

**THE OVAHERERO / OVAMBANDERU & NAMA GENOCIDE COUNCIL FOR
DIALOGUE**

(ONCD 1904 -1908)

**POSITION PAPER
ON THE
REPARATION QUANTUM**

12 DECEMBER 2019



~ Let us die fighting for what's really due to us ~

PREPARED BY: ONCD TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

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Preface

Jeremy Sarkin quotes the following words of Hannah Arendt. They read as follows:

"There are crimes which man can neither punish nor forgive. When the impossible was made possible it became unpunishable, unforgivable absolute evil which could no longer be understood and explained by the evil motives of self-interest, greed, covetousness, resentment, lust for power and cowardice; which therefore anger could not revenge, love could not endure, friendship could not forgive" (Sarkin, 2010, p. 1)

Indeed the Ovaherero/Ovambanderu and Nama experienced this first-hand and are in need of closure and restitution.

Lives were lost because of the annihilation order and here is the text of General Von Trotha's proclamation to the Herero people issued on 02 October 1904, at Ozombuzovindimba:

"I, the great General of the German troops, send this letter to the Herero nation. The Herero are no longer German subjects. They have murdered and stolen, they have cut off the noses, ears and other members of the bodies of wounded soldiers. Now they are too cowardly to continue fighting. I say to the nation: Every person who delivers one of the captains as a captive to a military post, will receive 1000 Marks. The one who hands over Samuel will receive 5000 Marks. All Hereros must leave the country (German South West Africa). If they do not do so, I will force them with canons to do so. Within the German borders, every Herero, with or without weapons, with or without cattle, will be shot. I no longer shelter women and children. They must either return to their people or they will be shot at. This is my message to the Herero nation" (Pool, 1991, p. 272).

Von Trotha's troops also routed the Namas six (6) months after the first order. On 22 April 1905 at Gibeon, he sent a message to the Nama, suggesting they surrender and mentioning the fate of the Herero. As cited in (Sarkin, 2010):

"The great and mighty German Emperor is prepared to pardon the Hottentot people and has ordered that all those who surrender voluntarily will be spared. Only those who killed whites at the outbreak of the rebellion or ordered whites to be killed, have forfeited their lives under the law. I announce this to you and that those few refusing to surrender will suffer the same fate as that suffered by the Herero people who, in their blindness, believed that they could successfully wage war against the Emperor and great German people. I ask you: Where are the Herero people today? Where are their Chiefs today? You shall come with your entire clans, carrying a white cloth or a stick and no ill shall befall you: you will find work and be given food until the great Emperor has announced new arrangements for the peace after the war; whoever believes after these that the pardon cannot extend to him would do best to leave the country; for wherever he is seen on German soil, will be shot at until the last one has been exterminated" (p. 118).

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Furthermore the German people as witnessed by Jan Kubis said the following about what he experienced.

"I went with the German troops to Hamakari and beyond... The Germans took no prisoners. They killed thousands and thousands of women and children along the roadsides. They bayoneted them and hit them to death with the butt ends of their guns. Words cannot be found to relate what happened; it was too terrible. They were lying exhausted and harmless along the roads and as the soldiers passed they simply slaughtered them in cold blood. Mothers holding babies at their breast, little boys and little girls; old people too old to fight and old grandmothers, none received mercy; they were killed, all of them, and left to lie and rot on the veld for the vultures and wild animals to eat. They slaughtered until there were no more Hereros left to kill. I saw this every day, I was with them. A few Hereros managed to escape in the bush and wandered about, living on roots and wild fruits. Von Trotha was the German General in charge (Baer, 2018, p. 32)"

In the Genocidal Gaze of Baer (2018, p. 7) the demeaning utterances of the coloniser and eventual genocidal maniac is quoted as saying:

"These blacks have deserved death before God and man... because they have built no houses and dug no wells... God has led us conquer here because we are the nobler and more advanced people. ... To the nobler and more vigorous belongs the world. That is the justice of God.... For a long time, we must be hard and kill but at the same time as individual men we must strive towards higher thoughts and noble deeds so that we may contribute our part to mankind."

Introduction

On the 19 September 2006, a Motion was tabled in the Namibian National Assembly by the late Honourable Dr. Kuaima Riruako (MP), which was unanimously adopted on 26 October 2006 with the following Resolution¹:

- That what happened to our people during 1904 to 1908 As a result of General Von Trotha's Extermination Order was a brutal act of Genocide sanctioned by the German Government of the day.
- That our people are entitled to demand the payment of reparations from the German Government.
- That the Namibian Government should be an interested party in any discussions between its nationals and the German Government on the issue of reparations.
- That dialogue be convened between, on the one hand, the German Government and on the other hand, the Namibian Government and representatives of the affected parties to try and resolve this matter amicably and thereby strengthening and

¹ National Assembly Resolution on the Ovaherero Genocide Motion

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solidifying the existing excellent relations between the two countries (Germany and Namibia).

Consequently, on the 04th November 2015, the Namibian Government appointed Dr. Zedekia Ngavirue as the Special Envoy on Genocide, whilst the Germans appointed Mr. Ruprecht Polenz as his counterpart.

OvaHerero/OvaMbanderu and Nama Council for the Dialogue on the 1904 to 1908 (ONCD 1904-1908) adopted resolutions on 02 May 2005 and 17 April 2016, at Opuwo and Vaalgras respectively, to engage both Namibian and German Governments in a dialogue process that will lead to the payment of acceptable reparations (Otjisuta tjOtjitiro Otjindjandja² or ma dawa ams³). In pursuant of these resolutions, ONCD 1904-1908 has managed to establish a Chiefs' Forum, Technical Committee (TC) for the Chiefs' Forum and Five Representatives to the Bilateral Negotiating Team on Genocide, Apology and Reparation.

The negotiations are currently at the eighth round whereby a common language of understanding on Genocide and Apology has been reached. The outstanding bone of contention is the reparation amount (herein referred to as a quantum).

As a result, the TC of ONCD 1904 - 1908 resolved to calculate a quantum to be presented for adoption by the ONCD 1904-1908 and eventual submission to the Negotiations Team.

This document was born out of the need to look at the magnitude and gravity of the losses caused by the Genocide of 1904-1908 meted out against the Ovaherero/Ovambanderu and Nama by the Imperial German Forces, in order to determine the acceptable amount of reparation.

The aspects that are quantified are loss of life, displaced persons, value of the dispossessed land and livestock as well as the impact of atrocities such as rape, slavery, forced labour, and cultural genocide. These quantified losses should be reflected in any economic programme identified by the descendants of the Genocide victims.

Although the destabilising of the socio-political organisation and psychological effects of this horrendous, dreadful and unspeakable acts perpetrated by the Imperial Germany on the Ovaherero/Ovambanderu and Nama are not quantified in this document, there is a need for healing that will require a reconciliatory programme for the descendants.

The conclusion will state a comparable analysis of the economic indicators such as the Gross National Product (GNP), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), GDP per Capita, National Budgets as well as the reparation duration possibilities.

Rationale and Objectives

The rationale and objective of this document is to:

² Reparations for Genocide in Otjiherero

³ Reparations for Genocide in Khoekhoegowab

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1. Identify numerically quantifiable aspects of the losses suffered by the Ovaherero/Ovambanderu and Nama;
2. Find appropriate similar losses to benchmark with;
3. Quantify the loss in monetary terms;
4. Make a 10 year comparative analysis of the Namibian VS German GNPs & GDPs, Budgets and GDP per Capita;
5. Comment on the affordability of the Ovaherero/Ovambanderu and Nama claims and
6. Recommend to the ONCD 1904-1908 an acceptable quantum for further direction.

Loss of Life

Before the Genocide of 1904 – 1908, the Ovaherero were about 100,000 strong. The Nama are said to have been 20,000 in total.

In Sarkin (2010, pp. 136 - 142), the following authors are cited as estimating the fatalities of the Ovaherero Genocide:

- Helmut Bley: Between 75 and 80 percent (60 000 to 80 000) (Bley, 1971, p. 150);
- Horst Drechsler: relying on the 1911 census, states that there were only 15 130 of the 80 000 Herero left after the Genocide – about 65 000 or 81 percent killed (Drechsler, 1980, p. 214);
- Harry Schwirck: 85 percent of the Herero and half of the Nama were exterminated (Schwirck, 2002, pp. 81, 89);
- Alison Palmer: Herero numbers were reduced from 80 000 to 16 000 (i.e. 64 000 killed) (Palmer, 1998, pp. 89 - 115);
- Dorian Haarhoff: Their numbers fell from 90 000 to 16 000 (i.e. 74 000 killed) (Haardoff, 1991, p. 68);
- Peter Fraenkel and Roger Murry assert that 75 000 were killed (Fraenkel & Murry, 1985, p. 6);
- Raphael Lemkin believed that the number of Herero fell from 90 000 to 15 000 (i.e. 75 000 killed) (Lemkin, pp. 9, 12);
- Governor Leutwein: between 70 000 and 80 000 (Bley, 1971, p. 319);
- Colonial Director Bernhard Durnburg admitted no less than 75 000 in 1908 (Africanus, 1917);
- Isabel Hull: between 60 000 and 80 000 (Hull, 2005);
- Klaus Epstein: 80 000
- Herero academic and politician Mburumba Kerina found in 1981, that by 1905, out of a population of 97 000 Herero there were only 20 000 left and by 1913 he suggest 80 000 had died, while out of a population of 130 000 Nama and Damara only 37 743 were alive
- Lamar Middleton, in 1936: relying on German historians states 100 000
- Nagan and Rodin: 100 000

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For the purposes of this document the fatalities are thus estimated at 80% of the Ovaherero and 50% of Nama were killed during the war, approximately 100,000 people (Kössler, 2015, p. 17).

As a baseline for the cost of loss of life is based on the Lockerbie bombings in which 270 people perished. Libya paid US\$ 2.7 billion averaging US\$ 10 million per life as from 1992 - 2008. Ascertaining the exact value of the genocide victims is indeed cumbersome and problematic for appropriate benchmarks are lacking. However, a human life is sacred and must have the same value as any other human that has succumbed to a gruesome death. In order to establish this, the values of a statistical life (VSL) is used to benchmark for the purposes of this calculations.

The estimates by Thomas J. Kniesner and W. Kip Viscusi of the VSL for the United States in 2017, was around US 10 million (Kniesner & Viscusi, 2019). Given the benchmark of the Lockerbie Bombings and the VSL are in tandem with the estimated value used in this quantum paper.

The loss of life currently is averaged at US\$ 9 million^{4 5}

The exchange rate of over 10 years is depicted as illustrated by XE Currency Charts⁶. The 10 year exchange rate between USD and NAD is set at **N\$ 14.66338**.

The figure below shall depict the conclusion.

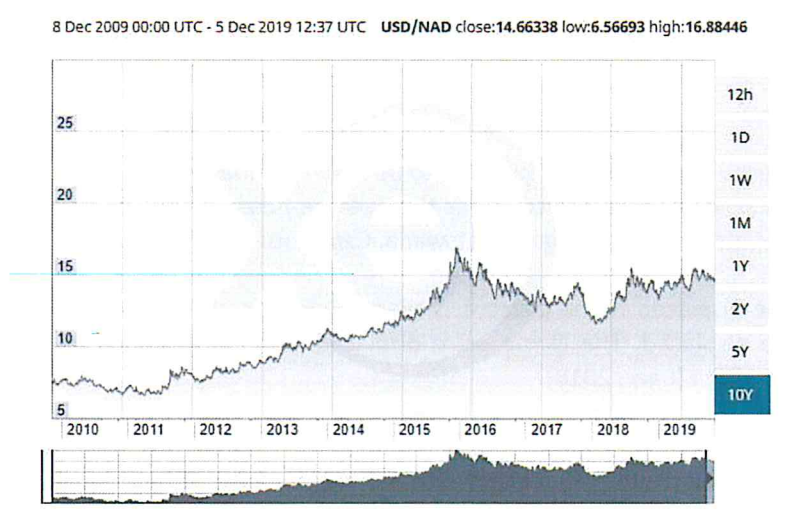


Figure 1: <https://www.xe.com/currencycharts/?from=USD&to=NAD&view=10Y>

The table below shows the value of loss of life

⁴ [This article is adapted from Wait: The Art and Science of Delay \(PublicAffairs\) by Frank Partnoy. Published by arrangement with PublicAffairs. Copyright © 2012 by Frank Partnoy.](#)

⁵ <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-22936678#:~:targetText=Two%20senior%20Libyan%20officials%20have,of%20the%201988%20Lockerbie%20bombing.>

⁶ <https://www.xe.com/currencycharts/?from=USD&to=NAD&view=10Y>

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Victims	Lives Lost	Cost per Life (US\$)	Exchange Rate	Total (N\$)
Loss of Lives Ovaherero	80,000	9,000,000.00	14.66	10,555,200,000,000.00
Loss of Lives Nama	10,000	9,000,000.00	14.66	1,348,294,860,000.00
Totals	90,000	9,000,000.00	14.66	11,903,494,860,000.00

Table 1: Loss of Life

On the above basis, the loss of life is **N\$ 11,903,494,860,000.00 (Eleven Trillion, Nine Hundred and Three Billion, and Four Hundred and Ninety Four Million, Eight Hundred and Sixty Thousand Namibian Dollars).**

Value for Displaced Persons

Displaced Persons (DPs) are two fold – Internally and Externally Displaced. Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are “persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places or habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.”⁷

Whereas, “an externally displaced person (EDP) is one who has left his/her home temporarily, crossed an international border, and who expects to return eventually. Depending upon the ability to return, and whether they are subject to persecution in their home country, external displaced persons may be entitled to recognition as refugees under the UNHCR mandate.”⁸

Displaced persons are particularly vulnerable for they are faced with inhospitable environments, loss of social organisations and cohesions, profound psychosocial distress and loss of income and livelihood.⁹

The number of displaced Ovaherero was believed to be between 6000 and 9000 people (Sarkin, 2010, p. 141). For the purposes of these calculations the average taken is 7500 persons. These persons were displaced to countries such as Angola, Botswana, Cameroon and South Africa.

The literature on the displaced Nama persons is silent. However, the oral narratives suggest 4000 Nama persons were displaced. The Nama were displaced to countries such as Togo, Cameroon, Botswana and South Africa (Baer, 2018).

On 12 March 1951, the Israeli government sent a note to the four powers which had occupied Germany after World War II and demanded German payments of 1.5 billion US dollars for the integration of 500,000 Jewish refugees (three thousand US dollars per person)¹⁰.

Using the Future Value (FV) of money formula, the current value is determined. The formula is $FV = PV(1 + r)^n$ where FV = Future Value; PV = Present Value; r = interest rate as a % and n = duration in years.

⁷ Reach Out Refugee Protection Training Project, 2005, Pg 13.

⁸ <https://definitions.uslegal.com/e/externally-displaced-persons/> retrieved 11 December 2019

⁹ Reach Out Refugee Protection Training Project, 2005, Pg 5.

¹⁰ German Historical Institute Washington, D.C. Occasional Paper No. 2; Holocaust and Shilumim; The Policy of Wiedergutmachung in the Early 1950s

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For the purpose of clarity:

$$PV = \text{US\$ } 3,000.00$$

$$r = 0.089^{11}$$

$$n = 68$$

Therefore:

$$FV = \text{US\$ } 3,000(1 + 0.089)^{68}$$

$$FV = \text{US\$ } 988,591.97 \times 14.66$$

$$FV = \text{N\$ } 14,492,758.27$$

The table below shows the quantum for displacement:

	No. Displaced	Rate per person	Total
Ovaherero	7500 ¹²	14,492,758.27	108,695,687,025.00
Nama	4000	14,492,758.27	57,971,033,080.00
Total	11000 ¹³	14,492,758.27	166,666,720,105.00

Table 2: Value of Displacement

Value of Dispossessed land

The territory (which during the colonial period became known as the Police Zone) was dominated by two major groupings, the Hereros and the Namas. Although they were challenged from time to time by Nama incursions from the south, the Hereros held sway over the prime hardveld areas of the central and northern plateau. As in other pastoral communities intermittent migration was an essential feature of the Hereros' form of production. Although they established villages and family werfts, seasonal expeditions were undertaken with large herds and herding parties to distant cattle-posts. Land was not allocated for private ownership or use. Largely because of their physical mobility and communal ownership of land, the Hereros had no fixed idea of boundaries and this was later to become a major source of conflict with settler farmers and colonial authorities:

To the Herero ... boundaries are vague; in pre-European times the attitude was the chiefs' claim "where my cattle have grazed is Hereroland" (Emmett, 1999, pp. 43-44).

Although the form of production of the Namas (Khoi-Khoi) bore much in common with that of the Hereros, their pastoral activities were rendered more marginal by the arid conditions of the southern regions, as a result they were forced to rely more heavily on strategies more commonly associated with hunter-gatherers. As in the case of the Hereros, the Namas regarded stock as personal property, while land was communal resource to which all the members of the community had access. Boundaries also tended to be fluid. However the

¹¹ <https://sixhousingsense.com/2018/08/08/the-interest-rate-argument/>

¹² Sarkin, J (2010). Germany's Genocide of the Herero. UCT Press. Cape Town. Pg 141

¹³ Pool, G. (1991). Samuel Maharero. Gamsberg Macmillan. Windhoek

marginality of their environment compelled the Nama to be even more mobile than the Hereros (Emmett, 1999, p. 45).

Conflicts over territorial rights were not new to Namibia. What was new, however, was the existence of a sovereign state which took upon itself the right to determine and enforce boundaries between competing communities and to appropriate land which was not immediately occupied. Also alien was the notion of clearly demarcated and immutable boundaries in what had previously been a highly mobile and constantly changing situation. Moreover, besides being alien, the interventions of the state clearly favoured the interest of the white settlers above those of indigenous communities. Although Leutwein resisted settler demands for military action against black communities and for their immediate dispossession, his policies were guided by the assumptions that economic development depended on European enterprise and that gradual dispossession of black communities was both inevitable and desirable. Furthermore, in the pursuit of state sovereignty, the creation and manipulation of internal boundaries provided an ideal instrument for the containment of black communities. This manipulation of political space was premised on the state doctrines of sovereignty and territoriality, and finds its clearest expression in policies of divide and rule, the establishment of boundaries between the white settlers and pastoral communities, the creation of reserves, and the drawing of the rigid boundary between the Police Zone and the northern territories (Emmett, 1999, p. 57).

Avaricious settlers took advantage of the plight of stockless pastoralist in the central and southern regions of the country. By means of unequal trade they acquired large tracks of land and substantial numbers of the livestock which had survived the rinderpest. By 1902 only 31.4 million hectares (38 percent) of the total land area of 83.5 million hectares remained in black hands. White settlers had acquired 3.7 million hectares, concession companies 29.2 million hectares and the colonial administration 19.2 million hectares (Werner, 1993, p. 138).

After the declaration of the Police Zone in 1907, and by 1913 the land allotted to whites amounted to 13.4 million hectares which represented some 32 percent of the total area of **42.3 million** hectares which was available for white settlers (Werner, 1993, pp. 139-140).

For the purpose of this land dispossession calculation, this paper claims the entirety of the **42.3 million** that was available for white settlers for the following reasons:

- The German colonial administration announce a formal expropriation order of land of the Ovaherero on the 26 December 1905 and furthermore on the 23 March 1906 another proclamation to expropriate all the "moveable and immovable tribal property" and this was effected on the 7 August 1906 (Werner, 1993; Sarkin, 2010).
- The original purpose of carving Africa amongst the colonisers, was to find new *lebensraum* (living space) for German settlers (Administrator's-Office, 1918; Werner, 1993; Sarkin, 2010; Baer, 2018).
- Emmett (1999, p. 51) concluded "*the major focus of conflict during the early years of colonial rule in Namibia was therefore with the two major pastoral groups, the Namas and the Hereros. That the greatest destruction of this conflict as wreaked on the Hereros is consistent with their occupation of the best cattle-rearing areas in the territory and with purity and effectiveness of their pastoral form of production. With*

exception of initial resistance to the establishment of political control by the colonisers, conflict between 1884 and 1904 coalesced around the issues of land and cattle, and the undermining of precolonial forms of production.”

- Furthermore, Sarkins (2010, p. 86) wrote that “the colonial authority destroyed the Herero and their identity” in order to possess land for the colonialist. The aim was to lay claim of all the possessions of the Ovaherero and the Nama and to destroy the backbone aspects of their respective cultures.
- In the Genocidal Gaze, Elizabeth Baer paints the psychology and the arrogance portrayed by the Germans in dealing with the natives. She writes that “... on the part of the Schutztruppe in GSWA and the Nazis during the Third Reich, which translated racist hierarchies into dehumanization and eventual extermination of victims, forged the connection between these two genocides: “It is easy to kill ‘subhumans’ or ‘nonhumans’ Too many German settlers or officials of South West Africa thought of the natives as ‘baboons.’” ... There was no moral or ethical penalty to be considered in the treatment of baboons” (Baer, 2018, p. 11). What a travesty... These “baboons” are now claiming back their land.

The map underneath shows the rateable parcels of land as per the presentation of Mr Protasius Thomas, Deputy Valuer General at the occasion of the 2nd National Land Conference held on the 01 – 05 October 2018¹⁴.

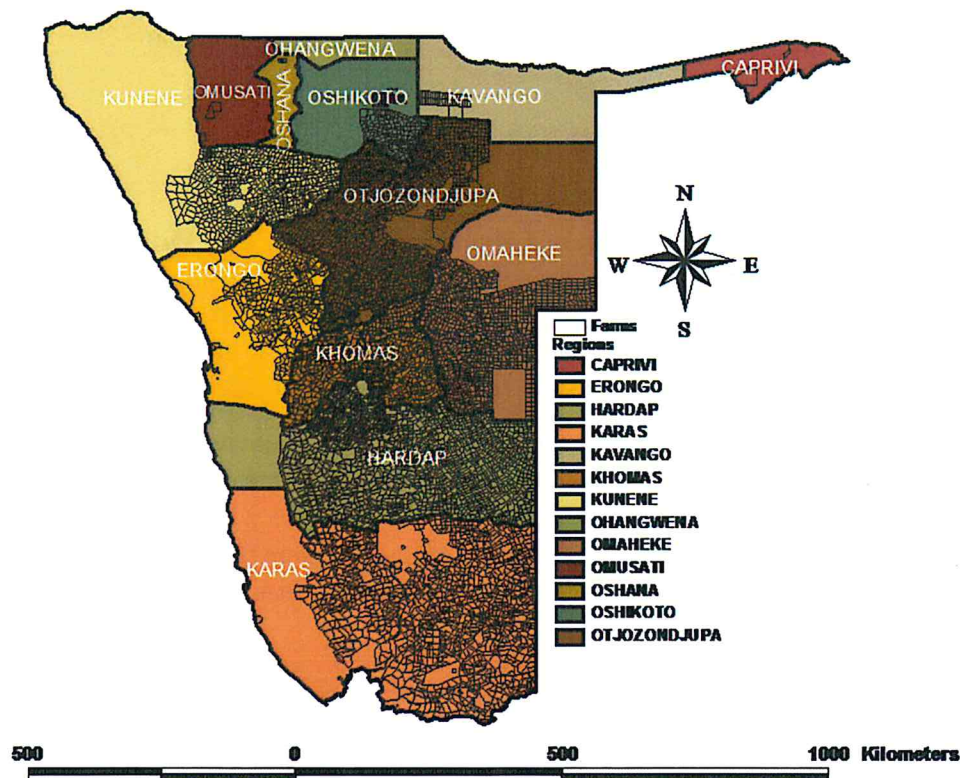


Figure 2: Map of Namibian Farms in the then Police Zone – Ministry of Land Reform

¹⁴ Ministry of Land Reform, Deputy Valuer General

The table below shows the value of land lost:

Land Size in Hectares	Average Price per Hectare (N\$)	Total Value (N\$)
42,300	2,500.00	105,750,000,000.00

Table 3: Dispossession of Land

On the basis of the above the land size allotted for white settlers was **42,300,000 hectares**. The average commercial rate at which agricultural land is being sold is **N\$ 2,500.00¹⁵**. At the current market value the land value is **N\$ 105,750,000,000.00 (One Hundred and Five Billion, Seven Hundred and Fifty Million Namibian Dollars)**

This value is inclusive of unimproved site value.

Livestock Dispossession

Livestock dispossession was rampant and was legally formalised. Current average prices for livestock is used and is benchmarked to Meatco prices. The table below shows the value of livestock dispossession

	No of livestock	Value per Livestock	Total
Large Livestock ¹⁶¹⁷	45,898	5,250.00 ^{18 19}	240,964,500.00
Small Livestock	700,000 ²⁰	680.00	476,000,000.00
Total			716,964,500.00

Table 4: Value of Livestock Dispossession

Claim against Atrocities and Forced Labour

On 18 august 1907, the German imperialists issued three directives permanently barring the indigenous population from owning land raising cattle. From the age of seven all Africans were required to carry passes. Any one unable to proof the source of their livelihood was liable to prosecution for "vagrancy". These draconian measures were designed to keep the Africans indefinitely in the state of destitution and rightlessness in which they found themselves in 1907 (Drechler, 1966).

The suppression of the great uprisings brought to a close the process of dispossessing the Herero and Nama, and essential prerequisite for reducing them to the status of wage labourers. The forcible nature of their expropriation, however, prevented them from becoming free wage labourers. The Herero or Nama worker was not "free in the double sense, that as a free man he can dispose of his labour-power as his own commodity, and that on the other hand he has no other commodity for sale,

¹⁵ According to Mr Harry Schneider, a commercial farmer, the price per hectare ranges from N\$ 1500 – 3500 and was confirmed by Mr Moses Kauejao of Agribank of Namibia.

¹⁶ Bracht, M. (2015). Genocide in German South West Africa & the Herero Reparations Movement. Senior Theses. Paper 37. University of South Carolina.

¹⁷ Blue Book, January 1918, page 41

¹⁸ <https://www.meatco.com.na/about-us/okapuka-feedlot-purchase-price/154/>

¹⁹ <https://namiblii.org/na/judgment/supreme-court/2014/17>

²⁰ Werner, Wolfgang. (1993). A Brief History of Land Dispossession in Namibia. Journal of Southern African Studies, 19(1), pp. 140.

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is short of everything necessary for the realisation of his labour-power.” To be free wage labourers the Herero and Nama would have needed individual liberty. Their status, therefore, was that of forced labourers, differing from that of slaves only in that they were not the property of their masters and so could not be bought or sold (Drechler, 1966).

While slaves, being the property of their masters, are generally treated well, forced labourers are subjected to all kinds of brutality.

The claims against atrocities is benchmarked with the Kenyan Mau Mau claims against atrocities meted against them by the British Imperial Forces²¹.

The Mau Mau claim was in British Pounds and the exchange rate used is N\$ 17.93.

The table below shows the monetary value of the atrocities as benchmarked to the Mau Mau claim.

		Rate per person	Total
Ovaherero	8000	358,600,000.00	2,868,800,000,000.00
Nama	6000	358,600,000.00	2,151,600,000,000.00
Total	14000		5,020,400,000,000.00

Table 5: Value of Atrocities

Germany vs Namibia 10 year GDP Comparisons

In order to ascertain the affordability of reparations by Germany, a 10 year Gross Domestic Product comparison is done between Germany and Namibia.

The table below shows the comparison²²:

Year	GDP in N\$	
	Germany	Namibia
2009	48,159,620,000,000	125,062,840,000
2010	48,145,530,000,000	158,963,380,000
2011	52,950,220,000,000	174,856,900,000
2012	49,934,960,000,000	183,395,440,000
2013	52,879,770,000,000	179,196,620,000
2014	54,936,910,000,000	180,154,740,000
2015	47,638,290,000,000	164,162,590,000
2016	49,244,550,000,000	159,019,740,000
2017	52,034,370,000,000	191,144,940,000
2018	56,317,730,000,000	204,614,980,000
Average	51,224,195,000,000	172,057,217,000

Table 6: GDP Comparisons between Germany and Namibia

²¹ <https://www.bbc.com/news/av/uk-22800194/mau-mau-torture-victims-given-historic-compensation>

²² <https://data.worldbank.org/country/germany> and <https://data.worldbank.org/country/namibia>

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The German GDP is on average **297.7 times** (almost 300 times) bigger than the GDP of Namibia. The German GDP on average is **N\$ 51,052,137,783,000.00** more than that of Namibia.

The German population in 2018 was estimated to be **82,927,922** people while the Namibian population was **2,448,255** people. The GDP per capita of Germany is **N\$ 617,695.39** while Namibia's is **N\$ 70,277.49**. This translates in an average German being **8.8 times well off** compared to a Namibian.

Germany vs Namibia 10 year Budget Comparisons

The 10 year budget comparisons are shown in the table below:

Year	Budget Comparison in N\$	
	Germany	Namibia
2009	21,142,073,180,000	40,645,423,000
2010	21,135,887,670,000	51,822,061,880
2011	23,245,146,580,000	66,970,192,700
2012	21,821,577,520,000	63,088,031,360
2013	23,267,098,800,000	73,291,417,580
2014	24,556,798,770,000	76,745,919,240
2015	21,103,762,470,000	65,665,036,000
2016	22,012,313,850,000	60,745,540,680
2017	24,612,257,010,000	70,341,337,920
2018	26,807,239,480,000	69,978,323,160
Average	22,970,415,533,000	63,929,328,352

Table 7: Budget Comparisons between Germany and Namibia

The German budget on average is **359.3 times** bigger than the Namibian budget. It is **N\$ 22,906,486,204,648.00** more than that of Namibia.

Possible Quantum Calculation

It is against the backdrop of the above that the negotiations quantum be set as tabulated underneath:

Itemised Claims	Claim in N\$
1. Loss of Life	11,903,494,860,000.00
2. Displaced Persons	166,666,720,105.00
3. Land Dispossession	105,750,000,000.00
4. Livestock Dispossession	716,964,500.00
5. Atrocities	5,020,400,000,000.00
TOTAL QUANTUM	17,197,028,544,605.00

Table 8: Possible Reparation Quantum

According to the above table, the quantifiable amount is **N\$ 17,197,028,544,605.00 (SEVENTEEN TRILLION, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY SEVEN BILLION, TWENTY EIGHT MILLION, FIVE HUNDRED FOURTY FOUR THOUSAND, SIX HUNDRED AND FIVE NAMIBIAN DOLLARS ONLY)**

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Given this, the baseline (minimum acceptable amount) for negotiation could be set at **50%** of the above quantum. This is to lowest possible amount to be agreed on. This is an amount of **N\$ 8,598,514,272,303.50 (Negotiations should not be low this amount)**

The quantum should be set at **75%** of the above figure to cater for any possible overcompensation or a **25% discount**. This will set the quantum at **N\$ 12,897,771,408,453.00**.

This quantum is approximately equal to 56% of one year German budget. This scenario could apply if Germany is prepared to pay one instalment for the reparations demand by the victim communities. However this is an unlikely scenario. It is therefore prudent that the quantum be payable over a long term period ranging from 30 years to 100 years. This significantly brings down the annual repayment amount to percentages that are manageable and affordable.

The table below shows the possible scenario payments spread over different time intervals.

Quantum in N\$	Duration in Years	Yearly Payment in N\$	% of German Budget
12,897,771,408,453.00	30	429,925,713,615.10	1.87%
12,897,771,408,453.00	35	368,507,754,527.23	1.60%
12,897,771,408,453.00	40	322,444,285,211.33	1.40%
12,897,771,408,453.00	45	286,617,142,410.07	1.25%
12,897,771,408,453.00	50	257,955,428,169.06	1.12%
12,897,771,408,453.00	55	234,504,934,699.15	1.02%
12,897,771,408,453.00	60	214,962,856,807.55	0.94%
12,897,771,408,453.00	65	198,427,252,437.74	0.86%
12,897,771,408,453.00	70	184,253,877,263.61	0.80%
12,897,771,408,453.00	75	171,970,285,446.04	0.75%
12,897,771,408,453.00	80	161,222,142,605.66	0.70%
12,897,771,408,453.00	85	151,738,487,158.27	0.66%
12,897,771,408,453.00	90	143,308,571,205.03	0.62%
12,897,771,408,453.00	95	135,766,014,825.82	0.59%
12,897,771,408,453.00	100	128,977,714,084.53	0.56%

Table 9: Possible Repayment Scenarios

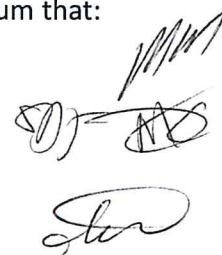
The table shows the reasonableness of the quantum request. It average from 1.87% to 0.56% for 30 to 100 years respectively.

Conclusion

Contrary to conventional wisdom, the Ovaherero/Ovambanderu and Nama genocide was not a by-product of a rogue German General whose behaviour his Berlin superiors left unchecked in GSWA. In waging a campaign of murder, dispossession and enslavement against the Ovaherero/Ovambanderu and Nama, Von Trotha was carrying out the express orders of the Kaiser himself.

This led to the first genocide of the 20th century and the victim communities have not been given restorative justice for these losses. Thus, the ONCD 1904-1908 TC therefore recommends the following to the Ovaherero/Ovambanderu and Nama Chiefs Forum that:

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1. the total quantifiable loss on account of the Genocide is set at **N\$ 17 Trillion;**
2. a 25% discount of the total quantum be given as a gesture of good faith negotiations. This brings the quantum to **N\$ 12.75 Trillion** which is to be used as the upper most threshold in the negotiations;
3. the baseline (minimum amount) be set at 50% of the quantum, which translates into **N\$ 6.375 Trillion** over a period of 30 – 100 years;
4. the Chiefs Forum engage the Special Envoy on Genocide and the Vice President's on these recommendations and appropriate input for a commensurate reparations amount.

Clearer interventions on achieving the tripod objectives of Genocide, Apology and Reparations are required with intentional outcomes on these objectives. Progress has been slow and information scanty and concealed from the mandate giver – the Chiefs Forum.

As ONCD 1904 – 1908 enters 2020, fresh and reinvigorating zeal must prevail and reparations negotiations completed...

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