

INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE PROTECTION OF
NAMIBIA'S TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY:
BOUNDARIES AND TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

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by

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FOREWORD

International law is not static: it develops constantly. Namibia is a classical case which illustrates the changing law of nations. This can best be demonstrated by an analysis of the legal and factual elements present in the creation, boundaries and territorial claims of Namibia, and the determinations of the League of Nations and the political organs of the United Nations which developed and clarified the rules of international law. Given the unique international status of Namibia which commenced in 1920 and terminated in 1990, and the diplomatic history regarding title to Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands which commenced in 1486 and ended in 1994 following the joint administration of these territories by Namibia and South Africa, a consideration of a large number of different topics within public international law is required. Some of these issues are very complex and technical, as they involve major questions of international law and politics. The author relied heavily on primary sources, case law, State practice and the opinions of eminent jurists. The work will prove invaluable to all those interested in public international law, international relations, political science, history and geography.

This work is a revised and updated version of the author's doctoral thesis on 'International Law and the Protection of Namibia's Territorial Integrity: Boundaries and Territorial Claims', submitted to the University of London in February 1989. The author wishes to acknowledge his great indebtedness to the many persons and institutions that have extended their kind co-operation, generous assistance and encouragement to him in the preparation of this work. Most especially he is grateful to Judge Rosalyn Higgins, J.S.D., Hon. LL.D., Q.C. of the International Court of Justice, formerly Professor of Public International Law at the London School of Economics and Political Science (L.S.E.), University of London, who was his supervisor. Four years under Judge Higgins' guidance was a very rewarding experience. Judge Higgins gave his work meticulous consideration, and offered invaluable advice and comment. Her patience, encouragement and friendship are all greatly appreciated. Further, he wishes to thank Professor Ian Brownlie, Q.C., D.C.L., F.B.A., Chichele Professor of Public International Law, University of Oxford, and Dr Peter Slinn, of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, who were

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All views, shortcomings and errors that may be found in this work are entirely those of the author for which he is responsible.

S. Akweenda
Windhoek
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