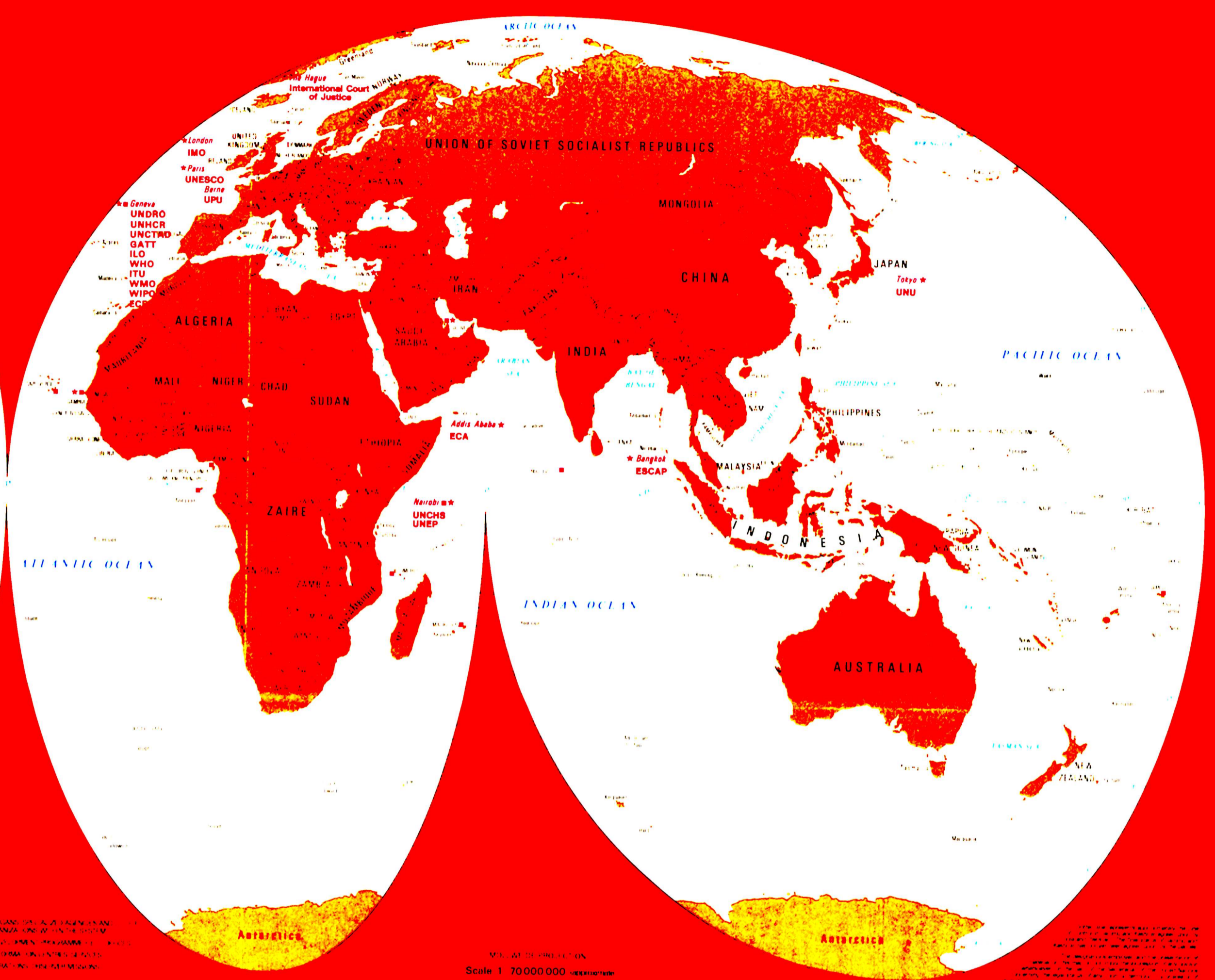


DESCRIPTIVE MAP OF THE UNITED NATIONS



THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

PRINCIPAL ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

New York	General Assembly
New York	Security Council
New York	Economic and Social Council
Geneva	Treasury Council
Geneva	Secretariat
The Hague	International Court of Justice

OTHER UNITED NATIONS ORGANS

General
UNCTAD United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Specialized Agencies and Other Autonomous Organizations within the System
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
WHO World Health Organization
IAO International Labour Organization
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
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UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND OTHER AUTONOMOUS ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN THE SYSTEM

General
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
WHO World Health Organization
IAO International Labour Organization
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
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REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

ECOA Economic Commission for Africa
ESCAP Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ECE Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA Economic Commission for Latin America

PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS - OBSERVER MISSIONS

UNDP United Nations Development Programme
UNPKF United Nations Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus
UNMIL United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMOGIP United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNTSO United Nations Truce Supervision Organization

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS - DATE OF MEMBERSHIP, AREA AND POPULATION

Name of country	Date of admission	Area (sq. km)	Population (est. 1965)	Name of country	Date of admission	Area (sq. km)	Population (est. 1965)
Algeria	19 Nov 1962	2,381,400	12,000,000	China	24 Oct 1945	9,600,000	650,000,000
Algeria	14 Dec 1962	28,748	2,800,000	Colombia	26 Nov 1945	371,814	11,000,000
Algeria	18 Dec 1962	2,381,400	12,000,000	Costa Rica	21 Dec 1948	51,086	1,100,000
Algeria	23 Dec 1962	2,381,400	12,000,000	Cuba	24 Oct 1945	115,890	7,000,000
Algeria	28 Dec 1962	2,381,400	12,000,000	Cuba	27 Dec 1962	115,890	7,000,000
Algeria	31 Dec 1962	2,381,400	12,000,000	Cuba	1 Jan 1963	115,890	7,000,000
Algeria	3 Jan 1963	2,381,400	12,000,000	Cuba	14 Dec 1962	115,890	7,000,000
Algeria	17 Nov 1963	2,381,400	12,000,000	Cuba	24 Oct 1962	115,890	7,000,000
Algeria	24 Oct 1962	2,381,400	12,000,000	Cuba	27 Dec 1962	115,890	7,000,000
Algeria	31 Dec 1962	2,381,400	12,000,000	Cuba	1 Jan 1963	115,890	7,000,000
Algeria	1 Jan 1963	2,381,400	12,000,000	Cuba	14 Dec 1962	115,890	7,000,000
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POPULATION ESTIMATED BY THE UNITED NATIONS. SOURCE: UNITED NATIONS POPULATION DIVISION, 'World Population Statistics', New York, 1965.

United Nations and NAMIBIA

To the Teacher

Most teachers wish to develop effective topics and techniques for teaching about world changes and the work of the United Nations. This leaflet, intended for use in secondary schools and universities, should help you to deal with one of the United Nations' priority concerns: the independence of Namibia. These teaching suggestions explore clear and simple ways to present this complex topic. Also discussed are approaches and methods to make the Namibia situation immediate and relevant to the student's own concerns.

The emphasis throughout is on positive action: the previous accomplishments of the UN in the field of decolonization and the steps taken to bring Namibia to nationhood.

We hope that these suggestions will stimulate your own ideas on ways to teach about this important United Nations work.

WHY Teach about Namibia: Rationale and Goals

The coming to independence of over 100 countries within 40 years is one of the greatest changes in human history.

In teaching about this problem, which so deeply concerns the international community, you will be able to develop several fundamental understandings about world developments and the work of the United Nations:

- the characteristics of the pre-World War II colonial world;
- the international community envisioned in the UN Charter;
- the transition towards such a community;
- Students will also be able to appreciate the difficulty in changing patterns of international behaviour used in the pre-1945 colonial world;
- the progress made in eliminating colonialism;
- the UN's role in the transition towards a community of independent nations.

WHAT: Focus and Themes

To present this complicated topic simply and clearly, you might begin by asking the class to identify basic themes in the information given in this leaflet (TO THE STUDENT).

You can then narrow your focus and explore at greater depth one or two topics of particular interest.

4. Implementation of the UN Charter: the importance of agreed standards of international behaviour; Member States' rights and responsibilities; what can be done when Charter provisions are infringed.
5. Increasingly close political and economic international relationships and their effect on the Namibian situation.
6. Why is Namibia's road to independence taking so long and proving so difficult?
7. Further options to hasten independence: the usefulness and/or potential hazards of each.
8. The role of the liberation movement. Comparison of the role of SWAPO with those of other liberation movements; peaceful options and armed struggle.

Sample Assignments

Assignments such as the following can help students to analyze basic issues raised by Namibia.

1. Compare the coming-to-independence of Namibia to that of some other Trust or Non-Self-Governing Territory. This analysis of the process of decolonization could include: the provisions of the UN Charter relating to self-determination; the Declaration on Decolonization; actions taken by indigenous inhabitants, former colonial or administering authorities and other countries; the role of the General Assembly, Security Council, Trusteeship Council, Special Committee on Decolonization, International Court of Justice and other United Nations bodies; and the use and non-use of military force to achieve independence or hold power.
2. Analyze how Member States are dealing with the Namibian issue. This research could be directed towards stands and actions by groups such as the Organization of African Unity.

Foreign Economic Interests:

a. Namibia's principal products and exports: diamonds, uranium, copper, lead, zinc and other base metals, fish and livestock (especially karakul—Persian lamb pelts). All these are located in the so-called "Police Zone" (the 43% of the Territory set aside for white settlement) and in the 17% of the Territory under direct South African control.

b. In the late 1970s 45% of Namibia's gross national product (GNP) consisted of the net profits of foreign economic interests. Thirty-six per cent of its GNP was sent abroad in the form of profits, dividends, rent to foreign owners and taxes. Of approximately 88 transnational corporations involved in Namibia, 35 are based in South Africa, 25 in the United Kingdom, 15 in the United States, eight

in the Federal Republic of Germany, three in France and two in Canada.

c. Recent trends: Namibia's indebtedness, almost entirely to South Africa, grew from 28 million rand in 1979 to an estimated 600 million rand in 1982.

4. Analyze different points of view towards the Namibian problem. Your sources of information could include statements of Member States in United Nations meetings; reports of the United Nations Council for Namibia; the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Western Contact Group, South African Government and South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) pronouncements; and newspaper accounts (see Resources, below).
5. A study of the indigenous liberation struggle and its international support, especially through the United Nations.

HOW: Approaches and Methods

Many students find international affairs complicated, confusing and remote from their lives. They have the impression that not much can be done about world problems. An especially difficult issue like Namibia can compound these reactions.

To deal with these impressions about international affairs, adequate time must be given to clarifying the basic issues and exploring their implications. In addition, approaches and methods should involve students and help them to become aware of the progress being made towards resolving these questions.

Student Involvement

Students will become involved when they approach Namibia in human terms and feel empathy for people suffering injustice. Students could research case studies of life under apartheid and, if possible, talk to resource people from the area. The class might read reports of the liberation struggle given by exiled Namibians in the UN Chronicle.

Another way to involve students is to relate Namibia to a comparable situation in the students' own experience. They might also devise and role-play a simplified version of what is happening in Namibia. For example, a member of a community organization has seized a neighbour's land, sold its resources and enslaved the inhabitants. Through these means, students would not only learn about the issues but would also undergo the feelings of those who are victimized.

Positive Approaches

It is not enough to be deeply concerned about injustice; students should also know that something can be done to overcome it.

Namibia should be viewed as one of the last unresolved problems remaining in the United Nations' 40 years of assisting territories to become self-governing. Some of these decolonization problems once seemed as intractable as Namibia's. You can also emphasize the unremitting endeavours undertaken on the Namibians' behalf. Students could study such examples as the work of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, the missions of consultations of the United Nations Council for Namibia with

Governments and with the specialized agencies, or the Decree for the Protection of Natural Resources, designed to protect the natural resources of Namibia from exploitation or plunder by any person or corporation in the period before independence. They could also research the activities of the United Nations

Institute for Namibia and different UN agencies helping Namibians prepare for independence—these include the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)—in providing training in agriculture, health services, communications and other vocations and skills needed for an independent state, teacher training and participation of women in development.

The United Nations Charter looks towards a world community based on equality, peace, justice and a better life for all people. Students need to be aware of the progress being made towards those goals but they should also know that such changes demand time, skill and sustained effort.

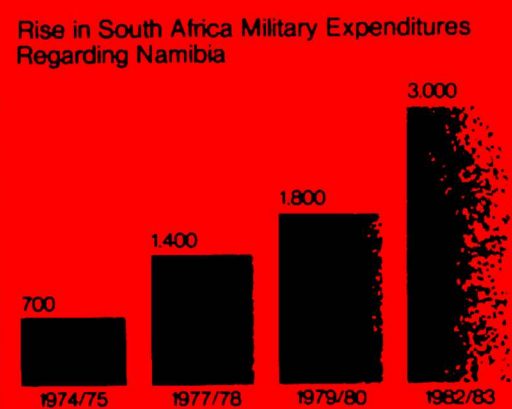
NAMIBIA: A Chronology

- 1884: South West Africa under German administration.
- 1915: After outbreak of World War I, South African forces invade and occupy the Territory.
- 1920: League of Nations confers Mandate over South West Africa on His Britannic Majesty, to be exercised on his behalf by the Union of South Africa.
- 1930: Demise of the League of Nations. Till this year South Africa submitted the required annual reports to the Permanent Mandates Commission, which was critical of South African policy on several occasions.
- 1945: Creation of the United Nations with International Trusteeship System for Territories held under League Mandates.
- 1948: General Assembly recommends Trusteeship status for South West Africa and invites South Africa to propose agreement.
- 1947: South Africa submits report on South West Africa for consideration by Trusteeship Council.
- 1949: South Africa informs the United Nations it will no longer transmit information on the Territory.
- 1950: International Court of Justice rules that South West Africa is still a Territory under international mandate for which South Africa continued to have international obligations.
- 1964: South Africa decides to implement policy of separate non-white "homelands" and exclusive white area.
- 1966: The United Nations terminates South Africa's mandate, assumes responsibility for administering South West Africa. A 14-member Ad Hoc Committee for South West Africa is established to recommend practical means for administering the Territory.
- 1967: Assembly sets up 11-member United Nations Council for South West Africa to administer the Territory until independence.
- 1968: Assembly renames Territory Namibia and decides that the United Nations Council for South West Africa should be called the United Nations Council for Namibia and that the United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa should be renamed United Nations Commissioner for Namibia. It also condemns States which by their political, economic and military collaboration with South Africa, encourage its continued illegal occupation.
- 1969: The Security Council calls on South Africa to withdraw from Namibia, saying that its establishment of "bantustans" destroyed national unity and territorial integrity and that enactment of the South West Africa Affairs Bill violated Assembly resolutions. South Africa replies that it does not intend to leave the Territory. The Security Council calls on States to stop all dealings with the Government of South Africa purporting to act on behalf of the Namibian people.
- 1970: The Security Council calls on States to refrain from diplomatic and economic relations which imply recognition of South Africa's authority over Namibia. The Assembly calls on South Africa to treat captured Namibian freedom fighters as prisoners of war in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions. A comprehensive assistance programme, the United Nations Fund for Namibia, is set up.
- 1971: The International Court of Justice rules that States Members are obliged to recognize the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia and refrain from assisting that regime. The Security Council and Assembly call on States to uphold that opinion.
- 1972: The Security Council invites the Secretary-General to initiate contacts with all parties concerned to hasten Namibia's move towards independence. Subsequently, the Secretary-General reports that many issues remain to be clarified, but South Africa is willing to consider removing restrictions on political activity and freedom of movement in the Territory. Security Council condemns repressive measures against African workers in Namibia, calling for the abolishment of any labour system which violates the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Assembly again calls for economic sanctions against South Africa to ensure its immediate withdrawal from Namibia.
- 1973: The General Assembly recognizes the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) as the authentic representative of the Namibian people. After repeated unsuccessful attempts by the Secretary-General to elicit a complete and unequivocal clarification of South Africa's policy regarding Namibian independence, the Security Council and the Assembly decide that contacts between the Secretary-General and the South African Government are detrimental to the interests of the Namibians and should cease. Council for Namibia's Lusaka Declaration calls on all nations to actively support the Namibian independence struggle. Namibia Day (26 August) observed for the first time, commemorating the beginning, in 1966, of resistance to South African occupation.
- 1974: The Council for Namibia enacts Decree for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia. The Assembly endorses the Namibia Council's decision to establish at Lusaka, Zambia, a research and training institute to equip Namibians to assume positions of responsibility after independence. [The institute opened formally in 1976.]
- 1975: Security Council votes by France, the United Kingdom and the United States on proposed arms embargo on South Africa. The Assembly urges sanctions against South Africa for military build-up in Namibia, condemns its efforts to consolidate illegal occupation of Namibia by organizing a constitutional convention which would create divisions among ethnic groups and further its "bantustanization" policies.
- 1976: Security Council calls for free elections in Namibia under United Nations supervision, also condemns South Africa's aggression against Angola and Zambia, using Namibia to launch attacks. France, the United Kingdom and the United States again veto a proposal for an arms embargo against South Africa. The Assembly invites SWAPO to participate in its work as an Observer and decides that any independence talks on Namibia must be between representatives of South Africa and SWAPO under United Nations auspices.
- 1977: The Security Council votes unanimously to impose a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa—the first time in the history of the United Nations such action has been taken against a Member State under Chapter VII of the Charter, concerning threats against peace and acts of aggression. Maputo Declaration by the International Conference in Support of the Peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia calls on Governments to reject all attempts by South Africa to carve up the Territory of Namibia. The Council for Namibia and the Assembly condemn South Africa's annexation of Walvis Bay on 31 August as illegal. The Week of Solidarity with the People of Namibia and their Liberation Movement (27 September to 3 October) observed for the first time.
- 1978: Proposal for settling the Namibia question from five Western members (Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States) is accepted by South Africa and SWAPO and presented to the Security Council. The proposal calls for appointment of a Special Representative to ensure establishment of conditions for free and fair elections, release of all Namibian political prisoners and return of all refugees, cessation of hostilities by all parties, and restriction to base of South African and SWAPO armed forces. Martti Ahtisaari, the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, appointed Secretary-General's Special Representative, visits Territory from 6 to 22 August. The Security Council decides (resolution 435 (1978)) to establish a United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in Namibia, to assist in implementing the settlement plan. Special session of General Assembly on Namibia (24 April to 3 May) fully supports Namibian people's armed liberation struggle under SWAPO. When South Africa decides to hold unilateral elections in Namibia in December, the Security Council and General Assembly condemn the decision and declare the results null and void. The foreign ministers of the Western Contact Group declare that the unilateral elections by South Africa cannot be reconciled with the terms of the proposed settlement endorsed by the Security Council.
- 1979: Year of Solidarity with the People of Namibia proclaimed by a decision of the Assembly, which says South Africa acted deceitfully in settlement talks on Namibia. South Africa is condemned for continued efforts to destroy SWAPO and impose an internal settlement through an illegal national assembly.
- 1980: United Nations officials visit southern African States to discuss the proposed demilitarized zone. South Africa reaffirms acceptance of the settlement proposal but asks clarification of how UNTAG would function in the DMZ. Exploitation of the Territory's uranium by South Africa and other foreign interests denounced by the Namibia Council and the General Assembly in 1981. The collusion of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel and the United States with South Africa in the nuclear field is condemned by the Assembly. The International Conference on Solidarity with the Struggle of the People of Namibia, held in Paris, calls for comprehensive sanctions against South Africa, including an oil embargo.
- 1981: SWAPO agrees to sign a cease-fire with South Africa and co-operate with UNTAG, but South Africa is not ready to agree. Sanctions against South Africa again vetoed in the Security Council by France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The OAU-sponsored International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa in Paris calls for further action to isolate South Africa.
- 1982: Panama Declaration of Council for Namibia denounces efforts by South Africa and others to introduce issues other than decolonization into the question of Namibia. At its eighth emergency special session, the Assembly reaffirms the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as the only basis for a peaceful settlement and rejects manoeuvres by certain members of the Western Contact Group undermining consensus on the plan.
- 1983: A text of principles for the constituent assembly and constitution of an independent Namibia, submitted by the Western Contact Group, is accepted by the parties concerned in the negotiations for the implementation of the proposal for a settlement of the Namibian situation in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Assembly deplores continued military support of South Africa by some Western States and Israel and firmly rejects persistent attempts by the United States and South Africa to link Namibian independence to the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. Arusha Declaration of Council for Namibia condemns South Africa for militarization of Namibia, including forced conscription.
- 1983: International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence (Paris, 25 to 29 April). The Security Council decides 532 (1983) to mandate the Secretary-General to undertake consultations regarding the proposed cease-fire. The Security Council 539 (1983) rejects linking Namibian independence to irrelevant and extraneous issues and calls on South Africa to co-operate with the Secretary-General to facilitate the implementation of the United Nations plan.

Sample Statistics

Category	Blacks	Whites
Population*	90%	10%
Arable land allotted	10%	90%
Per capita income**	124 rand	3,000 rand
Per capita amount spent on health services***	5.40 rand	270 rand
Per capita amount spent on education	214 rand	1,500 rand
Ratio of wages paid in mines	5%	100%

* 50% of population lives under martial law. There is 1 soldier per 12 Namibians.
 ** Black women earn less than either black men or white women.
 *** 163 out of 1,000 black Namibian children die (mainly from malnutrition) in the first years as compared to 216 out of 1,000 whites.



Sample Topics for Inquiry

1. Colonialism: the reality of life in pre-1945 colonies compared with life in Namibia under colonialism; the apartheid policy of rigid and racial segregation today.
2. The process of decolonization: the UN's role in decolonization in other African countries and in Namibia.
3. Ways in which the Namibian situation is unique: illegal occupation in violation of the UN Charter, international law and UN directives; the UN's special responsibility as sole administering authority; the role of the International Court of Justice.

The Education Information Programmes, which are concerned with the development and promotion of education about the United Nations, are grateful to the Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization for its assistance in the preparation of this leaflet. We welcome your suggestions and comments on teaching about the United Nations in your school.

Please write to: Education Information Programmes, Department of Public Information, United Nations, New York, NY 10017

Resources

- UN Chronicle, vol. XX, No. 3, No. 6 and No. 7, 1983.
- Namibia: A Unique Responsibility, DPI/752, April 1983.
- Objective Justice, vol. XV, No. 1, DPI/759, June 1983.
- United Nations Teaching Guide on Decolonization, DPI/751, 1984.
- World Concerns and the United Nations.
- Model Teaching Units for Primary, Secondary and Teacher Education, DPI/746, Sales No. E.831.12.
- Units II-E, III-D, IV-F, April 1983.