

Kilde 1: Berlinkonferencen

Kildeintroduktion:

Kildeteksten er et uddrag af en lovtekst, der blev underskrevet af de daværende europæiske kolonimagter i Afrika, herunder Danmark, i Berlin 1885. Lovteksten udstikker retningslinjer for den fortsatte kolonisering af Afrika, der især fandt sted fra 1870'erne til starten af 1. Verdenskrig (1914). I løbet af dette tidsrum blev næsten hele Afrika underlagt de europæiske lande. Denne historiske udvikling refereres ofte til som 'Kapløbet om Afrika'.

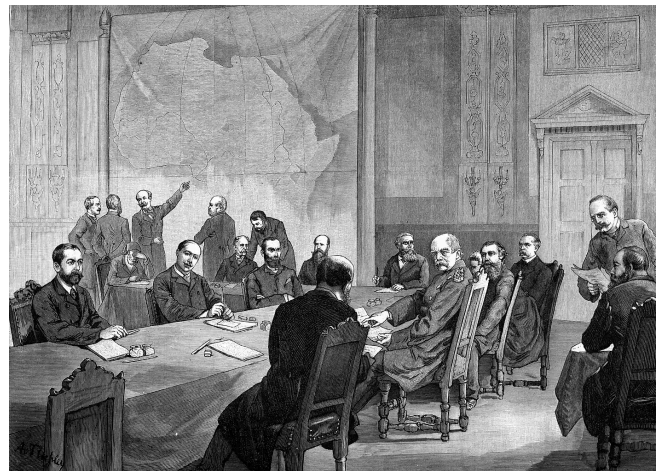
Husk at de 3 spørgsmål i skal præsentere lyder:

1. Hvad er kildens historiske kontekst?

(brug denne kildeintroduktion til at præsentere baggrundsviden)

2. Hvad er kildens indhold? Hvad kan vi udlede af teksten? *(hvad er landene blevet enige om? Find gerne citater..)*

3. Hvordan bidrager kilden til vores forståelse af Konflikten i Vestsahara? *(hvad viser lovteksten om datidens imperialisme? Og kan det ulige forhold mellem de vestlige lande og Afrika spores frem til idag, fx når vi kigger på saharawiernes situation?)*



Billede: Berlinkonference 1884-85, malet af Adalbert von Rössler

Kildetekst:

**General Act of the Berlin Conference on West Africa, 26
February 1885 (excerpt)**

**Signed by the representatives of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Austria,
Belgium, Denmark, Spain, the United States of America, Italy, the Netherlands,
Portugal, Russia, Sweden-Norway, and Turkey (Ottoman Empire).**

GENERAL ACT OF THE CONFERENCE AT BERLIN OF THE PLENIPOTENTIARIES OF
GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY,
ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN AND NORWAY,
TURKEY AND THE UNITED STATES RESPECTING: (1) FREEDOM OF TRADE IN THE
BASIN OF THE CONGO; (2) THE SLAVE TRADE; (3) NEUTRALITY OF THE
TERRITORIES IN THE BASIN OF THE CONGO; (4) NAVIGATION OF THE CONGO; (5)
NAVIGATION OF THE NIGER; AND (6) RULES FOR FUTURE OCCUPATION ON THE
COAST OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT

In the Name of God Almighty.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of
India; His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; His Majesty the Emperor of
Austria, King of Bohemia, etc, and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the
Belgians; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of
the United States of America; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of
Italy; His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, etc; His Majesty
the King of Portugal and the Algarves, etc; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His
Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, etc; and His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans,

WISHING, in a spirit of good and mutual accord, to regulate the conditions most favourable
to the development of trade and civilization in certain regions of Africa, and to assure to all
nations the advantages of free navigation on the two chief rivers of Africa flowing into the
Atlantic Ocean;

BEING DESIROUS (desiring), on the other hand, to obviate the misunderstanding and
disputes which might in future arise from new acts of occupation on the coast of Africa; and
concerned, at the same time, as to the means of furthering the moral and material well being
of the native populations;

HAVE RESOLVED, on the invitation addressed to them by the Imperial Government of
Germany, in agreement with the Government of the French Republic, to meet for those
purposes in Conference at Berlin, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries
(representatives), to wit:

[Names of plenipotentiaries included here.]

Who, being provided with full powers, which have been found in good and due form, have successively discussed and adopted¹:

(...)

CHAPTER 6

DECLARATION RELATIVE TO THE ESSENTIAL CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN ORDER THAT NEW OCCUPATIONS ON THE COASTS OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT MAY BE HELD TO BE EFFECTIVE

Article 34

Any Power which henceforth takes possession of a tract of land on the coasts of the African continent outside of its present possessions, or which, being hitherto without such possessions, shall acquire them, as well as the Power which assumes a Protectorate there, shall accompany the respective act with a notification thereof, addressed to the other Signatory Powers of the present Act, in order to enable them, if need be, to make good any claims of their own.

Article 35

The Signatory Powers of the present Act recognize the obligation to insure the establishment of authority in the regions occupied by them on the coasts of the African continent sufficient to protect existing rights, and, as the case may be, freedom of trade and of transit under the conditions agreed upon.

(...)

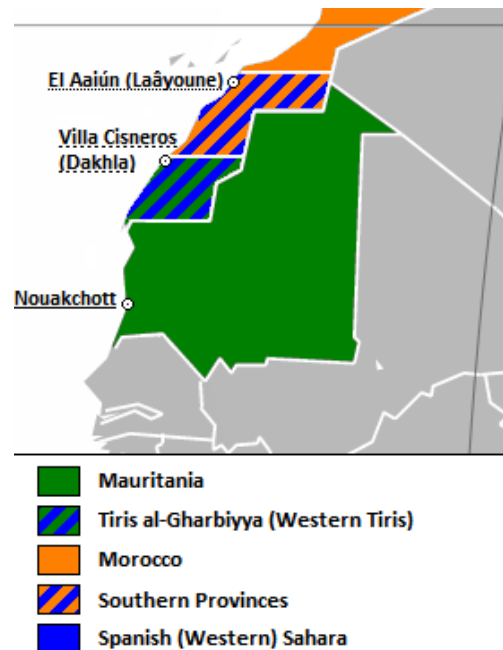
Source: San Diego State University

¹ In total 6 declarations were signed. Here only an excerpt of the sixth declaration has been included.

Kilde 2: Madridaftalen

Kildeintroduktion:

Kildeteksten er en lovtekst, der blev underskrevet af Spanien, Marokko og Mauretanien i Madrid, 1975. Baggrunden for mødet var at den mangeårige spanske diktator, Franco, var død, og Spanien af den grund befandt sig i en kaotisk tilstand. Embedsværket vurderede, at det bedste ville være hurtigst muligt at afstå Vestsahara, for at kunne fokusere på den indenrigspolitiske situation. Af samme årsag blev Vestsaharas politiske repræsentation, Polisario Frente, ikke inviteret til de forhandlinger, der gik forud for Madridaftalen, da Spanien vurderede at ville komplicere forhandlingerne.



Billede: I Madrid-aftalens fordeling af Vestsahara (det sribede område) fik Marokko den nordlige del, der udgør 2/3 af Vestsaharas territorium og Mauretanien fik den sydlige del, der udgør den sidste 1/3 af Vestsahara.

Husk at de 3 spørgsmål i skal præsentere lyder:

1. Hvad er kildens historiske kontekst? (*brug denne kildeintroduktion til at præsentere baggrundsviden*)
2. Hvad er kildens indhold? Hvad kan vi udlede af teksten? (*hvad er de tre lande blevet enige om? Find gerne et par citater..*)
3. Hvordan bidrager kilden til vores forståelse af Konflikten i Vestsahara? (*hvorfor var denne aftale problematisk, set fra saharawiernes perspektiv?*)

Kildetekst:

DECLARATION' OF PRINCIPLES ON WESTERN SAHARA BY SPAIN, MOROCCO AND MAURITANIA (*signed in Madrid, 1975*)

On 14 November 1975, the delegations lawfully representing the Governments of Spain, Morocco and Mauritania, meeting in Madrid, stated that they had agreed in order on the following principles:

1. Spain confirms its resolve, repeatedly stated in the United Nations, to decolonize the Territory of Western Sahara by terminating the responsibilities and powers which it possesses over that Territory as administering Power.
2. In conformity with the aforementioned determination and in accordance with the negotiations advocated by the United Nations with the affected parties, Spain will proceed forthwith to institute a temporary administration in the Territory, in which Morocco and Mauritania will participate in collaboration with the Yema'a and to which will be transferred all the responsibilities and powers referred to in the preceding paragraph. It is accordingly agreed that two Deputy Governors nominated by Morocco and Mauritania shall be appointed to assist the Governor-General of the Territory in the performance of his functions. The termination of the Spanish presence in the Territory will be completed by 28 February 1976 at the latest.
3. The views of the Saharan population, expressed through the Yema'a², will be respected.
4. The three countries will inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the terms set down in this instrument as a result of the negotiations entered into in accordance with Article 33 of the Charter of the United Nations.
5. The three countries involved declare that they arrived at the foregoing conclusions in the highest spirit of understanding and brotherhood, with due respect for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and as the best possible contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security.
6. This instrument shall enter into force on the date of publication in the *Boletín Oficial* (Official Gazette) of the State of the "Sahara Decolonization Act" authorizing the Spanish Government to assume the commitments conditionally set forth in this instrument.

[CARLOS ARIAS NAVARRO]

[AHMED OSMAN]

[HAMDI MOUKNASS]

Source: *United Nations - Treaty Series*

<https://treaties.un.org/doc/publication/unts/volume%20988/volume-988-i-14450-english.pdf>

² Yema'a refers to a body of Saharawian leaders. However, Polisario Front was not invited and hence its representation in the negotiations is highly contested by the Saharawian people

Kilde 3: FN rapport (uddrag)



Kildeintroduktion:

I denne kilde fra 1990 ses en rapport fra FN's daværende Generalsekretær, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, til Sikkerhedsrådet - FN's øverste beslutningsenhed. Rapporten blev skrevet i kølvandet på den fredsaftale, der blev indgået mellem Polisario Frente og det marokkanske kongedømme efter mere end 30 års borgerkrig i Vestsahara. I rapporten understreger generalsekretæren saharawiernes ret til selvbestemmelse og foreslår at FN tager ansvaret for afholdelsen af en folkeafstemning i Vestsahara. En afstemning der, baseret på resultatet, skal afgøre, hvor grænsen mellem Vestsahara og Marokko skal gå. FN-rapporten blev godkendt af Sikkerhedsrådet, men folkeafstemningen har aldrig fundet sted...

Husk at de 3 spørgsmål i skal præsentere lyder:

1. Hvad er kildens historiske kontekst? (*brug denne kildeintroduktion til at præsentere baggrundsviden*)
2. Hvad er kildens indhold? Hvad kan vi udlede af teksten? (*hvad handler rapporten om? Find gerne citater..*)
3. Hvordan bidrager kilden til vores forståelse af Konflikten i Vestsahara? (*hvorfor er der fortsat ikke afholdt nogen folkeafstemning i Vestsahara? hvorfor kan det for saharawierne virke uretfærdigt, at de fortsat er koloniseret?*)

Kildetekst:

UNITED
NATIONS

S



Security Council

UN LIBRARY
JUN 20 1990
UNISA COLLECTION

Distr.
GENERAL

S/21360
18 June 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

THE SITUATION CONCERNING WESTERN SAHARA

Report of the Secretary-General

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1. On 11 August 1988, the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Special Envoy of the then Chairman of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) presented, in separate meetings, to the parties to the conflict in Western Sahara, namely Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguia el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO), a document ("the settlement proposals") containing proposals for a just and definitive solution of the question of Western Sahara in conformity with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) by means of a cease-fire and the holding of a referendum without military or administrative constraints to enable the people of Western Sahara, in the exercise of their right to self-determination, to choose between independence and integration with Morocco.

2. On 30 August 1988, in separate meetings, the representatives of each of the two parties, while making comments and observations, informed the Secretary-General of their agreement in principle to the settlement proposals. On 20 September 1988 the Security Council was informed of this fact by the Secretary-General, who provided the Council with an outline of the settlement proposals. The Council thereupon adopted resolution 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, authorizing the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative for Western Sahara and requesting him to transmit to it as soon as possible a report on the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and on ways and means to ensure the organization and supervision of such a referendum by the United Nations in co-operation with OAU.

(...)

V. REFERENDUM

23. In conformity with OAU resolution AHG/Res. 104 (XIX) and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 40/50, a referendum will be organized in Western Sahara to enable the people of the Territory to decide their own future freely and democratically. The referendum will be organized and conducted by the United Nations, in co-operation with OAU, during a transitional period.

A. Census of the Saharan population

24. All Saharans counted in the 1974 census taken by the Spanish authorities and aged 18 years or over will have the right to vote in the referendum. With the assistance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), a census of Saharan refugees living outside the Territory will be taken in places designated by the Special Representative.

25. To facilitate the task of taking a census of the Saharan population, the Secretary-General will set up, in consultation with the current Chairman of OAU, an identification commission responsible for carefully and scrupulously reviewing the 1974 census and updating it. Under the authority of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Commission will perform its task during the transitional period. In any case, it must have completed its work before the referendum campaign begins.

(...)

XIV. OBSERVATIONS

83. The present report is presented to the Security Council in pursuance of paragraph 2 of resolution 621 (1988) in which the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to transmit to it as soon as possible a report on the holding of a referendum for self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and on ways and means to ensure the organization and conduct of such a referendum by the United Nations in co-operation with OAU. I believe that the implementation plan contained in the present report provides an effective means of holding such a referendum and permitting the people of Western Sahara to determine their future without military or administrative constraints. I accordingly commend it to the Security Council for such action as the Council may think appropriate in order to facilitate its implementation at the earliest possible date.

(...)

Source: United Nations Digital library