

the flow of the Namibian march towards freedom and independence. These acts cry out for universal condemnation.

But beyond condemnation the international community now, needs to take proper stock of the situation. It needs to articulate and to implement a multifaceted programme of action aimed at enforcing the departure of the occupying power from Namibia. And it needs to afford all assistance to the Namibian people in their just struggle to achieve this objective. For, Mr. Chairman, the moment is propitious for firm and decisive action by Member States, individually and collectively, to terminate the stranglehold of the illegal South African regime over Namibia. Of cardinal importance is the need to lend vigorous support to the Namibian people through their authentic representatives, SWAPO, to intensify their struggle - militarily, diplomatically, politically and morally - against the oppressors. Secondly, efforts directed at the total isolation of South Africa from the international community should be strengthened.

On these two principal tasks, in broad perspective, the Council for Namibia has been engaged during the last year.

Mr. Chairman, over the last twelve months the struggle for Namibian freedom entered a new phase. The Namibian people have stepped up their military campaign. They harass the enemy with greater intensity and effectiveness. So significant have the successes been, that the illegal occupying power was compelled to replace its police in the operational war zones by units of its army and to strengthen its military infrastructural capabilities. Let it be noted, Mr. Chairman, that in so doing South Africa has violated the terms of the very Mandate under which it claims, Namibia is being administered.

Inside Namibia, there is every day, further evidence of the heightening of political agitation by the Namibian people. These political activities, be it remembered, are taking place in spite of the ruthless operation of a repressive State apparatus, the main objective of which is the crushing of the soul of the black man and the preservation of the riches of Namibia for the white minority. The racist regime has responded to these legitimate political activities by releasing such a wave of terror that hundreds of Namibians are fleeing their land - the land of their birth - to the sanctuary which awaits them in friendly neighbouring territories.

The security wall behind which South Africa had miscalculatedly based her strategy in order to maintain an exclusive area for perpetual white supremacy has been significantly breached by positive developments in the Portuguese territories and by the increased prospects for the defeat of white minority regimes in Zimbabwe. The dividing line between freedom and slavery in Africa is in a southerly geographic retreat to its vanishing point at the Cape.

In the context of the United Nations, Namibia occupies a special position. It has been declared an "international territory", for the administration of which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility. It is thus imperative that SWAPO, designated both by the U.N. and the OAU as "the authentic representative of the people of Namibia", be enabled to discharge fully the specific and important responsibility of representing the people of Namibia at the United Nations.

I do not propose to deal exhaustively with all the Council has done to assist the Namibian people over the last year. Permit me, however, to highlight a few of the activities in this regard. As this Committee is aware, the Council has approved of the establishment of an Institute for Namibia which will "undertake research, training, planning and related activities with special reference to the struggle for the freedom of the Namibians and the establishment of an independent State of Namibia". The Government of the Republic of Zambia has kindly consented to the Institute being located in Lusaka for the time being. The Council regards the establishment of the Institute as a most important step in the preparation which Namibians are making for running their country themselves.

The Council, Mr. Chairman, has been paying increasing attention to the representation of Namibia and the Namibian people in the specialized agencies and at international conferences and congresses. Thus this year the Council has been admitted to associate membership of WHO and UNESCO and is in the process of developing closer relations with other agencies. The Council also represented Namibia at the Law of the Sea Conference recently held in Caracas as well as other conferences and international gatherings. Such involvement and participation are in furtherance of the Council's objective to expose South Africa's false pretences to represent Namibia and to ensure that the interests of Namibia are properly protected.

On the economic front the ruthless exploitation of the resources - particularly mineral and marine - continues unabated and proceed at a pace suggestive of an intention to denude these resources before the Namibians take control of their country's destiny. Despite the judgement of the International Court of Justice of 1971, many new and substantial investments were made in Namibia by several major trading partners of South Africa.

This question - the role of foreign private investment - has occupied the attention of the Council for some time. Information on such activities has been provided to the General Assembly from year to year. In the process of conducting its investigation, the Council has commissioned a comprehensive study. This study has recently become available and it is expected that after consideration by the Council it will be widely distributed.

But the Council has not stood still on this matter. A few months ago, it decided, in exercise of its legislative authority, to issue a Decree designed to secure the resources of Namibia in trust for the people of that territory. The text of the Decree forms part of the Report. Particular note should be taken of the fact that the Decree makes provision for possible liability for damages, to a future Government of an independent Namibia, by any person, entity or corporation found to be in contravention of it.

Widespread international concern which has followed in the wake of intensive agitation by the people of Namibia over the inhuman conditions of work imposed on the mass of the Namibians has led to some minimal changes in the status of the workers. But these improvements so-called, are peripheral to the basic structure of exploitation and repression. The international community must not be deceived by these manoeuvres. The total dismantlement of, not a tinkering with, an unjust system must be insisted upon. The position of the Council is unequivocal. Foreign private investment bolsters the illegal regime and must therefore be withdrawn.

I would like to draw attention to the recommendations and proposals of the Council for Namibia to the General Assembly. One recommendation would have the General Assembly call upon all States to refrain from financing any racially segregated activity in Namibia. This is a significant recommendation and is based upon evidence received by the Council that segregated activities, such as education, are receiving financial and other support from outside of Namibia. Another recommendation would have the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to set up a United Nations radio transmitter in an African State to broadcast programmes to people inside Namibia concerning United Nations policies in regard to the liberation of Namibia, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the fight against racialism, and the steps taken to achieve decolonization in the world. An important recommendation in this category relates to an invitation to the Security Council to take effective measures to put an end to South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia. Since December 1973, when the Security Council decided to terminate contacts between the Secretary-General and the Government of South Africa, no action has been taken by Security Council to advance the cause of Namibian freedom. Thus, whatever the outcome of the present deliberations in the Security Council on the future relationship of South Africa with the U.N., decisive action by the Security Council at this stage seems desirable. Both SWAPO and the OAU have made clear their positions. They both call for enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter. Finally, in this group, a recommendation would have the General Assembly draw the attention of all Member States to the Decree on the natural resources of Namibia enacted by the Council for Namibia.

Our common objective - the freedom and independence of Namibia - will not be easily achieved. The usurpers in Pretoria will continue to use manoeuvres and veiled devices to frustrate the legitimate aspirations of the Namibian people and the will of the United Nations. Only recently we saw one of these manoeuvres in the form of a proposal to hold discussions on the constitutional development of Namibia among what the illegal regime calls representatives of the "population groups". As before, when under strong pressure the regime produced a gimmick - sham constitutional discussions - to placate world public opinion and to thwart the desires of the Namibian people. This proposal has been categorically rejected by SWAPO and by the Council.

Thus, if we pursue our tasks resolutely and commit our full support to the Namibian people, who, led by SWAPO, are intensifying their political mobilisation, we can be assured that victory will not for long elude us.

Excerpt from the statement before the Fourth Committee  
by Mr. John Ya Otto, Member of the National Executive  
of SWAPO on 4th November 1974

The situation in Namibia at present, is going from bad to worse. From my experience four months ago (for I left Namibia in June this year) I can tell you that events there are not becoming better for the African population. The country is becoming more dangerous for the opponents of the Apartheid regime in South Africa to live in. No opponents of the regime, are spared

the brutalities by either the South African police or the puppets of the regime in the "Homelands". The result is that men, women and children are detained, tortured or flogged whichever benefits the representatives of the regime of terror in Namibia.

The situation is even worse in the Northern part of Namibia (Ovamboland) where a state of emergency exists and by proclamation R17 of February 1972, political meetings by SWAPO are not allowed. It is under this tense situation that the puppet "Ovambo" chiefs are meeting out brutalities and harassing SWAPO members and persecute them.

Since last year, the Vorster regime has embarked on a terror campaign against SWAPO and its supporters all over Namibia. The intent of the fascists is to try to destroy the only effective instrument of our people against oppression, exploitation and injustice.

SWAPO leaders and members have been subjected to trump up charges of "inciting, encouraging" and "advising their listeners to commit unlawful acts" such as to "kill or injure" certain individuals or groups. In the wake of this renewed reign of terror by Vorster's agents in Namibia, many of our leaders and followers have landed in jails all over the country.

The system works like this...The South African police will arrest one and if he fails to establish any case on the arrested member of SWAPO, they will then hand him over to the puppet chiefs for the so-called traditional punishment. It is thus under this circumstances that 66 people had been flogged between September and November last year; 105 people were arrested within a week at political rallies held by SWAPO in Ovamboland; 20 SWAPO members had to pay fines of about R 800 for their activities within SWAPO to the chiefs; 142 teachers have been kicked out of their posts as teachers for being members of SWAPO; 16 nurses and members of SWAPO have been dismissed from their jobs; 4 members of the SWAPO Youth League are serving 8 years imprisonment for under so-called Sabotage Act and 2 SWAPO Youth League members are serving 6 years respectively.

All these cases happened within a period of about three months and these are just a few cases to mention.

Just a few months ago, we were reliably informed about the intention of "Ovambo" chiefs to arrest SWAPO members and sympathisers. They will then be forced to go to the Caprivi to serve as shield to the South African forces against the SWAPO freedom fighters. Those who refused would then be placed in concentration camps which are being set up in the area now. The choice was therefore clear, that SWAPO members decided to leave the country rather than being turned against the fellow SWAPO. This has resulted in hundreds of people leaving Namibia through Angola to Zambia. The figure has increased to about 3,000 with many still on the way. This includes men, women and children and they are experiencing great difficulties on their way to safety in neighbouring countries, particularly Zambia.

I think I have to say something about myself and my experience in the past. I am a teacher by profession and was among the 37 SWAPO members tried in Pretoria in 1967-68.

I have spent months and months in solitary confinement, surviving merely on meagre penal diet. I have been tortured a lot by the South African Security police on numerous occasions during my political life.

On December 1st, 1966 while teaching my pupils at a Primary school in Windhoek, two white Security Police agents entered my classroom and arrested me on the spot. I was taken to my house, which was searched thoroughly for at least four hours. They were looking for documents and anything they could use against me as evidence.

I spent the night in Jail in Windhoek and moved to Pretoria the following day December 2, together with my colleagues Jason Mutumbulwa and Nathaniel Mahuilili and an escort of not less than 32 armed police on the plane.

However, before we took off from Windhoek (capital of Namibia) I was assaulted even before I got on board. While still standing on the ground, about to board the plane, Lieutenant Ferreira of the South African Police kicked me with his right foot, on the head, aiming at my jaws. He hit me so hard that I bled from my mouth as a result - and this occurred simply because, according to Ferreira, I whispered something in Mutumbulwa's ear.

I was also beaten several times on the plane, and the policemen who were supervising this were Captain Erasmus, Sonnokus and Captain Van Rensburg.

On arrival in Pretoria, the five of us were immediately taken to the Pretoria Central Prison and locked up. I was ordered to strip and instructed to enter my cell; my trousers, shirt and etc., were thrown in after me. At this particular moment, the police did not assault me except for the prison warden who insulted me several times.

On the 6th December 1966 - two white policemen Erasmus and Ferreira accompanied by two African policemen Simon and George, all of them from Pretoria, came to fetch me. They took me to a building known as Compol and presented me to Captain Swanepoel and a certain Gericke - Gericke asked my name, I told him - and he then smacked me hard across the face.

Sergeant Simon ordered me to undress - and while in the process of doing as he said, he grabbed my shirt, pulled me and then shirt was torn into several pieces. Sergeant Zulu, one of the African police men, was present and he used a hose-pipe to beat me continuously on my back. And since I was naked, all the policemen African as well as white were beating me simultaneously.

Captain Erasmus fetched a broomstick from somewhere while I was unconscious from the beating. I only regained my consciousness when they poured a bucket of water over me. They ordered me to stand up immediately - gave me the broomstick and instructed me to hold it above my head with both hands. I was then told to run as fast as I can around the table. Eight special branch

men were surrounding me and each one of them had an object to hit me with, a stick, a hose-pipe and etc.; they were all hitting hard as I went around the table holding the broomstick above my head.

Captain Erasmus was sitting on the desk and each time I passed near him, he used to give me a very painful Karate chop between my shoulders. Due to fatigue and pain, I could not go on running. I fell down and pretended to have fainted but all in vain - the policemen kicked and hit me in concert. Then Captain Swanepoel who had gone somewhere, came back and asked "whether the kaffir is not yet dead". He made a remark that I should witness and experience what several others have already gone through.

Following Captain Swanepoel's remarks, Eino Johannes, one of the African policemen, blindfolded me and handcuffed me to a pipe - up on a pipe with the total effect that my feet could hardly touch the floor. Then I felt something being fixed to my penis and then electric shock penetrate into various parts of my body. They did this with short intervals of about one and a half minute. They were continuously telling me that I must remember that I have sent a number of people for military training - and because I refuted their statements repeatedly - the process of torture I have described before, was continued for some time.

Captain Swanepoel arrived on the scene and found me suspended, and instead, he ordered me to open my mouth widely and when I did, he spit into my mouth and the others followed suit-spitting into my mouth and instructing me to swallow their saliva. After three hours in this position, they removed me from there because it was lunch time, the handcuffs were also removed.

After a break of about 20 minutes, I was handcuffed again; my hands were handcuffed against my ankles with the effect that I could feel them penetrating into my flesh and causing so much pain; two desks were placed a few inches from each other and a strong stick was used to suspend me between these desks, and I was upside-down in this position - Eino Johannes, one of the African policemen went on kicking me on the head, several times, that is. This went on for about two hours before a change of method. It was not until eight o'clock in the evening that they took me back to prison.

On the following day Ferreira came to fetch me, and handed to me a heap of blank papers to make a statement - about anything pertaining to SWAPO and how our members were military trained, etc. The papers were later torn by him because the statement as written by me did not please him. The routine of torture followed; electric shock, beating and so on mainly because, according to Ferreira, I was arrogant. This way of torturing went on for several days, and at times they used to ask me questions in between.

At one time while the South African police were torturing me, they had a revolver on the desk - I could not stand the pain anymore, it became most unbearable to say the least - that was when I went for the revolver in an attempt to commit suicide instead of more and more suffering at the hands of the brutal police. I failed in my attempt though - Ferreira wrestled with me

and managed to take the gun away from me, and torture continued more and more.

I was kept in solitary confinement for about five months on end. They used to let me out at least once a day for about two minutes - and I had to run to and fro in the corridor as part of my physical exercise during those two minutes.

Food; they served me mainly hard cooked porridge and black coffee without sugar in the morning - and at times, hard boiled mealies. For the five months that I spent in solitary confinement, I was not allowed to go outside and have some fresh air. I had a bucket for a toilet and I received no visitors, and was thus held incommunicado far away in Pretoria where I hardly knew anyone. On Sundays, the prison authorities forced me to drink a certain liquid, and the purpose for doing that was never satisfactorily explained.

Just a few days before the trial, we were at least allowed to be three in a cell. The trial started in August 1967 and ended on the 9th of February 1968. I was found guilty under the terms of the Suppression of Communism Act and given a five year suspended sentence. I could no longer teach nor live in Windhoek because the authorities did not allow me to. Thus I went to live in Ovamboland where I have from time to time also suffered at the hand of the South African Security Police - until a few months before my departure about a month or so ago.

The reason that prompted me to leave Namibia is that I together with the other SWAPO leaders and activist were either going to be imprisoned or assassinated.

Mr. Chairman, at this point I would like to make a special mention of comrades Andreas Nuukwawd, Netumbo Nande, Uutala Namweya and Taati Ithindi. As you may recall Mr. Chairman, Comrade Nuukwawo is one of the victims of "omapokolo" otherwise known as public flogging. The three comrades were incarcerated in Vorster's dungeons simply because they went to meet the distinguished Secretary-General of the United Nations.

What you have just heard, is my personal experiences, which is just in the tip of an iceberg because the same system continues undisturbed. There are many more grim experiences by men who cannot tell them because they are in prisons in Namibia and in Robben Island in South Africa. Men whose families have been broken up by being sent to prison only because they chose to change the order which perpetuates slavery in their country and restore human rights, dignity and the right to self-determination and independence for the Namibian people. They are men whose children can no longer go to school or be employed only because their fathers have been called "terrorists" communists, agitators and so forth.

The question one has to ask is where do you stand in this conflict where African lives are pawns in the hands of the racist, white minorities in Namibia?

We want you to help us create a free and independent Namibia where everyone irrespective of his colour or beliefs is equal. We want you to help us in our efforts to bring an end to tyranny, to torture and the suppression of the Namibian people by the racist whites. We want you to declare your solidarity with us when we need it most, and that time is now.

Statement by Mrs. Yoko Kitazawa before the Fourth Committee  
on 31 October 1974 and before the Council for Namibia on  
6 November 1974

I have been asked by the World Council of Churches of Japan to speak before interested committees in the United Nations on the results of my research on Japanese economic involvement in southern Africa.

Today, I would like to draw your attention especially to the case of the Japanese purchase of uranium from the Rössing uranium mine in Namibia.

As you know, Japan has recently begun to shift her dependency on energy resources from oil to nuclear power. In June 1973, Japan's Atomic Energy Commission published a "Long-Term Nuclear Development and Utilization Programme". According to the programme, by 1985 Japan's nuclear electrical power goal is 60 million kwh., 24-26 % of Japan's total supply. At present, nuclear power contributes only 2% of all needed electrical power in the country. Thus the purchase of uranium ore from overseas is vital to reach this goal.

Generally, purchase of uranium ore from overseas is based on a long-term contract. In this case nine Japanese electric power companies, all of which are private businesses, began to look for long-term contracts for the purchase of uranium ore in the early 1970s.

As of December 1973, they had completed nearly 80% of the needed 92,000 s. tons of uranium purchase contracts for a ten-year period starting in 1975. Of this, South Africa including Namibia will provide 38,000 s. tons (43% of the total needs), Canada 33,600 (42%), France 8,800 (8%) and Australia, 3,200 (3%). (Johannesburg Star, 25 June 1974)

Comprehensive figures for Japan's 1975-1985 uranium ore purchase contracts are found in an article written by an official of the Resource and Energy Agency under Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. (Kozan, December 1973)

He stated that in 1970, Japan's total needs for uranium ore were 300 s. tons a year. By 1985 it will be increased to 14,300 s. tons a year, and by the same year, total needs for the period 1975-1985 will amount to 106,200 s. tons, among which Japan has to purchase 90,200 s. tons from overseas.



Details of their contracts are the following:

Denison Co, of Canada	28,000 s. tons
Rio Algom (RTZ) of Canada	5,600
NUFCOR of South Africa	12,500
Rio Tinto Zinc of South Africa	17,500
Rössing Uranium (RTZ)	8,200
CEA-URANEX of France	8,800
Queensland Mines of Australia	3,200

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Total 83,000 s. tons (80% of total)

Rio Tinto Zinc Co., a U.K.-based multinational corporation, is the single largest corporate supplier of uranium to Japan. The Rössing mine in Namibia is an open-cast mine, the operations of which have been developed by Rio Tinto Zinc of the United Kingdom.

The mine is situated 56 kilometres east of Swakopmund, Namibia, and is the biggest uranium mine in southern Africa. Loans for its development had been provided by South Africa's state-owned International Development Corporation (IDC) and is jointly funded by R.T.Z. Among the overseas portion, R.T.Z. has major stake, and General Mining of South Africa and Deutsche Urangesellschaft of West Germany have minor stakes. When partnership and sales agreement was concluded in 1973 between R.T.Z. and French Total Compagnie Minière at Nucléaire, a wholly owned subsidiary of state-owned Compagnie Française des Pétroles, it gave Total a 10% holding in Rössing.

Total investment estimated for developing the mine vary between \$225 million and \$300 million, making it one of southern Africa's major ventures. It is impossible to verify IDC's amount of ownership in Rössing Uranium mine, due to the 1948 South Africa Atomic Energy Act which prohibits the disclosure of any fact relating to uranium, but thought to control a substantial share, has a number of Board members and has a veto over important management decisions. It is clear the South African government has not left these important decisions up to foreign interests. The mine is much too important for that.

Production at Rössing will start on schedule in mid-1976, and is estimated to provide uranium oxide for the new South African enrichment plant currently planned at Valindaba 128 kilometres west of Pretoria and worth R 550 million.

Japan's long-term purchase contract from Rössing mine in Namibia represents a gross violation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions on Namibia. Since IDC is a partner in financing and running the mine, Japan's purchases are made directly from the illegal occupying power.

This purchase of uranium ore from South Africa (including Namibia) is solely handled by the Sumitomo Shoji branch office in Johannesburg. This

particular act clearly legitimizes South Africa's presence in Namibia. Moreover it provides profits from Namibia for South Africa, increases South Africa's vested interest in staying in Namibia and increases South Africa's nuclear power. It is also robbing Namibia's natural resources without the participation of the African people or consultation with them. Finally purchases such as these are indirect opposition to the October 7, 1974, decree on the Natural Resources of Namibia by the United Nations Council for Namibia and Security Council resolutions.

Let us look at these points and the implications for Namibia carefully.

Rössing is a very strategic, important and profitable mine for South Africa. The involvement of the IDC is testimony to this. Any purchase of products from Rössing encourages South Africa and indicates that nations of the world are willing to do "business as usual" with the South African occupying power. In short to buy from Rössing, a mine with government sponsorship, is to give a clear message to South Africa -- that profits come before people and that the illegal occupation of Namibia is not serious enough to interfere in commerce. The message must be reversed.

Freedom for Namibia must come first. All commercial links with companies which are actually robbing Namibia of its riches should be stopped.

To help insure the success of Rössing by contracting for purchase, Japan insures that South Africa will try even harder to maintain its illegal occupation of Namibia, thus continuing its profits and its source of strategic material.

Most important, the African majority of Namibia has not been consulted as their mineral wealth and their patrimony, are virtually stolen from them with all profits going to their oppressor. It is as if a thief stands on the neck of his victim and sells the victim's property to the highest bidder.

To buy this stolen property, even while the cries of the victim appeal for our help, is to encourage the thief. The voice of the people of Namibia is clear! South Africa must leave and let them make their own decisions about their commerce and business. Namibian property is not for sale from South Africa.

In light of this analysis I respectfully urge the following:

1. That the Council for Namibia encourage the Japanese government to stop the purchase of any Namibian ore by Japanese companies. The Japanese government should publicly announce that they have taken this step thus setting an example for other nations in the world.
2. All interesting participants in Rössing eg. RTZ should be asked to immediately withdraw from any investment in Rössing.
3. The Council should hold hearings on the question of Foreign Economic Investment in Namibia and invite some of the major traders

and investors to testify. At the very least all traders and investors should receive a public letter from the Council clearly outlying their position.

4. Concerned groups in nations like Japan, the United States, United Kingdom, etc., should be publicly asked by the Council to approach these traders and investors, and add their support to the Council's position.

Extracts from the letter dated 17 October 1974 from  
Mgdalena Nahambo Shamena of SWAPO addressed to the  
President of the United Nations Council for Namibia

Allow me on behalf of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and the fighting women of Namibia to express my sincere gratitude for your kindness in attending to my letter, "the cry of the Namibian women." The wide publicity which you have given to the letter is a profound source of encouragement to the Namibian women, who are fighting side by side with their men and children against South Africa colonial rule in our country. As a people cut off from direct contact with the rest of the world, we are highly appreciative of the untiring efforts of all those of you who are making our suffering and struggle known to the world.

The repressive actions of the South Africa regime against the Namibian people continue without abatement: mass arrests, imprisonment for a long period without trial, floggings on naked buttocks and scourging with electric shocks, continue to be the order of the day in Namibia. All these atrocious measures are designed to silence the Namibian people in their demand for their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence.

All these sufferings and hardships have forced many Namibians to leave their beloved motherland, to seek means abroad to drive South African colonial rule out of Namibia in the shortest possible time. Among the members of the exodus from Namibia to Zambia are to be found my husband and myself. My husband's departure from Namibia preceded mine. I wished to remain home and try to cater for our children. However, I was informed by a reliable source that I was to be arrested under the notorious suppression of communism and terrorism Act, a mere ten hours before my escape. So I had to flee too, on 7 July 1974, through Angola. Now I am in Lusaka, Zambia.

The struggle in Namibia finds its expression in a variety of ways. The unity of our people in the struggle against the repressive South African regime can be illustrated by the fact that people from all walks of life are closing ranks in the struggle. I wish to recount here briefly one incident which took place at a primary school where I taught, at Ongwediva, in Northern Namibia. This incident is characteristic of the general pattern of the active revolt that is going on daily in Namibia against the forces of colonial oppression and racist domination.

On 7 August 1973, Valde Namunya, a teacher at the mentioned school, was rounded up by the white South African police while on duty. This arrest was an aftermath of a SWAPO public meeting that recently took place at Oshakati. On that occasion Namunya, in his speech, made it explicitly clear how oppressive is the South African policy of Bantustan and Bantu Education.

When Namunya was trying to get into one of the vans as he was commanded to do, the school children grabbed him shouting "Namibia" while dragging him away. The children aged from 7-15 were a huge crowd crying, angry, resolute and ready to resist oppression. The police then retreated to seek reinforcement. Every member of the troop had his gun posed to the children waiting for the command to shoot if necessary. When Namunya was flung into one of the vans, the children turned their backs at the police, crying and shouting "Namibia is ours, God of Nations set us free from the bondage!" They kept walking encircling the school terrain while shouting, crying and singing revolutionary songs as they had learnt them at SWAPO public meetings. During this confrontation the other teachers kept silence in their classrooms watching. When the police vans were pulling away with Namunya, the children kept running behind them desparingly. The schoolmaster, J. Shoombe, hired a car to stop the children. He reached the children and the police, too. He tried to show the police how they did not behave properly. He went further advising them not to continue intimidating the children and ruffling the school like this in the future. It was better to arrest their victim while at home, not at school.

On 16 August the South African police appeared at the same school to continue their intimidations. By this time their aim was to arrest the schoolmaster, Jonathan Shoombe, right down there in the sight of the children and so ruffling the school as before.

The police had batons, rifles and machine guns. I was a member of the staff at that school and was busy teaching, like Shoombe. Unexpectedly the classrooms were empty. Shoombe was arrested for the same reason as Namunya. When Shoombe, with all the South African police around him, was walking from his classroom to get into one of the vans, a group of children returned armed to the teeth with knobkerries, sticks, stones, etc... Penetrating the police circle, they grabbed Shoombe, dragging him away. The police, on order, began mercilessly batoning the children. The children retreatingly gave up their teacher, Shoombe, ran away while hurling knobkerries, sand and stones at the police.

The police were about to take Shoombe with them. Knowing that the police used to take their political victims to Oshakati where their headquarters are situated and where they usually flog, and scourge them with electric shocks, the children hurried to the Oshakati road and blocked it with stones, sticks, branches of trees, etc... This actually forced the police to change their destination, thus they took Shoombe to Ondangwa instead. The other police rounded up the children chasing them with vans, batoning them and tried stopping them from going afar. Some children escaped and fled to

some nearby houses. The police searched the houses without warrants, then they forced the children to clear up the road. When all this was over the police continued chasing, flogging, threatening and intimidating the children in all possible manners. Some children became terror-stricken, ran to far distances and could even no more find their homes. Some were found hidden under the thickets. From there the school was virtually closed up for four weeks as the children grew hating that school. In addition, the parents refused to entrust their children to the school where they were being scared with rifles and machine guns.

At Ongwediva State Secondary and Teachers Training College, just nearby the primary school where I taught, white teachers have been going to classes with guns. That is to say, the students are being terrorized for voicing anti-colonial views. "Discipline" is thus being maintained at the gunpoint in schools and throughout the nation as a whole. Brilliant students who show leadership qualities are systematically being expelled from schools across the country. Namibian women across the country are voicing their strong protest against this calculated retardation of their children's intellectual and cultural development. They are also voicing their protest against all the regime's repressive actions which have forced their children into exile.

The most shocking act of terrorism taken by the racist South African administration recently is the decision to close down the St. Mary's Anglican Mission Hospital at Odibo. The South African first withdrew its subsidy to the hospital in order to force its closure. St. Mary's Mission Hospital provides medical aid to thousands of Namibians annually. This hospital has a reputation of being one of the most efficient hospitals in the country. The reason why the Vorster regime decided to close St. Mary's Hospital is that most of its staff members support SWAPO in the demand for self-determination and national independence. Also the Anglican church which runs this hospital is the only mission in Namibia which has succeeded in resisting Bantu education in its mission schools.

The action of the Vorster regime to close down St. Mary's Mission Hospital is inhuman, aimed at denying thousands of Namibians medical treatment which they so badly need. There are many regions in Namibia where there is not a single clinic. People have to walk hundreds of miles to reach a clinic. Therefore, there could be no justification whatsoever on the part of the South African government, to close down an existing hospital while there is a great demand to build more hospitals and clinics to care for the sick people in the country. But we know that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South Africa means more suffering for the Africans.

In view of the vital need to prevent the impending closure of St. Mary's Mission Hospital at Odibo, I, on behalf of the Namibian women, humbly appeal to the United Nations specialized agencies such as the World Health Organization (WHO) to raise funds and send financial assistance and equipment to this hospital to enable the Anglican church to continue providing medical

treatment to thousands of Namibians in the Northern region of our country.

Let me conclude by appealing to the United Nations, through you, to step up material support to the embattled people of Namibia. The mothers whose sons and daughters are languishing in Vorster's fascist jails, detention camps and those living under difficult conditions of underground revolution and exile, long very dearly to be reunited with their children, brothers, sisters and husbands under conditions of peace, security, justice, freedom and national independence. It is the hope of the Namibian women, as it is the hope of every Namibian patriot, that the world community will continue to seek new and effective measures to help the Namibian people to expel South African colonial rule from our beloved motherland.

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Statement issued by the South West Africa People's Organization  
in Lusaka on 26 September 1974. 60/

At a press conference held in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia, on 25 September 1974, the so-called Nationalist Party of South Africa, led by racist John Vorster, has proposed multiracial talks between the "peoples" of Namibia on the Territory's constitutional future.

The South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia wishes to make it categorically clear that the announcement by the racist régime of South Africa - through its equally racist Nationalist Party - to hold so-called multiracial talks on Namibia's constitutional future at this time, is a well calculated and deliberate political manoeuvre aimed at misleading world public opinion.

**Legal status of Namibia:**

South Africa is currently illegally occupying Namibia:

(a) General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 and subsequent decisions of the United Nations, together with the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice (1971), <sup>61/</sup> have declared that South Africa's presence in Namibia constitutes a flagrant violation of international law;

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60/ Printed in UN document A/9786 and S/11526

61/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970) Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971.

(b) Legal authority over Namibia lies not with the South African régime, but with the United Nations Council for Namibia; arrangements negotiated with South Africa are therefore subject not only to challenge in courts of law, but repudiation by the authentic representatives of the people of Namibia;

(c) SWAPO of Namibia is the authentic and legitimate representative of the people of Namibia and SWAPO justifiably maintains that South Africa has no legal interests or mandate in as far as the issue of Namibia is concerned.

In 1972, John Vorster established a so-called multiracial advisory council for Namibia, composed of Bantustan puppet chiefs and other quislings, and these traitors of the Namibian people are what racist South Africa refers to as "the representatives of the people". The so-called constitutional talks on the future of the Territory are strategically aimed at entrenching Bantustan and subsequently annexing Namibia to white-minority-ruled South Africa. (The puppet chiefs and other traitors are currently meeting in Cape Town; the meeting started on 24 September and will last until 28 September 1974.)

We call upon the world community not to be misled or confused by South Africa's selfish and deliberate, desperate attempts.

SWAPO of Namibia is determinedly prepared to continue and intensify the armed national liberation struggle until freedom and genuine national independence under one central Government is achieved.

Statement adopted by the United Nations Council for  
Namibia at its 211th meeting on 23 October 1974 62/

The United Nations Council for Namibia categorically rejects the statement recently issued by the so-called Executive of the National Party of South West Africa, according to which this "whites-only" party has decided to hold discussions on the constitutional development of Namibia with what they call representatives of the other population groups.

The so-called National Party of South West Africa is neither a legal entity nor capable of taking any action independently, and its statement is a deliberate action taken on behalf of the illegal South African régime.

This statement is simply a continuation of a long-standing attempt to allege that Namibia is not one country but consists of various so-called population groups. This is of course the foundation of policies of separate development, apartheid and "bantustanization" which have been repeatedly condemned by the Council.

The Council notes the timing of the statement, coming as it does during a questioning by Members of the United Nations of the right of the South African delegation to represent the people of South Africa and on the eve of the decision by the General Assembly to refer to the Security Council the matter of the repeated violations by South Africa of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

It has become a tradition that when under strong pressure, South Africa will produce some gimmick in a vain attempt to placate world opinion. When the International Court of Justice was seized, in 1971, with the Security Council's request for an advisory opinion, South Africa proposed a referendum. When the International Court of Justice confirmed the illegality of the South African presence in Namibia, South Africa proposed discussions with the United Nations Secretary-General. Threatened now with expulsion from the United Nations, South Africa is proposing sham constitutional discussions in Namibia.

The United Nations Council for Namibia is fully in support of the statement made by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) (see A/9786-S/11526) which rejected this statement as a well-calculated manoeuvre aimed at misleading world public opinion. The statement reminds world opinion that the South African position has been decisively rejected on many occasions by the United Nations General Assembly and also by the Security Council. The South African presence in Namibia remains illegal. The illegality was confirmed by the International Court of Justice in 1971, and is not abated by these desperate South African attempts to prolong its duration.

The road ahead for South Africa in Namibia is clear. It must state in unequivocal terms that it accepts the decisions of the United Nations, and respects the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 1971, and that it will terminate its illegal occupation immediately.

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Annex I - General Assembly  
resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa,

Reaffirming its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Reaffirming its resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which it terminated the Mandate conferred upon His Britannic Majesty to be exercised on his behalf by the Government of the Union of South Africa and decided that South Africa had no other right to administer the Territory of South West Africa,

Having assumed direct responsibility for the Territory of South West Africa in accordance with resolution 2145 (XXI),

Recognizing that it has thereupon become incumbent upon the United Nations to give effect to its obligations by taking practical steps to transfer power to the people of South West Africa,

I

Reaffirms 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) and all other resolutions concerning South West Africa;

II

1. Decides to establish a United Nations Council for South West Africa (hereinafter referred to as the Council) comprising eleven Member States to be elected during the present session and to entrust to it the following powers and functions, to be discharged in the Territory:

(a) To administer South West Africa until independence, with the maximum possible participation of the people of the Territory;

(b) To promulgate such laws, decrees and administrative regulations as are necessary for the administration of the Territory until a legislative assembly is established following elections conducted on the basis of universal adult suffrage;

(c) To take as an immediate task all the necessary measures, in consultation with the people of the Territory, for the establishment of a constituent assembly to draw up a constitution on the basis of which elections will be held for the establishment of a legislative assembly and a responsible government;

(d) To take all the necessary measures for the maintenance of law and order in the Territory;

(e) To transfer all powers to the people of the Territory upon the declaration of independence;

2. Decides that in the exercise of its powers and in the discharge of its functions the Council shall be responsible to the General Assembly;

3. Decides that the Council shall entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deems necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa (hereinafter referred to as the Commissioner), who shall be appointed during the present session by the General Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General;

4. Decides that in the performance of his tasks the Commissioner shall be responsible to the Council;

### III

1. Decides that:

(a) The administration of South West Africa under the United Nations shall be financed from the revenues collected in the Territory;

(b) Expenses directly related to the operation of the Council and the Office of the Commissioner--the travel and subsistence expenses of members of the Council, the remuneration of the Commissioner and his staff and the cost of ancillary facilities--shall be met from the regular budget of the United Nations;

2. Requests the specialized agencies and the appropriate organs of the United Nations to render to South West Africa technical and financial assistance through a co-ordinated emergency programme to meet the exigencies of the situation;

### IV

1. Decides that the Council shall be based in South West Africa;

2. Requests the Council to enter immediately into contact with the authorities of South Africa in order to lay down procedures, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) and the present resolution, for the transfer of the administration of the Territory with the least possible upheaval;

3. Further requests the Council to proceed to South West Africa with a view to:

(a) Taking over the administration of the Territory;

(b) Ensuring the withdrawal of South African police and military forces;

(c) Ensuring the withdrawal of South African personnel and their replacement by personnel operating under the authority of the Council;

(d) Ensuring that in the utilization and recruitment of personnel preference be given to the indigenous people;

4. Calls upon the Government of South Africa to comply without delay with the terms of resolution 2145 (XXI) and the present resolution and to facilitate the transfer of the administration of the Territory of South West Africa to the Council;

5. Requests the Security Council to take all appropriate measures to enable the United Nations Council for South West Africa to discharge the functions and responsibilities entrusted to it by the General Assembly;

6. Requests all States to extend their whole-hearted co-operation and to render assistance to the Council in the implementation of its task;

V

Requests the Council to report to the General Assembly at intervals not exceeding three months on its administration of the Territory, and to submit a special report to the Assembly at its twenty-second session concerning the implementation of the present resolution;

VI

Decides that South West Africa shall become independent on a date to be fixed in accordance with the wishes of the people and that the Council shall do all in its power to enable independence to be attained by June 1968.

Annex II - Security Council Resolution 276 (1970)  
of 30 January 1970

The Security Council,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence recognized in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, by which the United Nations decided that the Mandate for South West Africa was terminated and assumed direct responsibility for the Territory until its independence,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 264 (1969) of 20 March 1969 in which the Council recognized the termination of the Mandate and called upon the Government of South Africa to withdraw immediately its administration from the Territory,

Reaffirming that the extension and enforcement of South African laws in the Territory together with the continued detentions, trials and subsequent sentencing of Namibians by the Government of South Africa constitute illegal acts and flagrant violations of the rights of the Namibians concerned, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the international status of the Territory, now under direct United Nations responsibility,

Recalling Security Council resolution 269 (1969) of 12 August 1969,

1. Strongly condemns the refusal of the Government of South Africa to comply with the resolutions of the General Assembly and Security Council pertaining to Namibia;
2. Declares that the continued presence of the South African authorities in Namibia is illegal and that consequently all acts taken by the Government of South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate are illegal and invalid;
3. Declares further that the defiant attitude of the Government of South Africa towards the Council's decisions undermines the authority of the United Nations;
4. Considers that the continued occupation of Namibia by the Government of South Africa in defiance of the relevant United Nations resolutions and of the Charter of the United Nations has grave consequences for the rights and interests of the people of Namibia;
5. Calls upon all States, particularly those which have economic and other interests in Namibia, to refrain from any dealings with the Government of South Africa which are inconsistent with paragraph 2 of the present resolution;
6. Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its provisional rules of procedure, an Ad Hoc Sub-Committee of the Council to study, in consultation with the Secretary-General, ways and means by which the relevant resolutions of the Council, including the present resolution, can be effectively implemented in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the Charter, in the light of the flagrant refusal of South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, and to submit its recommendations by 30 April 1970;
7. Requests all States, as well as the specialized agencies and other relevant organs of the United Nations, to give the Sub-Committee all the information and other assistance it may require in pursuance of the present resolution;
8. Further requests the Secretary-General to give every assistance to the Sub-Committee in the performance of its task;
9. Decides to resume consideration of the question of Namibia as soon as the recommendations of the Sub-Committee have been made available.

Annex III - Council for Namibia Decree on the Natural Resources of Namibia of 27 September 1974

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

DECREE

The United Nations Council for Namibia,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decrees that

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Annex IV - Extracts from the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice, 21 June 1971 on the "Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970)" 63/

The Court has therefore reached the conclusion that the decisions made by the Security Council in paragraphs 2 and 5 of resolutions 276 (1970), as related to paragraph 3 of resolution 264 (1969) and paragraph 5 of resolution 269 (1969), were adopted in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and in accordance with its Articles 24 and 25. The decisions are consequently binding on all States Members of the United Nations, which are thus under obligation to accept and carry them out...

Having reached these conclusions, the Court will now address itself to the legal consequences arising for States from the continued presence of South Africa in Namibia, notwithstanding Security Council resolution 276 (1970). A binding determination made by a competent organ of the United Nations to the effect that a situation is illegal cannot remain without consequence. Once the Court is faced with such a situation, it would be failing in the discharge of its judicial functions if it did not declare that there is an obligation, especially upon Members of the United Nations, to bring that situation to an end...

South Africa, being responsible for having created and maintained a situation which the Court has found to have been validly declared illegal, has the obligation to put an end to it. It is therefore under obligation to withdraw its administration from the Territory of Namibia. By maintaining the present illegal situation, and occupying the territory without title, South Africa incurs international responsibilities arising from a continuing violation of an international obligation. It also remains accountable for any violations of its international obligations, or of the rights of the people of Namibia...

The member States of the United Nations are, for the reasons given in paragraph 115 above, under obligation to recognize the illegality and invalidity of South Africa's continued presence in Namibia. They are also under obligation to refrain from lending any support or any form of assistance to South Africa with reference to its occupation of Namibia...

It is for the Security Council to determine any further measures consequent upon the decisions already taken by it on the question of Namibia...

Member States are under obligation to abstain from entering into treaty relations with South Africa in all cases in which the Government of South Africa purports to act on behalf of or concerning Namibia. With respect to existing bilateral treaties, member States must abstain from invoking or applying those treaties or provisions of treaties concluded by South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia which involve active intergovernmental co-operation. With respect to multilateral treaties, however, the same rule cannot be applied to certain general conventions such as those of a humanitarian character, the non-performance of which may adversely affect the people of Namibia. It will be for the competent international organs to take specific measures in this respect.

Member States, in compliance with the duty of non-recognition imposed by paragraphs 2 and 5 of resolution 276 (1970), are under obligation to abstain from sending diplomatic or special missions to South Africa including in their jurisdiction the Territory of Namibia, to abstain from sending consular agents to Namibia, and to withdraw any such agents already there. They should also make it clear to the South African authorities that the maintenance of diplomatic or consular relations with South Africa does not imply any recognition of its authority with regard to Namibia.

The restraints which are implicit in the non-recognition of South Africa's presence in Namibia and the explicit provisions of paragraph 5 of resolution 276 (1970) impose upon member States the obligation to abstain from entering into economic and other forms of relationship or dealings with South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia which may entrench its authority over the Territory.

In general, the non-recognition of South Africa's administration of the Territory should not result in depriving the people of Namibia of any advantages derived from international co-operation. In particular, while official acts performed by the Government of South Africa on behalf of or concerning Namibia after the termination of the Mandate are illegal and invalid, this invalidity cannot be extended to those acts such as, for instance, the registration of births, deaths and marriages, the effects of which can be ignored only to the detriment of the inhabitants of the Territory.

As to non-member States, although not bound by Articles 24 and 25 of the Charter, they have been called upon in paragraphs 2 and 5 of resolution 276 (1970) to give assistance in the action which has been taken by the United Nations with regard to Namibia. In the view of the Court, the termination of the Mandate and the declaration of the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia are opposable to all States in the sense of barring erga omnes the legality of a situation which is maintained in violation of international law: in particular, no State which enters into relations with South Africa concerning Namibia may expect the United Nations or its Members to recognize the validity or effects of such relationship, or of the consequences thereof. The Mandate having been terminated by decision of the international organization in which the supervisory authority over its administration was vested, and South Africa's continued presence in Namibia having been declared illegal, it is for non-member States to act in accordance with those decisions.

As to the general consequences resulting from the illegal presence of South Africa in Namibia, all States should bear in mind that the injured entity is a people which must look to the international community for assistance in its progress towards the goals for which the sacred trust was instituted.



Annex V - Table showing foreign companies operating in Namibia by nationality and activity a/

A. Subsidiaries or associates of companies registered in the United States of America

<u>Parent company</u>	<u>Related company in Namibia</u>	<u>Activities</u>
American Metal Climax, Inc. (AMAX)	Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd.	Mining copper, lead and zinc
Aracca Exploration, Ltd.	A consortium of these four companies " " " "	Prospecting for petroleum
Continental Oil Company		
Getty Oil Company		
Phillips Petroleum Company		
Continental Ore Corporation	Otjihase Mining Company (Pty.), Ltd.	Operating new copper mine
Getty Oil Company	Tidal Diamonds (SWA) Pty. Ltd.	Prospecting for diamonds
Hanna Mining Company	Hanna Mining Company	Mineral exploration
Marcona Company	Marcona Company	" "
Milford Argosy Company	Milford Argosy Company	Prospecting for petroleum
Navarro Exploration Corporation	Mine at Onganja	Mining copper
Newmont Mining Corporation	O'okiep Copper Company, Ltd.	Prospecting for uranium
	Tsumeb Corporation, Ltd.	Mining copper, lead and zinc
Nord Resources Corporation	Nord Mining and Exploration (Pty.), Ltd.	Prospecting for wolfram
Standard Oil Company of California (operating through Chevron Oil)	Chevron/Regent consortium	Prospecting for petroleum
Regent Petroleum	" "	"

a/ The lists in this table are taken from UN document A/9623(Part V), Appendix IV and cover only the principal foreign companies which possess physical plant or have made other significant investment in Namibia. The table was compiled from published sources: e.g., The South African Financial Gazette; Walter R. Skinner's Mining Yearbook; Who Owns Whom, Continental Edition, A Directory of Parent, Associate and Subsidiary Companies in Industries and Commerce; The Financial Times; Le Monde