61, 62, 63

## 8 WOMENS ROLE IN LIBERATION STRUGGLE

Effect o migrant labr on wmnss~~lives~~ lives p.2

Pop control, drugs. Health, social services.

Education: Few fr all blks & less fr wmn

Minimal schoolng. In 1980, SWAPO Wmns Council basd on one o  
refugee settlemnts showed illiteracy rate fr wmn in  
35-60 Age groups ws over 99%

Quyote panel p 5, then 8 & aims o wmnns council

SWAPO WMN CALL FR SUPPORT P 10.

NAMIBIA & THE FALKLANDS - Nams are blk, cant expect Brit to give  
more thn lip service, but additionally powerful commercial  
financial & militry interests involvd. Situation is perilous  
to wrld peace, & helps uphold arpthed system.

End wth Toivo quite, 87

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