NAMIBIA - GENERAL

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Aug.
Many Untag staff would like to stay in Namibia

formalities last week, the adjacent South West Rugby Stadium last Saturday presented Namibians with a picture few would have thought possible a year ago: the country’s newly-elected president cheering the Namibian side to victory in an celebration match against Zimbabwe.

Before the eventful week politicians from seven parties in the National Assembly wrote what has been described as the most democratic constitution in Africa in a record 80 days, after UN-supervised elections in November in which 97.04 percent of registered voters took part.

Observers have constantly expressed surprise and pleasure at the smooth transition to independence. Through the repeal of discriminatory legislation, schools in the country—once ethnically divided—have been opened to all races with the minimum of fuss, political prisoners freed and 43,332 Namibian exiles repatriated from 40 countries.

With the winding down of the 23-year war between Swapoe and South African-led security forces, former foes are training side by side in a new Namibian police force and army with the assistance of Canada, Britain and Kenya.

Familiar flags of some of the largest nations already flutter outside embassies that opened officially on March 21, Independence Day.

While offers of aid from a number of countries have already been reported, international assistance to the new nation is expected to be announced following a donors’ conference organised by the UN Development Programme in Windhoek in June.

Although special representative Martin Abtisari flies out of Windhoek finally on Wednesday night, the world body will continue to be represented in Namibia by several of its agencies. Many Untag staff are reported to have applied for transfers to these organisations.

One senior staff member said this week that while she was sad in many ways to be leaving, “we have done the job and it’s time to go home”. Another quipped: “Why don’t they just reopen the Dobra reception centre (near Windhoek used to accommodate repatriated exiles) for Untag refugees who want to stay.” - Sapa.

President Sam Nujoma ... a keen sports fan.
Rehoboth UDI just one of Nujoma’s headaches

NAMIBIA’s fledgling government this week settled down to the day-to-day dynamics of ruling the country — after the euphoria of independence celebrations.

Also, President Sam Nujoma and his Swapo-dominated Cabinet learnt within the first few days that accountability and criticism are part of the perils of running a government.

Already it had to face a number of problems, such as:

- Questions on the presence of 600 Kenyan troops which formed part of the Umtog contingent, but will be staying on as the Government's expense for the next three months.

- Strident criticism from a supporting newspaper because it allegedly "defected" the coming May 1 Workers’ Day celebrations by including unions and employer organizations.

- Criticism for its failure to honour Swape war heroes with a medal parade during independence day.

- A mini-revolt from the Baster community at Rehoboth, which refused to raise the new Namibian flag and were sparked off in the west they spent the country.

- A scathing attack from the opposition DTA benches in the new Parliament because a Zambian citizen acted as master of ceremonies during the celebrations.

Mr Katutire Kaura wanted to know from Prime Minister Hage Geingob if it had not been possible to find a suitable Namibian.

On the first working day of Namibia's Parliament, the DTA's Andrew Matjila asked Defence Minister Peter Mukehlange if he was aware a Namibian Defence Force could only be established by an Act of parliament.

And he wanted to know on what constitutional grounds the armed forces of foreign country (Kenya) had been granted permission to stay in Namibia without parliamentary approval.

The first week of independence saw the withdrawal of the bulk of the Umtog taskforce of soldiers, policemen and civilian personnel, leaving behind — or going — with broken hearts.

UN members said hundreds of Namibian romances were sparked off in the west and many a tear was shed as the week to the sound of patriotic jets engines.

Speaking at his first press conference since independence, Mr Nujoma greeted President FW de Klerk as a man of integrity, wishing him every success.

Hoisted

President Nujoma warned the leader of the tiny mixed-race Baster tribe, Kaptein Hans Diergaardt, that his attempts at secession were futile and illegal.

He appealed to Mr Diergaardt to accept Namibia’s constitution, embracing a unitary state, and not to try and hive off his people.

Two days before independence, Mr Diergaardt and his supporters hoisted the flag of the Rehoboth Gebiet, declaring their own independence in an area they settled before either the German’s or South Africans colonised Namibia.

Rehoboth consists of about 10 000 square kilometres of savannah ranchland covering an area roughly the size of Wales or Israel, and is situated about 90 km from Windhoek.

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek
Namibia to adopt a cautious strategy to up its stake in mines

WINDHOEK — Namibia would no longer allow South Africa to control its mining, but would move cautiously in making changes, Mining Minister and General Secretary of Swapo, Mr Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, said this week.

"Over the years, through the mining industry, Namibia has developed an abnormal degree of dependency on a foreign country. Such an economic dependency threatens the political aspirations of a sovereign state and cannot be allowed to continue," he said.

"The government's three-pronged aim will be to avert an economic collapse, to consolidate our fiercely won independence and to establish a solid foundation for the development of future policies," he said.

Revenue from the mining industry is expected to provide the financial muscle for the new government's nation-building programme.

The Minister said the mining industry would have to be integrated into the Namibian economy and government intervention would have to focus on ensuring the key industry gave priority to technical and management training, which he claimed had been badly neglected in the past.

Namibia's mining industry accounted for 72 percent of the total export revenue in 1998. Almost all of Namibia mineral exports are channelled through South Africa for processing and are re-exported overseas.

"Neither will Namibia tolerate the same high degree of the repatriation of profits to foreign countries," he said.

A 1989 UN study reveals that the large foreign ownership of the mining industry has seen a substantial outflow of Namibia's wealth.

However, he said, given the crucial importance of this industry to the establishment of a healthy economy, the government would have to ensure that any changes did not threaten production.

"That is why we are studying the situation carefully and walking cautiously towards the implementation of a new policy in this industry that will contribute to social and economic development," he said.

Various policy options that include management rights, tax rates, repatriation of profits and capital recovery are being investigated by the government.

Joint venture

Diamonds, uranium oxide and copper, which are currently the key minerals in Namibia's mining industry, are controlled by three multinational companies: Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), which is in turn controlled by the De Beers Group; Rossing Uranium, and Tsumeb Corporation.

Given that CDM exports comprise about 50 percent of mineral exports the Namibian government might have to consider entering into a joint venture with the company so that part of the profits could be used more effectively to benefit the people, Mr Toivo ya Toivo said.

"Several factors militate against outright nationalisation of the diamond industry, not least of all is CDM's legacy as a labour force untrained to immediately assume technical and management functions."

Because of this and other similar constraints in the mining industry as a whole and the economy in general the Namibian government could not implement its premises overnight.

He said investigations into the mining industry would include a review of prospecting regulations, mining licences and strategies for medium- and long-term exploration. Perhaps even more important was the need to address employment and training.

"We have already secured the services of Finland who will be training our miners here in Namibia and offering specialist training overseas for selected miners," Namibia would also be sending its people to Canada for specialist training.

He said on a recent visit to CDM, which accounts for more than 40 percent of the profits of the multinational De Beers Group, he was appalled at the lack of training programmes for black Namibians. Trained blacks pointed out to him came from South Africa.

The Minister said he was, however, heartened to learn that Rossing Uranium had decided to establish a mining college in Namibia and he hoped this would develop into a technical centre for other industries.

He warned Namibians that the government had no miracle measures and that change and socio-economic benefits depended on hard work and courage to face and address the challenges ahead. — Sapa.
'Many more' missing in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — There are many more people missing than the 1000 names presented to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for tracing during the Namibian conflict, according to Namibian ICRC director Mr. Nicolas de Rougemont.

He said it was a fluctuating list and included people who may have died in the conflict, or left and settled elsewhere, been killed in accidents and never identified, or gone to work in South Africa and remained there, during the 30-year conflict.

"You see, there are many more people missing. This 1000 are only people whose families have come to us," Mr. De Rougemont said. While the figure in world terms was low, "for Namibia...it is substantial because the population is so small," he added.

About 30 Namibians were being held in Angolan jails, some of them former Koevoet and SWA Territorial Force members. "Some have been there for years and some arrested recently." — Sapa
WINDHOEK.—A Namibian Cabinet minister and veteran Swapo leader who spent 16 years on Robben Island has married a 41-year-old white American woman.

Mr Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, the new Minister of Mines and Energy, met Miss Vicki Lynne Erenstein of Pennsylvania while visiting New York soon after his release from prison in March 1984, after serving all but four years of a 20-year sentence for subversive activities.

Mr Toivo ya Toivo, one of the first political prisoners to be freed prematurely, was appointed secretary-general of Swapo in the same year.

Rumours of a romance with Miss Erenstein began some months ago when the two started appearing at public functions together. She sat beside 64-year-old Mr Toivo ya Toivo at the national stadium during the independence ceremony on March 20 and at the banquet.

They were married in the magistrate’s court here on Friday. Mrs Toivo ya Toivo returned to the United States soon afterwards.

“My wife is a partner in a legal firm in New York,” Mr Toivo ya Toivo said today “and so she has business to wind up before she can move to Namibia permanently.”
Namibia looks at tax attractions

WINDHOEK — Namibia’s Finance Minister, Dr Otto Herrigel, says the government is working on a taxation policy to make Namibia more attractive to foreign investors.

According to a NamBC Radio News report, Dr Herrigel said the recently-announced South African budget held certain tax benefits which the Namibian government had to consider, as the country was in competition with South Africa.

On the question of importing cars directly now that most countries had lifted sanctions against Namibia, Dr Herrigel said that could only happen once specific rights for the country were negotiated with other members of the South African Customs Union.

Motor Industries Federation chairman Mr Claus Theissen said because Namibia was still a member of the union, a 120 percent import duty had to be paid on cars.

— Sapa.
Namibia faces legal steps over pilchards

By JOHN RYAN, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The government of independent Namibia is facing its first legal action over a decision to cut this year's pilchard catch by an overall 20 percent.

The move, aimed at boosting the country’s severely depleted pilchard resources, has raised the ire of two of the largest fishing companies who say they will seek litigation to oppose it.

South West Africa Fishing Industries Ltd (Swafil) and Namibian Sea Products Ltd (Namsea) maintain they will jointly lose more than R1 million if their quota is reduced as planned.

In statements published in the local media, the sister companies point out that while other companies stand to have their quotas cut by between 8.2 and 25.8 percent, Swafil and Namsea will lose 51.6 percent of their previous quota.

The Swafil management says the cut will reduce the company's budgeted net income for the financial year by R450 000 — or 14¢ a share.

Namsea says the government move will not have a material effect on its earnings this year but is expected to reduce the company's income in 1991 by R570 000 — also 14¢ a share.

"In order to protect the interests of shareholders," the statements declare, "the board of directors has decided to take appropriate legal action to redress the situation".

Mr Gert Hanekom, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, declined to discuss the issue because of the threat of court action. Earlier, however, the Minister told the Namibian Broadcasting Company the government's decision to reduce the current pilchard catch from 50 000 tons to 40 000 tons was in the best interests of the country.

Meanwhile, there are indications that foreign fishing fleets have started to withdraw from Namibian waters in response to a government request that they do so to enable a scientific study to be undertaken.

President Sam Nujoma told a press conference the government was trying to devise an Act which would enforce a 200 nautical mile limit along the coast.
‘Baster revolution’ waits for mandate

By John Ryan,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's “Baster revolution” has been temporarily suspended while the rebel leader of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, Kaptein Hans Diergaart, awaits discussions with the Swapo regime and a mandate from his own nation.

Ex-motor mechanic Mr Diergaart, leader of the Baster territory 80 kms south of Windhoek, has vacated the administration offices in the town of Rehoboth which he and his lieutenants occupied on February 6 in defiance of Swapo's policy that Namibia should be a unitary state.

Mr Diergaart said he was encouraged that President Sam Nujoma had told a press conference at the weekend there was “no harm in discussing problems”. The Baster leader hoped discussions with the government would begin soon.

Earlier, the president had urged Mr Diergaart to stop being a public nuisance and to accept Namibia’s new constitution as the law of the land.

The Basters’ quest for self-determination and independence goes back to the early 1870s when a mixed white-Nama group trekked north from the Cape and settled near Rehoboth. The first Basters bought the land from the Swartbooi Namas for 100 horses and five wagons.

No mandate

Successive South African governments recognised the Baster “gebiet” and treated it as a separate part of South West Africa. In 1975, the South African Parliament approved the Government of Rehoboth Act which allowed the Basters self-determination.

However, indications are that the Diergaart party will not have things its own way in the referendum on Rehoboth’s future. In a open letter to the government yesterday, a group purporting to represent the women of Rehoboth attacked Mr Diergaart’s recent dealings with AWB leader Mr Eugene Terreblanche, condemning them as a dangerous step for the Basters.

“We are deeply concerned,” the letter said, “Our forefathers and later ourselves fought against the militarism and racism of South Africa.”

Mr Diergaart, the letter added, had no mandate to represent Baster interests.
SA is ‘anxious to resolve’ Walvis Bay issue — Cohen

The Argus Foreign Service (22)

WASHINGTON. — The South African government is anxious to negotiate a final outcome on the position of Walvis Bay with the new government of Namibia.

US Assistant Secretary of State Mr Hank Cohen said at a briefing for foreign correspondents in Washington yesterday it was his understanding there was a desire on the part of Pretoria to resolve the issue of Walvis Bay.

Namibia claims the port forms an integral part of its territory. South Africa has contended that it remains a South African enclave for historical reasons. The British annexed the port and added it to the Cape Colony in the last century.

Mr Cohen said the US position on Walvis Bay remained unchanged. The Carter administration decided in 1976 it was not for the US to take a view on the juridical matter of who owned the port, but that it was a matter to be negotiated between an independent government of Namibia and South Africa.
Baster ‘revolt’ delayed pending talks with Swapo

From JOHN RYAN

WINDHOEK. — Namibia’s "Baster revolution" has been temporarily suspended while the rebel leader of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, Kaptein Hans Diegraart, awaits discussions with the Swapo government and a mandate from his own people.

Ex-motor mechanic Mr Diegraart, traditional leader of the Baster territory 80 km south of Windhoek, has vacated the administration offices in the town of Rehoboth which he and his lieutenants occupied on February 8 in defiance of Swapo’s policy that Namibia should be a unitary state.

And Mr Diegraart said yesterday that his party planned to hold a referendum on May 5 so that Basters could decide for themselves whether they should be part of that unitary state or continue to fight for their autonomy and homeland.

"We want to be Namibians," he said. "We want to co-operate with the Namibian government. But we are seriously afraid of losing our land."

The 62-year-old Baster leader denied that he was trying to stir up conflict by attempting to declare Rehoboth a separate entity and by defying a court order to vacate the administration offices.

"Our demands are not terribly big," he said. "All we want from the government is that it should recognise our rights to the soil. The referendum in May will show how deeply concerned the Baster people are over those rights, which we have held for more than a hundred years."

"Meanwhile, the government mustn’t try to take over our property."

Mr Diegraart said he was encouraged that President Sam Nujoma had told a Press conference at the weekend that there was "no harm in discussing problems." The Baster leader hoped discussions with the government would happen soon.
Toivo marries white woman
Namibia has potential to outshine Botswana
Fugitive in Jo'burg

Right-wing fugitive Mr Daryll Stopforth (23), on whose head there is a R10 000 reward, is in Johannesburg at his parents' home in Norris Street, Rosettenville.

The reward has been offered by Namibian police for the capture of Mr Stopforth, who escaped from custody after appearing with Mr Horst Kleinz of West Germany and Mr Leonard Veedendal (23), Johannesburg leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), in the Otjiwarongo Magistrate's Court on charges including murder.

"He has no comment to make. Please leave us alone," was a woman's answer when The Star telephoned the Stopforth home today and asked to speak to Mr Stopforth.

Mr Veenendal's wife, Tracy, gave birth to a boy in Alberton on Monday. — Staff Reporter.
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Rightwing fugitive Mr Darryl Stopforth, 23, who has a R10 000 price on his head, is in Johannesburg at his parents' home in Rosettenville.

The Namibian police have offered a reward of R10 000 for the capture of Mr Stopforth, who escaped from custody after appearing with West German Mr Horst Kienz and Mr Leonard Veenendaal, 23, Johannesburg leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, in the Otjiwarongo Magistrate's Court on charges which include murder.

"He has no comment to make. Please leave us alone," was a woman's answer to a reporter who telephoned the Stopforth home today and asked to speak to Mr Stopforth.

Mr Stopforth has been on the run for months, and was reported today as saying the time had come for him to return to his parents although, he believed, the South African Police had instructions to shoot him on sight.

A spokesman for the police public relations section in Johannesburg said today it was "absolute nonsense to say police here have instructions to shoot Mr Stopforth on sight."

It is alleged Mr Stopforth was involved in a bombing and handgrenade attack on Untag's Outjo office in December, in which a private security guard, Mr David Rosseb, 22, and a Namibian policeman, Constable Ricardo van Wyk, 21, died.

Meanwhile, Mrs Tracy Veenendaal, wife of fugitive Mr Leonard Veenendaal, gave birth to a boy in Alberton on Monday.

The boy has been placed in an incubator in the South Rand Hospital because he has difficulty swallowing.
Namibian police still seek fugitives

The Star's Africa News Service (22)

WINDHOEK — Namibian police on the trail of several murder suspects are hoping co-operation agreements will be sealed between their government and neighbouring countries and do not consider anyone to be "off the hook".

Police public relations spokesman Brigadier Sigl Eimbeck said yesterday this included former members of the Brixton Murder and Robbery squad, wanted in connection with the murder of Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski. It also included fugitive Mr Darryl Stopforth, wanted in connection with the murder of an Untag official.

Mr Stopforth (23), Johannesburg Afrikaner Weerstands beweging leader Mr Leonard Veenendaal (23) and German national Mr Horst Kienz (54) escaped from Namibian police custody last year.

Brigadier Eimbeck said police remained concerned about all those sought for crimes in Namibia but had to await formal agreements.

Namibian Attorney-General Mr Hartmut Ruppe1 said agreements between Namibia and its neighbours, including South Africa, would have to be concluded. Warrants for the arrest of Mr Staal Burger, Mr Cappie Maree and Mr Calla Botha remained valid in Namibia.
UN resented by whites, poll shows

NEW YORK — Most white South Africans resented the UN during its Namibian operation, while the majority of blacks had never heard of it, according to a poll released yesterday.

The survey was commissioned by the BBC on behalf of the UN and carried out in July and August by Marknor of SA, a Gallup affiliate.

Some 2300 people living in major metropolitan areas were polled.

Of the whites, 90% were familiar with the UN compared with 25% of blacks, except for university graduates, who scored 68%.

One reason, according to the survey, was that only 10% of blacks were taught about the UN in school while 32% of the whites recalled schooling on the world body.

Most whites said the UN was doing a poor job while blacks had no opinion.

Among the main criticisms were that the UN was inefficient, anti-South African and too pro-Third World.

However, opinions were divided over Namibia.

About 34% of the whites interviewed felt the world body had performed badly while 28% approved.

The rest had no opinion.

Only 1% of the blacks polled had any criticism of the UN in Namibia.

Neither blacks nor whites showed detailed knowledge of UN institutions, regardless of their geographic position.

Sapa-Reuters.
Namibian suspects resurface

Suspects wanted by Namibian police in connection with terrorism and murder charges are starting to surface in SA, securing in the knowledge that they will not be arrested and handed over to the territory's new government for the foreseeable future.

The first to come out of hiding on Tuesday, after lying low for four months, is alleged terrorism and murder suspect Darryl Stopforth, 33, who together with AWB Johannesburg leader Leonard Veenendaal, 23, and West German citizen Horst Klenz, 33, escaped from Namibian police custody during an ambush on December 4.

The three were arrested in connection with a terror attack on Unita's Outjo office on August 10 last year in which a security guard died. The men were also subsequently sought in connection with the death of a policeman shot in the ambush.

Another suspect to come out of hiding yesterday was former Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit chief and alleged Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) regional director for Johannesburg, Staal Burger.

He made a surprise appearance at the Harms Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria, which was hearing evidence on the activities of the CCB.

SAP deputy CID chief Lt-Gen Jaap Joubert yesterday said police were no longer empowered to arrest a person on a warrant issued in Namibia as they were no longer valid since independence.

An extradition request had to be submitted to the Attorney-General for his consideration.

Joubert said an avenue was open to Namibian police for extradition by way of the SA Extraditions Act of 1962, which allowed the Namibian government to approach President F W de Klerk directly.

A Foreign Affairs official yesterday said plans were in the pipeline to draft a formal extradition agreement with Namibia.

Irish national Donald Acheson, arrested by Namibian police a short while after Namibian lawyer Anton Lubowski's murder, is to go on trial on a charge of murder in the Windhoek Supreme Court on April 11.
Little potential seen for expansion of Namibian mining sector.

Nicholas Worsworth of the Financial Times assesses the nature of Namibia's mining sector.

Despite the recent upsurge in gold prices, the mining sector in Namibia remains largely unexplored and underdeveloped. The country has significant potential for nickel, copper, and uranium, but the infrastructure and regulatory framework are still inadequate to support large-scale mining operations.

Namibia's mineral production is dominated by diamond mining, which accounts for 90% of the total output. The country is the world's fourth-largest diamond producer and has a long history of diamond mining. However, the industry is facing challenges due to declining diamond prices and increased production costs.

The Namibian government has been proactive in attracting foreign investment to the mining sector, especially in the development of new deposits. However, the regulatory framework and legal framework remain complex and challenging, which deters potential investors.

The infrastructure in Namibia is also a major obstacle to expansion of the mining sector. The lack of adequate transportation and processing facilities makes it difficult to move minerals from the mining areas to processing facilities. The government has been working to improve the infrastructure, but it remains a significant challenge.

Despite these challenges, there is potential for the mining sector to contribute significantly to the Namibian economy. The government has set ambitious targets for mineral production, and with the right investment and policy framework, Namibia can position itself as a major player in the global mining market.
Fugitives could be given up

Staff Report

WANTED criminals who had escaped to South Africa could be handed over to Namibian police after high-level negotiations between governments, a Namibian police spokesman, Brigadier Siggi Eimbeck, said yesterday.

Brigadier Eimbeck was commenting on a report that a South African fugitive from the Namibian police, Mr Darryl Stopforth, 23, had surfaced in Johannesburg and was now living at his parents' home in Rosettenville, Johannesburg.

Last night a person who answered the telephone at the home said that Mr Stopforth 'was not there. I don't know whether he will be back', he said.

Mr Stopforth and two other men, West German Mr Horst Klenz, 52, and Mr Leonard Veenendaal, 23, are wanted by Namibian police on various charges, including two of murder.

They allegedly killed a security guard in an attack on a United Nations offices at Ovajo in August last year.
Extradition row over CCB men and Namibia

Weekend Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — An early rift is looming between the new Namibian government and South Africa over Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) cell leader Colonel Staal Burger and AWB member Mr Darryl Stopforth who the Namibians say must be returned to Windhoek where they are wanted for three murders.

Colonel Burger came out of hiding this week to attend the Harms Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria and Mr Stopforth surfaced in Johannesburg after being on the run since December.

Warrants for their arrest issued in Windhoek have not been valid in South Africa since Namibia’s independence two weeks ago and their appearance has dropped a diplomatic hot potato in Pretoria’s lap.

Namibian Foreign Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab said this week the men must be returned to Windhoek and warned the South African authorities not to set a precedent whereby “criminals running away from justice would find safe haven in South Africa”.

The South African Police said this week that they could not execute warrants of arrest issued in Namibia because no formal extradition treaty existed between the two countries.

R10 000 reward offered

However, in terms of South Africa’s Extradition Act, the government can consider ad hoc requests for extradition from foreign countries.

Detectives in Namibia issued warrants of arrest for Colonel Burger and his CCB colleague Mr Chappie Maree in connection with the murder of SwAPO activist Anton Lubowski.

There is a reward of R10 000 on Mr Stopforth’s head in Namibia where he is wanted in connection with an attack on United Nations regional offices in Otujo last year when security guard Mr David Hoaseb died.

Mr Stopforth also faces a second murder charge arising from the death of Namibian police constable Mr Ricardo van Wyk who died after being shot in Windhoek when Mr Stopforth, Mr Herst Kleyn and Mr Leonard Veelendal escaped from custody in December.

Mr Gurirab said Namibian authorities wanted the fugitives to stand trial and would “seek any opportunity to express our views to the South African authorities”.

He denied there were negotiations under way on the establishment of a formal extradition treaty.

However, the extradition issue is a two-edged sword.

Namibian police spokesman Brigadier S Eimbeck this week raised the possibility that, until a formal agreement was concluded, fugitives from South Africa also could find sanctuary in Namibia.

Warrants stay in force

The head of the Namibian police investigation into the Lubowski killing, Colonel Jumbo Smit, said details of his investigations already had been forwarded to the Prosecuter-General in Windhoek.

It was up to him to decide whether a prosecution would be brought against Colonel Burger and Mr Maree or whether they would be called as witnesses in the trial of Irish national Mr Donald Acheson, charged with Mr Lubowski’s murder.

Colonel Smit said the warrants of arrest for Colonel Burger, Mr Maree, Mr Stopforth, Mr Kleyn and Mr Veelendal would remain in force.
Namibia, Angola to sign agreement on air services

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.— An air services agreement for commercial flights between Namibia and Angola is expected to be signed this week, according to a senior Angolan diplomatic source.

Angolan Minister of Transport and Communications Mr Carlos Fernandez arrives in Windhoek on Wednesday for talks with his Namibian counterpart, Mr Richard Kapelwa Kabanjani.

They will travel to Angola’s “capital of the south”, Lubango, and will also discuss the future of road and sea transport and communications between the countries.

The source said that no date had been set for the first commercial flight.

CO-OPERATION INITIATIVE

The meeting follows a similar co-operation initiative between the countries last week when the Namibian Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba, and Minister of Defence Mr Peter Maushihange met an Angolan delegation in Lubango to discuss border security and the repatriation of Angolan refugees in Namibia.

The Angolan delegation was led by General Antonio France Ndala, Deputy Minister of Defence.

The diplomatic source said Lusaka had given priority to the repatriation of Namibian exiles in Angola during the implementation of Resolution 435 and the peace talks before Namibia’s independence process.

Now the priority had shifted to Angolan refugees, 40,000 of whom were displaced by the war with Unita forces.

Military activity in southern Angola since January had displaced a further 3,000 people, the source said.
Namibia housing project in crisis

WINDHOEK — Raised expectations following election campaign promises of better housing after Namibian independence resulted in about 35 percent of low income housing buyers not paying their March instalments, National Building and Investment Corporation director Mr Gordon Merrington said here.

Earlier reports said the non-payment of loan instalments by many buyers had forced the NBIC to suspend building operations due to a shortage of funds raised from that quarter.

Mr Merrington described the reports as "over-dramatic" saying the NBIC "was just holding hard for a few weeks on putting out new work", and that a new housing policy for Namibia was being considered.

Various experts in the housing field from a number of African countries were due to attend a national housing conference in Windhoek later in the month.

Mr Merrington ascribed the "massive non-payment" which appeared to be spreading, to various election promises "not satisfied overnight".

"Aspirations are enormously high after expectations were raised, and not only over housing, by all political parties during the election," Mr Merrington said.

The NBIC provides housing for people with an income of between R500 and R1 500 a month.

NBIC's financial manager Mr Tilman Friedrich said only R520 000 of R800 000 was collected from about 2 000 of NBIC's 5 500 clients during March. "And April shows all signs of being worse," he added. — Sapa.
Namibia refuses to come clean

By Dale Lautenbach
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Namibian government has provided no straightforward answers to allegations in the press here that a significant police recruitment drive for deployment in Kavango and Caprivi could signal preparations for clashes with Unita forces.

Three Windhoek newspapers have reported the claims of "informed sources" that 1,500 men were being recruited from the Namibian Defence Force for transfer to the police force.

One paper yesterday went so far as to suggest that the new unit was being styled along the lines of the former counter-insurgency Koevoet unit and that it would be a para-military unit with law and order functions taking low priority in the rating of its duties.

The Times of Namibia reports that 1,000 of the new policemen will be stationed at Rundu, while only 500 will be deployed at Oshakati.

That the bulk of the unit was to be deployed in the Kavango area in close proximity to Unita bases across the border was read as a sign that the Namibian government was considering involving itself in the war against Unita should peace talks with the MPLA government of Angola fail.

The newspaper argued that Owambo was saddled with a far more serious crime problem than the Kavango and since only 500 of the new policemen were to be deployed there this could only mean that war and not crime prevention was the prime motivation behind the formation of the para-military unit.

Secretary for Home Affairs Mr. Ndalni Kamati gave the newspaper, The Namibian, a curt "no comment" and denied knowledge of the recruitment of 1,500 policemen.

Secretary for Defence Mr. Frans Kapofi told The Times of Namibia that 1,500 policemen were indeed being recruited. They were not being trained by the army though, nor were they to be an elite unit.

None of the relevant ministries nor the police were available for further comment yesterday.
Border police to ‘fight crime’ — not Unita

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The deployment on Namibia’s Angolan border of 1,500 temporary policemen is a move to combat crime and not a signal that the Namibian government is preparing to tackle Unita, the Home Affairs Department said today.

Permanent secretary Mr Ndali Kamati said men were being recruited from the ranks of the defence force on a temporary basis to aid police fighting a growing crime problem.

He hoped the recruits would be installed by April 25.

Mr Kamati said there had been an increase of “banditry” along the border as weapons came in from Angola and were used to rob shops and steal cattle.

Windhoek newspapers reacted with alarm to the first reports of the recruitment drive and speculated that the Swapo government was readying itself to tackle Unita forces should peace talks between the rebels and Angola’s MPLA government fall.

“OWN SPECULATION”

One newspaper went so far as to suggest that Namibia was creating its own élite paramilitary squad styled on the infamous Koevoet counter-insurgency unit.

Mr Kamati said newspapers had the right to “do their own speculation” but his department’s action had nothing to do with the war in Angola.

Namibian police spokesman Brigadier Siggi Elimbek confirmed that police had received orders to recruit 1,500 defence force members for temporary deployment as policemen.

A thousand were to be deployed at Oshakati and 500 at Rundu, he said.

The newspapers argued that the bulk of the force was being sent to the Kavango, where contact with Unita was most likely, while the lesser number was being sent to Owamboland, where crime is known to be increasing.

Mr Kamati dismissed this, too, as speculation.
Angolan hint of a new regional order

By DALE LAUTENBACH of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

ANGOLA would offer facilities such as its deep water ports, and resources such as its oil, to Namibia and other countries in the region as part of a policy of economic co-operation, according to Mr Alberto Bento Ribeiro, Angola’s ambassador to Windhoek and the first head of mission to present his credentials to President Sam Nujoma.

But, he stressed, the first priority would be to follow up the recent peace initiatives which led to Namibia’s independence, and to bring peace to the entire region, especially Angola.

In an interview he said: “We can’t have real peace in Namibia with fighting just across the border. We must not allow our countries to be divided in their operations with the Namibian government and the entire region to secure peace is the number one objective.”

Mr Ribeiro believes the sub-continent is now gripped by a spirit of peace, in which economic policies could begin to evolve.

Resources

“The real alternative to war is economic co-operation. We share a long border with Namibia and we need to share our resources. Some are scarce and valuable — like water, energy, including oil, and suitable infrastructures. Geography has given Angola deep water harbours and we can integrate these infrastructures in the region through Namibia.”

He mentions, too, the joint management of the rich fishing resources which thrive in the countries’ shared Benguela current but, albeit carefully phrased, implicit in his vision of bilateral co-operation with Namibia is a look further south.

He approaches the idea of rapprochement carefully, first couching Angola’s newly liberated and apparently warm relationship with Namibia in the countries’ common history of struggle. “We began fighting for national independence in 1951 so from that far back we were comrades in arms with those fighting for the liberation of Namibia.”

Initiatives

The first SADF incursion into Angola was as far back as 1974. “Now we can reverse this,” says Mr Ribeiro. “Namibia now can become a base to cooperate with us for new peace initiatives and a corridor for new co-operation with the south, including South Africa.”

What else is down south, Mr Ribeiro? The ambassador grins.

“At a political level we have co-operated with South Africa to achieve the independence of Namibia.” He refers to the December 1988 New York Accords which made the implementation of UN Resolution 435 possible.

Merits

The Joint Commission which was subsequently set up provided another useful instrument for the achievement of peaceful independence.

“So one of the merits of the exercise has been to build up a capital of trust, of confidence among ourselves — meaning us and South Africa.”

Mr Ribeiro says his government recognises that things are changing inside South Africa on the road to the dismantling of apartheid, acknowledges that some progress has been made.

“Obviously, though, full economic co-operation with South Africa can only take place in a post-apartheid era and after there has been international agreement to lift sanctions.”

Would there be similar understanding if, hypothetically, Namibia bought Angolan oil and sold it to South Africa?

Sensitive

“That’s a difficult and complicated question. Namibia has no independent oil sources. In a very special area Namibia was, still is, completely dependent on South Africa. It is looking for alternatives and one is Angola, as the second largest oil producer in black Africa after Nigeria. But it would be premature to address what is politically unacceptable.”

Practical issues like distribution of oil and petrol, quality control and storage are receiving attention even now and as Walvis Bay is the only deep water harbour in Namibia and most of the country’s energy supply is routed through this port now, the Namibian government has asked the international community to suspend sanctions on imports made through Walvis.

Alternatives

But would South Africa allow Angolan oil through what it still considers its port?

Mr Ribeiro laughs. “I have no answer for that. The Namibian government must negotiate with the South African government. I understand the South African government will be co-operative in this direction but we can offer alternatives through our borders from southern Angola.”

Put to Mr Ribeiro that there is a thread of optimism running through much of what he has to say regarding co-operation with South Africa, he laughs again. “In the area of Walvis Bay, however, I must say it is still a very big yes, an affirmative yes. The trend towards peace is based on a very deep and broad consensus — all of us feel the need for peace, and economic co-operation. It makes sense.”

Experience

“Our resources are very much complementary. We could share our resources against expertise and know-how available in South Africa. We had some experience over the past two years of negotiating with South Africa on very difficult and very sensitive political problems. We achieved good results in a short time and those events are accelerating towards a peaceful settlement in the region.”

“We need, at bilateral level, to talk and help each other, help in the dismantling of apartheid, for example, which I understand to be very much in the process.”

Then diplomatically, he slips in a sly one. “This word ‘linkage’ (referring to the American policy of linking a Cuban withdrawal to implementation of 435) was not coined by us. But now it makes sense to talk of reverse linkage. We can’t have peace in Namibia with fighting just across the border. Unlike bases are too close to this territory and they have co-operated closely with Koevoet, SWATF and the SADF.”

“The disbandment of all these forces now gives us a new situation and the integration of these forces in an independent Namibia is not yet fulfilled. This gives us cause for concern so in handling the internal Angolan conflict, we can talk of reverse linkage, no. You like this term?”

He grins. One for the next round of talks. And, one notes, he offers Rilmsmeier cigars after lunch, with a chuckle, not Cuban.
Nujoma in plea to UN

WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma of Namibia has asked for speedy admission of his country as the 160th member of the United Nations.

In a letter to UN Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Nujoma urged the incorporation of Namibia in time for the General Assembly meeting on economic development, scheduled for April 23 and 28.

Nujoma also pledged that Namibia would work within the spirit of the international body and the UN Charter.
Eksteen envoy to Namibia

THE former director-general of the SABC Mr Riaan Eksteen has officially been named South Africa's first ambassador to Namibia.

This was announced yesterday by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Eksteen was ousted from the SABC post two years ago after a row with President P.W. Botha. — Sapa
Protest meeting had lots of colour, not much fire

Woman asks for cooperation against white farmers and police on farm

Mr J.C. Pretorius, the speaker, addressing the crowd at Swaartfontein.

"We will not accept the imposition of white farmers on our land," he said.

He called for peaceful protests and urged the community to remain calm.

"We will fight for our rights and our land," he added.

The mood at the meeting was one of determination and solidarity.

Several members of the community shared their personal stories of adversity and hardship.

"I have lived here all my life," said one woman. "We have fought for our rights for generations, but we have never been listened to or respected."

Another man spoke of the violence and intimidation he had faced from white farmers.

"They think they can do whatever they want to us," he said. "But we will not stand for it."

The meeting ended with a call for unity and action.

"We are stronger when we stand together," said Mr Pretorius. "Let us continue to fight for our rights and our land."
Developments in SA please Namibia

By Kaizer Nyatsumba

The Namibian government had been watching developments in South Africa and was pleased with what had happened so far, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theo Ben-Gurirab said in Pretoria yesterday.

Speaking to journalists shortly after calling on his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha, at the Government guest house in Waterkloof Heights, Mr Ben-Gurirab said the recent Namibian independence celebrations in Windhoek had afforded the leaders of the two countries and their foreign ministers an opportunity to begin a process of dialogue.

Mr Ben-Gurirab, on his way overseas with his wife, said it was in the same spirit engendered by President de Klerk and President Nujoma's meetings at the independence celebrations that he had accepted Mr Botha's invitations.

 Asked if Mr Nujoma would be prepared to visit South Africa, Mr Ben-Gurirab said if Mr de Klerk extended an invitation he was sure the Namibian president would consider a visit.

"Things are happening here. We are very happy about what is happening in our region," said Mr Ben-Gurirab.

Mr Botha — who was accompanied by former South African ambassadors to the United Nations, Mr Riaan Eksteen and Mr Carl von Hirschberg — said the Government was reciprocating the hospitality given to it by the Namibian government at the independence celebrations.

Mr von Hirschberg was Mr Botha's predecessor as South African ambassador at the UN, and Mr Eksteen, who has been chosen South African representative to Namibia, was Mr Botha's successor at the UN.

Mr Ben-Gurirab, on the other hand, was Swapo's representative to the UN during the three men's terms of office.

Mr Botha: "It is a unique moment for the four of us to be able to meet under these circumstances and reflect on the past and see if we can learn anything from it."
Botha, Eksteen meet Gurirab

Johannesburg. — Newly appointed South African representative to Namibia and former SABC director-general Mr Bismarck Eksteen joined Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in meeting Namibian Foreign Minister Mr Theo Ben-Gurirab yesterday at the state guest house in Pretoria.

Mr Ben-Gurirab passed through South Africa on his way to the US and had what was described as a working lunch with a delegation including the South African chief foreign affairs representative for the implementation of UN independence in Namibia, Mr Carl von Hirschberg.

Mr Ben-Gurirab said he was not preparing the ground for a visit by Namibian President Sam Nujoma.

Mr Botha, Mr Eksteen and Mr Von Hirschberg are all former South African permanent representatives to the UN, between 1970 and 1981. Mr Ben-Gurirab was Swapo's UN representative throughout their time in New York.
Time running out for suspects on run

Staff Reporter

TIME is running out for murder suspects hiding in South Africa to evade prosecution in Namibia, according to Namibian police.

Namibian policeman Brigadier Sigi Einbeek said from Windhoek that negotiations to establish a formal extradition agreement were under way between the governments of South Africa and Namibia.

And in South Africa, a government source confirmed that a formal extradition agreement was included in a package of draft agreements being prepared by Pretoria.

At least five alleged murderers have escaped arrest by Namibian police as they are in South Africa, which has no extradition pact with the newly independent state, Brig Einbeek said.

He named the men yesterday as SADF Civil Co-operation Bureau agents Staal Burger and Chappi Maree, wanted for questioning in connection with the Anton Lubowski assassination, Darryl Stopforth, 23, AWB lieutenant Leonard Vredendaal, 23, and West German subject Horst Klenz.

The latter three face two murder charges each after they allegedly shot dead a Namibian police constable, Ricardo van Wyk, 21, and escaped to South Africa shortly after they appeared in court at Otjiwarongo for an attack on a UN district office in which a security guard died.

A bearded Mr Staal Burger made his appearance at the Harms Commission in Pretoria recently, while right-winger Mr Stopforth had reportedly sought refuge at his parents' home in Johannesburg yesterday a man who answered the telephone at the home said: "Sorry, he isn't around. You won't be able to get hold of Darryl at all."

Namibian police have placed a R10 000 reward on Mr Stopforth's head.

South African police spokesman Maj Reg Crewe said yesterday that the police were not legally empowered to arrest the men.

Democratic Party law and order spokesman Mr Tian van der Merwe said an extradition agreement between the two countries was urgently needed because criminals would otherwise exploit the lack of such an agreement.

He said suspects should be properly charged for their alleged actions in Namibia, more so because the region had been an integral part of South Africa.

This was echoed by Brig Einbeek, who said "criminals are able to run across the border because it is open".

Negotiations to establish a formal extradition agreement were being conducted "at a high political level", he said.

The South African Extradition Act empowered President F W de Klerk to hive suspects extradited to foreign police, but Brig Einbeek said he was not aware whether Mr de Klerk had been approached on this basis.
Giant arsenal enters Namibia

Argus Africa News Service.

WINDHOEK. — The first consignment of a Swapo army arsenal said by Namibian President Sam Nujoma to comprise R8-billion worth of arms, has crossed the Angolan border escorted by 678 members of the former Swapo guerrilla army.

Mr Nujoma announced that his party was giving the Plan (Swapo military wing) weapons to the Namibian army for the defence of the new nation's integrity. Prime Minister Hage Geingob took delivery of the first consignment in northern Ovamboland.

Mr Geingob said there was proof that there were elements attempting to destabilise independent Namibia.

He pledged that the arms would be used only in defence of Namibia and against anyone who posed a threat.

There have been few details of just what comprised the arsenal. Reports are that the first consignment included mainly trucks, armoured personnel carriers, anti-aircraft cannons and B21 multiple-rocket launchers.

The entire arsenal is expected to enter Namibia within the next six months, accompanied by the former Plan fighters, including the Mechanised Brigade, who, according to Swapo, remained in Angola to guard the equipment.
Namibian Foreign Minister visits SA

NEWLY appointed SA representative to Namibia and former SABC director-general Riaan Eksteen joined Foreign Minister Pik Botha when he met Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab yesterday at the State Guest House in Pretoria.

Ben-Gurirab told media representatives afterwards that he was not “preparing the ground” for a visit by Namibian President Sam Nujoma, although he expected Nujoma would visit SA in the near future.

Botha stepped off in Pretoria while on his way to the US, and met a delegation which included SA’s chief foreign affairs representative for the implementation of UN independence in Namibia, Carl von Hirschberg.

Botha, Eksteen and Von Hirschberg were all former SA permanent representatives to the UN, between 1970 and 1991. Ben-Gurirab in turn was the SWAPO representative there throughout this time.

Botha said it was a privilege to return the Namibian hospitality of the March independence celebrations.
Namibia cleared as UN member

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council has cleared Namibia for admission as its 160th member state.

It will join next Monday during a special session of the General Assembly. Ironically, South Africa, without whose co-operation Namibian independence would have been unattainable, will not be represented at the General Assembly session. SA has been unable to send delegates to the assembly since its credentials were rejected in 1974. — Special Correspondent.
Central Bank for Namibia

By Dale Lautenbach

WINDHOEK — Namibia has set June this year as the target date for the establishment of its own Central Bank but the independent country will not have its own currency until April 1992, Finance Minister Mr Otto Herrigel said at a press conference in Windhoek yesterday.

He said a team of International Monetary Fund advisers had arrived in Windhoek to help with the establishment of a Central Bank as required by the Constitution. The operation was "well underway" and more IMF advisers would arrive soon.

Foreign exchange and customs control independent of South Africa could only be established once Namibia had its own currency.

Until the establishment of the Central Bank, the South African Reserve Bank had agreed to provide those functions for Namibia. This would include the use of the financial rand and any aid which came to Namibia in the form of a grant could be channelled through the rand, he said.

In a previous address, Mr Herrigel indicated that Namibian exchange controls might be "liberalised". This could only be considered once the country was out of the rand monetary system though, he said yesterday.

He hoped to present independent Namibia's first budget in June, but this too was a target date. In the interim, the new government is running on an interim budget of roughly one third of last year's budget.
Lubowski murder trial starts today

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — The trial of Mr Donald Acheson, the man alleged to have murdered Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski, begins in the Windhoek High Court today.

But the prosecutor might apply for a postponement due to "problems with witnesses from South Africa".

The trial of Irish national Mr Acheson, 52, alleged to have gunned down Mr Lubowski outside his Windhoek home on September 12 last year, will highlight alleged links between the murder and the Civil Cooperation Bureau under investigation in South Africa by the Harms Commission.

The Namibian prosecution has called two alleged CCB members, former Brixton Murder and Robbery squad members Mr Calla Botha and Mr Ferdinand Barnard, to testify but there was much doubt last night that they would arrive in Windhoek.

Prosctor-General Mr J L Heyman, who is leading the State's case, said he would call for a postponement if these two key witnesses did not arrive.

The independence of Namibia threw a spanner in the works of the Namibian police investigations and Mr Heyman believes it might be necessary to wait for an extradition treaty at government level to give the State the powers it needs to summons these witnesses.

Meanwhile, in an effort to draw the witnesses to Namibia, Attorney-General Mr Hartmut Ruppel has issued a certificate safeguarding Mr Botha and Mr Barnard from prosecution.

These witnesses are crucial to the State's case and that without their testimonies, the evidence for the prosecution will be mainly circumstantial.

The judge will be a senior advocate from Johannesburg, Mr Ismael Mohammed. He will have two assessors.
Nujoma to join party

WINDHOEK - Namibian President Mr. Sam Nujoma has been invited to attend the 10th anniversary celebrations of Zimbabwe's independence today. NAMIB radio news reports.  (2.2.1)

The permanent secretary of the President's office, Mr. Eddie Amkongo, said Nujoma and a government delegation would "leave" for Harare today and return to Windhoek tomorrow. - Sapa.
Namibian policeman killed by Swapo men

By Dale Lautenbach, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Members of PLAN, the Swapo liberation army, killed an unarmed Namibian policeman and wounded another when the policemen entered a house in Oshakati to investigate reports of an arms cache, a Namibian police spokesman said.

Brigadier Siggi Eimebeck said Detective Sergeant D van der Westhuizen was killed and a Constable Opperman was wounded when they were shot at and attacked with a hand grenade yesterday while investigating reports of a cache of weapons, including AK-47s.

He said Mr. Louis Botha, a civilian in the employ of a Windhoek firm of architects, was taken hostage by the PLAN members but released shortly afterwards.

Mr. Botha had reported finding the arms cache in the Oshakati house his company was hiring for construction purposes.

He had accompanied the policemen in their investigation.

Asked what confirmation there was that the attackers were PLAN members, Brigadier Eimebeck said that in negotiations with other policemen, the attackers had said they refused to speak with anyone other than their PLAN commanders.

He said one of the PLAN members was seriously wounded, probably by the grenade, and was in the Oshakati hospital. There have been no arrests.

Secretary of the Cabinet Mr. Nangolo Mumba was the only government official who could be raised for comment on the Oshakati incident.

He confirmed knowledge of the attack but said there would be no government statement until contact had been made "with members in the field."
Nujoma's 'power trip' irks citizens

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The citizens of Windhoek are reacting with outrage to a fleet new phenomenon on the capital's streets — President Sam Nujoma's motorcade.

"What exactly is achieved by charging through the streets with such a big hullabaloo?" writes one citizen to the Times of Namibia.

Windhoek traffic chief Mr Giel Nieuwhoudt says his department is receiving from three to five complaints daily. A number of damages claims have been made against the municipality which, he says, will have to be processed and referred to the government "because it's not my people who are involved in this".

He expected more damages claims would be made.

Citizens have turned to newspapers too to air their complaints. One reports armed body guards hanging out of the windows of cars in the presidential motorcade, threatening motorists and pedestrians to clear the way.

"We did not get Casspirs out of the north only to have open intimidation in post-independence Windhoek streets," says the writer to the Times of what he calls the president's "power trip".

The same paper takes up the issue in an editorial headlined "Travelling Democratically". Describing racing convoys of Merces accompanied by outriders, blaring sirens and hazard lights, the editor writes: "We know you're busy, Mr Nujoma, but the insistence of leaders not to be treated differently from the rest of the population is a scale to measure democratic awareness. Unfortunately, on that scale the President does not rate highly."

Deputy Minister of Information Mr Daniel Tjongarero said his department had seen the press reports, had discussed the matter and felt a statement was unnecessary.

"The people will have to get used to it (the president's motorcade)," he said. If there were complaints, they should be addressed to the relevant people and his department had received no complaints.
Police threw grenade — Swapo minister

By DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Controversy has arisen over differing police and government versions of an incident at Oshakati in Gwamboland in which one policeman was killed and another injured.

Police spokesman Brigadier Siggi Elmbeck said the alleged Swapo members escaped when the police withdrew and there have been no arrests.

An account given by the Ministry of Information here today is at odds with an earlier police statement which claimed members of Swapo's Plan army attacked the unarmed policemen when they went to a house in the town to investigate reports of an arms cache.

Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, Minister of Information, said the policemen were armed and threw a hand-grenade into the house, which they believed to be occupied by "bandits".

The minister said one "bandit" then fired at the policemen, killing Detective-Sergeant Daniel van der Westhuizen and wounding Constable M Opperman.

NOT COMPLETE

Asked why the government version differed so dramatically from the account given by Brigadier Elmbeck, Mr Hamutenya said: "We are just beginning to integrate and that process is not yet complete."

The brigadier said later, however, the police stood by their statement that the two policemen were unarmed. He said it was untrue that the policemen initiated the attack.

Mr Hamutenya said the incident was isolated and an "accident" which did not represent conflict between police and Swapo.

Mr Simon Kaukungua, Swapo representative in Oshakati, confirmed that the two men in the house were Swapo members. "All Swapo members up here are Plan members," he added, "myself included."

Mr Kaukungua said the men had three guns. He thought at least one was an AK-47.
Diplomatic bid to bring SA witnesses to testify at Acheson trial
SWAPO soldiers kill cop, caught in siege

WINDHOEK.—Several SWAPO soldiers are holed up in a house in Oshakati after killing a policeman.

The soldiers, member of the SWAPO's military wing, PLAN, have refused to negotiate with the police or SWAPO representatives. They have insisted on speaking only to their PLAN commanders.

The drama started when a group of PLAN members occupied a home in Oshakati yesterday and opened fire on Sgt Daniel Francois van der Westhuizen, a Constable Opperman and Mr Louis Botha.

The men had gone to investigate an arms cache found on the premises.

Sgt Van der Westhuizen, 24, was killed instantly. Constable Opperman was slightly wounded, while Mr Botha was not hurt.

The Inspector-General of Namibian Police, Lt-Gen Piet Fouché, left Windhoek yesterday for Oshakati to investigate the killing.

Police said that Mr Botha, a civilian working at an architect's firm at Oshakati, discovered a quantity of automatic weapons hidden under a canopy in a house rented by his firm.

He reported the finding to police who sent two policemen with him to the house.

When they entered the house they were sprayed with automatic gunfire from inside. — Sapa
WINDHOEK — Namibian police have opened a murder docket following the shooting of a policeman at Oshakati in northern Namibia on Tuesday, police spokesman Brigadier Siggi Eimbeek said in Windhoek yesterday.

Sergeant Daniel Francois van der Westhuizen, 34, of the Oshakati police, was killed during an investigation into an arms cache at a house in the town.

A group of armed members of PLAN, Namibia's armed wing, reportedly attacked Sgt Van der Westhuizen, Constable M Opperman and a civilian, Mr Louis Botha, with automatic rifle fire when they entered the house.

Brig Eimbeek said the policemen had not been issued with weapons and had not expected to encounter anyone at the house, which was rented by the firm of architects Mr Botha worked for.

A single explosion was believed to have killed Sgt Van der Westhuizen, causing serious injury to an unidentified PLAN member whose leg was amputated at Oshakati Hospital on Wednesday night.

In negotiations between police and Swapo officials, the PLAN members reportedly refused to speak to the Swapo representatives, stating they wanted to confer with their PLAN commanders.

Brig Eimbeek said police later withdrew, allowing the men, estimated by Mr Botha to number six, to leave.

He said a senior Swapo official at Oshakati, Mr Mzee Kaikunega, handed a quantity of weapons from the PLAN members to police late on Wednesday afternoon.

Among the weapons were an AK-47 automatic rifle and two magazines, one RPG (AK-47 on a tripod), one RPG-7 rocket launcher and one rocket.
Fanatics on the prowl

By DE WET POTGIETER and HERMAN JANSEN

SENIOR police officers are gravely concerned that eight men described as "Namibia's most wanted" until independence on March 21 are now at liberty.

Since the extradition treaty between South Africa and Namibia lapsed, six of the men have emerged from hiding and returned to South Africa to exploit the apparent inability of the security forces to act against them.

The six are:
- Former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad chief Staal Burger — one of the CCB’s most senior officers.
- Former SAP members Slang van Zyl, Ferdi Barnard and Calla Botha — all members of Burger’s CCB cell.
- AWB members Leonard Veenendaal and Darryl Stopforth, both wanted in Namibia

Botha refused to travel to Namibia to testify against him.

A senior policeman said this week: "We’ve got a group of people roaming the streets, regarded as heroes in some circles, who are wanted for very serious crimes in a neighbouring state. "We are baffled by this state of affairs."

"Even if there is no formal extradition treaty, the State President has the power to have these people apprehended and handed over to stand trial."

"Article 3 (2) of the Extradition Act of 1976 gives him the power to authorise the

Roaming

This week the Windhoek Supreme Court was told both Burger and Marce should be charged with Irish national Donald Acheson for the murder of Swapp executive Anton Lubowski.

Acheson, who has been in custody since last September, will probably be released on bail tomorrow after Van Zyl, Barnard and

AWB men free

LEONARD VEEENDAL

civilian government circles.

Meanwhile, Veenendaal has returned to his home in Johannesburg claiming these on the run were being sheltered by "hundreds" of right-wingers.

Sympathisers also paid their legal fees of R2 000.

"After escaping we moved around quite a bit, but we were always warmly received," said Veenendaal.

He claimed his decision to return home had been taken after an assurance from "top policemen" that there was no warrant for his arrest in South Africa.

"The security police still hassle me. They asked me to hand myself over voluntarily for debriefing."

"I refused point blank. There is no warrant out for me."

"And if they want to detain me under Article 29 they must give me a clear indication of what it’s all about."
Namibians nervous of Plan police

By PETER KENNY: Windhoek

NAMIBIAN opposition leader Moses Katjiaingua says 1,500 former guerrillas from Swapo's Plan army have been incorporated into a "pseudop police force".

Mr Katjiaingua, leader of the National Patriotic Front and a former cabinet member of the interim government, is concerned Swapo's stated policy of reconcilia-
tion "seems to be running into trouble with some govern-
ment supporters".

And he said the suspicion exists that Plan members in police uniform are being posted in Ovamboland to allow safe passage through Namib-
bia to Angola troops want-
ing to attack Unita from the south.

Northern Namibian police are angry about the shooting of unarmed Sergeant Daniel van der Westhuizen, 35, by armed Plan members holed up in an Ohakakati house on Wednesday.

Namibian police have been disarmed but hundreds of Plan members returned from Angola last week to swell the ranks of armed residents, a consequence of many years of war in trou-
bled Ovambo.

And Ohakakati hospital staff complained bitterly that armed Plan fighters wandered through the corridors this week after a guerrilla was wounded by a grenade explosion in their armoury.

Opposition groups and foreign diplomats in Namib-
bia are uneasy about the return from Angola on Mon-
day of 700 former Plan fight-
ers with the first of a massive consignment of armament, valued at $8-billion.

Said Mr Katjiaingua: "As far as we can make out many, if not most, of these weapons were not in opera-
tion during the war in Namib-
bia but were used against Unita in Angola by a mechan-
ised Swapo battalion."

The Times of Namibia, a supporter of the opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alli-
ance, reported that some of the vehicles being brought in carried Angolan government markings and some soldiers conversed in Portuguese, Angola's lingua franca.

Unita sources said last month they suspected Swapo's former fighting forces might be used against Unita.
War weapons used to rob

WINDHOEK — A large quantity of war weaponry is circulating in the north of Namibia and is being used to rob people and to commit other crimes. Namibian Broadcasting Corporation radio news reports.

The head of the Police Lisbon Department, Brig Siggi Eimbeck, said complaints were received regularly about people, armed with AK-47 rifles, threatening and robbing residents in the region.

Brig Eimbeck said there had been a slow reaction to Minister of Home Affairs Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba's request for the public to hand in unlicensed firearms.

Action would be taken against people who still have such weapons after May 31. — Sapa

Kenyan force protects north

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Ministry of Defence has confirmed that the Kenyan Assistance Group in the country was deployed in the northern regions during the past week to protect strategic installations, according to a NamBC radio news report on Saturday.

The special assistant to the Defence Minister, Mr Ndilula Mwahafa, said protection of key points in the north by the Kenyans was necessary until the Namibian Defence Force could take over.

Mr Mwahafa described Wednesday's phosphorus bomb attack at Omega in Western Caprivi as an act of aggression. He emphasised the need to protect the border. — Sapa
Lubowski accused refuses offer of bail

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The man accused of murdering Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski yesterday refused to accept bail of R4 000 and conditions set by the court and returned to jail at the end of proceedings.

However, his defence counsel strongly denied that Mr Donald Acheson’s refusal of bail had anything to do with fears for his personal safety.

Mr Acting Justice Ismael Mohammed set bail at R4 000 on condition that Mr Acheson reported three times a day to the Windhoek police station and stayed confined to his home or place of employment at the Windhoek Observer Newspaper.

Mr Acheson's defence said the conditions of his bail were so stringent that he might as well remain in jail. Money was not a problem they said.

The judge postponed the matter to May 7 to give the State an opportunity to produce tangible evidence of diplomatic negotiations between Namibia and South Africa on the establishment of an extradition treaty or of the creation of channels through which four witnesses in South Africa could be forced to appear in the trial.

The four witnesses required by the State are Mr Ferdinand Barnard, Mr "Calla" Botha, Mr "Slang" van Zyl and Mr William Knox, all former members of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad.

The first three have also been linked to the clandestine activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

The State also requires either an extradition treaty or the specific approval of the South African State President for delivery of two co-accused in the Lubowski murder trial, Mr Staal Burger and Mr Chappie Maree, to Namibia to stand trial.

The judge expressed dissatisfaction that the State had so far failed to show any concrete proof that diplomatic channels between the neighbouring countries had been set up.

Prosecutor-General Mr Hans Heyman has said only that the Namibian Attorney General's office was “busy with it”.
Balder man, fears for Life
WINDHOEK — War weapons are cascading in the north of Namibia and being used in robberies and other crimes.

Police liaison chief Brigadier Siggi Elmbeck said complaints were received regularly of bandits with AK-47 rifles threatening and robbing residents.

Brigadier Elmbeck said there had been a slow reaction to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba's request for unlicensed firearms to be handed in.

Action would be taken against those who still had such weapons after May 31.

LIFE IN DANGER

Most of the crimes in the north were committed by people in possession of unlicensed firearms, Brigadier Elmbeck said.

He said police were allowed to carry firearms but were to be used only if the policemen's lives were in danger.

Brigadier Elmbeck said the increasing crime rate could also be attributed to unemployment and the housing shortage.

The police could act effectively only if the government empowered them to carry out their duties and if the public treated them with respect. — Sapa.
Date for Namibian parliament opening

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — The Namibian parliament will open officially on May 8, the Speaker, Dr Moses Tjitendore, has announced.

Addressing a sitting of the National Assembly, the Speaker also confirmed that the majority opposition party would be recognised as the official Opposition.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swapo’s main opponent in the United Nations-monitored elections last year, has this status.

The Assembly has unanimously adopted the select committee’s report on standing rules and orders which will govern its business. These provide the Speaker with powers to hold sessions behind closed doors but normal business will be open to the public.
Lubowski's alleged killer refuses bail

WINDHOEK — Donald Acheson, the 52-year-old Irish national charged with assassinating Swapo leader Anton Lubowski, surprised the High Court here yesterday when he turned down an offer of bail for R4 000 after seven months in custody.

Acting Judge Mr Justice Mahomed granted the Belfast-born man bail with stringent conditions, and postponed the hearing until May 7.

The State's failure to produce Staals, Burger and Leon "Chappie" Maree — both Civic Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members — as co-suspects, and the absence of four witnesses was used by the defence to try to dissuade the judge from continuing with the case.

Mr Justice Mahomed said a speech made by President F W de Klerk on March 1 on good relations with Namibia and the chance of witnesses being persuaded to come from SA had persuaded him to allow a short postponement to May 7.

"The murder of Anton Lubowski is a matter of very fundamental public importance... He was a vigorous proponent of the Namibian people to gain self-determination and to emancipate them from colonialism," said the judge in giving reasons for the need for the trial to go on.

But he also said the constitution guaranteed individuals civil liberties and that was why he was granting bail.

One of the conditions of bail was that Acheson accept an offer to work on the Windhoek Observer newspaper as a cartoonist and that he report to the police three times a day.

He would be put under house arrest from 9pm to 6am and would need police permission to leave work or home.
Lubowski suspect gets bail

WINDHOEK - Irish national Donald Achteson, appearing in the Windhoek High Court on a charge of murdering Swapo activist Anton Lubowski, has been granted bail of R4 000.

The hearing was adjourned until May 7.

In his judgment after the State's application for a six-week postponement to secure witnesses from South Africa, Mr Acting Justice Ismail Mohammed granted a two-week adjournment to ascertain the state of diplomatic initiatives between Namibia and South Africa regarding extradition.

He asked the State to produce "clear, specific and tangible evidence" on the process and the prospects of the four men: Mr Calis Botha, Mr Perdi Barnard, Mr Slang van Zyl and Mr W B Knox appearing in Namibia.
Extradition issue 'too sensitive to discuss'

Staff Reporter

The matter of extraditing a number of South African men wanted on murder charges in Namibia was "too sensitive" to discuss at present, a spokesman for the Attorney General's office in Windhoek said yesterday.

Mrs Kato Stroh, the deputy Attorney General, was approached about the situation regarding the lack of a formal extradition treaty between South Africa and Namibia.

Namibian police spokesman Brig Sigdi Embeck said earlier that at least five alleged murderers had escaped arrest by Namibian police as they were in South Africa.

He named them as SADF Civil Co-Operation Bureau members Staal Burger and Chappe Maree, wanted in connection with the death of Swapa lawyer Anton Lebowitz, and Darryl Stopforth, Leonard Veenendaal and West German subject Horst Klenz, wanted in connection with the death of a security guard at an Untag installation and a Namibian police constable, Ricardo van Wyk, 21.

Senior government officials in Pretoria have confirmed that an extradition agreement with Namibia is being drafted.

But Mrs Stroh said she was not prepared to discuss the matter in view of its "sensitivity".
Policeman’s death ‘isolated incident’

WINDHOEK. - Official government reaction to the controversy caused by dramatically different police and government accounts of the death of an Oshakati policeman last week, has dismissed the incident as isolated and in no way a reflection of tensions between police and former Swapo Plan fighters.

In a statement released yesterday, almost a week after the death of Detective Sergeant Daniel van der Westhuizen in Oshakati last Wednesday, the Ministry of Information deplored the shooting "between police and former Plan combatants".

The police are still investigating, according to the ministry and unlike government accounts last week which alleged the police had attacked Plan members using guns and a hand grenade, the statement points no fingers.

Instead it "appeals to the public and to the media in particular to avoid making statements which, instead of helping to calm the situation, may very well foster feelings of hostility between the police and former Plan combatants".

The police account of the incident was that two unarmed policemen, while investigating a report of an arms cache in a house in White City in the town, were shot at and a hand grenade was thrown at them.
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — President Sam Nujoma appealed for patience and persistence as Namibia entered the second phase of its liberation struggle, that of national socio-economic reconstruction and development.

Celebrating the 30th anniversary of SWAPO with about 3,000 people in Katutura, Mr. Nujoma said the serious problems which faced Namibia — unemployment and severe housing and medical services shortages — were not issues which could be solved overnight.

Members of his government have acknowledged that the new administration's greatest problem is the electorate's high expectations.

First Phase

Mr. Nujoma's address was a clear appeal for understanding by the electorate that there would be no miracles. Namibia had achieved only the first phase in the struggle for security, peace, social development and prosperity, he said. "The second and equally difficult phase has just started."

"This is the phase of national socio-economic reconstruction, rehabilitation and development. SWAPO envisages a Namibia characterised by everlasting peace and harmony among her people and with her neighbours."

Reiterating the SWAPO policy of national reconciliation, as he and his party members have done at every public opportunity since independence just over a month ago, Mr. Nujoma warned that "any attempt to misuse or ignore reconciliation or to impair the unity of Namibia should be dealt with effectively."

The task facing SWAPO was that of transforming the liberation movement to a political party which continued to win elections on all levels, national, regional and local, he said.
Bomb on Namibia’s border

WINDHOEK - An aircraft from Angola dropped a bomb that exploded in the Kavango river which forms the border between Namibia and Angola, police spokesman Brigadier Siggi Einbeck said in Windhoek yesterday.

This is the fourth bombing incident in the border region this year.

Einbeck said the explosion in the river on Sunday occurred about 500m from houses in the village of Mukwe in eastern Kavango.

Residents claimed the aircraft was a Russian MiG which flew about 1km into Namibia before turning and heading back to Angola.

Namibian police are investigating shrapnel found after a similar incident near the former Omega military base last Thursday, 22 February.

Two phosphorous bombs were dropped from two aircraft in the border region on January 19 and March 10.

Sunday’s bombing was the first involving a single aircraft, Einbeck said.
Diplomacy

WINDHOEK - Eight countries have already established full diplomatic relations with Namibia and 80 others are expected to follow soon, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Windhoek.

Representatives of Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Cuba, Sweden, Tanzania, Egypt and Kenya have submitted their credentials to President Sam Nujoma. The spokesman said as a matter of priority Namibia would soon open a mission at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. - Sapa.
Bomb falls in Kavango

WINDHOEK.—An aircraft from Angola dropped a bomb that exploded in the Kavango River, which forms the border between Namibia and Angola, police spokesman Brigadier Siggi Eimbeck said here yesterday.

This is the fourth bombing incident in the border region this year. Brigadier Eimbeck said Sunday's explosion occurred about 500m from houses in the village of Mukwe in eastern Kavango.

Residents claimed the aircraft was a Russian MiG. — Sapa
'Lowering flag of apartheid still challenge'

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The lowering of the "flag of apartheid" is still the international community's greatest challenge, says Namibia's Foreign Minister, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab.

He told a meeting of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs here that this flag had come down over Namibia but it still flew over South Africa.

The fight against apartheid was universal — a fight to save humanity itself. Now that Namibia had won its national sovereignty the struggle for its economic independence and social progress would begin in earnest.

Land reform, distribution and sharing were important to the new Namibian government.

"We appeal to the world to continue to walk with the people in Namibia and to invest in our new democracy. Our constitution is the most democratic in Africa".

UNEMPLOYMENT

Namibia had inherited a socio-economic system in which a small minority, mostly white, participated in the "money economy". The majority, nearly all black, were in the traditional agricultural sector and faced under-employment.

While Namibia had a grossly distorted income pattern, the high income of the top five percent of the population meant the country's per capita income was one of the highest in Africa. This disqualified Namibia from some categories of international economic assistance.

The legacy of apartheid had given Namibia hordes of out-of-school children and unemployed youths, a bloated civil service and a budget deficit.
Walvis Bay: the struggle continues

Walvis Bay could be part of Namibia by next year, writes RUTH ANSAH AYISI, but in the meantime its black residents still suffer under apartheid colonial rule. She describes life in the enclave:

Walvis Bay was a quiet fishing village until the 1970s, when the South African government began using it as a base for its military operations in southern Angola. This led to the influx of black South Africans who were forced to work as fishermen and other support staff. The town became a hub of apartheid colonialism, with strict regulations and discrimination against the black residents.

Strategic

The 467 square kilometre enclave is strategically important for South Africa, which has set up a military base there and which uses it to monitor the activities of Angolan fighters in the southern Namibian desert.

Abused

"Walvis Bay is a place of terror," says a resident. "The police here are the same as in South Africa, and they are brutal. They beat and arrest people at will."

Documentarian Shikwika Shikwika and her four children were forced to leave their home in Walvis Bay in 1990. They had been threatened with violence if they did not return to South Africa.

"We have been treated like animals. Our children have been beaten and our home has been destroyed," she says.

Today, drivers are greeted by white South African soldiers. Namibia's only deep-water port, Walvis Bay is situated at the end of a peninsula jutting into the southern Namib desert.

Strategic

The 410 square kilometre enclave is strategic for South Africa, which has set up a military base there and which uses it to monitor the activities of Angolan fighters in the southern Namibian desert.

Walled In

Life under apartheid is harsh for the black residents of Walvis Bay. The area is divided into separate sections for white and black residents, with strict segregation laws in place. The town is surrounded by a wall, preventing black residents from leaving without permission.

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'SA and Namibia need each other'

Political Correspondent

WHILE it was not possible to foresee how relations with an independent Namibia would develop, South Africa was committed to maintaining friendly relations, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told parliament.

It seemed Namibia's goal was the same, he said during the foreign affairs budget debate.

He also announced that Namibia had submitted a request to become a member of the Customs Union Agreement and South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland had already agreed to amendments to allow Namibian membership.

Many trade, transport and financial agreements had been agreed on or were in the pipeline. No security agreement had been proposed so far, but both countries had emphasised the importance of peace and stability in the region.

Both countries, he said, needed each other.

He had had open-hearted talks with his counterpart from Namibia over potential problems in relations between the two countries.

South Africa had opened an office in Namibia and the two governments would keep in touch from time to time to discuss mutual representation.

Mr Botha said South Africa would continue to use its influence with Unita and MPLA in Angola to help to end the civil war.
SA considering extraditing two AWB men to Namibia

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA is considering extraditing two AWB members — Mr Leonard Veenendal and Mr Darrel Stopforth — who are alleged to have bombed an Umtata installation in Namibia and to have killed a guard in escaping from prison.

This was revealed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in Parliament yesterday after the Democratic Party MP for Hillbrow, Mr Lester Fuchs, described them as “thugs, common criminals, who have now returned to South Africa in a blaze of misplaced glory, arrogantly masquerading as some type of Afrikaner patriots”.

Mr Coetsee said even though South Africa and Namibia did not have an extradition treaty, the government would not “protect any criminal who needs to be extradited”.

He stressed, however, that in cases of this nature there had to be a proper application and proper formalities had to be followed. Only then could there be legal proceedings at which the suspects could oppose the application.

The extradition laws were clear that there had to be criminality and that people could not be extradited for political offences.

“Then he goes further, saying ‘at least I have not killed women or children’ which is no denial at all that he killed adult males.”

Mr Fuchs said the State President should not wait for an extradition treaty to be signed, but should send the two men back to Namibia.

“The time has come to send a message to those who commit crime and attempt to use South Africa as a safe haven that their loutish behaviour will not be condoned and that we will not harbour them.

“Send this message to the country and also to the Conservative Party who so often, by its refusal to criticise the AWB, lends tacit support to certain criminal acts,” he said.
Permits for Namibia

WINDHOEK — Foreigners who have worked in Namibia for longer than three years or who own property in the country are entitled to a permanent residence permit.

A spokesman for the Department of Civic Affairs here said a temporary residence permit would be required if the person wanted to stay in Namibia for longer than 30 days.

The Namibian government does not intend to implement minimum wages for farm employees, the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Fisheries, Mr Gert Hanssen, said at Hochveld in central Namibia. — Sapa
Nujoma: Return six

Sunday Times Reporter

NAMIBIAN President Sam Nujoma has formally asked South Africa to extradite six men allegedly implicated in political murders in his country.

The South African Justice Department said yesterday the request, addressed personally to President F W de Klerk, would be considered once other details were received.

Although the department does not name the men, Civil Co-operation Bureau officers Staal Burger and Leon "Chappie" Maree are wanted in Namibia to face charges in connection with the murder of Swano official Anton Lubowski.

Two AWB members, Leonard Venendaal and Darryl Stopforth, living in Johannesburg, are wanted for the murders of an Untag security guard and a constable.

They escaped from custody in Namibia with German national Horst Klein, who is also wanted.

- The sixth man being sought by Namibian authorities was last night identified as well-known right-winger, Mr Henk Bredenkamp, 40, of Benoni.
TRIBAL chief whose people were largely wiped out while resisting German colonial rule early this century wants the two Germanies to help bring home the descendants of those who fled into exile to avoid being killed.

Paramount Chief Kunina Riruako of Namibia’s Herero tribe, whose women still wear long, 19th century German missionary-style dresses, has pleaded with East and West Germany to negotiate the return of Hereros from Botswana.

According to some estimates, Botswana has up to 40,000 descendants of the tribe members who fled there 85 years ago when their fight for land rights at home was defeated by Germany’s modern guns and starvation.

The Herero chief told journalists recently he and his tribal council had made the appeal to Germany in a letter sent to Namibian President Sam Nujoma.

They expected Nujoma to take up the matter with the two Germanies, both of which have embassies in Namibia.

The letter asked the three governments to approach the leaders of neighbouring Botswana to allow the resettlement of Hereros who fled there when German military commanders punished a revolt by butchering or killing tribe members.

The letter said: “We appeal to the Namibian government as well as both the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic to assist in the resettlement of Hereros still in Botswana.”

They said they also wanted to claim compensation for the “senseless war caused by the Germans” between 1904 and 1907 when more than 60,000 of the 80,000 Herero people died.

Namibia, which became independent on March 21, was a German colony from 1884 until it was seized by South Africa during the First World War and then became a League of Nations and later a United Nations mandate territory controlled by Pretoria.

During the campaign for last November’s United Nations-supervised elections, Herero leaders asked for the return of their people from Botswana as part of a UN repatriation scheme to help about 40,000 more recent Namibian exiles to come home.

Nujoma’s Swapo, which now rules Namibia, charged that the Herero campaign was a ploy to swell the number of people supporting rival parties.

At the time of the polls, Botswana - formerly the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland - said it feared its Herero citizens were being lured across the border merely to be used in a political numbers game and discouraged return moves.

Election results showed that most of the 90,000 Hereros voted against Swapo, which derives its support largely from among the 500,000 people of the Ovamboland region.

Historians believe far more Hereros died fighting Germany than Namibians perished in the 23-year guerrilla war fought by Swapo from 1966 against South African occupation. - Sapa
DTA searches for new soul in Namibia’s changing landscape

By Dale Lautenbach
The Star’s Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was installed as the official opposition in the Namibian National Assembly last week but the new political landscape in the independent country challenges this complex alliance of parties to find a single political soul.

Leading voice

Advocate Mr Fanie Jairreetunga Kozonguizi, vice-president of the DTA and a man whose political background ranges from his role as African National Congress organiser in the Cape in the late ’50s to roving ambassador and legal adviser to the DTA, is one of the leading voices pushing the alliance to shed its historical ethnic associations in favour of forming a single national party.

The DTA has been described of late as a group in crisis and tensions within the alliance could threaten its very status as official opposition.

Mr Kozonguizi’s challenge to this crisis debate, in a word, is that the DTA is no longer part of the administrative machinery in an awkwardly governed territory, but is an opposition party in a newly democratised state.

“The problem confronting the DTA is no longer speculation about what the South African Government is going to decide. Our concern in an opposition in a parliament in which Swapo as the governing party is now to determine our one reaction to whatever measures they as a government would propose or how we can assert in whatever decision or action is taken by the government,” he says.

Mr Kozonguizi says to meet the responsibility imposed by the ballot box, the DTA can no longer operate as a party within a party but “as a political party in parliament with one aim, one objective and one direction”.

There are 12 parties presently within the DTA. Imagine 12 stands on a single issue, says Mr Kozonguizi. “In a situation like that it will be easy for the government to play off one faction against another.”

Having called for political unity, he addresses the faultline through the DTA: ethnic interest groups.

Founded in 1977 in opposition to the National Party’s insistence on maintaining certain apartheid legislation in the constitutional committee of the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference, the DTA maintained its thread of unity in the face of this single issue its members found aberrant.

But no longer is the single-issue factor there to unify. Indeed there are remarkable points of concurrence between the governing party and the DTA. A look at their ideals on constitutional issues like democratic principles, the rule of law, equal opportunities and rights, places Swapo and the DTA in similar ideological territory.

Swapo itself is united by the enormous ethnic majority of its support base, the Ovambos. But, as far as ethnic interests go, the DTA must accommodate Herero interests, Damara interests and so on. It must also accommodate the black-white tension in its structure.

There is a new need for honesty between the various groups, says Mr Kozonguizi. He calls for a recognition of all these divisive problems in a search for a common political identity.

Fragments

The resolution of these problems will determine the DTA’s future strength as official opposition. But more than that, it might determine the very future of the multiparty democracy as enshrined in the constitution.

Swapo is a proud signatory to that document but de facto in the power game, the ruling party holds an ethnic majority of around 50 percent and an opposition blown into tiny fragments could result in the multiparty ideal having meaning only as a piece of paper.
Six wanted men ‘can be extradited to Namibia’

By BARRY STREEK,
Political Staff

The six men wanted in Namibia on murder charges — three Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and three Afrikaans Weerstands beweging (AWB) members — can be extradited even though South Africa and Namibia have not signed an extradition treaty.

This was confirmed last night by a spokesman for the Department of Justice, Mr Nic Grobler.

The Namibian government has requested the extradition of three CCB members, Mr Staal Burger, Mr Chappie Maree and Mr Ferdi Barnard, to stand trial with Mr Donald Acheson for the murder of SwAPO official Mr Anton Labowsky.

It has also requested the extradition of two AWB members, Mr Leonard Veenendaal and Mr Darryl Stopforth, and a German citizen, Mr Horst Kleinz, who are wanted in connection with the rifle and grenade attack on an Unatug office in Outjo in which a security guard was killed.

The three men were arrested but escaped from custody. They are also wanted for the death of a young constable who died during the escape and another constable who died from the wounds he received.

Mr Veenendaal and Mr Stopforth recently emerged from hiding in Johannesburg.

Mr Grobler said the Extradition Act made provision for the extradition of people wanted on criminal charges even though an extradition treaty had not yet been signed. In cases like these, the State President had to decide whether extradition proceedings should be instituted.

Namibian President Sam Nujoma requested the extradition of the six men in an application dated April 21. The government had replied to him and Mr Nujoma was asked to provide further details, as required by South African law.

“As soon as these particulars have been received, the request will be considered,” Mr Grobler said.
Extradite 6,
Nujoma asks.

NAMIBIAN President Mr.
Sam Nujoma has re-
quested South Afri-
can authorities to extradite
Dr. N. G. de Klerk,
who is wanted for his
involvement in the
murder of Namibian
Opposition leader,
Mr. K. G. Namu.

The request, dated
April 21 1980, was
sent to the South Afri-
can Department of
Justice, the depart-
ment's attorney general
said.

Dr. de Klerk was
charged with murder
of opposition leader
Mr. K. G. Namu.

The Namibian govern-
ment said the expul-
sion of Namibian
Opposition leader
Mr. K. G. Namu from
South Africa was not
likely to lead to his
return to Namibia.
A Chat with Nuümah Heiliders

President Sam Nuümah was picturing his two sons, Muyam and Sam, and his grandchildren, walking through the beautiful landscape of the country. He had been planning to spend the day with his family, but he received a call from his chief of staff, asking him to return to the capital immediately.

President Nuümah was concerned about the state of the economy and the ongoing conflict in the region. He knew that he had to act quickly to ensure the stability of the country.

As he arrived at the presidential palace, he was greeted by his security team and the press. The president took a deep breath and prepared himself for the day ahead.

As he walked through the hallways of the palace, he thought about the challenges he faced as a leader. He knew that he had to make tough decisions, but he also knew that he had the support of his people.

President Nuümah was determined to make a difference in the lives of his citizens. He believed that education was the key to a better future, and he had invested heavily in the development of the country's schools.

As the day went on, President Nuümah held a series of meetings with his cabinet members and advisors. He discussed the latest developments in the economy, the ongoing conflict, and the need for continued investment in education.

President Nuümah was confident in his ability to lead his country forward. He knew that it would not be easy, but he was determined to make a difference in the lives of his people.
Independent Namibia celebrates May Day

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian workers celebrate May Day today with a march down the newly named Independence Avenue of the capital and amid rumbles of discontent within the union federation.

Several sources say there is dissatisfaction within the various trade unions that make up the umbrella National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW). Mr. John Ya Otto, general secretary of NUNW is regarded by some as a Swapo-appointed official put there by the ruling party to hijack the unions and place them within easy reach of government control.

The May Day rally at the Independence Stadium is to be addressed by President Sam Nujoma and Minister of Labour Mr. Hendrik Witbooi. The only voice representing the unions is NUNW President Mr. John Shae-tonhodi.

Today's celebrations include a march through Windhoek, a rally and an evening reception. Workers in other major Namibian towns will also mark the international labour day and in Walvis Bay — the South African enclave — workers will celebrate as Namibians.

The theme of May Day 1999 is Workers Unite for Nation Building and Economic Justice.
Namibia is seeking to reduce its oil dependence on South Africa

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia is seeking to reduce its dependence on South Africa as an oil energy source but will not cut links entirely, Deputy Minister of Mines and Energy Mr Helmut Angula said yesterday.

He welcomed offers from Angola, Iran and Libya to sell energy sources to Namibia and said there was already an agreement in principle with Angola, the details of which still had to be ironed out.

Shell Namibia has built a storage tank at Luderitz to receive "useful but not significant" amounts of refined fuel.

Shell general manager Mr Mike Hill said Luderitz was limited by being a shallow harbour with little of the infrastructure that exists in Walvis Bay.

The Iranian offer, made recently by its chargé d'affaires in Windhoek, Mr A Latifi, is for the export of crude oil to Namibia as part of an aid package with the indication that Iran could investigate assisting Namibia in the building of an oil refinery, an installation Namibia does not have.

Angola, according to its ambassador to Namibia, Mr Alberto Bento Ribeiro, could supply refined petrol.

Asked to comment hypothetically on the Angolan option, Mr Hill said it would be up to Angola to provide petrol which suited Namibia's needs.

Presently, the Angolan refinery in Luanda produces 90 octane petrol while Namibia runs on 93 octane.

Expressing the need to break the dependence on South Africa, Mr Angula said South African oil was acquired through "unorthodox methods" giving the oil embargo on trade with that country and Namibia "does not want to be part of that".
Whites in Namibia ‘stripped of rights’

PARLIAMENT. — The independence of Namibia had stripped all whites in that country of their citizenship rights and that was what would happen in South Africa, Mr J J C Botha (CP Wonderboom) said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the Extended Public Committee on South African Citizenship at Attainment of Independence of Namibia Regulation Bill, Mr Botha said the honeymoon of the Namibian constitution would soon be over when the country would revert to a communistic state.

“It you want to see what the new South Africa is going to look like, look at Namibia. They have stopped religious devotions at schools, there is no Die Stem or Day of the Vow.

“Whites in Namibia have been stripped of all their rights of citizenship in that they have no say over these matters any more.”

Mr Tian van der Merwe (DP Green Point) said his party would not support the Bill because there had been no negotiation with Namibia. — Sapa
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Mr Tian van der Merwe (DP Green Point) said his party would not support the Bill because there had been no negotiation with Namibia. — Sapa
Namibian whites will be made irrelevant

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"It you want to see what the new South Africa is going to look like, look at Namibia. They have stopped religious devotions at schools, there is no "Die Stem" or Day of the Vow,"

Mr Jan Hoog (CP Kuruman) said the Bill was the last chapter of the tragic history of Namibia.

"Few people who have left Namibia to come and live in South Africa support the National Party because of their experiences."

"The Bill is also aimed at making the whites of the territory totally irrelevant, just as President De Klerk is busy doing with us."

Mr Desmond Lockey (LP Northern Cape) said a country could not carry on indefinitely granting citizenship to people who were not born in that country.

Mr Frans van Deventer (NP Durbanville) said South Africa respected Namibia's right to claim loyalty from its citizens, in line with international standards.

Mr Yusuf Seedat (Sol Nom) said the Bill was a natural consequence of Namibia attaining its independence and it was understandable that its government would not sanction dual citizenship.

Mr Seedat said the South African Government should also take care that immigrants did not use South Africa for their convenience.

Mr Tiel van der Merwe (DP Green Point) said the Democratic Party would not support the Bill because there had been no negotiation with the Namibian government.

"The Government is going about this too hastily. The Bill should be widely advertised so that South African citizens in Namibia could have a chance to decide on what they want to do."

— Sapa
SA newsman in Namibia missing

WINDHOEK — South African journalist Chris Vermaak is still missing having disappeared a week ago while preparing to take over the editorship of the National Party mouthpiece, Die Suidwester.

Mr Vermaak (65) is believed to be suffering from amnesia and appeals have been made to the public to be on the lookout for him.

At the time of his disappearance, Mr Vermaak was living with managing consultant of Die Suidwester, Mr E Bernade, and his wife. Mrs Bernade said yesterday she believed Mr Vermaak was still in Windhoek.

She and her husband had received many calls of reported sightings: "But they've all been people saying they saw him just 30 minutes ago."
Namibia bans use of offensive word

WINDHOEK — "Kaffir" is a banned word in Namibia from today and no Namibian will be required to call another "baas" or "missus" in future.

This announcement was made by the office of the Prime Minister, Mr Hage Geingob. No Namibian may use offensive language when addressing another, it said.

The government also announced that people from other countries who had not required a visa to enter Namibia before independence could temporarily continue to visit the country without this document. — The Star's Africa News Service.
RELATIONSHIP TESTED

She said that since her boyfriend had been arrested eight months ago she had been under extreme stress, flying to Namibia to visit him in prison and trying to keep a low profile.

"It's been an extremely difficult and traumatic time for both of us and I am just so glad it is over now. We have no immediate plans, just to relax and recuperate. Otherwise, we must wait and see."

"When the police arrested him I was shocked and shattered. But I knew he couldn't have been involved with any murder — I know the man too well."

Beamng through her tears, Miss Leo said their relationship had been tried and tested and had come out strengthened and even more bonded as a result of their shared nightmare.

The charges against Mr Acheson were withdrawn after Namibia had tried, but failed, to procure four crucial witnesses and two co-accused from South Africa. The prosecution wanted Mr Siak Burger and Mr Chappie Maree in the dock with Mr Acheson. Both have been linked to the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

The South African authorities were not convinced that Namibia had a prima facie case.

Namibian Prosecutor-General Mr Hans Heyman had also tried in vain to get South African help in getting evidence from four witnesses who had refused to go to Namibia to testify, in spite of an indemnity. They are Mr Ferdinand Barnard, Mr Slang van Zyl, Mr Calla Botha and Mr William Knox.

Mr Lubowski’s father, Mr Wilfried Lubowski, said in Cape Town yesterday that the withdrawal of the charges made it "appear certain that there will not be a trial of the murderers of Anton Lubowski."

He said the Lubowski family could not help but believe there were attempts to prevent answers being found to the question of who killed Mr Lubowski and on whose orders.

Yesterday Mr Acheson told a Windhoek media conference: "I never done this crime whatsoever. I want to get the hell out of it and just live a normal life."

He said he had worked as a freelance cartoonist for Playboy, Mad magazine and, in London, for the Mirror and the Sun.

SEE PAGE 2.

Emotional reunion with girlfriend after Lubowski ordeal

From DALE LAUTENBACH Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Anton Lubowski murder probe is back to square one. Mr Donald Acheson, formerly accused of murdering him, last night flew to freedom in Johannesburg and an emotional reunion with his South African girlfriend.

The 52-year-old Irishman, denied entry to South Africa, and Cynthia Leo plan to fly to Swaziland today after spending last night together in the transit lounge at Jan Smuts Airport planning their future.

The couple plan to marry "in the near future."

An overjoyed Miss Leo said: "Of course he's been released — he was innocent."

Namibia has withdrawn charges against Mr Acheson, a former Playboy cartoonist, and he was released yesterday in Windhoek.

Lawyers representing Mr Acheson said at Jan Smuts last night that they would apply for a South African work permit for him.

After eight stressful months apart Miss Leo was at Jan Smuts Airport last night to meet Mr Acheson.

"Crying, Miss Leo said she felt "absolutely fantastic and just so excited I could burst".

Donald Acheson, left, and his South African girlfriend Cynthia Leo, right. Irishman Mr Acheson was freed by the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday. He had been charged with the murder of Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski but was released because of lack of evidence. Mr Acheson flew to Jan Smuts Airport to Miss Leo. The couple spent the night in the transit lounge.
Government blamed for undermining murder trial

**Lubowski: SA accused**

**Own Correspondent**

WINDHOEK. — The South African government had undermined the trial of an Irishman charged with the murder of Swapo member Mr. Anton Lubowski, the Namibian government said yesterday.

Accused Mr. Donald Ahesson was released by the Windhoek High Court yesterday for lack of evidence after eight months in custody.

Mr. Lubowski was gunned down outside his home in September.

During the trial Namibian police named Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members Mr. "Chappie" Berger and Mr. "Dali" Burger as co-accused with Mr. Ahesson.

CCB members Mr. "Starr" van Zyl, Mr. Calle Blohm and Mr. Perold Baron were named as co-accused state witnesses.

Commenting on Mr. Ahesson's release yesterday, Namibian Deputy Justice Minister Mr. Vembe Ndambe concluded that South African authorities had undermined the trial.

At a press conference in Cape Town yesterday, the Lubowski family said attempts were apparently being made to prevent the prosecution of the accused Mr. Lubowski from being resumed.

Mr. Lubowski's father, Mr. Wolfred Lubowski, said attempts by the prosecution to get the former CCB officer commanded by Berger extradited to Namibia had failed.

"We have the witnesses, at least one still in the employ of the SAP, came forward to assist the prosecution."

Evidence led before the Panel Commission alleged that the CCB followed and monitored his son shortly before his death, Mr. Lubowski said.

Despite the president's assurance of due process and that "justice will be done," family members felt his son's killers would go free.

Mr. Lubowski was present at a press conference organized by the Campaign for a Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Hit Squads.

Yesterday a gaunt Mr. Ahesson declined to comment on allegations that he had been linked to the CCB.

"No comment," he said.

He declared his innocence and said:

"I'm glad to get home, that's all, glad to get it finished."

"I never done this crime whatsoever. I want to get the hell out of it and just live a normal life."

Mr. Ahesson said he would fly to Frankfurt today and await for permission to return to South Africa and marry his South African girlfriend, Cynthia Leos.

Last night Mr. Tiaan van der Merwe, MP, speaking on the floor of the house, said the withdrawal of charges against Mr. Ahesson was "an indication" of the SA government.

Mr. Van der Merwe said that before the Insecurity Bill was passed, "this public should know who did what" as the question "affects the integrity of the whole of South African life."

○ Ahesson freed — Page 7
Acheson freed as case withdrawn

WINDHOEK — The state has withdrawn its case against Mr Donald Acheson for the murder of Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski here last year.

State counsel Mr Hans Heyman told the Windhoek High Court after a brief adjournment that the case against Mr Acheson was withdrawn.

Mr Acting Justice Ismael Mohammed told Mr Acheson, who has been in police custody since September 13 last year, that he was a free man but added his new status did not preclude the state from bringing charges at a later stage.

A relieved Mr Acheson told a media briefing after his release that he had not committed the crime imputed to him and he just wanted to go home.

“I never did this crime whatsoever and I just want to get the hell out of it,” he said when he was asked whether he feared for his life. “I want to live a normal life for a change, I think I am safe enough.”

Asked for his view on who had killed Mr Lubowski, the Irishman replied: “I couldn’t tell you, I really don’t know.”

Asked about an allegation in court that he had worked for the SADF’s Civil Co-operation Bureau, Mr Acheson said: “No comment on that,” adding: “I am too old for that game now.”

He said he came to Namibia last September to look for a job as a newspaper cartoonist, but found there were no vacancies.

He had previously done freelance work for the publications Mad, Playboy and the British newspapers Mirror and Sun.

The first thing he would do following his release would be to marry his Johannesburg girlfriend, Miss Cynthia Leo.

She was not in court yesterday, instructing attorney Mr Jannes Schultz said, because his defence lawyers were expecting a further postponement.

Mr Schultz said his client would spend the next few days in Namibia before leaving, probably for Frankfurt in Europe on Thursday. There he would make arrangements to try to return to South Africa.

Mr Acheson’s passport was returned to him during the briefing. He told reporters he had not accepted the stringent bail conditions granted a fortnight ago because they were “too tight”.

“I just want to be free to live a normal life for a change. It’s going to be pretty hard. I think I can manage it,” he said.

Replying to a question, Mr Acheson said he was considering returning to Ireland which he left “too many years ago”.

About future employment, he said he would probably go back to cartooning but wanted to take a few weeks to “get over this”.

Mr Acheson declined to comment on a suggestion that going back to South Africa would be returning to “the lion’s den”.

Sapa
‘Baas’, ‘missus’
get the boot in
Namibia today

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Afrika News Service
WINDHOEK. — "Kaffir" is a banned word in Namibia from today and no Namibian will be required to call another "baas" or "missus".

This announcement was made by the office of the Prime Minister, Mr Hage Geingob, as a reflection of the government's policy of national reconciliation and a drive to change the master-servant relationship of the past.

The announcement on NBC Radio today said no Namibian had the right to use abusive language to another.

The government also announced that people from other countries who had not needed a visa to enter Namibia before independence could temporarily continue to visit the country without this document. Details of visa requirements would be announced in the near future.
Charges dropped in Lubowski murder trial

THE State yesterday withdrew its case against Irish national Donald Acheson — accused of murdering Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski.

Acting Judge Mr Justice Mohammed told Acheson in the Windhoek Supreme Court that he was a free man, but warned him that he could still be charged later.

Acheson refused to be drawn into answering allegations made in court that he worked for the SADF's covert Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), saying that he was "too old for that game now".

Acheson maintained he never committed the crime. He said: "I just want to get the hell out of it."

The Namibian Department of Justice blamed Pretoria for the collapse of the case against Acheson, who was released after eight months in custody.

Commenting on Acheson's release, Namibian Deputy Justice Minister Vekuii Rukoro claimed SA authorities had undermined the trial.

"In view of the fact that SA authorities are not able to extradite the two co-accused — former head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery squad Stuie Burger and CCB operative Chappie Maree — our whole effort has been undercut."

He said "despite immunity from prosecution being offered to vital witnesses, they were not prepared to testify and did not turn up".

The slain advocate's family said in a statement yesterday that attempts were apparently being made to prevent the question of who killed Lubowski from being answered.

On Acheson's release, Rukoro said that "in view of the government's position constitutionally, it became impossible to go on keeping this man in detention. But if and when more evidence comes to light we may renew charges against him".
Lubowski accused
is a free man again

WINDHOEK - The Anton Lubowski murder case went back to square one when the Namibian State withdrew charges against Mr. Donald Acheson, the 52-year-old Irish national and former Playboy cartoonist accused of murdering the Swapo advocate.

Acheson, who has been in prison since September 13 last year, the day after Lubowski was killed, looked pale and gaunt after his acquittal yesterday as he spoke to the Press under the watchful eye of his counsel.

Said Acheson: "I'm glad to get home, that's all, glad to get it finished with. I never done this crime whatsoever. I want to get the hell out of it and just live a normal life."

That life includes plans to marry his South African girlfriend Cynthia "as soon as possible today."

Career

And he wants to get back to his previous career as a cartoonist.

"A political cartoonist," he noted wryly, "but no more of that political stuff now."

Acheson said he had worked on a freelance basis for publications including Playboy, Mad magazine and, in London, the Mirror and the Sun.

State attorney Mr. Hans Heyman withdrew the case against Acheson when attempts to procure four crucial witnesses and two co-accused from South Africa failed.

The two men the Namibian State wanted in the dock with Acheson were Civil Co-operation Bureau-linked former policemen Mr. Staal Burger and Mr. Chappie Maree.
Namibia outlaws ‘colonial’ terms

WINDHOEK — Use of the words “kaffir,” “niggers” and “boas” is forbidden in Namibia, the office of Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob has announced.

A statement read: “The relationship of master and servant which was a cornerstone of colonialism has therefore to change in line with our policy of national reconciliation.

“The attitudes of superiority and inferiority, therefore are things of the past.”

A spokesman for the Prime Minister’s office added that no law had technically been laid down but the issue was being discussed by the cabinet.

Namibia’s constitution condemns racism in its preamble and declares the practice of racial discrimination and apartheid criminally punishable.

A white South African who called a black motorist a “kaffir” found to his cost that the man he had insulted was a lawyer.

Attorney Mr Jeffrey Mathabatha, using a 1962 Natal Province court ruling that the word, meaning heathen, was deeply offensive to black people, sued for defamation.

A Middleburg civil court awarded damages of R2,500 plus costs against the white man, Mr Jacob Davis. — Own Correspondent and Sopa-Reuters
CAPE TOWN — Namibia’s application for the extradition of two CCB members had not complied with SA legal requirements and the prescribed action had not been followed to its logical end, the Justice Department said in a statement yesterday.

"The SA authorities have always been prepared to consider any extradition request from Namibia, and they still are, provided that the requirements are met."

It said the possibility of an extradition treaty with Namibia was discussed with its Minister of Justice designate on March 8, but nothing was heard from him until April 21 when the extradition of certain people was sought.

The department was reacting to a reported statement by Namibian Deputy Justice Minister Vekuii Rukoro that SA had undermined the trial of Donald Acheson for the murder of SWAPO member Anton Lubowski.

It said: "Prior to the independence of Namibia the matter of an extradition treaty was discussed by a South African delegation to Windhoek on 8 March 1990 with the Minister of Justice designate and his deputy together ...

"The discussions were deferred by the Namibian ministers and nothing further was heard from the Namibian authorities until 21 April 1990 when the extradition of certain persons was sought."

"The initial request was for SA’s President ‘to order the arrest and extradition of Messrs Burger and Marais’, but he did not have this power.

"It was also again pointed out to the Namibian authorities that, since the principle of reciprocity underlies all extraditions, it appeared to be appropriate that an extradition agreement between our countries be concluded at this stage and that their response in this regard would be appreciated," the Department said.

"However, the Namibian response to this, which was received on May 4, again did not comply with the requirements and there was no indication of reciprocity."
WINDHOEK - No Namibian citizen is required to call another “miesies” or “baas”.

And referring to a black Namibian as “kaffer” is prohibited, the Office of the Prime Minister announced in Windhoek.

According to a NAMBC radio news report, the government made it clear that this step did not give anybody the right to use abusive language towards others.

A statement said Namibia’s independence ushered in a new relationship, not only between Namibia and the international community, but also among Namibians as people.

The relationship between master and servant had to change in line with the policy of national reconciliation.

The Prime Minister’s Office also announced that President Sam Nujoma would start a nation-wide tour on Saturday to familiarise himself with the situation throughout Namibia.

Nujoma would be accompanied by some Deputy Ministers provisionally assigned to the regions as representatives of the Central Government - Sapa.
Visa accord

WINDHOEK - The Namibian Government has agreed to allow visitors who could enter the country without visas before independence to temporarily continue to do so, NAMBC radio reports.
Lubowski case: 'SA lacked political will'

WINDHOEK. — Namibia has accused South Africa of lacking the political will to extradite members of its military intelligence's Civil Co-operation Bureau for the trial following the murder of Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski.

Their absence led to Irishman Mr Donald Acheson's acquittal in the High Court here on Monday after the court found there was not enough evidence to hold a case against him.

But had the South African government agreed to extradite co-accused Mr "Staal" Burger and Mr "Chappie" Marree, along with four witnesses, three also linked to the CCB, the case would have proceeded, Namibia's Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr Vekuli Ru koror said yesterday.

At a press conference here Mr Rukoro said a reciprocal extradition arrangement could have seen the two co-accused sent to stand trial.

"The South African government was the responsible authority for law and order in Namibia when the unnecessary murder of Anton Lubowski took place last year.

"Therefore a minimum moral responsibility would be to extradite these people," he said. South African security personnel were implicated in the whole affair, he added.

Mr Acheson arrived in Swaziland on Tuesday after being refused entry into South Africa, says a Sapa-Reuters report from Mbabane.
Diplomacy in Windhoek

WINDHOEK. — Fifteen countries had established full diplomatic relations with Namibia with the presentation of credentials by representatives of Nigeria and Spain to President Sam Nujoma at State House in Windhoek yesterday.
Namibian judge slams SA over Lubowski case

WINDHOEK - South Africa was responsible for law and order in Namibia when Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski was murdered and as such had a moral responsibility to "go the extra mile" to see that justice was done in this case.

Instead it was "trying to hide behind technicalities which could have been resolved", said Mr Vekuii Rukoro, deputy Minister of Justice, yesterday.

Earlier this week Rukoro criticised South Africa's failure to extradite two co-accused in the Lubowski case. This led to charges against the third accused, Mr Donald Acheson, being dropped on Monday and the entire murder investigation being placed in limbo.

In a statement on Tuesday, the South African authorities responded to the criticism, saying they were awaiting Namibia's indication that it was prepared to act reciprocally on the extradition of criminals wanted across the respective borders.

The South African Department of Justice said too that the State President did not have the authority to extradite the wanted men in the Lubowski case, Mr Staal Burger and Mr Chapple Maree, in the absence of an extradition treaty.
Funds for Namibian ex-soldiers held back

WINDHOEK. — The South African Interests Office here is holding funds voted for former soldiers fighting in the Namibian war before the country gained its independence. The money would be handed over as soon as the Namibian authorities had established an adequate mechanism for their payment, a spokesman for the SAIO said yesterday.

Concern over former Bushman members of the SWA Territory Force stationed at Omega in north-eastern Namibia emerged last week when Namibian Health Minister Dr Nicky Iyambo claimed he had found about 4,500 Bushmen almost starving there.

Omega residents said they had not received part of a promised year's payment after the SA Defence Force had left Namibia.

A South African official said the Omega Bushmen were now receiving food from the Namibian government.

— Sapa
Namibian TV news to ditch Afrikaans

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Afrikaans will disappear from Namibian television news broadcasts on June 1, ushering in the independent nation's official language, English, as the dominant communications medium.

Mr Nahum Gorenlick, director-general of the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, said yesterday this was in line with requirements set out in the constitution. The 13 languages—including Afrikaans—featured on national radio would still be heard at certain times once the radio programming had been restructured.

The radio service to Ovambo and Kavango in the north had been the first to change, switching from Afrikaans to English soon after Mr Gorenlick was installed as the head of NBC in the middle of last month. All national radio news broadcasts on the early morning service have also been English-only for about two weeks.

Mr Gorenlick said response from the north had been "very positive", but there had been some complaints from what he described as a hard core of white Afrikaner conservatives about the relegation of Afrikaans to just another of the many Namibian languages.

Mr Gorenlick said the constitution was widely recognised as a reflection of the ideals of the country's people, and as such, the parastatal NBC would respect this.

Advertisements on television and radio would continue in the language chosen by the advertiser.

The board of the NBC, appointed by President Sam Nujoma, and its management team does not represent a Swapo governing party stronghold, with only one identifiable Swapo member among the five executive officers and three among the nine members of the board.
Lawyer warns of oppression in Namibia

The Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. - The Namibian constitution will lead to oppressive, authoritarian, one-party rule, racial discrimination against whites and permanent economic backwardness, according to a United States commentator.

Mr Bruce Fein, a lawyer specialising in legal issues, wrote in the conservative Washington Times this week that the lengthy Bill of human rights in the Namibian constitution was largely empty.

He said: 'It purports to protect personal liberty, prohibit degrading punishments, guarantee legal equality irrespective of sex, race, colour, ethnicity, religion, creed or social or economic status, prevent arbitrary arrests, detentions or searches and safeguard free speech, Press, religion, assembly, political association and choice of occupation. But Article 22 "eviscerates these guaranteed rights" by allowing them to be curtailed by general laws as long as their "essential content" is preserved'.

Hollow rights
Mr Fein said Article 21 strengthened the belief that fundamental rights were to be hollow.

The clause warned that these rights must comply with reasonable Namibian laws which were not at war with a democratic society and were required in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of Namibia, the security of the State, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

Limits on fundamental rights acceptable in a democratic society were open to manipulation, he said.

Many repressive one-party states in Africa labelled themselves democratic. The "democratic society" limit to oppressive laws was no limit at all.

"It can be anticipated that Namibia will enact laws curbing political parties and the right to own and operate media properties, heavily regulating private business enterprise, creating government business monopolies and authorising detentions, arrests or searches without probable cause to suspect wrongdoing."

Mr Fein said the awesome powers of the Namibian president would tempt to corruption ordinary mortals who occupied the office.
The nick of time

Failure by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee to act on an urgent letter may finally have ruined a last-minute attempt to have Anton Lubowski's alleged murderers stand trial.

The letter was delivered to Coetsee last week by lawyers acting for the family of the assassinated Swapo executive member. Dated May 3, and written by attorney Henk Smith (formerly of Richman & Closeberg), the letter urged Coetsee to inform the Windhoek trial court that he would consider making Section 7 of the Foreign Courts Evidence Act applicable to Namibia. This would have enabled the prosecution to serve subpoenas on witnesses now in SA and thus possibly persuade the judge to extend his deadline.

Coetsee was asked by Smith to reply by 1pm on Monday — which Acting Judge Ismail Mohammed had decided was the cutoff day to decide on accused Donald Achison's fate. He had been in custody since September.

After Judge Mohammed's ruling, Namibian Deputy Justice Minister Vekui Rukoro claimed SA authorities had undermined the trial.

Smith confirmed to the FM this week that Coetsee's office had failed to reply to his letter by the requested time on Monday — or by the time the FM went to press. Smith said he personally ascertained Coetsee received the letter on Friday, May 4.

Meanwhile, the FM has learnt Namibian Prosecutor-General Hans Heyman received a letter from SA authorities on Monday. It claims that a previous letter from their Namibian counterparts, in which further particulars had been furnished, was not regarded as authentic — it did not carry the diplomatic seal nor adhered to the normal diplomatic formalities.

Earlier statement

This followed Coetsee's earlier statement that the extradition of Staal Burger and Chapman Maree would be considered as soon as further particulars of charges against them were received from Namibian authorities. Coetsee's statement was made after Namibian President Sam Nujoma asked President F W de Klerk (on April 21) to extradite Burger and others. A letter with further particulars, as requested, was then sent to SA on April 26.

Coetsee reacted to Rukoro's statement on Tuesday. He told the FM that the Namibians' response, received by his department on May 4, did not comply with requirements put to them. Apart from the "non-authentication of the documents, the required prima facie evidence connecting the persons con-
Namibian TV says 'totsiens'

WINDHOEK — Afrikaans is to disappear from Namibian TV news broadcasts on June 1, ushering in the nation’s official language, English, as the dominant communications medium.

Namibian Broadcasting Corporation director-general Nahum Gorelick said this was in line with requirements set out in Namibia’s constitution.

The 18 different languages — including Afrikaans — would still be heard at certain times once the radio programming had been restructured.

Mr Gorelick said there had been complaints from white Afrikaner conservatives about the relegation of Afrikaans to just another of Namibia’s languages. — Africa News Service.
of African states in the politics
on the cards.

Major changes...
THE Namibian Government will deliver a formal protest to the South African government tomorrow about a plot by the SADF’s Civil Co-operation Bureau to assassinate Hifipo Hamutenya, Namibia’s Minister of Information and Broadcasting, before independence last year.

According to reliable sources Swapo knew about the plot, which also included plans to kill a Namibian deputy minister, Danny Tjongarero.

This follows revelations by a regional commander of the CCB, Pieter Botes, in the Afrikaans weekly newspaper Vrye Weekblad.

Botes told the newspaper that two Namibian politicians were to be assassinated to sow dissent in Swapo as it had to be made to look as if other Swapo members were responsible.

Botes also revealed the CCB was responsible for the car explosion in which ANC member Albie Sachs lost an arm. The bomb was intended for ANC politburo member Inress Naidoo, but Sachs was driving Naidoo’s car on the day of the explosion.

“An effort to blow up SACP leader Joe Slovo at the grave of his wife Ruth First in Maputo failed after the operative was detained. Botes also revealed plans to throw bombs at Swapo meetings and release yellow fever and cholera germs in the drinking water at Swapo recyclers camps. Cholera germs had been thrown into the water of the Dobra camp but the chlorine in the water killed the germs,” Botes said.

He also said it was planned to set fire to the cars of UN Special Representative in Namibia Martii Ahtisaaari and UN administrative head Cedric Thornberry, and to sabotage a Swapo printing press that entered the country through Walvis Bay. Fifty-four Swapo vehicles were identified for sabotage.

Tjongarero was taken off the hit list after he contracted a kidney disease. It was planned to shoot Hamutenya in the Namibian Nights nightclub in Windhoek with a Russian pistol, Botes said.

There were no traces of cholera in the water or cases of anyone carrying or contracting cholera at the Dobra centre near Windhoek last year, the Director of Community Health Services, Dr Rodion Kraus, said in Windhoek this week.

Chairman of the Harms Commission, Judge Louis Harms, confirmed this week that Vrye Weekblad had published a picture of CCB head Col Joe Verster in contravention of an order, Harms had issued.

“The newspaper on Friday ran the picture of the secretive Col Verster on its front page.”
Extradition quiz tomorrow

The government is to be quizzed in Parliament tomorrow about Namibia’s request for the extradition of two Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members to face murder charges in connection with the assassination of the Swapo executive member Mr. Anton Lubowski.

This follows criticism of the South African government by Namibia’s Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr. Vekuli Bukoro, for not extraditing the two men, Mr. Saarl Burger and Mr. Chappie Maree.

The DP’s Mr. Tian van der Merwe will ask in a 15-minute interpellation tomorrow whether the government had received a request from Namibia for the extraditions.

The Minister of Justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, is expected to reiterate his department’s view that the legal requirements must be fulfilled before any extradition can be considered.
Nujoma moves to fight mystery plague

WINDHOEK — President Sam Nujoma has declared a state of emergency in northern Namibia to help thousands of people struck by a mysterious stomach disease linked to outbreaks of malaria, it was reported yesterday.

Nujoma ordered the measure while visiting the region, where health officials said 30 people had died from the illness and 3,000 had been treated in hospitals in the past few weeks.

He asked citizens to help transport the sick to hospitals.

"We have not isolated a specific organism," community health official Ruden Kraus said. The illness resulted from several factors stemming from bad health conditions.

"There have been high instances of malaria, but the health situation has been worsened by people using water contaminated by faeces, poor sanitation and the influx of hundreds of Namibians returning from exile and Angolan war refugees."

The problem is most severe in western Owambo, bordering southern Angola where Unita rebels are in conflict with government forces.

Health officials are sending extra personnel and supplies to help overflowing hospitals cope.

More than 40,000 former exiles have returned to Namibia, which gained independence from SA in March. Most of the exiles have come home to the north of the country, which bore the brunt of fighting between Swapo and SA. — Reuter.
The Minister of the Government of the Community of Madrid has decreed the following:

In the exercise of the powers conferred on the Government by Article 14 of Law 3 of 20/01/2020, of 20 March, on the Return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community, arts 4 and 5, of the Order of 26/03/2020, of 26 March, of the Government of the Community of Madrid, the Community of Madrid, by virtue of the power of competence granted to it by the Autonomous Statute of the Community of Madrid, article 149, and the Spanish Constitution, article 249, and in accordance with the provisions of the Organic Law 1/2015, of 29 March, on Transparency, Good Governance, and the Integrity of Public Administration, article 46, and the Royal Decree-Law 2/2021, of 21 November, of the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, article 20, hereby declares:

1. The suspension of the payment of the aid for the return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, for the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 December 2021, with the exception of the cases in which the aid is paid to persons with disabilities or to minors, as provided in the regulations of each aid, to which this suspension shall not apply.

2. The payment of the aid for the return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, in the cases in which they are paid to persons with disabilities or to minors, as provided in the regulations of each aid, shall be subject to the fulfillment of the conditions established in the regulations of such aid.

3. The need for this measure is due to the financial situation of the Community of Madrid, which requires urgent and extraordinary measures to address the needs of the economy and society, as established in the Spanish Constitution, article 135, and in the Autonomous Statute of the Community of Madrid, articles 65 and 66.

4. The payment of the aid for the return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, in the cases in which they are paid to persons with disabilities or to minors, as provided in the regulations of each aid, shall be subject to the fulfillment of the conditions established in the regulations of such aid.

5. The suspension of the payment of the aid for the return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, for the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 December 2021, with the exception of the cases in which the aid is paid to persons with disabilities or to minors, as provided in the regulations of each aid, shall not affect the rights of the beneficiaries of such aid, who shall continue to receive it until the end of the period in which it is granted.

6. The payment of the aid for the return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, in the cases in which they are paid to persons with disabilities or to minors, as provided in the regulations of each aid, shall be subject to the fulfillment of the conditions established in the regulations of such aid.

7. The need for this measure is due to the financial situation of the Community of Madrid, which requires urgent and extraordinary measures to address the needs of the economy and society, as established in the Spanish Constitution, article 135, and in the Autonomous Statute of the Community of Madrid, articles 65 and 66.

8. The payment of the aid for the return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, in the cases in which they are paid to persons with disabilities or to minors, as provided in the regulations of each aid, shall be subject to the fulfillment of the conditions established in the regulations of such aid.

9. The suspension of the payment of the aid for the return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, for the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 December 2021, with the exception of the cases in which the aid is paid to persons with disabilities or to minors, as provided in the regulations of each aid, shall not affect the rights of the beneficiaries of such aid, who shall continue to receive it until the end of the period in which it is granted.

10. The payment of the aid for the return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, in the cases in which they are paid to persons with disabilities or to minors, as provided in the regulations of each aid, shall be subject to the fulfillment of the conditions established in the regulations of such aid.

11. The need for this measure is due to the financial situation of the Community of Madrid, which requires urgent and extraordinary measures to address the needs of the economy and society, as established in the Spanish Constitution, article 135, and in the Autonomous Statute of the Community of Madrid, articles 65 and 66.

12. The payment of the aid for the return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, in the cases in which they are paid to persons with disabilities or to minors, as provided in the regulations of each aid, shall be subject to the fulfillment of the conditions established in the regulations of such aid.

13. The suspension of the payment of the aid for the return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, for the period from 1 April 2021 to 31 December 2021, with the exception of the cases in which the aid is paid to persons with disabilities or to minors, as provided in the regulations of each aid, shall not affect the rights of the beneficiaries of such aid, who shall continue to receive it until the end of the period in which it is granted.

14. The payment of the aid for the return of the Flag, Women's Equality, and the Promotion of the Community of Madrid, in the cases in which they are paid to persons with disabilities or to minors, as provided in the regulations of each aid, shall be subject to the fulfillment of the conditions established in the regulations of such aid.

15. The need for this measure is due to the financial situation of the Community of Madrid, which requires urgent and extraordinary measures to address the needs of the economy and society, as established in the Spanish Constitution, article 135, and in the Autonomous Statute of the Community of Madrid, articles 65 and 66.
Dwight and the junior minister do not appear to be discussing policy or legislation at the time the photo was taken. The context of the conversation is unclear from the image alone. Without additional information, it is difficult to determine the topic of discussion.
The Minister of Finance, Mr. John Doe, has presented the budget for the next fiscal year. The budget aims to address economic challenges and promote sustainable growth. Highlights of the budget include:

- **Revenue:** An increase in tax rates on high-income earners and corporations.
- **Expenditure:** Increased funding for education and healthcare.
- **Infrastructure:** Investments in public transportation and affordable housing projects.

The budget is expected to reduce the national debt and improve the fiscal sustainability of the government.

### Table: Budget Key Figures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tr>
<td>Expenditure Cut</td>
<td>$5 Billion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Debt Reduction</td>
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**Note:** The figures are approximate and subject to approval by the parliamentary committee.
Govt ‘delaying extraditions’

The Government had been less than enthusiastic in dealing with extradition requests and was committing a grave injustice, Tian van der Merwe (DP Green Point) said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

“The consequence of these actions is that the Lubowski murderer will probably never be prosecuted,” he said during an interpellation.

The Government knew this was an urgent case. The Minister of Justice knew time was of the essence and there was no excuse for any delays in complying with extradition requests from Namibia.

Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee said Donald Acheson had been arrested in South West Africa on September 13 1990 and held in custody until the withdrawal of the case against him on May 7 1990.

Namibia became independent on March 21 1990 and, from that date, SA laws were no longer applicable there.

“The question is in what way could South Africa lawfully assist Namibia with the prosecution in any given case after March 21.”

“SA’s willingness to co-operate could be gathered from the fact that documents pertaining to the Extradition Act and Foreign Courts Evidence Act 1982 had already been in the Attorney-General’s hands on the date of independence.

Nothing further was heard from the Namibian authorities until April 22 1990 when the extradition of certain persons was sought in a letter from the Attorney-General in Windhoek dated April 21 1990.

“While we will do everything we can to see that justice prevails, we also have minimum requirements in our law. It is the magistrate who must decide whether a prima facie case exists.”

Twice, when documents were submitted, State legal advisers said there was no prima facie case on which to extradite these persons.

“I want to emphasise we will go to great lengths to ensure justice is done in Namibia and elsewhere. There are still four persons in South Africa who should be brought to trial in Namibia but we have not yet received any documents,” Mr Coetsee said.

Lester Puchs (DP Hillbrow) said the Minister had justified his actions with technicalities. SA should not harbour alleged criminals, and people of the ilk of “Veenendaal and Stopforth” should be sent back to Namibia to face the music.

“Why have we taken so long to act against these thugs? Has the Government gone soft on security?” — Sapa.
Namibia's jobless 'the top problem'

By Dale Lautenbach
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The May Day messages in Namibia showed remarkable agreement between trade union leaders and government speakers.

Addressing a rally at the Independence Stadium in Windhoek, President Sam Nujoma said his government's number one priority was to reduce the "intolerably high" unemployment rate.

Sources estimate it to be 39 percent is 40 percent.

The Department of Labour, Public Service and Manpower Development has presented a draft code to the Cabinet for consideration, said Mr Nujoma.

This would be put to the National Assembly soon, so that Namibia can shed the discriminatory legislation of apartheid labour in the creation of its own democratic practice.

Consultation between parastatals, the private sector and workers would be actively promoted.

Unemployment

Mr Hendrik Witbooi, Minister of Labour, outlined what his recommendations to the government would be, and named as a priority, "drastic measures to combat unemployment".

He said his department would ask for financial provision for a short-term scheme for semi-skilled workers.

Manpower development, in which the government and the public and private sectors were involved, was crucial to solve Namibia's human resources issues.

National Union of Namibian Workers president Mr John Shaetombodi exhorted workers to fight for justice and "organise the weapons of struggle".

There was a danger that the future planning of the economy would not be in the hands of the workers.

He called for mass democratic mobilisation to strengthen the working class.

"We don't want our economy to be under the control of market forces."
PRETORIA. — CCB member Mr Daniel "Staal" Burger disappeared because Namibian police issued a warrant for his arrest, the Harms Commission was told yesterday.

Mr Burger, former Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit head and regional manager of the Civil Cooperation Bureau's (CCB) Region Six, said yesterday that the warrant, issued in connection with the September 1989 slaying of Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski, had led to his disappearance, and not the establishment of the Harms Commission of Inquiry.

He claimed his agent had gone into hiding as he was innocent of the charges levelled against him and wanted to wait until after Namibia's independence on March 21 before revealing himself.

Also testifying yesterday afternoon, former CCB member Mr Ferdie Barnard said he had met Irish national Mr Donald Acheson — arrested last year for the shooting of Mr Lubowski — and offered him the opportunity to work.

Mr Burger, under cross-examination by Mr Eberhard Bertelsmann, for the David Webster Trust, yesterday said he had never received written or verbal orders from anyone higher than the chairman of the CCB and had been given only verbal orders from the organisation's managing director, Mr Joe Verster.

He also said there had been no CCB member disciplined through outside channels for misbehaviour. He added that there had been only one internal disciplinary hearing where CCB member and former Transvaal rugby player Mr Calla Botha was admonished for the way in which he "monitored" End Conscription Campaign (ECC) organiser Mr Bruce White, which had led to the arrest of Mr Botha and Mr Barnard.

Mr Burger said that although senior Wits lecturer Dr David Webster's name appeared on lists in the CCB's files, he did not know of him.

Mr Burger was later allowed to explain events leading to a discussion he had with Region 6's project co-ordinator, who gave evidence under the alias Christo Brits, concerning an entry in Mr Brits's diary of rumours about Mr Burger being involved in a smuggling racket.

Mr Burger told the commission he had never been involved in smuggling.

A decision is to be made tomorrow by the Minister of Law and Order as to whether all the statements made by Mr Barnard while he was held under Section 23 of the Internal Security Act would be made available to commission legal teams.

The hearing continues. — Sapa

DP slams govt over extraditions

THE government had been "less than enthusiastic" in dealing with extradition requests from Namibia and as a result it was probable Mr Anton Lubowski's murderers would never be prosecuted, the MP for Green Point, Mr Tian van der Merve, said yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Koble Coetzee, said Namibian authorities had requested the state president "to order the surrender" of two men in connection with the murder of Mr Lubowski, and of four in connection with the murder of an Unita member and a member of Swapol.

He said the government would do everything it could to assist, but there were minimum requirements in law and it was the magistrate who had to decide if there was a prima facie case.
ON PARADE: President Sam Nujoma inspects a guard of honour outside Windhoek’s Tintenpalast at the opening of Namibia’s first parliament yesterday.

Invest in Namibia, says Nujoma

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — It was essential to create a favourable environment to attract investment if Namibia was to tackle its pressing unemployment problem.

President Sam Nujoma said this on opening Namibia’s first National Assembly.

He told parliament yesterday that United Nations experts were helping Namibia draw up an investment code.

The National Broadcasting Corporation announced today the results of a survey revealing that no significant investment had come into Namibia since independence. It was believed that investors were waiting for the guidelines of the code.

Mr. Nujoma’s address to the National Assembly stressed Namibia’s commitment to peace and contained no major shocks or departures from the line he and his ministers have taken so far.

Hundreds of singing and flag-waving schoolchildren lined the president’s approach, on foot, to the Tintenpalast, the seat of the National Assembly.

At the steps, decked in a red carpet, the welcome gave way to pomp. Singing and ululating died respectfully as a police band played the national anthem and, some twenty minutes late, Mr. Nujoma entered the debating chamber.

His address focused on the challenges facing “our fragile democracy.”
New Jobs a Priority — Nuampa

NEW YORK — President Nukaima

The New York Times
Detainees: Fingers pointed at Swapo

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The Swapo Namibian government has been officially challenged to put the unresolved Swapo detainee issue to rest.

The challenge took the form of a notice of motion in the National Assembly as it got down to business yesterday following the opening by President Sam Nujoma on Tuesday.

Mr Mose Katjipua, who holds a seat for the National Patriotic Front, said fingers were still pointed at the governing party about the question of detainees and dead or missing Namibians previously in the care or custody of Swapo.

There were reports too that South Africa was responsible for the disappearance of some Namibians.

Mr Katjipua called for an all-party committee under the chairmanship of the Speaker and including relatives of missing Namibians, concerned organisations and co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to resolve the problem.

It was noted that Mr Martti Ahtisaari, United Nations special representative, had said before his departure at the time of independence that the question of detainees was being left to Namibians.

Mr Katjipua said several hundred detainees had been found in the area between Lubango and Menouke in southern Angola last year. It was suspected that many Namibian detainees were still being held in foreign countries.

The motion will be put on the order paper for debate.

Several questions were also put to the Assembly, two of which concerned the president’s contentious motorcade and the behaviour of his personal security force.

There have been reports that at least one man was shot at by a member of Mr Nujoma’s security entourage and a member of the public has claimed he was threatened with an AK-47.

The first five Bills were also tabled and will be placed on the order paper for debate.

They are on the president’s powers of appointment, the public services commission, an amendment to pensions legislation, the definition of the powers of the ombudsman and the definition of the Namibia’s territorial waters, international waters, exclusive economic zone and territorial shelf.

Afrikaans goes

● The death of Afrikaans in Namibia’s broadcasting media has been challenged by a member of the Action Christian National Party.

Mr E P Kayser has asked Mr Hudipo Hamutenya, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, to reintroduce Afrikaans on television and radio services.

Television news broadcasts in Afrikaans have been reduced to Tuesdays and Thursdays and on June 1 will be dropped altogether in favour of English.

The radio service to Oh mboland and Kavango and the morning national radio news service have been changed to English.
Afrikaans may get respite in Namibia

WINDHOEK - The death of Afrikaans in Namibia's broadcasting media has been challenged in the National Assembly by a member of the Action Christian National party.

Mr K P Kayser has asked Mr Hidipo Hamutunya, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, to reinroduce Afrikaans on television and radio services.

Television news broadcasts in Afrikaans have been reduced to Tuesdays and Thursdays only and on June 1 will be dropped altogether in favour of English.

The radio service to Ovambo and Kavango has been changed to English and the morning national radio news service is now exclusively in English.

Kayser, who holds one of three ACN seats in the assembly, said 80 percent of Namibians understood Afrikaans.
Inside Namibia is destroyed

A Mysterious Settlement Inside Namibia's Secret Settlement

SAVIMBI’S SECRET SETTLEMENT

When we arrived at the very end of our trip, in the middle of a clear day with the sun shining brightly, we found ourselves in the middle of a large and deserted area. The place was called the "Mysterious Settlement." It was a strange place, with dark, eerie buildings that seemed to stretch out into the distance. There were no signs of life, not even a whisper of a breeze. It was as if we had stumbled upon a place that had been purposely hidden from the world.

As we ventured deeper into the Settlement, we encountered a series of buildings that appeared to be constructed of a material unlike any we had seen before. The structures were tall and narrow, with windows that seemed to be made of an unknown substance. The air was thick with a strange smell, and the sound of footsteps echoed through the buildings, as if the Settlement was home to some unknown creature.

We soon realized that we were not alone in this place. There were signs of activity, but it was not human activity. The Settlement was inhabited by a race of beings that we had never seen before. They were tall and slender, with skin that shimmered in the sunlight. They communicated with us in a language that we could not understand, but we could sense their emotions, and they seemed to be filled with a sense of purpose.

Despite the strange surroundings, we felt a sense of awe and wonder as we explored the Settlement. It was as if we had stepped into another world, a place that was hidden from the rest of the world. As we left the Settlement, we knew that we would never forget the experience. It was a place that would stay with us for the rest of our lives.

In an experience, DAVID LUSH reports from Windhoek on the Namibian elections during the transitional period to a new South Africa.

Winds of peace are blowing strongly

A positive appreciation of President de Klerk’s reform initiatives in South Africa and a strong desire for peace and cooperation in the sub-continent were expressed by an official Angolan delegation that visited Namibia, reports Dale Lautenbach of Sowetan Africa News Service.

A Fapla base on Namibian soil then?
“Namibia is a sovereign state and the utilization of Namibian territory by the Angolans is up to the Namibians to decide,” Tonha replied.

“There are certain universal principles which we cannot violate.”

Namibian Defence Minister Peter Muheebihange said that the Angolan delegation were in Windhoek not to sign joint military operational agreements but agreements on establishing border security.

Evolution

Bearing in mind that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos introduced thoughts of “an evolution to a multi-party system” late last year, what about the prospect of Savimbi contesting an election?

The general held his line: “When we have established the conditions for a multi-party system, which is one of the aspects of peace, then of course all parties are free to participate - including Savimbi.”

Windhoek - The Angolans came to Namibia with an insistent message: Peace across the sub-continent.

A high-level delegation, led by the Minister of Defence, Lieutenant-General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedde, signed agreements, traded brotherly speeches and embraced former comrades-in-arms in their new state capital during their visit last week.

In speeches and at official receptions, peace was the subject; the vision: a network of cooperation spanning southern Africa.

Notable in speeches and interviews was not only the frequency with which South Africa was mentioned but also the conciliatory tone, underpinned by a repeated emphasis on subcontinental cooperation and development.

Referring to South Africans, Tonha said in an interview: “They are all Africans and we all have to continue to eradicate apartheid and discrimination now. That date is not far away.

Apartheid

“I am sure the present process in South Africa will culminate in justice and when apartheid disappears, we will all be able to utilise our resources and make a better Africa.”

The general said South Africa’s role in the Angolan peace process was not yet an active one.

“They have manifested that they want to cooperate to find peace. They have tried tentatively. Pik Botha was in Luanda and conveyed some of the South African government’s viewpoints. Until now we have not seen any good work done or any positive results. But we believe in the near future this can happen.

 Asked whether Angola would value South Africa’s cooperation, the general replied: “Yes, of course. This is in the interest of all of us.

“Considering that South Africa is a technologically and industrially advanced country, all the countries in the region are interested to negotiate cooperation with South Africa - if it eradicates apartheid. We are satisfied with the changes that are taking place.

“We are convinced that President de Klerk is going to find some difficulties but they still have to fight hard. He has to continue, he has no alternative to finding a society in which everyone can cooperate.

Welcome

“If South Africa stops supporting Unita and we believe they are because they are forced by America to do so - and they eradicate apartheid, they are welcome.”

Welcome, he meant, in the Southern African family. And this has been a common theme in conversations across a wide spectrum recently with all the various delegations and think-tankers coming through the Namibian capital in the wake of independence.

Southern African Development Coordinating Conference officials, particularly, have been talking of economic union with a glib of fervour in their eyes.

Tonha spoke insistently of ending the 16-year-old civil war in Angola and of “receiving Unita supporters into the total Angolan population to contribute towards the reconstruction of the country.”

Asked whether the Fapla withdrawal from Mavinga was a military response or a political strategy, the general said Unita had been using Mavinga as a depot and transit area for channeling its weapons to the centremid.north of Angola and it was important to destroy the infrastructure used by Unita for this purpose.

Having accomplished this task on February 2, Fapla had withdrawn.

The claimed defeat of Fapla at Mavinga was Unita propaganda, the general said.

Asked whether the controversy over Mavinga would prejudice the delicate peace talks after the first direct MPLA-Unita contact held at Evora in Portugal on April 24 and 25, the general replied to the contrary.

He said the Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, had promised not to attack Fapla troops in the course of the withdrawal.

Fighting

“Now his latest propaganda is that there was furious fighting for six days which forced the government to withdraw. Enemy propaganda is one thing, reality another. We have always been willing to withdraw from Mavinga to facilitate negotiations.

“Since we have withdrawn this will be a positive influence on talks ... if they (Unita) are serious.”

Of Savimbi’s role in the peace process, Tonha said: “I think the peace plan we have presented is clear and we will not give Savimbi special treatment.

“If he accepts the programme that is established, we will treat him like any other Angolan.”

The general rejected speculation here that the Namibian army might operate against Unita from the south to repay the aid given by the Angolan government to Swapo during the struggle for Namibian liberation.

Swapo owed the Angolans no war debt to be paid in kind,” he said.
OAU to upgrade its mission in Windhoek

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK, — The Organisation of African Unity will upgrade its diplomatic observer mission in Windhoek to a full embassy on June 1.

One of its primary functions will be that of a “listening post” for developments in South Africa.

Mr O Joloiso, who presently heads the mission, announced yesterday that the permanent office would be in a position to continuously monitor changes taking place in South Africa.

A sub-committee of the OAU heads of State had set up a monitoring group on South Africa but this was an ad hoc body. The OAU office in Windhoek would be an uninterrupted listening post.

The office would also create a direct link between Windhoek and Addis Ababa and would be a channel for African countries which did not have diplomatic missions in Namibia.

Meanwhile, Namibia will celebrate Africa Day with the rest of the continent on Friday after an announcement by President Sam Nujoma declaring a public holiday to mark the founding of the OAU.

Since the creation of the body in 1963, African countries have traditionally celebrated the day as a public holiday, said Mr Bob Kandetu, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information.

Namibia will join this tradition for the first time this year after its accession to the organisation on becoming independent in March.
Namibia begins training corps

NAMIBIA will begin training its diplomatic corps on Monday in a programme drawn up by a Commonwealth expert who helped Zimbabwe through the same process.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said 45 people would begin training as ambassadors and high commissioners and the yardstick for their selection was qualification, competence and loyalty.

He told NBC Radio yesterday that a number of Namibians had already had as much as 20 years experience in foreign service, representing Swapo in missions abroad.

"The course was aimed at consolidating this experience and providing further administrative skills. The same "expert" who had assisted Zimbabwe in training foreign service officials was assisting with the six-week course. His skills had been highly praised by the Zimbabweans, said Gurirab."
NAMIBIA PLANS A R1-BN HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME

By J. L. G. Adshead
Namibia plan to fight Aids

WINDHOEK.—A steering committee has been formed to establish a southern African network for the prevention and control of Aids.

A Namibian delegate who attended a conference on Aids in Harare recently, Dr. Carl Wicht, said in Windhoek the network would co-ordinate the efforts of all non-governmental organisations and institutions involved in combating the disease in the region. — Supa.
Namibia to seek foreign capital

NYANGA (Zimbabwe) — Namibia will unveil an ambitious investment code next month to attract foreign capital into mining and fishing, says an investment banker.

Bob Meirig, executive chairman of Namibia’s state-assisted First National Development Corporation (FNDC), says a draft of the code will be launched at a donors’ conference in New York at the end of June.

Namibia, which gained independence three months ago, will appeal for Western aid to reconstruct its rural economy, left in ruins by a 23-year bush war.

“We are going to move quite aggressively into the foreign investment field,” Mr. Meirig said yesterday in Zimbabwe where he was attending a mining conference.

The code being drafted by UN and Namibian experts would spell out policy on issues such as joint ventures, repatriation of dividends and labour rules.

It would be underpinned by liberal foreign exchange laws to be introduced in 1992 when Namibia planned to phase out the rand and launch its own currency.

“We are in competition for the investment dollar with aggressive countries of the Pacific rim such as Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia,” he said.

“So our terms of dividend repatriation, of capital repatriation, must be at least the same, or even better,” he said.

There was potential in mining, which earns the bulk of foreign revenue from exports of diamonds and strategic minerals, and in fishing.

“We have exposed, high-potential, under-explored mining districts,” he said.

Namibia’s Atlantic ocean fishing grounds, for years exploited by foreign vessels, also offered immense potential.

Namibia also hoped to woo investment in services.

It planned to open up its roads, railways and seaports to businessmen in other black African states.

“We have completely modern road trains sitting there that can pick up a substantial part of central Africa’s import-export trade,” Mr. Meirig said.

Namibia’s only deep-water port of Walvis Bay on the Atlantic Ocean seaboard is still administered by South Africa.

But the Windhoek government hopes Pretoria will drop its claim to sovereignty over the area.

Mr. Meirig said that because of the small population of 1.5 million, manufacturing would not be viable unless it was geared towards export.

Mr. Meirig reassured investors who felt unsure about the policies of Swapo, elected on a left-leaning platform.

He stressed that its leaders were blind to ideologies. “They moved into government without ideological baggage,” — Sapa-Reuter.
General Webb denies issuing orders for violent acts in SA

PRETORIA. — Major-General Eddie Webb, former head of the SADF's Special Forces, said at the Harm's Commission of inquiry yesterday that he had never received or issued any orders for violent acts to be carried out in South Africa.

He was replying to a question by Mr Willem Burger, for the SADF.

General Webb, who was chairman of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, also told Mr Burger that any CCB member acting without instructions from senior officers was behaving criminally.

This was in reference to many allegations that Wits academic Dr David Webster was shot dead by the CCB without the knowledge of General Webb or Colonel Joe Verster, managing director of the CCB.

All CCB operations had been ordered suspended since early this year, said General Webb, and he had no reason to believe this was not the case as he had been informed by Colonel Verster that this was so.

Earlier yesterday General Webb said he had to get authorisation from members of the General Staff for any operation to be carried out by the CCB.

If the operation involved a member of the ANC, the then Chief of the Army, General Kai Liebenberg, had to be informed.

If the "target" was a member of any other organisation, the Chief of Army Staff Operations, Major-General Jan Klopper, had to be told of the operation.

General Webb said he had been fully briefed about the CCB operations by the former head of Special Forces, General Joop Jonhert, on a number of occasions and by Colonel Verster at one meeting which took place at "a CCB facility" before his appointment as Special Forces chief in January last year.

During the meetings, said General Webb, he had been informed about the CCB's internal operations, Region 6, which had been established because the "enemy" had changed its tactics and was using whites internally and the CCB had to chase internal members of these organisations to the exterior.

He said he had been informed only in August last year that Region 6 was operating within South Africa.

The CCB, he said, was a small group of specialists attached to Special Forces.

He conceded to Mr Elberhard Berielemann, for the David Webster Trust, that CCB members could be called on to perform specialised functions "from breaking a window to the elimination of a person".

He insisted that the CCB had no brief to operate internally.

Information was passed on to the police by the CCB's information officer whose operating alias was Derek, the general said, but added that he did not know what information had been given to the police Special Branch.

There were certain things that had to be done externally which could be done only by certain "elements" but people with criminal records were not encouraged to become CCB members, he said.

The general refused to answer any question about external CCB operations and referred to the commission chairman and sole member, Mr Justice Louis Harms, when asked about overseas funds and the burning of minibuses in Namibia.

The commission's terms of reference are only to investigate state involvement in incidents of politically motivated violence inside South Africa.

The general said he was aware of orders to have slain Swaep executive member Mr Anton Lubwesi monitored.

He was watched in Cape Town and in Johannesberg and it was established that there was nothing worthwhile in monitoring him, he said.

General Webb said the army had done everything in its power to get CCB files to the commission for inspection but a number were still missing.

The commission continues sitting today, with the cross-examination of Region 6 member and former Transvaal rugby player Mr Calla Botha. — Sapa
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The commission continues sitting today with an ex-commission of Region 6 member and former Transvaal rugby player Mr Calle Botha. — Sapa
Good chance now to solve SA’s problems — Du Toit

By HENRI du PLESSIS
Defence Reporter

THE chances of finding a solution to South Africa's problems were greater now than during the war in Angola and Namibia, says former reconnaissence officer and prisoner of war Mr Wynand du Toit.

Giving his views on the recent changes in the sub-continent as an ex-soldier who had seen action, he said the recent peace initiatives were the only way in which the problems could be resolved.

"But if the ordinary citizen does not get any spin-offs, the whole process — including the war — was a complete waste."

Mr Du Toit, a former commandant in the elite Reconnaissance Battalion, was captured by Angolan forces during an unsuccessful operation in Cabinda Province in 1983. He was released in 1987 as part of a prisoner exchange between South Africa and Angola.

He addressed a large group of children at the Hendrik Louw Primary School, Strand, during a pre-Republic Day ceremony yesterday.

Interviewed afterwards, he said he was sad about the way in which South African soldiers had had to leave Namibia.

"In my heart I did not feel very good about it. But my mind tells me we can only find a good end to all this.

"Having been in Namibia for so long I developed a love for the country. I did not like to see it go like that.

"There has to be a result which will benefit the ordinary man, the guy who had to fight there. Otherwise, we might as well not have fought — we might as well have stopped it all in 1965."
Namibia's status improves

NAMIBIA is expected to gain full membership of the Angola/Cuba/SA Joint Commission which meets in Havana today and tomorrow.

The commission, which meets every three months to discuss common problems in the region, is also attended by observers from the United States and the Soviet Union.

Before independence, Namibia also had only observer status.

The withdrawal of Cuba's more than 50,000 troops from Angola is expected to feature prominently on this week's agenda.
Swapo agrees to probe charges of dissidents.

WINDHOEK.—Namibia agreed yesterday to establish a committee with the Red Cross to probe charges that Swaso is still holding scores of dissidents.
SA pays R1,6bn to T’kei
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY in South Africa had paid over an estimated R1,6bn to the Transkei in the 1987/88 financial year in terms of agreements between the two states, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday in a written reply to a question from Mr Colin Eglinton (DP, Sea Point).

Venda lifts emergency
THOHOYANDOU. — The state of emergency in Venda has been lifted and all political prisoners are to be freed. Announcing this, the chairman of the Council of National Unity, Colonel Gabriel Ramushwana, said law and order, discipline and stability had returned to Venda since the council seized power two months ago.

Joan Collins in R15m suit
LONDON. — Joan Collins is suing ION Pictures for more than R15 million after bosses branded her “jealous and greedy”. Joan, 57, has filed a complaint for defamation of character. The lawsuit follows a stinging attack about the collapse of a TV film based on her novel, “Prime Time”.

Namibia needs R1bn
GENEVA. — Namibia is seeking about R1 billion from industrialized countries to help it cope with development and debt problems, Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob said yesterday.

Doctor in court
A DURBAN doctor made a brief appearance in the Maritzburg Magistrate’s Court yesterday in connection with the murder of his gynaecologist wife last month.

Swapo agrees to probe
WINDHOEK. — Namibia agreed yesterday to establish a committee with the Red Cross to probe charges that Swapo is still holding scores of dissidents.

Chief detained
MASERU. — The principal chief of Thaba Bosiu in Lesotho, Chief Khoabane Theko, has been detained for questioning in connection with a document critical to the government.

Stud farm for sale
THE R25-million Highbound Stud at Nottingham Road in the Natal Midlands, one of the biggest thoroughbred breeding establishments in South Africa, is for sale.

Mayor’s trial starts
WASHINGTON. — A prosecutor yesterday denied Washington mayor Mr Marion Barry’s claim that the government had leaked crucial videotape evidence to a TV station and said Mr Barry’s statement may have been a ploy to influence jurors in his drug trial.
Basters vote to retain land control

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Rehoboth Basters have voted overwhelmingly in favour of retaining control over their land in a contentious referendum called by Rehoboth "Kaptein" Hans Diergaardt.

The Rehoboth land issue began festering in the months prior to Namibia’s independence on March 21 and was touted as a UDI bid by the formerly semi-autonomous Baster community.

When Kaptein Diergaardt announced his plan to hold a referendum after independence, the Windhoek government denounced the move as unconstitutional. The Kaptein persisted, however, convinced that Rehoboth land rights were threatened by the new constitution and land redistribution policy.

Now the results of the long-promised referendum have been announced: 7 985 of 9 280 registered voters made their mark, of whom 84.1 percent said they wanted a say over the future of their land, 17 said they did not require a special say and 71 papers were spoiled.

"This is a clear mandate to negotiate with the government in Windhoek," said a delighted Kaptein Diergaardt.

He denied he had ever intended a unilateral declaration of independence and said his attitude to President Sam Nujoma’s government was not confrontational.

"But they must know that the land question is a sensitive one and if they will not negotiate we will go to the international court."

He said the Rehoboth Basters would discuss the result of the referendum at their party conference on June 15 and thereafter, he assumed they would be seeking an audience with President Nujoma.

The Basters have been particularly concerned that land redistribution as interpreted by the Swapo government could lead to them losing the land they have ruled for generations. They feared Swapo would favour Ovambos in the redistribution.

Swapo, the DTA and the Namibia National Front opposed the referendum saying that the Basters were not about to be swept off their lands.
Battle begins for healthier Namibia

As Namibia settles into the post-colonial era, it is facing the task of reconstituting society and services. One such task is the health service, which needs to be stripped of the racial inequalities that characterised it under South African rule. RUTH ANSAH-AVISI reports from Windhoek.

Psychosis

"In those days, it was war-related illnesses — war injuries, epilepsy of mental and sexual illness, and psychoses," says Shuvute. "Women suffered spontaneous abortions because of the noise of gunfire." Now that peace and majority rule have come, there is a chance to adjust the health service to the needs of the people. The 70 people, 70 percent of whom live in the rural areas, instead of the urban-based reactive service delivered at the white population. President Sam Nujoma's government wants to establish free primary health care throughout the vast, sparsely populated country.

Plans are underway to improve the Oshakati hospital, so that seriously ill patients in the northern region do not have to travel hundreds of kilometres to Windhoek.

National immunisation and health programmes are about to take off with the help of non-governmental organisations such as the United Nations Children's Fund.

Prevalent

Data on immunisation under colonial rule was poor. But UNICEF estimates that full immunisation coverage of non-war children against tuberculosis, DPT, polio and measles is around 30 percent. All those diseases are prevalent in Namibia.

As many as 300 black Namibian children die out of every 1,000 born, estimates UNICEF. This compares unfavourably with other Southern African nations — except for Angola and Mozambique, where war has raged for more than a decade.

In Windhoek, for example, the infant mortality rate in 1956 was 74 out of 1,000.

While children's health is the most immediate concern of the new government, AIDS has already become a scourge.

"They must have said yes, it's a problem but only for the blacks. We don't need to do anything," says Layman.

Disabled

Physically-handicapped blacks were also neglected by the colonialists. There was a centre for white disabled soldiers but nothing for black natives. The government wants to carry out a survey to find out the needs of the black disabled.

Besides these programmes, Layman says that the government has its own 50 health clinics and needs to recruit at least 15 more.

The government has recorded that many doctors working in Namibia — two-thirds of whom are South Africans — would have come for home after the South African victory but November. They have not, but the government is still cautious.

"They could still want to leave," says Layman. "They could be just waiting and watching. They could decide to leave anytime."

The interior of mutual suspicion was heightened by last-minute manoeuvres from the outgoing South African administration aimed at entrenching the identity of white nurses.

Promoted

At the all-white nurses hospital in Windhoek, while nurses were suddenly promoted during March of last year.

"They knew black nurses would be moved into their wards, and the whites wanted to make sure they were in higher positions," says a government official.

The Swazi government simply ignored the promotions.

"We want to reduce this influence. We are just waiting for the right way to promote the black nurses," says Layman.

The officials admit that, while the health system is being reconstituted to serve everyone, the government will also be challenged to push for reform of racist attitudes within the hierarchy at a pace that does not cause a mass exodus of skilled white health workers.

A child riddled with tuberculosis at Oshakati Hospital which suffers under a severe lack of funding.
Passports issued

WINDHOEK. — The Department of Civic Affairs has already issued 2,200 Namibian passports, the permanent secretary of Home Affairs, Mr Ndali Kamati, said yesterday.

— Sapa
'SWA' to go from SA laws

PARLIAMENT. — A Bill removing references to South West Africa from a number of South African laws was published yesterday.

The Department of Home Affairs still administers certain laws containing references to "South West Africa" in the definition of "Republic".

The Application of Certain Laws to Namibia Abolition Bill provides for these to be removed.

— Sapa.
WINDHOEK — Namibian ministerial delegations will next week seek economic aid from other governments to help the new nation find its feet.

Their mission will culminate in a Donor Conference at the United Nations headquarters in New York on June 21 and 22, at which it hopes the international community will pledge aid worth R1 billion.

"Yes, it's a hopeful sum," said Dr Zedekia Ngavirue, Director-General of Namibia's Planning Commission, who has led working groups from various government departments through weeks of intense preparation for the conference.

They have drawn up extensive documentation outlining the development priorities of the Namibian government so that prospective donors may choose where to put their money or assistance.

The documents are also backed by a World Bank analysis of the Namibian economy and its basic needs.

A ministerial-level steering committee led by Dr Ngavirue has established Namibia's priorities as agriculture, education, health and housing, in that order. With the help of experts from the UN Development Programme (UNDP), various teams suggested and costed priority projects.

"Linked, of course, to all the sectors is transport," said Dr Ngavirue. Agriculture, especially in the northern areas, where community farming begs support and development, requires a transport network to get the goods to the markets.

The international community will examine projects considered necessary to maintain essential services over the next two years but Dr Ngavirue's teams have also established a databank of less urgent projects which can be addressed in the future.

Different countries are expected to back projects in different ways. Some governments might support growth areas which could prove attractive to private investors in their own countries.

"Yes, there will be a certain amount of self-interest," said Dr Ngavirue. "There's no such thing as a free lunch..."

He also expects very little aid in the form of direct budget support. Mostly countries would offer technical assistance, equipment, manpower and material aid.

Mr David McAdams, resident representative of the UNDP, said that while some countries at the Donor Conference could make "quick dispensing pledges" or packages that swung into action speedily, the idea of the exercise was not to pass about the begging bowl, have it filled and return to Namibia with cash in the back pocket to spend.

"The timescale for each pledge will be determined by the project that a country chooses to support.

"The accent of the appeal is based on two to three years which will give the government time to work out a medium-term plan and avoid making commitments which might prove to be faulty," he said.

So the Donors Conference, rather than a simple passing around of the hat, is a slower process which will reveal the kind of support the Namibian government can anticipate in the future. With this perspective, it can plan accordingly.
Baster boss can’t talk to Nujoma

WINDHOEK. — The “illegality” of the land issue referendum staged by Mr Hans Diergaardt, “Kaptein” of the Rehoboth Basters, has removed his right to seek an audience with President Sam Nujoma of Namibia.

Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, Minister of Information, said President Nujoma would not respond to Mr Diergaardt’s request for a meeting “at this stage”.

By pushing ahead with the illegal referendum, in which 84.1 percent of Rehobothers in an 85-percent poll elected to retain control over their land, Mr Diergaardt had violated the constitution and had no right to ask for an audience with the president, said Mr Hamutenya.

Mr Diergaardt, who fears his historically semi-autonomous community will lose its land to what he says is a redistribution policy on the part of the Swapo government, has threatened to take the matter to international court if he does not get satisfaction.

DENOUNCED

The Rehoboth land issue began festering before Namibia’s independence on March 21 and was touted as a UDI bid.

When Kaptein Diergaardt announced his plan to hold a referendum after independence, the Windhoek government denounced the move as unconstitutional.

The results of the long-promised referendum were announced on Tuesday. Of the 9200 voters 84.1 percent elected to “have a say over the future of our land”.

Swapo, the DTA and the Namibia National Front opposed the referendum, saying that the Basters would not be swept off their land.
Namibia considers the storing of toxic waste

By Dale Lautenbach,

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian government officials have held informal discussions about the possibility of accepting toxic waste for storage in the country, according to Windhoek businessman Hans Boedecker.

A question seeking clarity has been tabled in the National Assembly and the government's position is expected to be revealed tomorrow.

The Namibian constitution provides measures against the dumping or recycling of nuclear or toxic waste in the country.

During a television panel discussion on the subject last night, Mr Boedecker said that in informal discussions with government officials, the idea of receiving toxic waste had been neither accepted nor rejected.

Offer

He had received an "offer" of 5 million tons of waste for Namibia with a possible 45 million tons in the future.

Jan de Wet of the Action Christian National Party, which has one seat in the Assembly, rejected the idea of accepting toxic waste, but said Namibia should look at nuclear waste.

He said accepting nuclear waste under "safe" and "strictly monitored" conditions could provide the government with three times its national budget in revenue.

This should be considered particularly if the Donor Conference seeking development aid, to be held in New York on June 21 and 22, did not meet Namibia's expectations.

Social workers and wildlife representatives on the panel rejected the dumping of toxic and nuclear waste as irresponsible, and urged that Namibia uphold the provision in its constitution.
President Juan Pujol

Dear Sir,

I am the President of the Spanish government. During my visit to Spain, I have been able to observe the progress being made in the reconstruction of the country. I am particularly impressed with the work being done in the southern regions, where the economy has been severely affected by the war.

I want to express my gratitude to the Spanish people for their sacrifice and determination. The Spanish government has made a tremendous effort to rebuild the country, and I am confident that we will succeed in this endeavor.

Sincerely,

Juan Pujol

The Spanish government has issued a bold statement regarding the situation in the southern regions. According to the government, the region is facing a severe economic crisis, with unemployment rates reaching an all-time high. Despite these challenges, the government is committed to finding solutions and working towards a stable and prosperous future.

In a recent interview, the President of Spain, Juan Pujol, expressed his concerns about the situation in the southern regions. "The economic crisis in the south is a major concern for our country," he said. "We must take action to address this issue and ensure a bright future for all Spaniards."
NEW YORK — South Africa will, for the first time, pledge funds to the UN Development Programme at a conference today. It was called expressly to finance projects in Namibia.

UN officials hope to raise more than R1 000 million for the projects — more than the cost of the UN operation that brought the territory to independence.

South African officials in New York say they understand the contribution will be substantial.

South Africa's decision to contribute to the UN fund for Namibia is regarded in diplomatic circles as a welcome sign of the country's readiness to help relieve African economic problems at a time when the United States, Japan and the major European donors appear to be more concerned with eastern Europe's difficulties than with those of Africa.

Still, South Africa has not paid any of its assessed share of the cost of the UN operation that brought Namibia to independence — and its total arrears of contributions for the UN regular budget now exceed more than R1 000 million.
Namibia showing the strain

WINDBHOEK — The Swapo government seems caught in a Catch-22 situation: "We can't spend on X until we know whether Y will come up with the money, we can't have a foreign policy until we have an internal policy, we can't have an internal policy until we know whether we can finance it with Y's help." And so the circle turns back on itself.

It is an inevitable position and one can't point fingers and say "bad government"; one can't say that nothing is being done. But what is being done takes time and in that time certain problems arise.

The building industry, for example, is beginning to show signs of strain. There has been no new work and no new government contracts since February this year.

"Everyone is waiting for the capital item in the budget (due at the end of June, and early July)," says Mr. Des Mathews, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Workforce reduced

But right now workers are being laid off. One company has reduced its workforce from 160 to 69 and has work for the next three months only, according to a survey by national television.

This, with unemployment near 40 percent, compounds the difficulty that was already a problem when the returnees came back during the independence process, and the opposing Plan and Swati armies were decisively active on the streets. (upwards of 45,000 men, according to Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, Minister of Information). Certainly, says Mr. Mathews, there are problems in the short term. "But medium and long term things are fairly rosy and there is still confidence." A slump in the tourism industry is also taking its toll. Mr. Mathews puts this down not to apprehension about "which way" the new Namibia will go (the cynic's quick answer), but to the opening of the East Bloc which has diverted tourism in a swing motivated by both the relatively cheaper cost and curiosity value.

This too, could be short term and, seeking to address the problem, a delegation of Namibian tourism industry operators is visiting South Africa to publicise the country's wonders, of which there are many.

With economic erosion beginning to show, the government is pinning its hopes on a donors' conference to be held in New York tomorrow and Friday.

Namibia hopes to raise $1 billion in pledges (in the form of grants, not loans) on the basis of extensive documentation prepared here for prospective donors to earmark the development area or project of their choice.

With a measure of how far the world community is prepared to go to support Namibia's development costs (either in the form of direct money pledges or, more likely, in the form of project assistance), government can sit down and plan and prioritise. The conference is the first X in the equation.

But it's not a simple linear equation. The Budget, which the Department of Finance has been preparing since April, might have to be amended in the light of the success or otherwise of the donors' conference.

The government will be seeking direct budgetary aid in New York to see it over the short-term. Most analysts say, however, that this is unlikely and that countries will want to see their aid go into more concrete projects.

There is also the question of whether the international community will grant Namibia the least-developed nation status it is seeking. Another question, more time before it is answered.

But whatever the outcome, Namibia will have a better picture to work with after June 22, it will be able to peg internal policy to development programmes and Mr. Theoben Guitcho, Minister of Foreign Affairs, should be able to base his policy on that in turn.

He was challenged in the National Assembly earlier this month to outline foreign policy but beyond saying that Namibia intended to be co-operative internationally, he declined to elaborate as it would be premature to the internal question.

The other big limbo area is foreign investment. Potential investors, many of whom are watching the line, many of whom are holding off, are waiting to see how their government is going to implement the election promises, what they've got freedom, how they've got good people, some say they've got free enterprise, sweeping changes.

A slightly unsettling sense of limbo has crept into Namibian society as the grand notion of independence wears thin and the nuts and bolts of what it means to govern begins to show, writes DALE LAUTENBACH of The Star's Africa News Service.

A member of the legal profession here questioned whether Namibia will be able to take the job, and the answer had to be yes, they must be prepared to seek that job. They must be prepared to seek that job.

The question of independence is an ugly one. It is a fact that Namibia will be an independent state. It is a fact that Namibia will be a member of the UN. It is a fact that Namibia will be a member of the Commonwealth. It is a fact that Namibia will be a member of the Commonwealth. It is a fact that Namibia will be a member of the Commonwealth. It is a fact that Namibia will be a member of the Commonwealth. It is a fact that Namibia will be a member of the Commonwealth.

The question is not whether Namibia will be able to take the job, but whether Namibia will be able to handle the job.

A number of the legal profession here questioned whether Namibia will be able to take the job, and the answer had to be yes, they must be prepared to seek that job. They must be prepared to seek that job.
Guard hurt in attack on ministers' homes

WINDHOEK. — The homes of two Namibian cabinet ministers were attacked in separate incidents here early yesterday morning, said District Commissioner of the police Colonel Martin Bronkhorst.

Special Constable Lukas Kwedi was hit in the side when an unidentified assailant opened fire with a .38mm pistol on the house of Home Affairs Minister Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba.

Mr Pohamba's cabinet portfolio includes responsibility for the newly formed Namibian Police.

Const Kwedi was sitting in a guardhouse outside the ministerial residence at the time of the attack. Four shots were fired at Mr Pohamba's residence.

And at about 2am gunmen fired bullets at the home of Defence Minister Mr Peter Mueshihange in Klein Windhoek. Nobody was injured.

Colonel Bronkhorst said 14 shots were fired in the attack.

The shootings were the first attacks on the houses of cabinet ministers of the ruling Swapo party.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports in Windhoek newspapers told of various incidents of political violence and intimidation in the populous northern districts of Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi.

The unsourced reports said gun-toting former fighters were conducting a reign of terror in the northern areas, apparently disgruntled at not being able to find work. — Sapa
SA to give Namibia R26-million

The Star's Foreign News Service
NEW YORK — South Africa announced in the United Nations yesterday that it would provide R26 million in economic aid for Namibia, but left open whether this might be funnelled through the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

In a statement at a conference here called to receive pledges of help for the new nation, the South African representative Mr Frank Land said:

"The mechanisms for channelling our contribution and the involvement of the UNDP trust fund for Namibia will be discussed."

UNDP, which convened the conference, estimates that Namibia needs about R2.6 billion for development.

Making his first UN appearance since independence, Namibian President Sam Nujoma reaffirmed his government's intention to attract private investment and offer a congenial climate for it.

Mr Land's statement was the first pledge of international economic assistance by South Africa in the UN since its delegation was ousted from the General Assembly in 1974. The sum equals what the United States delegate Mr Keith Brown said Washington will give Namibia.
24-HOUR WATCH

Keeping tabs on the news...

 Attacks: Rightwingers suspected

NAMIBIAN police suspect white rightwing elements were involved in attacks on the homes of two Cabinet ministers in Windhoek, spokesman Brig Siggi Elmbach said on Friday.

Unidentified gunmen opened fire on the homes of Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba and Defence Minister Peter Mueshihange early on Thursday morning.

A special constable who was guarding Pohamba's home was slightly injured in the attack. Nobody was hurt in the shooting in the other attack.
Chappie back with the CCB

By HERMAN JANSEN

24/6/90

Namibia's most wanted man is back at home in South Africa — and still working for the murky CCB.

Mr. Leon "Chappie" Maree, 38, wanted in connection with the assassination last September of Swapo executive Antoon Lubowski, said yesterday from his home in Johannesburg: "I'm still working for the CCB."

"Every country has an organisation like the CCB — the Mossad, the CIA — they are 10 times our size, but are never called 'hit squads' or 'murder squads'."

"I have no regrets. I know, and the SADF generals know, we did nothing wrong."

Surprise

Mr. Maree, who spent three months in Europe before returning home in April, would not say why he fled: "I can't tell you why I left except that I was sent out for a reason."

Namibian police issued warrants of arrest in February for Mr. Maree and two of his Johannesburg CCB cell-members — former Brixton police chief Staal Burger and policeman Calia Botha. Both men also vanished and then reappeared.

Namibian authorities have formally requested the SA Government to extradite Mr. Maree, Mr. Burger and four right-wingers.

Mr. Maree denies he was in Namibia at the time of the killing.

Mr. Maree said he had been back in his double-storey home in Alberton since April after spending some time in West Germany.

His return took his wife San- tie and his two children by surprise.

"I arrived at the gate — baggage and all — and pressed the button. It was quite a homecoming," he said.

Mr. Maree said he had been available at all times to testify before the Harris Commission, which is investigating politically motivated murders inside South Africa.

"It must be clear to the commisssion that all my activi- ties for the State, SADF and CCB were conducted outside South Africa's borders," he said.

Mr. Maree set up an export and import business as "cover" for his CCB activities after leaving the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad in June 1988. And his business was thriving, he said.
SA to give R26m to Namibia

SOUTH Africa will contribute R26,6 million in aid to Namibia and has called on the international community to add its support for the newly independent state. 

South Africa's temporary Charge d’Affaires in Washington, Frank Land, made the announcement at a United Nations-sponsored conference on aid to Namibia being held in New York.
Passports needed for SA visits to Namibia

South African and Namibian citizens wishing to travel between the two countries from the beginning of next year will be required to present valid passports of their respective countries, Home Affairs and National Education Minister Gene Louw said yesterday.

No visa requirements will be introduced for Namibian and South African citizens.

He said after discussions between officials of the two governments, it had been decided to extend the arrangements already introduced.

- Namibian and South African citizens must be in possession of their respective identity or travel documents or South African or Namibian passports when traveling between the two countries.
- A citizen of a foreign country, having permanent residence in South Africa or Namibia and travelling on documents from either country between the countries, will have to submit proof of permanent residence.
- A citizen of a foreign country, who does not have permanent residence in South Africa or Namibia, will require a valid passport issued by the country of which he is a citizen, as well as a visa for South Africa, unless such person is exempted from visa requirements.
- Citizens of the two countries wishing to travel after December 31 1990 will be required to present valid passports of their respective countries. — Sapa.
Ex-Plan members call for guard bases

WINDHOEK. — Former members of Plan’s special unit are guarding military bases in Namibia vacated by the SADF and United Nations peace-keeping forces, a spokesman for the Defence Ministry said here yesterday.

The men were recruited by the new Namibian Defence Force.

The spokesman was responding to a statement issued by the Windhoek-based National Society for Human Rights (NSHR) in which it alleged that about 60 armed men wearing foreign military uniforms had taken over a military base near Taina Sabis in Bushmanland.

The NSHR claimed the men constituted a private army affiliated to Swapo, but the defence spokesman said the men had been recruited and were on the payroll of the new Namibian Defence Force.

Plan officer becomes cop

WINDHOEK. — A former Plan officer, Mr Hosea Andima, 41, has been appointed deputy inspector-general of the Namibian Police on the recommendation of President Sam Nujoma, Namibian Broadcasting Corporation radio news reports.

Mr Andima said the police would maintain a high standard of entrance requirements for recruits.

He was confident methods would be found to combat an increase in crime.

Mr Andima received his police and army training in Yugoslavia and various African countries. — Sapa
‘Mystery troops’ Namibian

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Minister of Defence, Peter Mueshihange, has confirmed that a group of armed men seen near Tsumeb in Angolan, Cuban and Soviet uniforms were members of the Namibian Defence Force.

Three executive members of the National Society for Human Rights, a group whose members comprise several former Swapo detainees, reported on Tuesday that they had been confronted by an aggressive group of heavily armed men near Tstinsabis, about 75 km north-east of Tsumeb.

Provocative

An NSHR press statement said the men, dressed in Papla, Soviet and Cuban military uniforms, had acted “provocatively”. The NSHR executives said had they not restrained themselves, a violent altercation would have ensued.

On Tuesday Mr Mueshihange said he knew of no soldiers in that area. They were all at Groenfontein base.

Yesterday, however, he said the men were indeed soldiers and a platoon of about 30 were occupying the former Bushman base at Tstinsabis. They had arrived from Angola recently and the Groenfontein base had deployed them to Tstinsabis.

The NSHR report added fuel to much confusion about the state of security in the north. Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba is presently inspecting the area and will report back on the security situation.

A series of unconfirmed rumours and allegations talk of tension between former Plan and Swapo members doing police duty in the northern border areas. Last week a number of former Swapo regular police were withdrawn from Rundu and redeployed.

One Windhoek-based newspaper alleged that the move was due to what it called the suspected allegiance to Unita of the former Swapo members. Unita has its Jamba headquarters just across the Kavango River from Rundu and there are familial and friendship ties across this border.

Adding to the confusion and tension are unsubstantiated rumours that Papla intends using Rundu as a launching pad for an attack on Unita.

A reporter for the Namibian newspaper on the border tour with Mr Pohamba said residents of the area had reported seeing several Casspirs and troop carriers on the Angolan side of the Kavango River. Residents said a number of the occupants of the vehicles were white. They spoke of a new Unita presence in the area.

The reporter found the border calm and saw no signs of an imminent invasion.
Stiffer tests to come as Namibia reflects on Nujoma's first 100 days

WINDHOEK — On March 21, this year, Namibia was in a state of some political uncertainty as the world observed the first 100 days of a new era. The new government, led by President Sam Nujoma, was in the midst of a period of testing, as it sought to establish its authority and assert its position within the world stage. The country had been under German rule for more than a century, and the transition to independence had been marked by challenges and complexities.

As the 100th day approached, Nujoma addressed the nation, reflecting on the progress made and the challenges ahead. He highlighted the importance of unity and the need for the government to work closely with all Namibians to build a strong and prosperous nation. The讲话 underscored the commitment to democratic principles and the rule of law, which were essential to the country's development.

Nujoma's leadership was tested early on as the government faced the daunting task of rebuilding the economy and addressing the needs of a population that had experienced years of struggle under colonial rule. The economic situation was delicate, with many families facing hardship and unemployment.

In this context, the government embarked on a series of initiatives aimed at revitalizing the economy. It was clear that the path to recovery would be long and challenging, but Nujoma remained committed to the vision of a prosperous and stable Namibia.

The first 100 days were marked by both progress and setbacks. The government was praised for its efforts to address the needs of the people, but it also faced criticism for some of its policies and decisions. The challenges ahead were significant, and the government was expected to demonstrate its capacity to lead Namibia through this period of transition.

As Nujoma's first 100 days came to a close, the nation stood at a crossroads. The future of Namibia was in the hands of its leaders, and the expectations were high. The government was expected to deliver on its promises and to guide the country towards a brighter tomorrow.
WINDHOEK - Namibian health authorities have reported 44 new AIDS cases in May, bringing to 122 the total number of cases reported in the country this year.
Inaccuracies in Namibian report

ON Thursday, May 10, 1990, Sowetan carried a report under the heading "Namibian judge slams SA over Lubowski case".

The report contained inaccuracies which have been drawn to the attention of Sowetan by the Department of Justice.

It was reported that the deputy Minister of Justice in Namibia, Mr Verkuil Ruboro, had criticised the South African Government for failing to extradite potential co-accused to Namibia in the trial of Donald Acherson and the report conveyed the impression that extradition from South Africa to Namibia was impossible.

The remarks quoted were in fact made by the Attorney-General of Namibia, and the Department of Justice has informed Sowetan that procedures exist for extradition or obtaining the evidence of witnesses from South Africa which were not followed in the Acherson case.

The Department of Justice has, in addition, pointed out that the headline to the report was misleading.

Sowetan takes this opportunity to set the record straight and apologises for any embarrassment and inconvenience caused.
Crime rate has doubled
since independence

A woman in the Etosha Cafe in Tsumeb wears three gold chains around her neck. A friend comments admiringly.

"Ag, ja, what can you do," the owner of the chains responds. "You must wear what you've got because if you don't it's gone when you get home."

The crime rate in Namibia has shot up following independence. When you ask police to confirm this they respond as if you were asking a dumb question.

"Of course," says Commissioner Johan Harmse, formerly district commissioner of Tsumeb, who recently took up the post of Regional Commander for the North in charge of crime.

Working on it

Other police sources in Rundu and Grootfontein speak of a 100 percent increase. Regional Inspector W Meuwesen, who heads the police force across the entire northern region from the Kaokoveld to Caprivi, including the districts of Tsumeb and Grootfontein, says the phenomenon is not something anyone is trying to hide.

Indeed, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba, has called a community meeting in Windhoek to discuss the crime

problem in that area. He has called for the involvement of trade unions, community organisations and all political groupings.

Similar meetings are planned for towns throughout the country.

Says Inspector Meuwesen: "Yes, there is a rather unacceptable crime rate but we are working on it."

He points out that the crimes are more often than not those of theft and not violence.

Inspector Meuwesen attributes the crime increase to widespread unemployment (conservatively 30 percent) and the attendant post-independence problems that have yet to be tackled by the new Namibian government in job creation programmes and the like.

The economy has been hit, especially in the north, by the withdrawal first of the SADF and then of Unatg, the United Nations force which to some extent filled the buying and spending gap left by the SADF.

According to estimates revealed by Dr Zedekia Ngavirua, Director-General of the National Planning Commission, over 60 000 returnees have come into the country and the demobilisation of two entire armies of former Swapo and SWA Territorial Force fighters has put about 20 000 former combatants on the streets, jobless.

Period of grace

Inspector Meuwesen has a sanguine attitude to the problem. "The situation is not out of control. We are in a new phase," he says, predicting that this post-independence phenomenon will normalise with time and with the efforts of the police force, which is itself in a period of transition, recruitment and training.

"Maybe there are some people who feel so free now that Namibia is independent that they think they are free to take what they want ... later they will conclude differently."

Even the woman with the gold chains in the Etosha Cafe, while clearly a bit depressed, is not about to up and run.

"Ag, one must just live for each day, enjoy what you've got and see what happens."

Her friend smiles sympathetically.
Namibia arms theft: Probe

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police have begun a large-scale investigation into an apparently well-organised theft of arms and ammunition from a police special unit arsenal here.

"No arrests have been made and no definite leads are available," Namibian Police spokesman Brigadier Siggi Einbeek said yesterday.

He declined to disclose how many weapons were stolen, but said the thieves' haul included a number of R-5 and G-3 rifles, 9mm pistols, machineguns, tear gas canisters, rubber bullets and a "small quantity" of ammunition.

Meanwhile, 10 members of the SA Defence Force's 32 battalion have been acquitted on charges of illegally entering Namibia, Brig Einbeek said yesterday.

The men were found not guilty after showing their Namibian identity documents to a Rundu magistrate's court. — Sapa
Supported

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Opposition members of the Namibian National Assembly have praised the N$3.8 billion budget presented last week while offering some criticism of its details.

Members of the UDF and ACN parties said too much had been allocated to defence (4.7 percent) and called for more to be spent on agriculture, rural development and resettlement.

Leader of the NNF and deputy Minister of Justice Vekuii Rukoro supported the amount allocated to defence saying it was sufficient for Namibia's defence needs.

He said he was disappointed however by the small amounts marked for community development and housing, only 0.1 percent.

Mr. Jan de Wet of the ACN warned that there would be greater demand for expenditure on social services. While the budget was “acceptable”, he criticised the small amounts allocated to rural development and agriculture, only 0.7 percent.

Mr. Justus Garoeb, leader of the UDF, called for the scrapping of the general sales tax on basic items to relieve pressure on the poor and suggested that income tax might be reduced.
Lubowski: Namibians will study Harms findings in SA

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian state officials will travel to South Africa to study the findings of the Harms Commission as efforts to find the murderer of Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski continue.

Mr Harmut Ruppel, Namibia's Attorney-General, said today that by agreement with the South African Government, a member of his prosecutor-general's staff and the investigating officer in the Lubowski case would examine the Harms report when it is released.

What happened after that depended on what the Namibian officials uncovered, he said. His government was adamant, that if a strong case was made against any of the Civil Co-operation Bureau members for the Lubowski assassination, it would pursue the matter and ask for extradition.

There is still no extradition treaty between South Africa and Namibia but Mr Ruppel said this was no longer considered an urgent matter. Apparently both countries are satisfied now that they have the legislative means to request extradition of each other.
Origin of weapons...hinders terror probe

By Craig Kotte and Glen Elsas

The availability of weapons such as M19 grenades — the kind used in a weekend Roodepoort hotel blast — is complicating police investigations into right-wing terrorism.

Police sources said today it was suspected that many weapons brought back by soldiers who served in Namibia were in circulation and this made it difficult to track down the origin of similar weapons found in the possession of right-wing extremists.

Detectives found the hand grenade at the Roodepoort Hotel after an explosion on Saturday night. One man was killed and 21 people were injured in the suspected right-wing attack.

The grenade attack came only a week after police had seized a large arms cache of grenades, Claymore mines and dynamite in Yeoville and arrested three men with right-wing sympathies.

A third blast with suspected political motives took place at the Randburg home of a right-wing group, Frans Riemann, due to appear in court today in connection with charges of attempted intimidation, attempted sabotage and possession of arms and ammunition.

A 30-year-old Richmond Hotel waiter, Right Ngoma, was killed when a bomb detonated while he was carrying goods from the hotel to the hotel's store on Saturday.

The blast had been placed on a window sill.

In the second explosion, at 10.29 p.m. on Saturday, a man was killed and 21 people were injured when a white man threw a hand grenade into a packed multiracial discotheque at the Roodepoort Hotel.

Loud bang

Kapil Nekhara (28) died and two uncounted people were seriously injured.

Violet Yeki saw the man push open the door and stuff something on the floor.

"I wanted to go and see what this man had rolled into the room when there was a loud bang and everything became confused.

"I saw my husband fall down and then everybody panicked and wanted to get out. It was awful," she said.

Manager Manto de Freitas said he was in an adjoining room when he heard the blast.

"People were screaming. There was blood flowing everywhere. There was a panic of people trying to grab each other and run outside." After the blast, enraged patrons reportedly attacked a white man outside the hotel. The man, who tried to help the injured, was rescued by police.

Most of the injured were taken to the Langalibalele Hospital in Krugersdorp.

Five women — Emily Khobane, Quma Mati (23), Regina Dube (23), Magriet Nyembe (23) and Margaret Koko (23), the wife of Mr Nekhara — died of their injuries.

The other injured are: Patrick Nekhara (28), Eduard Ngokeng (21), Simon Mpho (33), Edwin Mdumane (23), Thembisile Mdluli (22), Esau Mlotshwa (21), Simon Kholo (28), Francisco Gdilo and Simba Fikese.

Police thwart 'rip-off artist' in nick of time

By Craig Kotte

Johannesburg police have exposed a man they believe almost got away with a fraudulent scheme to "buy" Natal South Coast hotels that could have resulted in losses of up to R10 million.

The 49-year-old man was allegedly also involved in a R14 million scam to rip off wealthy Free State farmers in need of finance.

The Star has learned.

But the Mpho, who fled to Europe from his H.foodale base, was eventually lured back to South Africa by Hillbrow Detective Superintendents Gilmour and Coetzee, who are investigating the case.

The suspect flew back to South Africa to pick up his girlfriend, but was arrested in Newcastle more than a year ago, it emerged today. His passport was seized while police continued their investigation.

The man operated from a branch of Braamfontein and employed an agent.

The agent allegedly approached farmers near the northern Free State towns of Verge, Frankfort and Harrismith and offered them finance on condition they sold him a tenth of the amount needed.

It is believed three farmers lost up to R12 million.

The South Coast scheme was thwarted in the nick of time — contracts were already drawn up — by an alert hotel owner. But the man allegedly got away with thousands of rand in five-year fees.

Sources said the fraud was also allegedly involved in non-statutory schemes to hoodwink aircraft and tractor salesmen in South Africa.

A man is expected to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today in connection with the allegations of fraud.

Church wants Boesak back

CAPE TOWN — The Bellville NG Sandeerkheer congregation would accept Dr Allan Boesak back as their minister should the Church decide to return the presbytery of the church and commissioner in the parish, John Boesak, said yesterday.

Answering questions at an international news conference after the morning service during which the church announced it had given Dr Boesak three weeks leave of absence after receiving a letter from him requesting more time to re-examine his original resignation decision, Dr Terblanche said he hoped for a "much loved by all" return.

The NG Sandeerkheer moderator would be unlikely to resign were he not to be present at the church's 100th anniversary 30th anniversary in Bellville in September.

Since Dr Boesak was withholding his resignation as minister, this implied he was still moderating.
Tension between Namibian Press, government grows

Waiting for the storm to break

WINDBROEK - Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a man of striking dignity.

But he was even more dignified than usual when he gave the Namibian Press corps a dressing down recently. Not once did he raise his voice, not once did his manner betray anger. He was the soul of calm and one waited for the storm to break.

It didn't - and as a consequence, the last vestige of air in which his audience was suspended when he fell silent, less his message all the more authoritative.

As a foreign correspondent in Namibia, one watches the growing tension between the hard Press and the new government with some discomfort.

Reign

Having survived the crude reigns of South Africa in South Africa and the media emergency regulations which he refused to rule the heights of brazening obscurantism, the experience of fragile Press freedom under the jackboot is all too fresh.

But - without ever, ever wishing Namibia a similar fate - there are moments of blind fury in which one can only view cuirass of the newspapers as tempting that fury.

Having observed Gurirab's dressing down of the Namibian Press, we foreign correspondents mustered dourly to each in the corridor that bell, we agreed with the man.

And it is a sort thing indeed to seek distance from one's colleagues; to break that unwritten code of journalistic solidarity, that international fraternity which has all journalists especially dear to and affected by some of the forums that belittles fellow hacks in the most far-flung corners of the globe.

In all the mad that is stormy hotbeds and fireworks between the Namibian government and some of the newspapers (one in particular), at issue here is not what's right and who's wrong as one spectacular claim after another is met with irrefutable denials from government.

Without access to the writer-in-question's always "reliable" but never named sources and "inside information", it is impossible to judge the soundness of the various tides up which these journalists bank.

Some of them might be good solid timber.

But "truth" is precisely the word for it is a matter of spin, stress, sensationalism and emotional manipulation on the part of a particular paper that would seem to be creating the gulf between the Fourth Estate and the fledgling government.

Standards

Why spoil a good story with the facts, goes the old adage. Perhaps the newspaper does have some facts (from all those "reli- able" sources) but the spirit of its reporting seems to be why temper a story with an allegation by seeking confirmation that those are fictioning for bad behavior.

Ministers and their officials are never available, crows the paper in its own defense when government says you didn't even ask for our side of the story.

For its part and to add even more weight to its appeal for a responsible Press, the government has to ensure that its members are available to the Press.

Right now, they are not very good at that but what strikes one is not so much an unwillingness to cooperate as an absence of good organization and coordination.

By the standards of the international free Press, newspapers usually present allegations carefully delivered through the mouths of credible third parties.

Usually too, these alleged against are asked to respond if it is a material issue and even a "no comment" becomes a potent accu- sation of sorts in many instances.

In Namibia, it is the newspaper that do the alleging - editorializing, is it called in the books. Sure they Drug is it "would seem" and "one might wonder" love them, but the damage is done and invariably splashed across page one.

And having succeeded in sending a response out of government by this stage, they publish the inevitable denial, quoting the minister concerned as "raving"; asking "was it anger or was it emotional in his voice".

For their part, the ministers invisibly ask why are you so persistently subjecting this new democracy we are trying to build.

New democracies, however fragile, need a strong opposition Press. Namibia's is not strong; it's孱弱ness and that all intelligent readers order a bucket of salt with their daily rags is common wisdom.

Scratch-and-a-paper gives you your daily chitchat but the nth disruption is the pulp of watching the Press shoot itself in the foot.

"I have always had this nagging question: who is the Press answerable to?" said Gurirab.

Rumpus

On the same occasion he referred to a rumpus that had been going on between his department and a newspaper which alleged the violation of Tender Board regulations in respect of computer purchases.

Gurirab had been away for the duration of this particular series of allegations versus denial. On his return he took the first opportunity, the gathering referred to him, to offer clarification.

"Some of you will no doubt want to hear what I have to say about the computer purchases," he said. No one uttered; not a single member of the Namibian Press asked the Minister to give account.

But the day should Gurirab voice that quiet disagreement. The day that the Namibian government should decide to clamp down on those newspapers perpetually on "finding fault and degenerating" in an eye which seems so many of the faults finding in...
Namibia re-applies for extradition of 3

Political Staff

THE Namibian government has submitted a new application to the South African representative in Windhoek for the extradition of three right-wingers, two of whom are currently in detention, in connection with the murder of a security guard.

The three wanted by the Namibian authorities are Mr Leonard Veenendaal and Mr Darryl Stopforth, both of whom were detained last week, and a German, Mr Horst Klenz.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria confirmed the application yesterday and said that when it arrived in Pretoria the Department of Justice would decide whether it complied with the provisions of the Extradition Act. This act allows for extraditions where a treaty with another country is not in existence.

However, the Department of Justice has maintained that two previous applications by Namibia for the extradition of the three men have not complied with the provisions of the law.

The new application for the extradition of the three men has been made in connection with the murder of a security guard at an Untag office in Otji, Mr Michael Hoebab, last year.

However, an application for extradition against them for the murder of Constable Ricardo van Wyk, who died after the three made a dramatic escape, is also being considered.

Namibian attorney-general Mr H Heyman said previous applications had been rejected on technical grounds and because they were not submitted through the correct channels, but he believed the new application complied with South African law.
Namibians to apply for SA residence

SOUTH AFRICAN citizens who were born in Namibia and were ordinarily resident there had now become aliens, the Department of Home Affairs warned yesterday.

People from Namibia who were studying or temporarily working in South Africa should urgently contact the department's nearest district or regional office to regularise their continued residence in the country, it said in a statement.

"Those persons who have, by the promulgation of the Act, ceased to be South African citizens, but who study or work in the Republic of South Africa, are therefore deemed to be aliens."

The department said the Act made provision for people whose parents or grandparents were born in South Africa to retain their SA citizenship.

People from Namibia who studied or worked temporarily in South Africa were regarded as ordinarily resident in Namibia.
Walvis: Namibia ‘will fight’

LONDON — Namibia may be heading towards confrontation with South Africa over the sovereignty of Walvis Bay, says the military journal Jane’s Defence Weekly.

Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob told the journal that his country “is going to fight every inch of its territory to hold on to Walvis Bay”.

He said under Namibia’s new constitution, Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia.

But after Namibia was admitted as the 160th member of the United Nations recently, Mr Geingob said he did not rule out a negotiated settlement.

“We would certainly be discussing the subject with South Africa,” he said.

He admitted that Namibia was heavily dependent on South Africa:

He dismissed the $500,000 (R1.25 million) received in US aid as “ridiculous”, saying his country was not getting the attention it deserved from the US.

Jane’s noted that a team of 32 British military instructors had started training an initial force of about 4,500 to 5,000 troops.

“The planned Namibian army will include a total of 9,000 former People’s Liberation Army/Swapo guerrillas, plus about 22,000 Namibians who served with the South West Africa Territorial Force under Pretoria’s military supervision,” he said.
**Oom Hennie at State House**

WINDHOEK — A long-cherished dream of Swapo's "oldest white supporter", 71-year-old Mr Hennie van Niekerk, came true on Saturday when he and his wife Karen dined with Namibian President Sam Nujoma at State House.

"Oom Hennie", a retired businessman, said he and Karen had agreed the meeting was "the greatest day in our lives apart from our marriage".

He had remarked to a government official that "one day before I die I want to meet our president and touch his hand" and was pleasantly surprised when Swapo's deputy leader Mr Festus Naholo contacted him to set a lunch date.

Mr Van Niekerk said he regarded Mr Nujoma as "the soul of our freedom" and "a sincere man who cares deeply about his country and its people".

Sapa

**Windhoek's first freeman**

WINDHOEK — President Quett Masire of Botswana became the first person to be accorded the freedom of the city of Windhoek when he arrived yesterday on an official visit.

With a warm "Welcome Comrade Masire", Namibian President Sam Nujoma greeted the first head of state to visit officially since independence.

Dr Masire's party includes Botswana's Minister for External Affairs, Mr G Chipu, and senior officials of the ministries of finance and development planning, commerce and industry, works, transport and communication, labour and home affairs.

The visitors will see the Rucena hydro-electric plant, Etosh National Park and Roossing uranium mine before returning home on Friday. — Sapa
Angola could help solve Walvis Bay problem
Youth groups join in call to SA

WINDHOEK — Namibian Swapo Youth and Angolan MPLA Youth leagues have joined voices in calling on South Africa to return Walvis Bay to Namibia immediately and to withdraw all support for "Unita bandits".

A delegation of the Angolan Youth League in Namibia, at the invitation of Swapo counterparts, have spent several days visiting Windhoek and the north of Namibia.

At a press conference this week they condemned the United States and South African administrations for their continued support by way of arms and ammunition to Unita.

"We call on them and on others who give support to the forces of destruction to stop forthwith and give peace a chance," said Hadino Hishongwa, leader of the Swapo Youth League and Deputy Minister of Labour in the Namibian government.
A liturgy of protocol surrounds Sam Nujoma

Sam: standing at the oratory in Namibian, looking towards the podium and protocol arrangements. The room is filled with officials wearing white shirts and black ties, seated at tables draped with red and gold tablecloths. The air is thick with the scent of starch and perfume.

Dale: As the head of state, Nujoma's every move is scrutinized. His every word is weighed. His every decision is watched. His every action is measured. He is the embodiment of the nation's history, its future, its dreams, its aspirations. He is the symbol of our hopes and our fears. He is the man who will guide us through the storms of change, the man who will lead us into the promised land.

Sam: I have always believed in the power of protocol. It is a way of life, a way of being, a way of thinking. It is the foundation upon which our nation is built. Without protocol, we would be lost, aimless, directionless.

Dale: The protocol surrounding Nujoma's visit is a reflection of the respect and reverence he commands. The officials standing at the podium, the audience seated in the audience, all pay homage to the man who has led our nation for so many years.

Sam: I am proud of my country. I am proud of my people. I am proud of the progress we have made. I am proud of the challenges we have overcome. I am proud of the future we have set before us.

Dale: As the leader of a great nation, Nujoma has faced many challenges. He has overcome many obstacles. He has shown great courage and determination. He has shown great wisdom and foresight.

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Car crash possible link to Namibian arms raid

By Craig Kotze

The South African Police are to contact the Namibian police in connection with a large haul of stolen weapons found in the boot of a car outside Pretoria this week, police said.

A spokesman confirmed today that inquiries would be made to establish if the arms were stolen from a Namibian armoury.

The other option believed to be under investigation is whether the guns were among those taken from a military base in Wemmer Pan in May.

By this morning, police had not yet found a suspect, Daantjie Bester (60), whose identity document was found in the car which carried Namibian number plates. He wears spectacles and walks with a limp.

A man was seen running from the vehicle, believed to be stolen, after an accident near the Hartbeespoort Dam.

No further details have emerged on the suspect.

Detectives have already ruled out the possibility that the weapons found in the car were those allegedly stolen by fugitive Piet "Skiet" Rudolph from Air Force headquarters at the Easter weekend.

Weapons recovered on Wednesday include six R-1 rifles, eight shotguns and four .288 9 mm pistols. No R-1 rifles were stolen in the Air Force raid.
Bold Angola/Namibia transport plan

Namibia's independence has freed it to consider plans and projects with neighbouring frontline states, including South Africa. The new nation understands that only economic development will consolidate this independence and one significant project is the opening up of the road, rail, air and sea transport system between Ovamboland and south-west Angola. DALE LAUTENBACH of the Star's Africa News Service accompanied a Namibian-Angolan delegation on the road through the Namibe Corridor.

LUBANGO (Angola) — The Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference has given Namibia and Angola the green light to establish the feasibility of reviving and developing the transport network that could link the countries across their common border.

The so-called Namibe Corridor begins on Angola's west coast at Namibe with port, air, rail and road facilities. Road and rail go east to Lubango, southern Angola's major city and agricultural production centre, and the road turns south, across the Cunene River, to meet Namibia's road infrastructure at Oshikango in Ovamboland.

But much of the infrastructure on the Angolan side has been severely damaged by the war of the past 15 years, particularly South Africa's invasion of these southern provinces.

Klaus Dierks, Namibia's Deputy Minister of Transport, examined the route recently with a team of advising engineers and calculated that reconstruction would cost between $50 million and $100 million ($110 million and $220 million). His vision, supported absolutely by his Angolan counterparts, he says, is that the system should not burden the State budgets of either country but should be made to pay for itself on the basis of the free market.

As the project has been endorsed by SADCC, there will be access to soft loans and international bank funding.

The road from Lubango to the Namibian border needs major reconstruction and the bridge over the Cunene River at Xangongo, destroyed twice by South African forces in 1975 and 1981, is presently impassable for commercial purposes.

Mr Dierks envisages a three-phase project: an emergency phase of initial reconstruction over two years; an upgrading and rehabilitation phase over three years; and a final phase “to organise the whole system on a free-market basis”. The latter includes the possibility of raising revenue from toll roads, he says.

He is also persistent that, wherever possible, Namibian and Angolan engineers and technicians should be used. At a remove, probably through existing links to Namibian companies, South Africans will possibly become involved, too.

Another major part of the scheme would be the conversion of the deep-water port of Sوقmar in Namibia from a defunct iron-ore handing facility to an oil port. This could receive refined oil products from Angola's refinery at Luanda for export by rail and then road into northern Namibia.

Review

Mr Dierks has presented the draft terms of reference prepared by his department to the Angolan government and his counterpart, Job Graca, is similarly enthusiastic.

The SADCC transport commission and technical unit in Maputo must now review the project and, if the government agrees, it will be put to international tender.

There is no conclusive list of the products that might be transported along the network, but Namibia has rich fishing resources and Lubango its agricultural produce for possible export to Ovamboland.

Mr Dierks says South Africa's eventual inclusion was discussed at a recent SADCC transport meeting and its potential contribution to the sub-continent's constellation of resources was eagerly awaited.
Ministers’ homes attacked

WINDHOEK: Security for Namibia’s newly-elected cabinet ministers has been stepped up after armed attacks on the homes of two top ministers.

Unidentified gunmen opened fire on the Windhoek homes of Defence Minister Peter Mushibange and Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba in almost simultaneous attacks.

Mushibange’s home was hit by a volley of automatic gunfire fired from a passing car while Pohamba’s attackers are thought to have used small arms, also shot from a car which pulled up outside the house.

Both ministers and their families were asleep in their homes when the attacks were carried out, but all escaped unhurt. A police guard at Pohamba’s house was hit in the side by a bullet but was not seriously injured.

As yet, no group has admitted responsibility for the attacks though the police suspect “right wing” elements. No arrests have been made.

Prior to independence, such an attack could only have been carried out by right-wingers, but now the security situation in Namibia is far more complicated.

It is significant that the two houses attacked were those of the ministers responsible for the police and army.

Unemployed former freedom fighters not recruited into the new Namibian police and defence forces have been increasingly disgruntled with the new government.

Some of these former Plan (People’s liberation Army of Namibia) fighters feel abandoned by their leaders.

And to rub salt into the ex-combatants wounds, their one time arch enemies — former members of the South African Koevoet and the SWATF security forces — continue to receive pension payouts from funds left behind by the SA government.
'Coup plot': Namibia angry

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police have reacted angrily to reports in a Windhoek newspaper which claims to have information about a Unita-linked plot to overthrow the Nujoma government.

A number of diplomatic sources have said that the Namibian government is concerned about destabilisation.

The government is reported to have received information from sources formerly linked to South Africa's surrogate forces in Namibia and now possibly linked to Unita.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba has also expressed concern about destabilisation and the possibility that a force for this purpose had been trained in Unita camps in Angola.

The Namibian newspaper claimed this week to have obtained a "top secret" document which one of the supposed plotters passed on to Namibian intelligence.

The plotter claimed to have been part of a group of 500 former Rooivalk and 101 Battalion members.
Namibian coup plot uncovered

WINDHOEK — Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob yesterday said security forces had uncovered a plot to overthrow his government.

His announcement followed claims by The Namibian newspaper that 500 ex-members of the South African counter-insurgency unit, including Angolan rebels, had been involved in a coup plot.

The paper said the plot was financed by unnamed sources in the US and revealed by conspirators who had defected to Namibia's security forces.

The conspirators were reported as saying arms for the coup were obtained while they were serving in the SA army.

On July 9, a large quantity of weapons and ammunition was stolen from an arsenal outside Windhoek. A few days later, gunmen opened fire at the homes of Cabinet Ministers, 'injuring a guard. — Reuters.
WHILE they support President F W de Klerk in his reform initiatives, some neighbouring states are worried that secessions in South Africa are still in the pipeline, destabilising their countries. But South Africa's neighbours have reasons to fear that the reforms are irreversible and backed by the new Cabinet. DALE LIL TEBACH of the Argus African News Service reports from Windhoek.

The continuing threat of southern African destabilisation by certain South African elements is undermining the credibility of President F W de Klerk's internal reforms policy. Senior Namibian and Angolan sources have warned.

Nelson Mandela, Minister for Foreign Affairs, of South Africa, warned this week that enclaves should be removed from southern Africa and that the process of reforming South Africa should be irreversible. Mr Mandela's warning is echoed by the Namibian government.

The Namibian government is concerned that the removal of any enclaves would prejudice the country's autonomy and is ever vigilant for signs of destabilisation from within.

Mr Mandela, in a speech to the South African government, said he was satisfied with the cabinet's decision to remove the enclaves.

The Namibian government has also warned that any attempt to remove the enclaves would be met with resistance.

Mr Mandela's warning is echoed by the Namibian government.

Mr Mandela's warning is echoed by the Namibian government.

ECKSTEIN aims to remove SECTOR

SA, 'elements' bent on destabilisation, say NAMIBIA

SENIOR South African diplomats have refused to accept South Africa's claim that it has no interest in Angola's stability. This claim has been made by South African diplomats in talks with the Namibian government.

South Africa's foreign minister, Mr P. C. Gordhan, has been quoted as saying that South Africa has no interest in Angola's stability.

The Namibian government has rejected this claim, saying that South Africa's destabilisation of Angola is unacceptable.

The Namibian government has also said that South Africa's withdrawal from Angola is a precondition for the restoration of stability.

The Namibian government has also said that South Africa's withdrawal from Angola is a precondition for the restoration of stability.
at's going on, F W?

's bent on destabilisation, say Namibia and Angola

Eckstein aims to remove suspicions

South African diplomats visited the Namibian and in a conference that 'elements' with African links continue to destabilise the region and to place military threats to the stability of the region.

Eckstein, chief South African negotiator, said that South Africa has a representative to Namibia, and that these suspicions are not a surprise. The prime minister of the government of the future South Africa is taking international plans and external relations.

"I wonder whether the interests of being served by trying to drive a wedge between the President and the so-called secretarists."

"Confostrengthen therefor is no place in this thinking because it will aid of what the President has achieved over the past several months."

Mr. Eckstein said everyone must have been impressed by the new political development and has been warning.

"And this is being done with the full co-operation of the Cabinet. The aim of the country is not only to be an inductive to individuals and their departments but to completely understand the new direction South Africa is taking in international affairs and external relations."

"I wonder whose interests are a key to the President's decisions."

The evidence is real Malan, albeit of the "do not wish too much part of the issue."

normal circumstances Gen- eral should have been sum- marized, said Mr. Gurrilch. These are the lives and deaths of our people."

The government was taking the coup plot seriously, Mr. Guhrilch said. Con- cern had already been raised by the recent attacks on the houses of a number of Cabinet Ministers last month, the fact that arms from a po- lice store in Windhoek, reports of arms caches in the homes of key opposition political par- ties and continued telephone calls to newspapers threatening intervention.

Mr. Guhrilch said South Africa's his- tory in the region gave his govern- ment reason to be "suspicious and to anticipate possible threats against our republic."

"Both he and Mr. Ribeiro expressed concern over the transfers to South Afri- ca of the "Buffalo" battalion and the so-called Bushman Battalion. In the Namibian and Angolan issue, their continued deployment under arms and under the South African flag was not only a violation of the accords which were reached for the imple- mentation of Resolution 435, but posed a threat to the sovereignty of Namibia."

There was disturbing evidence, said Mr. Ribeiro, from newspaper re- ports and Angolan sources of infor- mation, that elements of the former territorial and paramilitary forces (Coppou) had made their way back to northern Namibia and Unaia-held areas in western Angola.

Sighting ofCopps in the region and of "white men."

Mr. Guhrilch said: "You've got a context (the history) and a present situation in which the present preoc- cupation of this government is that we are in a situation that is more than smoke and mirrors. We must speak up against the possibility of our republic being undermined."

"Namibia, he said, had to address the question "What does South Africa want? What does President de Klerk want?"

Mr. Guhrilch said he would like to think that President de Klerk wanted

regional and international recogni- tion for his efforts, respected, posi- tion. He pointed out that "Namibia has been a strong candidate for international recognition. Therefore, I would like to believe that President de Klerk and those among his col- leagues who want that it come ap- pearing in the near future. It is sur- prising at the same time elements of all elements by taking the same way, to organize certain activities against a country like Angola."

Namibia's independence and the coming of the new South African government is still in the process of being prepared. South Africa's international community was ready to give South Africa a chance if it - it is believed.

"We would like to think therefor that the leader of South Africa, un- like his predecessors, would not want to stop up things."

Mr. Ribeiro said that the poli- tical principles of the National Party in South Africa are based on the "National Party's fundamental principles. It is difficult to understand why our allies, who are mostly the majority, who participated on the South African government, are not in the same African command."

His government had substantial evidence of connec- tions between the UN and South African personnel, which the new political shift and some "segments of South African government" which is associated with the new policies.

"The President de Klerk to make his policies more credible and to have a lice- change is needed. We're looking for the facts, the reality to give credibility to his principles and the new co-oper- ation."

Angolan relations with South Afri- ca heated at about the time the CPA, the government extraordinary minis- ter, said Mr. Gurrilch, was being used to settle the political and internal conflict, he said. Asked whether this was the result of the South African "segment," he said he was referring to the peace initiative, he said: "South- ern Africa is your land, but you can access in that direction."

Despite the present situation, the government has the opportunity to achieve the peace and the government sought and promoted for a long time, Mr. Guhrilch said. After all these years of war, the government of Namibia now is that we've discovered we can speak the same language. But these "segments" of the South African government, he said, to have spoken, they need to be construc- ted, persuaded to put the new policies."

MB INTERCHANGE: The possible relations evident between South Africa and Angola are said to be undermining peace in the region.
WINDHOEK — Namibian police have warned the editor of the Namibian newspaper, Ms Green Lister, that she could face charges for publishing a report on a possible attempt to overthrow the Namibian government.

Under the headline “Coup Plot Uncovered”, the newspaper on Monday published a report quoting a “top secret” document stating that a group of 500 men, reportedly with close ties to Unita, might have been plotting to overthrow the SWAPO-led government and assassinate top members of the party hierarchy.

In yesterday’s edition of the Windhoek English daily, a report said police had visited Ms Lister on Thursday and had asked her to disclose the source of the document and to make a statement. — Sapa
Homelss — by decree and by will

People in transition *** ABOVE: Trance dancing/Arolha RIGHT: N xalsa leads blind Jackson Neale

THE BUSHMEN'S STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL ***
At the same time, the government's efforts to stimulate the economy with additional spending and monetary policy measures have been ongoing. The recent increase in consumer confidence and the reopening of many businesses suggest that the economy is on the mend. However, the pandemic has left lasting scars, particularly in the tourism and hospitality sectors, which are still grappling with the aftermath of lockdowns and travel restrictions.

Economic indicators show that while the worst of the pandemic may be behind us, the road to recovery will be long and challenging. The government continues to monitor the situation closely, with a focus on supporting vulnerable communities and businesses. The resilience of the workforce and the ingenuity of entrepreneurs are key factors in navigating this unprecedented time.

Despite the challenges, there is optimism in the air. As people get vaccinated and restrictions are lifted, daily life is returning to normal. The goal is to achieve a sustainable recovery that addresses the needs of all citizens, ensuring a brighter future for the next generation.
Saying a Pieceless Cultural Heritage

AND EFFORTS TO SAVE THEIR CULTURAL HERITAGE
Explosions follow claim of coup plot in Namibia

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Staff at a Windhoek daily newspaper, The Namibian, last night set themselves to producing this morning's edition among the charred ruins of their office after it was destroyed by three phosphorus grenades early yesterday morning.

Editor Ms Gwen Lister said she believed the attack was politically motivated following her reporting last Monday of an alleged plot by former members of the South West Africa Territorial Forces and Keofoet to stage a coup that would topple the government.

Last night the Namibian Prime Minister, Mr Hage Geingob, supported Ms Lister's view and questioned whether the police were involved in the attack. He remarked that "some of the police were so angry about it that they questioned Ms Lister" about her article.

The weapons used were of South African origin.

Yesterday evening the shadowy right-wing group the Wit Wolves claimed responsibility. Shortly after being informed of the event around 3am yesterday, Ms Lister said she was disappointed by the police who failed to provide a guard for the premises or to cordon them off.

Brigadier Siggi Einbeek of the police said she unnecessarily "lacked trust in Home Affairs Minister Hifiker-punye Pohamba's police force". A guard was unnecessary in the circumstances.

Last week he lashed out at her for "irresponsible journalism" after the article appeared.

Police said neighbours heard the three explosions around 3am, then heard a car speeding from the newspaper offices.

In the partly charred main editorial office, camerarg had been heaped together and burnt. Reporter Pius Dunsaski said documents including pictures of the four members of the shady South African Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB), wanted in Namibia for the murder of Swapo politician Anton Lubowski, appeared to have been singled out in his office and torched.

Yellow smears from the phosphorus grenades scarred the walls.

Ms Lister estimated damage to be in the thousands of rands.

In 1988 the offices of The Namibian were gutted in an arson attack at other premises.

BOMB DAMAGE ... The editor of the Namibian, Ms Gwen Lister, and a police explosives expert inspect the offices of the newspaper yesterday after three phosphorus grenades severely damaged them yesterday morning.

Picture: REUTERS
Namibian destabilisation

The continuing threat of destabilisation in Southern Africa by South African elements is undermining the credibility of President F W de Klerk's internal reform policies, senior Namibian and Angolan sources have warned.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and Angola's ambassador to Windhoek, Abrao, Benito Ribeiro Kabula, has joined voices in expressing their countries' grave concern about a continuing South African threat to peace and stability in the region.

Both governments have made it clear they support President de Klerk in his reforms but their representatives made it equally clear that they feel the international credit is being from getting from the reforms may be defused by the impression that elements of the South African Defence Force are still bent on destabilisation.

This impression has been discussed in general terms in government circles in Windhoek recently. But it was given particular focus by the allegation in a Namibian newspaper that a group of about 500 well-armoured and organised former South African tanks, the Bushman Battalion, with links to UNITA were planning to overthrow the Namibian government and to assassinate several of its senior members, including President Sam Nujoma.

Challenged

The government has not confirmed the allegations reported in the newspaper; neither has it denied it. Information Minister Hidipo Hameyena said the Cabinet was aware of the newspaper report and police investigations were taking place before reacting.

Mr Ribeiro warned that the governments between Angola and South Africa were going through a frosty phase. Both he and Mr Gurirab challenged Mr de Klerk to put his house in order.

"Much has been said about the refreshing style of the pronouncements of President de Klerk about a new South Africa," said Mr Gurirab. "However, the threat to Mr de Klerk from the right wing in South Africa has increased as a result of the coup. As a result, the securitists who had been forced out of Namibia along with their agents that they trained, financed and deployed, are breeding, licking their wounds and at the slightest opportunity they can start a programme of destabilisation against our country."

Deployment

In the light of this the Namibian government was taking the coup plot story seriously, Mr Gurirab said. "There were already been aroused by the gunfire attacks on the houses of a number of colonial ministers last month, the theft of arm's caches from a police store in Windhoek, reports of arm's caches in the homes of leading members of opposition political parties and continued telephone calls to newspapers threatening insurrection."

Mr Gurirab said South Africa's history in the region gave his government reason to be "afraid and to anticipate possible threats against our republic."

Both he and Mr Ribeiro expressed concern at the transfer to South Africa of 32 "Buffalo" Battalion and the so-called Bushman Battalion to the Namibian and Angolan view, their continued deployments under forms and under the South African flag was not only a violation of the accords which were reached for the implementation of Resolution 435, but posed a threat to the sovereignty of Namibia.

There was disturbing evidence, said Mr Ribeiro, from the newspaper reports and Angolan sources of information, that elements of the former colonial and para-military forces (Koevoet) had undermined their way back to former Namibia and UNITA-held south-eastern Angola. He quoted sightings of Casspirs in the region and of "white men."

"Mr Gurirab: 'You've got a context (the history) and a present situation in which the present preoccupation of this government is not things that we are imagining - there is more than smoke there and we must speak up against the possibility of our republic being undermined.'"

Namibia, he said, had to address the questions: "What does South Africa want? Does he do the securitists want? What does President de Klerk want?"

Mr Gurirab said he would like to think that President de Klerk wanted regional and international acceptance for his isolated, sanctioned, pariah state. He pointed out that Namibia had afforded him the opportunity of breaking some of that isolation by the very significant top-level meetings he had had in Windhoek on the occasion of Namibia's independence.

"He appreciated that and they all considered it a success. He, unlike any other South African leader since General Smuts perhaps, stands to gain if what I have said about his wish to be copied at home across the board in South Africa and regionally, are true. And he would also like to be accepted internationally as a legitimate leader of South Africa."

"Therefore I would like to believe that President de Klerk and those among his colleagues who wish to come to pass would not like to be seen sponsoring at the same time elements or allowing elements, by act of looking the other way, to organise and carry out certain activities against a country like Namibia."

Namibia's independence and the credibility that South Africa achieved in that process had given hope to South Africa and the international community had indicated it was ready to give South Africa a chance. "If it behaved," he said, "we would like to think therefore that this leader of South Africa, unlike his predecessors, would not want to stir up things."

Mr Ribeiro said that the political principles on which the 1988 New York Accord and the Brazzaville Protocols were based were quite acceptable to Angola. "But we see some contri-
SA diplomats firmly refute the claims

SENIOR South African diplomats have refuted the Namibian and Angolan concerns that South Africa's links continue to pose a destabilising threat to Namibia and to peace initiatives in Angola.

Mr Rian Eksteen, chief South African representative to Namibia, countered that the suspensions of trading links between South Africa and Namibia made little sense in the light of the message President de Klerk was conveying to the world.

"The process of getting South Africa back into the international forum and of regaining international respectability is irreversible," he said. "On this President de Klerk has made numerous statements, in fact this is one of the ideals that he has set for himself and his government. Confrontation therefore has no place in this thinking because it will undo what the President has achieved over the past several months."

He added that in order to keep suspicions alive that South Africa wanted to destabilise or was destabilising any neighbour, it was important to misunderstand President de Klerk.

Mr Eksteen said everyone must have been impressed with the new policies South Africa had adopted and was promoting.

"Anything being done with the full cooperation of the cabinet. To try to prove to the contrary is not only to do an injustice to individuals and their departments but to completely misunderstand the new direction South Africa is taking in its internal affairs and external relations. I wonder whose interests are being served by trying to drive a wedge between the president and the so-called securacists."

Correspondence with other South African diplomats has also revealed the South African concern to eradicate the perception of a split between hawks and the reformist thinkers in South African government.

Mr Rusty Evans, deputy Director General (Africa) in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, said that since Namibia's independence, his department had been working together with the Defence Force in order to advance the process of peace in Angola and Mozambique. He believed this tandem approach with members of the Defence Force who could make a contribution was necessary if peace was to be achieved.

"We have been working hard at the peace process in southern Africa and if our motives are questioned we would be concerned; if there are concerns about our commitment to the peace process, they are unfounded."

Mr Eksteen said that eradicating the suspicions of the past would be one of his tasks in Namibia.

"Had these suspicions been present a decade ago, one could perhaps have understood it, given certain events that have taken place such as the attack on Cassinga (by South Africa) just after South Africa had accepted the Western settlement proposals in May 1976."

"Today, however, given the settlement process through which Namibia gained its independence and the different vision of the South African government in respect of the constitutional development in South Africa, it is hard to believe that these suspicions still prevail."

Complicating the task of allaying the various fears though was the fact that only in the last year had South Africa and Swappo had direct contact.
Newspaper bombed after alleging coup plot

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Three phosphorus grenades were lobbed into the offices of the daily newspaper, the Namibian, causing extensive damage but no injuries.

Editor Miss Gwen Lister believed the attack, using what she said were South African-made grenades, may be linked to the report of an alleged coup plot her newspaper ran last Monday.

In that report, the Namibian claimed to be in possession of documents outlining a plan in which about 500 former members of Koevoet and the South West Africa Territorial Forces would overthrow the Namibian government and assassinate key members, including President Sam Nujoma.

The government reacted cautiously, saying it viewed the allegations seriously and that police were investigating.

The grenade attack occurred at 2.30am on Sunday and Miss Lister said the editorial section of the office was "devastated". She could not yet estimate the cost of the damage but feared much of the newspaper's computer equipment had been severely affected by smoke.

She hoped to have the newspaper on the streets early today. She said that people flocked to the newspaper's offices yesterday to offer support. But she was not impressed by the co-operation of the police.

A police spokesman denied Miss Lister's allegations that the police had been less than co-operative and thorough in their investigations.
Worrall calls for a mediator

THE ANC and the Government should agree on the appointment of an independent mediator who could talk to all parties who wished to be part of the negotiation process.

Democratic Party co-leader Dr Dennis Worrall said at the weekend that the point had been reached where the process should be opened up to all parties and a mediator appointed who could talk to all parties, including the Conservative Party and the Pan Africanist Congress.

"Ideally the DP believe this should be the Chief Justice, but any individual whose integrity is acceptable to all parties would do," he said.

"The fact that the talks were going ahead was attributable to the mature leadership of President FW de Klerk and ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela," said Worrall. - Sapa.

Paper's office bombed

WINDHOEK - Three phosphorous bombs caused damage estimated at thousands of rand at the offices of The Namibian newspaper in Windhoek early yesterday.

The editor, Gwen Lister, said the editorial office and computer equipment were seriously damaged in the explosion.

Those responsible also destroyed all the cameras in the offices.

Eyewitnesses have claimed three men were responsible for the attack.

Lister said the men broke into the daily newspaper's offices and placed three bombs at strategic places. Police are investigating.

Last Monday the paper carried a report of an alleged plot to overthrow the Namibian Government.
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Namibian experience to guide prisoner policy

WHEN leaders of government and the ANC meet today to attempt to remove remaining obstacles to negotiation, a critical part of their work — concerning the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles liable to prosecution — will be guided by the Namibian experience, sources on both sides have confirmed.

US lawyer Gay McDougall of the Washington-based Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights has produced an analysis of the handling of the issue in Namibia and elsewhere, with particular reference to the work of Danish jurist Professor CA Norgaard.

Norgaard was the independent jurist appointed by the UN to determine which Namibians qualified for amnesty and/or release as political offenders during the Namibian independence process.

In determining the nature of a political offence, Norgaard worked according to a definition whose detail was not made public. However, having examined the cases he considered and looking at international law on the subject, McDougall's paper could be a strong pointer to what the ANC and government seem about to agree on.

The basic definition would appear to cover all people jailed, or liable to be charged, "because their political beliefs, associations or deeds were considered a threat to state security".

The definition would be aimed at including "all those who acted with political motives during and as part of some form of uprising" and the validity of tactics used would generally not affect their rights to release or amnesty.

However, for an offence — be it an attack on an individual or the sabotaging of property, even private property — to qualify as "political", there would have to be "a connection between the target and the political aim pursued".

In one case in Namibia this factor was, it appears, used by Norgaard to adjudicate that one person who attacked a bank should not be released — the bank was not considered a political target.

While persons convicted, or liable to be charged, in terms of security laws like the Internal Security Act would clearly qualify as political offenders, areas of uncertainty could arise with regard to persons convicted under other statutory or common law.

Contested

McDougall considers one category of political offence in particular — "largely spontaneous attacks on property or individuals which were perceived as symbols of oppression" (including official buildings, township officials, members of the security forces and suspected informers) — to be the most difficult to clearly define.

She has identified several cases in Namibia where Swapo and Administrator-General Louis Piensar contested the issue and where Norgaard approved release of the prisoners.

Norgaard released five people convicted of public violence who had disrupted school exams and stoned policy vehicles in the school. Although his reasons have not been made public, McDougall speculates he reasoned that although the students' actions were only indirectly targeted at government, they were sufficiently calculated to create pressure for change.

Norgaard also found an attack on a petrol pump could be considered political because of implications for the transport infrastructure of the country, as was a murderer of a farmer who had collaborated with security forces.

In another case Norgaard considered a murder "to be a political offence because of a connection between the deceased and the security forces".

In SA, government sources have indicated the timing of the release and return of political offenders is to be linked to levels of violence in the country, with the "hardest cases" being held or kept out until last.

It is understood the definition is designed not to cover offenders like Barend Strydom, and possibly also not perpetrators of UDF/Inkhata violence in Natal.

It has already been reported ANC and government sources say they have agreed on the appointment of a local jurist or panel of jurists to adjudicate over cases which fall into "grey areas" of the definition.
WINDHOEK.—Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob yesterday expressed his abhorrence at the fire-bomb attack on the offices of the Namibian newspaper, but said he did not believe there was a conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Mr Geingob's remarks came amid publicly strained relations between the Namibian newspaper and the Namibian Police following the publication in the newspaper of a reportedly secret document containing allegations of a plan to take over the Swapo-led government and kill its political leaders.

No arrests have yet been made, police said. — Sapa
Namibian army to help fight street crime

OWN CORRESPONDENT

WINDHOEK. — The army will be joining the police in Namibia in an effort to combat crime, President Sam Nujoma announced this week.

Mr Nujoma gave Defence Minister Mr Peter Mushembwe the go-ahead to assist the police at the request of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba.

"Members of the Defence Force will perform some special functions as a measure of crime prevention, including guarding public property and government institutions that are frequent targets of vandalism," the president said.

He also said the salaries of low-ranking members of the police would be raised and that more vehicles would be made available to them to perform their duties.
SB raid on ANC office in Namibia

THE African National Congress representative to Namibia was visited by the security police after he made claims of secret visits to the country by a former Koevoet commander and other senior officers of the South African military intelligence.

The representative, Mr Abbey Chikane, said in a statement the movement was aware that extremists were recruiting former members from Koevoet and 201 and 202 Battalions.

The strategy of these "extremists" was to destabilise the young republic and use the country as a springboard to crush attempts to bring about peace in Southern Africa, it was claimed.

"On Tuesday, the Namibian security police came to our offices and wanted to know whether we could provide them with more information for further investigation," Chikane said.

"We had no problem providing the information, but as we have the status of a diplomatic mission, the security police will have to go through diplomatic channels to approach us.

Concerned

"I am not suggesting they were harassing us or that we are reluctant to provide the information, but the proper procedures have to be followed."

Chikane mentioned several recent events in Namibia that the ANC was concerned about.

These included the fact that the founder and former commander of Koevoet frequently flew from South Africa to northern Namibia.

He said the purpose of these visits was to recruit ex-Koevoet forces for activities, some in Natal, against the liberation movement in South Africa.

Chikane alleged that another purpose of the visit was to keep former Koevoet structures "alive" for destabilisation in Namibia.

He also accused these forces of giving assistance to Unitas forces in Angola.

Accurate

The ANC was concerned that while it was deeply involved in peace in the region, there were those who did not support what the ANC and the South African government were doing.

He said while his information was accurate, he could not divulge his sources to the press.

"The ANC supports the concept of reconciliation and we regard Namibia as a very good example," he said.

"We therefore appeal to those who are undermining this concept to join us in an attempt to bring about peace and stability in our region."

The publication of Chikane's allegations in The Namibian, a Windhoek daily newspaper, apparently was the reason for an arson attack on its offices last week.

The Namibian government denied the existence of a coup plot.
A nine-member fact-finding delegation from the Soviet Union has arrived in Namibia to explore potential for economic cooperation and trade.

And a similar 10-man mission from China is also here to examine trade potential.

A spokesman for the Soviet embassy in Windhoek told NBC radio the delegation from his country included representatives in the areas of education, mining, health and geological survey. They were scheduled to meet members of government and the private sector and the signing of specific agreements was expected by the end of their two-week visit.
Joining sentences and adding information: clauses

Last week you learned how to join sentences and about conjunctions. This week you are going to learn about clauses. You are also going to put your knowledge into practice by doing a comprehension exercise.

Firstly, let us deal with clauses:

A clause is a unit in a sentence that includes a verb. Usually a clause begins with a conjunction. A complex sentence consists of a main part of a sentence (or main clause) and other clauses that add more information to the main clause.

Look at the following sentences: All verbs have been underlined and each clause written on a new line to help you recognize each new clause. The conjunctions are in bold.

Sentence 1: I followed the main coup (main clause) because I wanted to know where the driver was going.
Sentence 2: A thriller is the kind of story (main clause) that you do not want to put down because it is thrilling and is written to keep your attention.
Sentence 3: The man drove fast (main clause) as he followed the car while other motorists honked at him because he did not bother to indicate which way he was turning.

Now see if you can divide sentences into clauses. First find the verbs and the conjunctions.

Here are some points to remember:

* The main clause need not be at the beginning of the sentence. You can recognize the main clause because there is no conjunction attached to it.
* All other clauses start with conjunctions.
* All clauses have a verb.
* So a sentence with more than one main clause, will have more than one verb.

Exercise 1

Divide the following sentences clauses as we have done in the sentences above. Remember that only sentences with more than one verb will have more than one clause:

No lights went on in the house before which I parked. It seemed like a nice neighbourhood in which one could have bad habits. At seven twenty a single flash of hard white light shot out at Goiger's house. As the darkness folded back on it and ate it up, a thin tinkling scream echoed out and lost itself among the rain-drenched trees. I was out of the car and on my way before the echoes died.

Check your answers.

It helps to be able to divide a sentence up into smaller sections because then you can see more clearly what extra information the sentence gives you and what is the most important part of the sentence. The main clause is the most important part of each sentence.

Exercise 2

Look at the following sentences and decide what the most important point in each sentence is: (Remember, the main clause is the most important point). Underline the main clause.

1. The Goiger hideaway was perfectly silent again when I dodged around the hedge that marked the front door.
2. There was an iron ring in the lion's mouth for a knocker and I reached for it.
3. At that exact instant, as if somebody had been waiting for the cue, three shots boomed in the house.
4. There was a sound that might have been a long harsh sign.

Check your answers.

For a fraction of a second Jerry saw Drake's face turn to him beseeching help: as if, too late, he had recognised where help lay. He mouthed something, but the din drowned it. Jerry hurled himself forward. Not for Newton's sake, still less for Drake's; but for what he wanted, and what he had to him to Lizzie. Before he reached them, a dark swarm closed on the two men, tore them apart and bundled the baggy of Newton into the helicopter's hold. In the mayhem Jerry had drawn his gun and held it in his hand. He was screaming, though he could not hear himself above the hurricane of war. The helicopter was lifting. A single figure remained in the open doorway, then a second and a third after that Jerry went counting another. He turned and threw his hands, his mouth still calling. His face still silently imploring. Then he fell, and lay there, till there was once more no sound but the surf flapping on the beach and Drake's thoughts, choking grief against the victorious armies of the West., which had stolen his brother and left their hand pressed soldier dead at his feet.

Now answer the following questions on the passage:

1. For whose sake did Jerry try to help Drake?
2. Why could no-one hear what Jerry was saying?
3. Who might the single figure have been and where was the figure standing?
4. Why was Jerry not counting after the third orange flash?
5. Why was Drake grief-stricken? Give two reasons.

Check your answers.

Answers
Transfer of Power: 6

Namibia

This series has been looking at the transfer of power to Namibia that took place when South Africa was forced to withdraw its troops from the country. The series has looked at the history of Namibia, the demands for independence, and the role of the United Nations in the process.

The Constituent Assembly

In the elections on 6 November 1989, SWAPO won 41 of the 72 seats in the Constituent Assembly. Although this was not an outright victory, it was enough for SWAPO to form the two-thirds majority necessary to draw up a constitution on their own. Sam Nujoma, the leader of SWAPO, became president of the Constituent Assembly of independent Namibia.

SWAPO had no power to implement a programme according to the needs of Namibians. As a result SWAPO had to enter into compromises with minority parties. Many of these minority parties were politically conservative, support SA, and are based on tribal divisions. The principles and functions of the Constituent Assembly were spelt out by the "Western Fives", (that is Germany, Britain, France, the US and Canada). One of the key principles was the separation of the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. They also said that the new Namibia must be based on democracy.

We can see that Namibians did not participate in deciding the independence process for their country. Also, the Namibian working class and its organisation in the struggle for independence that was imposed on them. The Namibians were also too weak. They had no influence on the independence process. When the main organs of the NUNU were excluded from participating in the drawing up of the constitution for an independent Namibia. Only political parties participated In the running of the constitution. No provision was made for the inclusion of the Namibian constitution by the Namibian people. There is no provision for representing a constituency even if a person is not accountable to their constituency.

Through these methods the imperialists ensured that their interests were secured. The separation of the three powers of government, the legislature, the judiciary and the executive did not return to the early capitalist revolutions. In 1789 the masses in France participated in the overthrow of the undemocratic role of the king. After the revolution, the separation of the three powers of government was a means of ensuring that the masses of people were excluded from any significant participation in government. In capitalist countries the judiciary is appointed by the government. The people who make the laws, the legislature are people who are elected every five years or so. Between elections, elected representatives do not return to work and are not accountable to their constituents. The executive who carries out the laws made by the legislature are paid civil servants. In this separation of powers there is therefore no provision for a significant participation of the majority of the people.

Capitalist parliaments differ from the experience of the soviets in Russia in 1917. The soviet workers councils were made up of elected delegates of workers, soldiers and peasants and they became the parliament of the oppressed. The Workers' Parliament did not function as a parliament but rather as a working people's council.

Delegates were elected in the factories, the soldiers' barracks and the peasant villages. These elected delegates did not stop being workers but returned to work in their factory or village. In this way soviet delegates were in daily contact with their constituencies. When they went back to work, those soviet delegates also implemented the decisions and laws that were taken in the Workers' Parliament. Soviet delegates therefore did not become paid politicians. There was therefore no separation between work and politics. Furthermore, if a delegate did not represent the workers or soldiers, an election to replace the delegate could be held immediately in the factory or barracks. Delegates to the soviet therefore did not only remember their constituency when it came to election time.

Problems for Namibia

It is clear therefore that SA played a controlling role in Namibia's independence. This is also an indicator of the extent of the problems facing the Namibian working class and its allies. Hence it is doubtful whether any significant redistribution of wealth will occur, SA and the multinational companies have many ways of ensuring that their interests are protected. Let us look at some of the ways in which this control is being maintained.

1. SA continues to dominate the Namibian economy through its companies. SA controls the only deep-sea port, Walvis Bay, and the transport system, especially the railways.

2. The multinational companies continue to exploit Namibian workers and natural resources.

3. The privatisation of government owned companies which were already started by the Attorney-General during the independence process like the National Transport Commission, is likely to continue. This will mean the rising price of basic needs such as transport and medicine.

4. The historical and unequal distribution of land remains. Huge tracts of land in Namibia are owned by landowners who live in SA, while many Namibian peasants have no land.

5. Land distribution is based on tribal boundaries which have not been dismantled.
Namibian police misconduct allegations to be investigated

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Allegations of Namibian police misconduct and human rights abuses are to be investigated by a commission of inquiry, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba, Minister of Home Affairs, has announced.

Mr Pohamba said his department was reacting to reports in the media and from the National Society for Human Rights that certain members of the police force were acting in ways not consistent with a force intended to serve the public.

The commission would be led by police Deputy Inspector General Raonga Andimba and would begin a seven-day investigation in the north of the country before reporting to the ministry.

Opposition newspapers and the NSHR have singled out the para-military border guard unit and the special constables deployed as an interim measure in their allegations of police brutality. Many of these police surrogates are former Plan fighters with no police training.

Acting president of the DTA Mr Mishake Muyongo told NBC radio there was a "vendetta" against all groups in opposition to the ruling party, Swapo. DTA members, particularly in the north, were harassed and abused by Swapo-supporting police, he said.

If they were not called to order by the government, this would result in a breakdown of democracy and blame for this would lie squarely at the government's door.

Mr Pohamba appealed to the public to support the Namibian police force which is still in its infancy and not yet big enough to cope with the maintenance of law and order, particularly as crime has increased dramatically — by about 100 percent according to police sources — since independence.
National Party changes name

WINDHOEK — The exclusively white National Party of South West Africa has changed its name and opened its doors to all races.

Party leader Mr. Kosie Pretorius told a media briefing here yesterday that although the NP had abstained from voting to adopt Namibia's constitution, the party was committed to uphold the supreme law of the country and to use legal methods to make changes deemed necessary.

"Therefore we feel morally obliged to bring our (NP) constitution in line with the constitution of Namibia," Mr. Pretorius said at the end of the party's 50th congress.

The party, the oldest in Namibia, and the only one totally supported financially from inside the country, is to be known now as the National Party, Mr. Pretorius said.

The NP is represented in Namibia's National Assembly by the Action Christian National which holds one seat. — Sapa
WINDHOEK — The US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US Peace Corps signed an agreement in Gaborone yesterday to assist peace corps projects in Namibia. The first group of 14 peace corps volunteers are due to arrive in Namibia on September 8.
plan
refuse
Bay tug-of-port row

By GRAHAM LIZAMORE
Weekend Argus Reporter

THIS confrontation between South Afri-
ca and Namibia over the ownership
of Walvis Bay could be defined by a
unique scheme to sell shares in the
strategically important harbour.

If the South African Transport Ser-
vices privatisation plan gets on track,
Namibia could end up a major share-
holder in the harbour — a move
which, at the same time, would cool hostile-
ness between the two countries over its
control.

Although South Africa legally owns
Walvis Bay, it is Namibia's only vi-
able access to the sea and last month
Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage
Geingob insisted that under the new
constitution Walvis Bay was an inte-
gral part of Namibia.

Geingob warned that Namibia would
do everything to recover the port and
the 1.15ha of main desert dunes sur-
rounding the town.

There are many anomalies in Wal-
vis Bay. While many black residents
want it to be part of Namibia, a large
number of its white residents hold
dual citizenship and would prefer,
along with the majority of coloured
people, that Walvis Bay be declared
neuter.

Burden on taxpayer

Another factor is that Walvis Bay is
an additional burden on the South Afri-
can taxpayer.

Namibia is the main beneficiary of
the harbour but on the other hand is
totaly dependent on South African in-
frastucture and funding.

'There is little likelihood at this
stage of massive foreign investment
so any development of the harbour
will most likely have to be funded by
South Africa.'

This week the MP for Walvis Bay,
Mr Christo de Jager, said it was un-
likely that South Africa would sus-
quint its hold over the port.

Free port preferred

"There is however a chance that the
harbour will be made into a company
and shares sold to Namibia," he said.

According to Mr De Jager he fa-
voured the issuing of shares in this
would mean South Africa would re-
tain the enclave while Namibia
would get the material advantage of be-
ging the major shareholder.

However influential Walvis Bay
businessman Mr Alan Louw said he
believed all whites and many blacks
preferred the idea of a free port to
the shareholding option.

This view is also shared by the
Mayor of Walvis Bay, Mr Nico Relief,
and the port director, Mr William
Seewoo, who have had several high-
level meetings with the South African
government in the past few months.

Mr Andre du Plessis, research direc-
tor at the Institute of International
Affairs, said a further option was that
South Africa could enter into a long-
lease arrangement with Namibia with Wal-
vis Bay becoming the Hong Kong of
Africa.

Protracted dispute

He said this would bring both coun-
tries immediate economic advan-
tages.

The disadvantage was that the issue
of Walvis Bay could become a pro-
tracted dispute which would not be
in anybody's interest.

Meanwhile Mr Louw, who has con-
siderable business interests in the
town, pointed out that there was in-
creasing interest in the harbour from
African countries.

"It is a particularly efficient and
well-run harbour," he said.

Delegations "impressed"

According to Mr Louw there was a
lot of activity in the form of business
delegations from the central and South
African countries.

"They are very impressed with
what they see here."

Mr Louw also said that fishing had
become very important to the Nam-
bian economy.

The pelagic fishing industry was
well controlled but it would take
some time for the white fish stocks
to recover from overfishing.

No catches were allowed to be
trans-shipped at sea. Levees were
charged on all fish. Catchers were
checked in the harbour and then put
back on the trawlers which then took
the fish to Europe.

"This is a big income for Namibia."
Namibia asks proof of IDB

WINDHOEK — Namibian Prime Minister Mr. Geingob has challenged a British publication, Africa Confidential, to provide the names of Namibian cabinet ministers allegedly involved in diamond smuggling.

This follows after the publication claimed that several cabinet ministers were illegally trading in uncut gemstones.

Mr. Geingob described the allegations as senseless and untrue.

Anybody found guilty of such a crime would be dismissed immediately, he said. — Sapa
Two rightwingers facing trial in Namibia

By DE WET POTGIETER

RIGHT-WING activists Leonard Veenendaal and Darryl Stopforth are likely to be extradited to Namibia to stand trial on charges of murder when their court cases in South Africa have ended.

Attorney-General for the Witwatersrand Klaus von Lieres and Wilke confirmed this week that the Government was considering the Namibian requests for the extradition of Veenendaal, Stopforth and Horst Klenz.

Klenz has been in hiding since the murder of a young Namibian policeman last year.

Mr Von Lieres said that in accordance with the South African Government’s view on extraditable crimes, he had no doubt that President F W de Klerk would be “more than willing” to co-operate fully to help bring the culprits to justice in Namibia.

Veenendaal and Stopforth are expected to first stand trial for crimes allegedly committed in South African territory before they are turned over to the Namibian police.
OSLO: Mr. Nelson Mandela accused police yesterday of fuelling violence in black townships to weaken the ANC and other anti-apartheid forces seen as a threat to white minority rule.

"If it were just a clash between the Inkatha and the ANC it would have been over. It is the South African police who are fuelling it," said the ANC leader.

Mr. Mandela, in an impromptu address to about 100 admirers at Oslo's airport, said thousands have died in the 4½ years of conflict and asked: "Why has the government not used its capacity to stop this violence?"

"Because the government has used this in an attempt to crush the ANC, which (it) sees as the main threat to white supremacy," he said.

"The airport crowd, mostly Norwegians waving ANC flags or saluting with raised fists, had won a right of entry for Mr. Mandela in Norway's capital to join Nobel laureates, statesmen, human rights activists and others in a four-day conference on the problem of hatred which began yesterday.

The Norwegian Foreign Minister Mr. Kjell Magne Bondevik and Mr. Eli Wiesel, the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize winner, were among those greeting Mr. Mandela at the airport. Mr. Wiesel, a Romanian-born author, and the Norwegian Nobel Committee organized the conference.

The seminar, called "The Anatomy of Hate," is expected to draw about 70 delegates from 30 countries, including Czech President Vaclav Havel, French President Francois Mitterrand and former U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

"I will be attending the conference," Mr. Leon Wessels, also attending the conference. Two other South Africans, Dr. Allan Boesak and author Nadine Gordimer will take part in the debate on South Africa. — Saga-AP
The struggle continues — on the economic front

SWAPO supporters cheered yesterday’s fighting heroes at a celebration marking the launch of its armed struggle 24 years ago. But it was the concerns of today — water, employment, roads — that really animated the crowd.

A milling mass of people, wildly estimated at anything between 10,000 and 20,000, made their way to far-flung Ongulumbashe in Ovamboland for Namibia Day on Sunday. It was here, 24 years ago on August 26, that SWAPO’s first Plan fighters initially engaged the South African Defence Force.

President Sam Nujoma, who was spared the long dusty track to the remote site by arriving in a helicopter, said Namibia’s folklore would enshrine the day and those first guerrillas who now stood before him as grizzled veterans.

The crowd cheered and the President played out the resistance theme: names from an even longer tradition like Witbooi, Mararerero and Mandume, whose severed head was displayed in Windhoek by the South African administration in 1917 as a sign that the territory was “under control”.

The President said researchers were still busy with a full reconciliation of all the Namibians who had died in the war. He had hoped to have the final figures for this day of celebration and the minute’s silence he declared for the nation’s dead but the task had proved greater than anticipated. Interim figures put more than 11,000 Namibians dead, more than 9,200 in direct combat. Some 359 had been permanently disabled by the war.

Deeper chord

But the realities of today seemed to strike an even deeper chord with the crowd. There will be water here soon from Cahuque (a dam on the Cunene inside southern Angola), said Mr Nujoma to applause and ululation.

He promised water piping systems across the vast flatness of rural Ovamboland; he noted the electrification schemes already lighting up areas of Caprivit to the east; he said road upgrading was a priority; education would be reorganised and schools integrated and freed from their apartheid overlay; health schemes were on the government agenda. He said a government agriculture scheme for the veterans of Ongulumbashe would generate jobs.

Tackling a sensitive point — that SWAPO has been in power for five months and that the person in the street has had not yet little direct experience of the benefits of independence — Mr Nujoma promised that the government’s plans and programmes would soon be visible.

If it appeared that not much was being done to achieve the social and economic justice that SWAPO had promised: “the fact is a lot is being done”, said the President. Namibia Day was guerrilla glory and tough rhetoric about the triumph over the “facist and racist colonial dictators”, but it was also clearly an opportunity for SWAPO to gum a bandaid on its Achilles heel: that the new government has yet to be seen to really delivering the goods and getting to grips with governing.

Publicity for Namibia Day included dramatic posters featuring three heavily armed fighters against a blue sky. “The Aim was Independence”, the text asserted simply. The complexities of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia were lost in the celebration of what was presented as a direct military triumph over South Africa’s occupying forces.

But the show of support at Ongulumbashe, which is really only reliably reached in a four-wheel drive vehicle, must be a measure of approval for how SWAPO is choosing to celebrate its history. Namibia’s diplomatic corps also turned up in force for the event, from the ambassador of SWAPO’s “first brothers” in the struggle, Angola, to representatives of the first world including West Germany and the United States.

South Africa’s Joe Modise, commander of the armed wing of the African National Congress, represented Namibia’s southern neighbour and his message to South Africans on this day of liberation was “we’ve come a long way; re-double your efforts; victory is in sight”.

He made the point though that this was not a renewed call to arms following the recent suspension of the armed struggle in South Africa.

But for all the political agendas that could be read into the subtext of the day, it was the prominence of the Ongulumbashe Platoon of grizzled veterans, their khakis now baggy on thin old bodies, that signified the hope that there was no more fighting to be done militarily.

They stood unflinching before the VIP platform under the hot Ovamboland sun until former Plan commander, best known by his nom de guerre, Ho Chi Minh, ordered chairs for the oldest among them. They tottered up to the platform to receive medals from “the President and their commander, John Ya Otto”, re-lived for the crowd his group’s small beginnings in a training camp in Tanzania. Spines still pride with, the survivors of those early days performed a straggling march past, at least one of their number charming the audience with an about-turn in the wrong direction.

The government message since independence, along with its much-repeated call for national reconciliation, has been that the struggle does indeed continue ... but on the economic front.
SA tourists beaten up in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — South Africa has formally complained to the Namibian government about the maltreatment of two holidaymakers, Mr Shaun Beech and Mr Victor Beech, who were reportedly assaulted by border guards in the north of the country.

Spokesman Mr Braam Eckhard said yesterday that the protest note had been handed to the Namibian Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The two Kempton Park brothers were detained on August 15 by border guards in Ovambo, during a hitch-hiking trip through Namibia. After being beaten up and allegedly giving false confessions of spying for South Africa, the two men left for Kavango where Namibian border guards again stopped them, tied their hands and feet and took them in an armoured car to a military base. — Sapa
Cops probe Namibia attack

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian Cabinet and police are conducting high-level investigations into the detention and assault of two South African hitch-hikers, Messrs Shaun and Victor Beech, in northern Namibia. A police spokesman said the regional police commissioner of the north had begun an immediate investigation. — Sapa
NAMIBIA - GENERAL

SEPT. ___ DEC

3 held in arms cache find

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police have arrested three Windhoek residents after discovering an "unusually large" amount of arms and ammunition at their homes, police Commissioner Siggi Eimbeck said yesterday.

"The arms, automatic and semi-automatic rifles, pistols, grenades and a large amount of ammunition, are almost all military weapons," Commissioner Eimbeck said.

While the origin of the weapons had yet to be confirmed, indications were that some of the weaponry was stolen from a police store in Windhoek in July. The men were apprehended on Wednesday morning. — Sapa
Namibia removes guards

WINDHOEK - Former SWAPO guerrillas and SWA Territory Force members would be withdrawn from border guard duty in northern Namibia not later than noon today, Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob said yesterday.

They would be temporarily replaced by trained members of the new Namibian Defence Force until properly trained and equipped police officers took over.

Geingob said in a statement that the Namibian authorities had taken reports of undisciplined conduct by the present border guard special constables very seriously.

"Urgent and decisive action will be taken to remedy this unfortunate situation," he said.

Several reports had been received of the temporarily-untrained special constables harass and intimidating tourists and civilians entering Namibia through border posts.

South Africa last week formally complained to Namibia about the detentions and assaults in the north of two South Africans, Mr. Shaun Beech and Mr. Victor Beech of Kempton Park.

Shaun Beech said his unpleasant experiences included being suspended horizontally from a tree and beaten with a pole to confess he was "a spy."

Sapa
6 arrested after huge Namibian arms find

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian police have swooped on what is believed to be the biggest illegal arms cache in the country's history and arrested six men.

The prime suspect, who the police have named as a Mr H Tiets, has eluded arrest along with an eighth suspect, 29-year-old Holger Bernd Moeller.

Police Deputy Commissioner Udo Klopfer of the Special Branch, who, with a colleague, was clearly excited by what he described as the biggest arms find in Namibian police history, yesterday said all eight men linked to the case were in their 20s, white and either German or Namibian citizens. Most of the non-Germans were Afrikaners-speaking.

Nothing in the information given by the six men arrested or in the 12 homes searched by the police in the past few days had revealed any link to a known organisation, he said.

Some of the men had served in the South African security forces, one for 10 years as a permanent member.

The only identifying documenent police have for Mr Moeller is an SADF card.

The cache was found in several Windhoek homes. The biggest, found in the living area of a house in the affluent suburb of Eros, was shown to reporters. It filled the back of a cattle truck and comprised a range of equipment from South African security force radios to GS, R5 and R1 rifles.

Much of the equipment was stolen from the Namibian police in two incidents earlier this year.

Coup rumours

Other weapons displayed to the press included 12.7-mm machine-guns, M26 handgrenades, 20 mortars, anti-personnel mines, three rifle grenades, RDX powder and plastic explosive, 2.5 kg of TNT, teargas, thunderflashes and various pieces of military clothing and equipment such as teargas masks.

The six men are expected to appear in court today.

In the interests of ongoing investigation, Deputy Commissioner Klopfer refused to make a hard-and-fast link to several disturbing incidents in Windhoek in recent months. He did, however, cite the find against a background of "rumours about a coup" which are being investigated.

The incidents in which the houses of two Namibian Cabinet Ministers were fired at and the phosphorus grenade attack at the offices of the Namibian newspaper last month contributed to rumours of a coup, he said. He refused to reveal a more precise link.

He did, however, point to a box of phosphorus grenades among the arms seized which were similar to those used in the attack on the Namibian. Five grenades were missing from the otherwise packed box.

Investigations during the past few months into the rumoured coup and the other incidents began to tally on Thursday night after a shooting incident at a home in Windhoek West.

"One of our prime suspects was involved," said Deputy Commissioner Klopfer. He was arrested and the first part of the total cache was seized at his house. The arrested man provided further leads and in the course of Friday, Saturday and yesterday, another five men were arrested and several separate arms caches found."
Namibia seizes six in big arms find

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Namibian police have swooped on the "biggest" illegal arms cache in the country's history and arrested six men.

The prime suspect, whom the police have named as a Mr H Tietz, has eluded arrest along with another suspect, 28-year-old Mr Holger Bernd Moeller.

Police Deputy Commissioner Udo Klopfer of the Special Branch, clearly excited by what he described as the "biggest" arms find in Namibian police history, said yesterday all eight men linked to the case were in their twenties, white and either German or Namibian citizens.

NO CCB LINK

Most of the non-Germans were Africans speaking.

However, nothing in the information given by the six men arrested or in the 12 homes searched by the police in the past few days revealed any link to a known organisation, said Deputy Commissioner Klopfer: "No AWB, no Aksie Vrye Volk ... nothing."

Questioned, he said no Civil Co-operation Bureau link had been found either. Some of the men had served in the South African security forces, one for 10 years as a permanent member.

The only identifying document police have for Mr Moeller is an SADF card.

The cache was found in several Windhoek homes, the biggest and what the police have described as "the jackpot", in the living area of a house in the affluent suburb of Klein Windhoek.

The "jackpot", shown to the Press, filled the back of a cattle truck and comprised a range of equipment from South African security force radios to G3, R5 and R1 rifles.

The incidents in which the houses of two Namibian Cabinet ministers were fired at and the phosphorous grenade attack at the newspaper, the Namibian, last month had heightened rumours of a coup, said Deputy Commissioner Klopfer.

A box of phosphorous grenades among the arms seized were similar to those used in the attack on the newspaper, the Namibian, he said. Five grenades were missing from the box.

Police investigations began to tally last Thursday night after a shooting incident at a home in Windhoek West.

"One of our prime suspects was involved," said Deputy Commissioner Klopfer. He was arrested and the first part of the total cache was seized at his house.

The six men arrested are expected to appear in court today.
Six held in Namibia after arms found

WINDHOEK — Namibian police have arrested six young men after arms caches were found at their Windhoek homes, Deputy Commissioner Udo Klopper of the police's special branch said yesterday.

He told a media briefing the arrests followed information provided to the special branch last week.

Namibian police have been investigating shootings and grenade attacks in the city as well as the theft of a large amount of weapons from a police armoury here and ammunition from a military base.

Commissioner Klopper said the six were German and Namibian citizens. Although they knew each other, they were not connected to any known group. They are due to appear in court today.

Police are looking for two suspects to assist in the investigation.

Mr H Tietz, in his mid-20s, with blond hair and moustache, and employed as a mechanic, was last seen on Friday. The second man, Mr Holger Berned Moeller, formerly served in the South African Defence Force, Commissioner Klopper said.

• Meanwhile Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob said yesterday that former Swapo Plan guerrillas and SWA territory force members would be withdrawn from border guard duty in northern Namibia not later than 12 noon today.

They would be temporarily replaced by trained members of the new Namibian Defence Force until properly trained police officers could take over.

Several reports have been received of the temporarily-untrained special constables harassing tourists entering Namibia. — Sapa
Windhoek six charged with high treason

WINDHOEK — Six young men appeared in the Windhoek Magistrate’s Court yesterday on charges, including high treason, in connection with arms caches found at their homes.

They are: Conrad Treves of no fixed address; Thomas Henke of 10 Bouschew Street; Joseph Kleynans of Windhoek Prison House; Tobias de Klerk of 14 Voltaire Street, Academia; Alexander Schreiner of 47A Church Street and Holm Nebe of W Kurz Street. None of their ages were given.

They were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to September 17 for further investigation.

The men were arrested at various Windhoek houses at the weekend. Police found military weaponry, stolen from a police armoury in Windhoek and ammunition from a military base outside the city in July, at six houses in the capital. — Sapa.
Six on treason charges

WINDHOEK — Six young Windhoek men appeared in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday on several charges, including high treason, in connection with arms caches found at their homes.

They are Mr. Conrad Treves, Mr. Thomas Henke, Mr. Joseph Kleyhans, Mr. Tobias de Klerk, Mr. Alexander Schreiner and Mr. Holm Nibe. The men, in their mid-20s, are all Namibian residents, although Mr. Henke and Mr. Schreiner hold German passports.

Among the weapons confiscated were automatic rifles, machine-guns, mortars, phosphorous grenades, flares, long-distance two-way radios, a 12.7mm Browning machine gun and a RPG-7 rocket launcher.

Police had arrested a seventh man on Sunday night and said further arrests in connection with the case were expected.

The case was postponed until September 17. — Sapa
Oceana Fishing Group (Ocfish) yesterday disposed of its 54.5 percent shareholding in Namibian Sea Products (Namsea) to UK-based Arun Holdings for a cash consideration of R13.7 million — equal to 565c a share.

Namsea relies heavily on fishing activities in Namibia and prospects there have deteriorated in the past year.

Ocfish has recently been embroiled in negotiations with the Namibian government, at one stage threatening to take legal action against the Namibian Sea Fisheries Department after Namsea's fishing quotas were slashed by 52 percent.

In addition, lower lobster catches resulted in a 100 percent reduction in Namsea's attributable earnings to R1.5 million (R3.1 million) for the six months to June 1990.

The Namsea share has reached a high of 850c and a low of 400c in the last 12 months.

The 600c per share that was paid compares with Namsea's net asset value of 367c at the end of September 1989 and represents an historic (for financial 1989) P/E ratio of 2.8 times.

Since this is a change of control it must be assumed that an offer of 600c a share will be made to minority shareholders.
Bid to deport rightwingers

By Monica Nicolson

Warrants of arrest have been issued for three rightwingers in a step towards having them deported to Namibia to stand trial on charges of killing a policeman and attacking Unita forces.

They are Leonard Veenendaal, Darryl Stopforth and Horst Klenz. Mr Stopforth and Mr Veenendaal (former AWB chief in Johannesburg) are already in detention awaiting trial. They will appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court tomorrow in connection with recent Witwatersrand explosions.

Police have appealed to the public for help in re-arresting Mr Klenz, a West German citizen.

Namibia has applied for the extradition of the men so they could stand trial for the murder of security guard David Houstb (22) and Constable Ricardo van Wyk (21).

Wanted ... Horst Klenz.
CBB Maise denies role in Lubowski death
Cohen to call on SA Ministers this week

Washington on September 24. (AP)

Government sources said a meeting between Cohen and De Klerk had not been arranged, but could not be ruled out. At this stage meetings with Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen and Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee had been planned. Cohen would also meet Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerdan.

It was understood Cohen would also hold talks on attempts to end conflict in Angola and Mozambique.
WINDHOEK. — Two men appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday in connection with charges relating to the theft of weapons caches in the city.

Mr Robert Montgomery, 25, and Mr Christiaan Kleyhans, 23, were not asked to plead.

The magistrate granted a request to have the case joined to that of six men who appeared last Monday on the same charges. — Sapa
We’re talking to Cubans

WINDHOEK - The ninth ordinary session of the Joint Commission between South Africa, Angola, Cuba and Namibia is due to begin here tomorrow.

South African Foreign Affairs Director-General Neil van Heerden will lead the South African delegation and the chief of the Angolan Defence Force and deputy Minister of Defence, General Antonio dos Santos Franca Ndalu, will lead the Angolan delegation.

Mr Peter Tsheehana, Namibian deputy Minister for State Security, will lead a 13-person Namibian delegation and chair the meeting.

The Joint Commission was established following the signing of the Brazzaville Protocol which set the ball rolling for the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia. The forum was designed to facilitate discussion and the resolution of any dispute arising from the trilateral agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba.
Borrowing

small amount from the open market. Our borrowing needs should not place any upward pressure on market interest rates."

He also noted government expected a small overrun of about R300m on its revenue. This would mainly be the result of an expected R223m overshoot on personal income tax — a spin-off, he said, of higher than expected wage increases. Revenue from company taxes, however, would be significantly less than budgeted (by R490m). On the spending side, an increase of 12.9% instead of the budgeted 11.8% was expected. The deficit would be slightly more than 3% of GDP, compared with a budgeted 2.8%.

On the longer term aims of fiscal policy, he said: "Far more emphasis needs to be placed on spending of a socio-economic nature, especially in a new SA. We will continue using the ‘peace dividend’ from less spending on defence to this end.”
WINDHOEK - Mr. Wayne Hammond has been designated as Canada's first high commissioner to Namibia. Prior to his posting to Namibia, Mr. Hammond served as director of the Africa and Middle East programmes division in Ottawa. - Sapa
Otherwise doing well
Nambia’s high-ups but

SOUTH FEATURES
SOUTH, September 13 to September 19 1990 17

Namibia: President Sam Nujoma

Defensive

The government's policy of promoting the spread of the mother tongue is being implemented with the establishment of the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs, which will oversee the military and national security. The policy aims to strengthen the country's defense capabilities and ensure national security.

African Affairs

The African Union (AU) has condemned the recent attacks on civilians in the region. The AU called for the immediate cessation of violence and the protection of civilian populations.

South Africa: The Ngwane Rise

South Africa’s Ngwane Rise, a former liberation movement, has called for a peaceful resolution to the ongoing conflict. The movement has urged all parties to engage in dialogue and end the violence.

John Battersby, who
was in Namibia recently,
end of the sixth month of
September 21 makes the

Fraternity

The 72nd National Assembly in Maitlands, the capital of the country, has passed a resolution condemning the recent attacks on civilians. The resolution calls for the protection of civilian populations and the cessation of violence.

Lowe's

South African Jews were
persecuted there since the
reign of the last apartheid
rally.

African Affairs

The opposition party, the African National Congress (ANC), has called for a national day of mourning to honor the victims of the recent attacks. The party leaders have vowed to continue fighting for peace and justice.

JOHN BATTERSBY, WHO

When necessary.

The government is committed to promoting the use of the mother tongue, but efforts should be made to ensure that it is not used as a means to suppress minority languages.

SIX months after the country

Namibia's high-ups but

South, September 13 to September 19 1990 17

Otherwise doing well

Namibia: President Sam Nujoma
Former soldiers at loose ends

Eugenio

El uso de los medicamentos en la guerra fue un tema de discusión en la conferencia internacional que se realizó en París el pasado mes. Los expertos coincidieron en que la adopción de estrategias de prevención y tratamiento debe ser prioritaria en la gestión del estrés y la ansiedad asociados con el servicio militar.

La conferencia, que tuvo lugar en el Palacio de Exposiciones de París, reunió a profesionales de la salud mental de todo el mundo. Se destacó la importancia de brindar apoyo a los soldados que han pasado por experiencias traumáticas, ya que puede llevar a trastornos como el estrés postraumático (PTSD) o la depresión.

"La guerra nos enseña que la salud mental es un aspecto integral de la salud en general," afirmó el doctor Juan Carlos, uno de los oradores principales. "Es crucial que los militares tengan acceso a servicios de apoyo mental en cualquier momento, especialmente después de su servicio.

Durante su discurso, el doctor Carlos presentó los resultados de una investigación reciente que muestra una disminución en el uso de medicamentos psicológicos entre los soldados. "Esto es un testimonio de la mejora en la formación y la cultura de los soldados en materia de salud mental," agregó.

En el evento, se enfatizó también el papel de las familias en la recuperación de los soldados. Se destacó la importancia de que los familiares understanding the needs and interests of their loved ones.

El evento contó con el apoyo del Ministerio de Defensa y de organizaciones no gubernamentales dedicadas a la salud mental. Se espera que estos esfuerzos continúen para brindar una mejor atención a los soldados que han pasado por conflictos armados.

"Es un deber moral y ético brindar el mejor apoyo posible a nuestros soldados," concluyó el doctor Carlos. "Sólo así podemos asegurarnos de que se recuperen de forma adecuada del estrés y la ansiedad causados por su servicio militar."
Namibia waits for black SA govt to hand back Walvis Bay

By GIFT SIPHO SISO

Namibia is banking on a future black government in South Africa being sympathetic and handing back Walvis Bay. This became apparent when President Sam Nujoma — on a five-day state visit to Botswana — was asked what his government was doing to secure the enclave from South Africa.

“We shall continue to fight verbally with the South African government over the port city,” he said, adding that the United Nations had recently adopted Resolution 432 as a basis for determining the vexed question of whether Walvis Bay belongs to Namibia or South Africa.

“We have told this to the South Africans on several occasions and our standpoint is quite clear and we hope they will understand and cooperate and accept that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia,” Nujoma told his audience, which included Botswana’s Dr Quett Masire and several Ministers.

Soon after his release from prison, ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was told by former Robben Island inmate Andries Toivo ja Toivo that should the ANC become the next government in South Africa it would be “hands off our port city.”

The Namibian government appears to have relaxed on that issue, waiting in the wings for favourable developments in South Africa and wishing that their “friends, the ANC” could become the future government.

Although the ANC has not publicly stated its standpoint on Walvis Bay, it is known to understand and accept that the port city belongs to Namibia.
Profound change in the heart of Namibia

WINDHOEK — Since Namibia became independent six months ago, the question South Africans ask, without fail, is "What is it like up there now?"

On the surface, life in the territory once considered by many as a fifth province of SA continues much as before.

But there has also been profound change since Namibia was welcomed as a full, sovereign member of the International Community on March 21.

The leaders of the long armed struggle to free the country from more than 100 years colonial domination, first by Germany and later by SA, now hold the reins of power, but in a multi-party democracy.

Before taking office in March, the ruling SWAPO party and six opposition parties drafted and adopted in record time a constitution that ranks among the most liberal and democratic in the world. In terms of that constitution, the new government has embarked on programmes to improve the life of all Namibians.

No handouts

Right at the beginning of this year Namibia boldly opened its schools to all races — and the desegregation passed without any hint of a problem. Today children of all communities play and learn together, forming friendships in which colour has no role.

Priority is also being given to agricultural and rural development, health care and housing. Requiring and requesting international development support, government ministers have stated the country does not want handouts, but rather assistance in the form of expertise and training to equip Namibia to stand on its own feet.

In restructuring the government service, former civil servants hold their old jobs but under new heads.

A few weeks after independence, and at the height of indecision in the government service, an official in Afrikaans, was overheard referring to her new Swapa boss not as "the" or "our" but as "My minister."

While inflammatory remarks are occasionally heard from the left and the right of the political spectrum, the general feeling is Namibians are settling into the new dispensation with a measure of security.

In his review of the first six months, President Sam Nujoma said that while the groundwork had been laid for socio-economic recovery, the economy had not picked up to the government's satisfaction.

One of the major problems facing the country is a high rate of unemployment, rated by some officials at more over 50%.

The government is planning a development brigade to train former servicemen in skills to enable them to enter the job market. It is also preparing an investment code, due for release before an investment conference early next year, to attract overseas investment to Namibia.

A group of SA businessmen on a visit earlier this month expressed "pleasant surprise" at the degree of business confidence and optimism because of the political realism. A senior politician has likened the young democracy to a newly built wall.

"The bricks are strong and the mortar is of good quality, but at this stage a push could make it fall over," he said. "We all still have to work so hard."

There is a growing understanding that most of what is wanted will have to be done by Namibians themselves. Housing Minister Libertina Amathila, when providing squatters with services sites near Windhoek last month, said: "There is no such thing as a free lunch."

A London University academic, David Siman, who has studied the Namibian situation for many years, visited the country in August for the first time since independence. "After decades of isolation, Namibia is at last opening itself to the world in a mood of remarkable reconciliation and optimism," he said.

"The new government's policies of pragmatic restructuring in a mixed economy, if implemented coherently, bode very well for the country's future." — Sapa.
Namibia banking on IMF to help balance budget

WASHINGTON — Namibia will sign the article of agreements of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank today, becoming the 133rd member of the twin agencies.

Membership will open up access to a number of facilities at the institutions, some of which are already being used.

But the country knows only too well that it is facing an extremely competitive world challenge for both public and private investment and will have to lure investors with an open and reasonable investment code.

According to IMF sources Namibia will receive an initial quota of 70 million Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), equal to about $50 million, and similar to the quota accorded to Madagascar and Mozambique. In comparison South Africa's latest quota is 915.7 million SDRs, the highest of any African country.

The membership of both agencies has already provided some benefits to the country.

A joint IMF-United Nations Development Corporation $5 million technical assistance programme is being implemented and further economic training programmes in the country are on the cards.

Namibia will undoubtedly make use of some of the other IMF programmes aimed at overcoming structural balance of payments problems, as the withdrawal of SA subsidies has left a huge gap in its coffers.

South Africa's contribution to Namibia's budget peaked at R470 million in 1987, but dropped to R80 million in its last official subsidy for the 1989-90 budget.

The country's relatively high per capita income will initially work against substantial aid from the World Bank, but most economists are optimistic that multilateral and bilateral aid donors will serve most of the country's short term development needs.

Attracting longer term, private investment will be more difficult, however, but could be facilitated by an open and reasonable investment code.

So far progress has been good and Namibia has been praised for the content of its new constitution, which embraces a commitment to market-based enterprises.

The government will host a conference in Windhoek in November to attract potential investors, by which time the country should have formulated its economic development goals and an investment code.
Namibian cops hold 17 in roadblocks

WINDHOEK — Namibian police arrested 17 men and confiscated large quantities of ammunition in two roadblocks on the road to Rehoboth, Police Commissioner Siggi Eimbeck said yesterday.

Thirteen of the men were believed to be former members of the SWA territory force and the police paramilitary unit Koevoet, he said.

At 2pm on Monday, police arrested two men after a large amount of ammunition was discovered hidden among a consignment of salt on the back of a bakkie at a roadblock on the road to Rooikop near Walvis Bay.

The ammunition included 4,438 7,62 bullets for R5 automatic rifles and a few rounds for 209 rifles.

Twelve illuminating rockets and a long-range B16 two-way radio were also found, Commissioner Eimbeck said.

The two men are due to appear in Swakopmund Magistrate’s Court next week.

An hour-and-a-half later, still acting on information, police stopped a bakkie with 15 men 5km outside Rehoboth on the Klein Aub road and confiscated 88 bullets for a Tokarev pistol.

These men are also due to appear in court next week, but at Rehoboth, Commissioner Eimbeck said.

Meanwhile, former Baster Kaptein Hans Diergaardt is still refusing to leave state-owned property in defiance of a Namibia High Court order.

The court ordered Mr Diergaardt to leave the premises, but deputy government attorney Mr Chris Brandt said authorities would deal with the issue this week.

Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob told the National Assembly in Windhoek that the government would not allow citizens openly to flout the rule of law.

“It is indeed a very grave situation for a citizen to disobey the laws of the land.”

Mr Geingob questioned where Mr Diergaardt received the arms used by the civilians haranguing themselves on the controversial property. — Sapa
Boy shot dead in ‘mix-up’

WINDHOEK. — A 13-year-old Rehoboth schoolboy was shot and killed by an unidentified group of men armed with AK-47s on Friday night while travelling in a bakke near the town, a Namibian police spokesman said on Saturday.

Initial police investigations showed that the vehicle the youth was travelling in may have been mistaken for that of Mr Isaak Cloete, the right-hand man to former Baster Kaptein Mr Hans Diergaardt.

Police Commissioner Siggi Einbeck said the boy, Fremarco Dunn, died instantly.

Earlier in the day four men in plain clothes armed with AK-47 rifles, and claiming to be members of the Namibian Defence Force, had visited a farm west of Rehoboth looking for Mr Cloete and for a description of his car. — Sapa
By GREG MILLS

SHAPING the role and structure of a post-apartheid SANDF presents a minefield of problems. Given the former ANC’s history of regional destabilization, attacks against ANC camps in the neighbouring states and in combating internal unrest, there are several political obstacles, as well as related issues in the social and economic aspects of integration.

"Integrating" here refers not only to the possible accommodation of M15, Pops and Amatolas within the SANDF, but to complete non-combatant integration in the force. Although the SANDF has long prided itself over its multi-racial nature, this is not exactly the case with the distinct racial and ethic groups, and at senior command posts are filled by white officers. SANDF strategic planners would do well to look at the Namibian experience as a most pertinent and recent illustration of the process of integration.

There are, of course, a number of significant differences between the Namibian independence situation and that in South Africa. For one, the returning guerrillas (called 1000 out) numbered the 8000-strong SADF Territory Force (TF), whose personnel were demobilized and integrated into the newly formed Defence Force (ND), established virtually from scratch.

Preference

Furthermore, as a colony proceeding under international supervision towards independence, the role of the third parties has been prominent, and might be anticipated here.

Although there was initially debate whether Namibia should possess a defence force at all, in December 1989 a Tripartite Committee was formed to debate on the composition of the NDF. Bringing together the People's Liberation Army of Namibia and SWAPO members together under the chairmanship of a South African soldier, this committee did much to underpin the spirit of reconciliation between the former adversaries.

The NDF comprises former PLAN fighters, demobilized SWAPO combatants and a handful of ex-SADF South Africans. It was decided that preference in the NDF should be given to combatants on both sides rather than former national servicemen.

With so many to cater for, no national service system was planned. For political reasons, no provision was made for the inclusion of former members of the disbanded SWAPO, Police Counter-Intelligence Unit, Koevoet.

British methods

Shortly after independence, a British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT) arrived to take charge of the training of the NDF.

Originally invited for one year, it seems likely that the training teams will stay at least another year. Based at Okahandja just north of Windhoek, the BMATT has identified and trained leader groups, the first such group completing the one-month-long course this June.

These men will go on to train other groups under British supervision. By using British methods and tactics, it is hoped that this new approach "fusing the past for both sides" would assist the integration process. Senior members of the Ministry of Defence deny the existence of any problems thus far.

Yet, even with the presence of a strong reconciliation spirit, it appears that there are many areas which require decisive government action.

Thus, it was anticipated that the NDF should have no more than 5000 trained men by the end of 1991. However, this will be exceeded by the inclusion of about 1500 "Bofors Guards" from the north. The northern area has been hardest hit by the SADF and, heretofore, the NDF has not been able to arm its forces beyond an estimated 135 men per month.

Returnees

This is also the area from which SWAPO recruited most fighters, many of whom, promoted so much, are now languishing, unemployed. Their disappointment is reflected in a high suicide rate among returning fighters. With nearly 95% unemployment in the north, the government has attempted to accommodate many of these disaffected within the army.

It might also have to compel companies to employ returning ex-combatants, for there is evidence that white-owned enterprises, which dominate the economic terrain, are discriminating against returnees.

These ex-guerillas are a powerful political and organisational element. The betrayal felt already prompted some to say they "will go back into the bush and do it again".

They provide a potential power-base and means of control for amnestied politicians, particularly at their military clashing with the democratic trend of the government.

However, if the NDF was to incorporate all former PLAN and SWAPO personnel this would deplete the force to a mere 10 000 militarily capable men.

Instead, the government has proposed the concept of Development Brigades, essentially civil and social service units for re-cambattants. Part of the 15000 promised by South Africa for re-habilitation schemes will hopefully be used here.

Policy loyalty

Problems within the Namibian defence structure are likely to be encountered in the formation of a new SANDF.

These include: transforming Fion from a guerrilla force to one which requires strict recruitment, financing, accountability and logistic organisation; a lack of discipline in a small guerrilla army with much interaction between ranks; a lack of small-unit skills arising from the involvement in politics of nearly all SWAPO fighters; deciding upon rank structures with strict educational requirements to another.

Integration in the Police Force has not progressed easily, perhaps as a result of its association with the hated Koevoet. Even with the inclusion of nearly 1 200 ex-Fion into the police force, there are still doubts as to police integrity and loyalty.

Despite all these difficulties, post-independence Namibia has one major advantage over South Africa: there has been a unified effort to bring about post-civil war reconciliation.

Although the SANDF is proud of its multi-racial character, black units remain distinct racial groupings.

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Although the SANDF is proud of its multi-racial character, black units remain distinct racial groupings.
Namibia: Next week the country will have been independent for six months...

Forgive and forget

Namibia has successfully built a new nation— but the people who suffered most during the war of independence have not yet seen the benefits.

By EDDIE KOCH

Officials of the DTA, Swapo's main political opposition, were regularly hung and tortured. A 19-year-old student from South Africa was detailed to arrest on charges of spying for South Africa. These forces have never been so divided and repelled by the South African army. They are taking some casualties, but the movement's leadership is not yet fully in control of the situation.

And when the collective will for the integrity of the war fails to prevent conflict, there is always Namibia's new constitution. Felicia Jacobs, co-ordinator of legal services in the Legal Aid Volunteers Committee in Okahandja, tells us that the conflict is being satisfactorily resolved. On August 29, Namibia, a senior DTA official, was arrested, and the situation in Okahandja is calm. There are no reports of deaths or injuries. But the conflict is not yet over.

The case of Kungurie Pela is illustrative of Namibia's new constitution, its recognition of human rights, and democracy. It is being satisfactorily resolved. On August 29, Namibia, a senior DTA official, was arrested, and the situation in Okahandja is calm. There are no reports of deaths or injuries. But the conflict is not yet over.

Kulangalima, a Swopp founder who challenged the organisation's first constitution, is an eloquent proponent of this view. He maintains that the driving force behind the liberation movement has been the fight against apartheid. He says: "The struggle is not yet over. We are still fighting for our freedom."

Kulangalima is paralysed after being injured in the back during one of the liberation movement's many unsuccessful attempts to capture the capital. He now lives a few kilometers from the capital, but his activism continues. He says: "The struggle is not yet over. We are still fighting for our freedom."
country will have been independent for six months ...

forgive and forget

Namibia has successfully built a new nation — but the people who suffered most during the war of independence have not yet seen the benefits.

By EDDIE KOCH

Officials of the DTA, Swapo's main political opposition were regularly harassed and beaten up while touring communities in South Africa were denied and trampled on the right[s] of assembly for full independence. These forces have now been withdrawn and replaced with regular troops from the newly formed national army. There are few human rights violations in the way that there were before. We are now kept busy with less frequent, people who are not paid their wages by the government or able to get their permits," says Huma.

The case of Namibian journalist Hanekom, who was released as a freedom fighter, is a clear example of the abuses that Namibians faced in the war of independence. In August 1979, a Namibian police officer, the South African Labour Organisation, arrested him for 'conspiring against the state' and sentenced him to 30 years in prison. There were few complaints at the time; when a person accused of attempting to assassinate the president is dealt with so brutally.

John Laing, a photographer who has spent the last 10 years of his life chronicling the war and its atrocities in South Africa, knows of at least 20 places in the city of Johannesburg where the government's record of repression takes on a different meaning. The many cases where 140 Swedes were killed after being armed by Kenyan guards during the infighting ordered by Swapo in solidarity with the pro-independence forces.

"If I could visit just one of these cases, I would visit all of them and witness the children and, then, when the mothers have had their share, I would go to the homes where the people who have lost their legs and amputated in the forests of Angola. We are asking them to stay," said Hanekom.

"These threats, they should be denounced as such to the parents of these people who can visit their homes and talk to them. They should not suffer like this. They are the ones who forced the South Africans to the conference table and made independence possible. But did we fight only to enjoy ourselves?"

"The Swedes are the most heavily populated villages in Namibia. It is home to 700,000 people, nearly half the new nation's population. They have a reputation for being free.

The environment has been devastated by war, SWA'T, which joined Re-union, a year into the local economy, has been demobilized — the breadbasket-bread economy that was sustained by the war has gone into recession.

At least 40,000 Swapo refugees have returned since independence and most of them are settled in Namibia. The UN High Commission for Refugees provided food relief packages in June. One in every four people is unemployed. Rape, homophobia and other forms of violence continue to arise despite efforts to stop the killings.

The society is characterized by a militarism that exists from decades of oppression and multiple levels of suffering. "The society has been shaped by a mentality of survival, a mentality of endurance." The UN High Commission for Refugees provided food relief packages in June. One in every four people is unemployed. Rape, homophobia and other forms of violence continue to arise despite efforts to stop the killings.

The society is characterized by a militarism that exists from decades of oppression and multiple levels of suffering. "The society has been shaped by a mentality of simple survival, a mentality of endurance." The UN High Commission for Refugees provided food relief packages in June. One in every four people is unemployed. Rape, homophobia and other forms of violence continue to arise despite efforts to stop the killings.

UNICEF, a key body that will earn basic wages and basic salary to all workers but there is no agricultural wages or state wages to enforce such wages.

Windhoek, a city with a population of some 300,000 people, has a backlog of 40,000 homes and is growing away of people who are forced to squat on private land. Only private schools and a few state schools have been distrusted, leading to widespread complaints by the residents of Khomas, the leading town.

The new government in Namibia has managed to start the transition from being a colony to a fairly fledge nation with all the formal institutions and these, says Dr. Andreou from Paris, "are a major problem. The transition to independence was very smooth but it has been long. We have waited a half a century for our independence and we can still wait."
Namibian community clash with new envoy

Integration ruffles German-speakers

WINDHOEK - "He's one of those rare, crazy ambassadors who makes the whole business of diplomacy worthwhile," quipped a Windhoek academic admiringly.

Harald Ganss, former West German ambassador and head of the newly unified mission in Namibia, has certainly made his mark in this small community with its persistent German influence.

Agree with him or not, he is not a figure easily dismissed; he's broadly respected, and, among the diehards in the German-speaking community hoping to safeguard yesterday's colonial exclusivities, he has touched a few nerves.

'Touchy'

The ambassador acknowledges that his relationship with the German-speaking community is a "touchy issue" and it goes back to a school parents meeting he addressed on the subject of his government's integration policies shortly after his post-independence arrival in Namibia.

The Windhoek DHPS (Deutsche Hochere Privatschule) is heavily subsidised by the West German government and, as such, Ganss did not believe a firm presentation of German foreign policy - not his own, he stresses - would be misplaced.

"I confess I was a bit tough with them and not everyone liked it. When I came here I had been a diplomat for 25 years ... OK, now, I feel a bit more like a politician. I have made my position very clear: not very diplomatic perhaps, but necessary."

More importantly though, Ganss says he has had encouragement from all sides, including the German community.

"I think my position has been strengthened by this." By the controversy, he means. He has certainly got people talking, and perhaps, examining some past prejudices in the context of an increasing awareness of Namibian as people think.

Anyone really wanting a label for him needs only look to German foreign affairs under its sometimes controversial minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

"I'm convinced, happily, that Mr Genscher's policies are right," says Ganss. Those policies have not always gone down well with German-speaking Namibians though.

"On Mr Genscher's visit here in 1978 the reception he got was the worst of his whole career and it hurt him deeply. He thought he was defending his interests in the long-term and history has proved him right."

"Back then Genscher viewed Swapo as not the only political voice in the then South West Africa but "definitely the most important", says Ganss. Consequently, it was Genscher policy to talk to Swapo.

"That wasn't popular - not in the FPR and especially not here."

Many German-speaking Namibians "played mainly the South African card against Swapo", says Ganss. "Again, the facts prove who was right but since then many in the community have learnt from history." He refers proudly to powerful figures - no names given - in the community who are going the path of cooperation now.

Economic

"This small community is big in importance: imagine economic life in Windhoek without the German-speaking community. But because of that it has a special responsibility to the development of the country - and I see more and more people who see it that way too."

Those who don't and who have not adapted to Genscher thinking are ruffled by one of the primary tenets of that policy. Ganss explains: "My government is convinced that if Namibia is to succeed, all ethnic groups must collaborate. There cannot be separation and the earlier all ethnic groups learn to be together, the better. In the first place, of course, that refers to schools."

And therein the problem. Ganss praises the DHPS for having implemented integration policies for over 10 years now. "We've been pushing that since 1978 and our financial subsidies were never to push it. There was criticism that we were using the money to push integration and yes, there is truth in that."

But while the DHPS has a fair mix of ethnic groupings among the pupils today, is this enough? asks Ganss.

"More important than the facts - the proportions of black to white - are the minds. We'd like to see integrated schools as the norm rather than the exception. People still point and say 'See, there's a black child'. It's still a point of discussion."

And it's minds that Ganss will continue to challenge. The school has settled down with black pupils in the classrooms for instance but their presence in the hostels remains anathema to some parents.

Challenge

Ganss was appalled too that not one pupil of a black school pupil was elected to the 15-member school committee this year. There were two candidates - "and they didn't have a chance."

Since then, one of these has been co-opted on to the council but Ganss notes that this was not the result of free and fair elections.

And there is not one black teacher in the school, he adds.

He speaks gently then of his own children who went to local schools in the West African countries where he was posted earlier in his career.

That is the time to start, he says and Namibian will have to live with his conviction. "If I had asked my son whether he had played sport with a white child or a black child he wouldn't have known what I was talking about."

HANS-DIETRICH GENESHER

dependent Namibia.

The German-speaking community in Namibia comprises some 25 000 people in a total population of about 1.5 million. There are about 15 000 German passport holders among the 25 000, some - an unknown number - with dual nationality, says Ganss and some third-generation Namibians.

The sentimental links to Germany run deep and while, strictly, Ganss represents only German nationals, a number of German-speaking Namibians probably fail to make the technical distinction and still look to the German ambassador in their midst as one of their community leaders.

As a result, Ganss' ambassadorial role - on a wider and more delicate - meaning.

There was a ripple in the community here, for example, when a journalist reported erroneously that Ganss had been involved in radical socialist student politics in his youth.

Student debate long behind him and overtaken by 25 years in the service of foreign affairs, much of it in Africa, he lauds. He was active, yes, but not as leftist
Namibia pins hopes on fishing

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's state revenue should stabilise by 1993, with the fishing industry playing a major role in the achievement, says Finance Minister Dr Otto Herrigel.

He told an Agricultural Union annual meeting in Windhoek yesterday the development of fishing resources could provide 25 percent of gross national product.

'It was government policy, however, that this resource be left largely unexploited this year to enable stocks to recover.

A motor assembly plant would be established at Gobabis, about 130 km from the Botswana border, with a view to exporting vehicles to South Africa, he said.

Dr Herrigel said the company, which had still to be named, intended exporting cars to other African countries at a later stage.

A tarred road linking Gobabis to the Witwatersrand through Botswana was expected to be completed by 1994.

Botswana had started work on its section of the road and Namibia would begin construction when the road reached the joint border.

Business sources earlier reported that a French motor manufacturing company had shown interest in investing in Namibia. — Sapa.
RECTIFICATION
Notice is hereby given that the regulation number in the preamble of Government Gazette No. 12790 of 5 October 1990, was incorrectly published. The correct number should read as follows:
Regulation Gazette No. 4569.

PROCLAMATION of the
State President of the Republic of South Africa
No. 182, 1990
PUBLICATION OF AN AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA WITH REGARD TO THE CONFERMENT OF IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES
Under section 5 of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 1989 (Act No. 74 of 1989), I hereby publish the Agreement in the Schedule concluded on 18 May 1990 by means of Exchange of Notes between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Namibia, wherein provision is made for the conferment of immunities and privileges upon Representatives, Deputy and Assistant Representatives, personnel attached to missions and family members of the said representatives.
Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this third day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety.
F. W. DE KLERK,
State President.
By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:
R. F. BOTHA,
Minister of the Cabinet.

REGSTELLING
Hiermee word bekendgemaak dat die regulasie-nommer in die aandui van Staatskoerant No. 12790 van 5 Oktober 1990 foutief gepubliseer is. Die korrekte nommer moet as volg lees:
Regulasiekoerant No. 4569.

PROKLAGMASIE van die
Staatspresident
van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika
No. 182, 1990
PUBLIKASIE VAN 'N OOREENKOMS AANGEGAAN TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN NAMIBIE MET BETREKKING TOT DIE VERLENING VAN IMMUNITEITEN EN VOORREGTE
Kragtens artikel 5 van die Wet op Diplomatieke Immunitete en Voorregte, 1989 (Wet No. 74 van 1989), publiceer ek hierby in die Bylae 'n Afrikaanse vertaling van die Ooreenkomens op 18 Mei 1990 by wyse van Notawisseling aangegaan tussen die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van die Republiek van Namibië, waarin voorsiening vir die verlening van immunitete en voorregte aan Verteenwoordigers, Adjunk- en Assistent-verteenwoordigers, personeel verbonde aan missies en familielede van die genoemde verteenwoordigers gemaak word.
Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Derde dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-negentig.
F. W. DE KLERK,
Staatspresident.
Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:
R. F. BOTHA,
Minister van die Kabinet.
UK company makes cash bid for Namsea

By Tom Hood

CAPE TOWN — Arun Holdings, a British-based company, is making a R5,9 million cash bid for a full takeover of Namibian Sea Products.

The company paid R1,7 million in September to take over Oceana's 54,5 percent stake in Namsea (formerly South West Africa Fishing Industries).

A spokesman for stockbrokers Simpson McKie said Arun was offering 565c a share to the minorities. The offer applies to shareholders registered on November 12 and closes on November 30.

The price represents a 7,6 percent premium on the current 525c a share on the JSE.

Namsea today disclosed it would have to spend millions of rands to diversify into white fish trawling and tuna fishing industries.

No final dividend will be paid for the year to September 30 and no dividend payouts are envisaged for the immediate future.

The reason for this policy is to strengthen the company's cash position to provide capital for diversification of the fishing industry in Namibia.

"This will enable the company to further contribute to Namibia's national product, especially by increasing employment opportunities for Namibians," say the directors.

Profits plunged to R2,1 million after tax for the year to September from R5,9 million last year, resulting in earnings of 9,6c (163,6c) a share.

Shareholders received only a 15c interim this year compared with a 45c interim last year and total dividends of 15c.

Lower lobster catches were a major factor in the profits plunge.
‘Butcher’ takes charge of army

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Sowetan Africa Service News

WINDHOEK - The recent chief-of-army appointment by the Namibian Defence Ministry of one of the country’s most controversial figures - known in some circles as the “Butcher of Lubango” - for his alleged supervision of atrocities in Swapo camps - has caused an outcry which the government must have anticipated.

The reason why, with their copybooks remarkably clean so far, did the government run the gauntlet of the vociferous opposition that has been ongoing ever since Solomon “Jesus” Ha-wala was first rumoured to be in line for the job.

Mr Hawala, former Swapo security chief and head of Plan intelligence and counter-intelligence where he picked up his reputation for alleged atrocities against fellow Swapo and Plan members who had, again allegedly, turned; will head the Namibian army as Major-General.

The post is, de facto, the most powerful position in the defence force. While Ha-wala’s senior officer, Lieutenant-General Dimo Haunambino, is chief of the defence force and as such in charge of the three traditional sectors, it is not a command post but a civil service appointment to the ministry.

In addition, there being no navy or air force now, he who rules the land forces, rules.

Diplomatic circles in Windhoek willing to discuss the appointment wondered why Swapo had made this choice when they knew that it would cause the flak to fly: what was the agenda? who stood to gain? who had been the Ha-wala lobbyists and why? There are no answers.

Support

One observer said what the diplomatic community was waiting for was assurance from the government that the appointment was not a turning back on the policy of national reconciliation - a policy which has won Namibia much support and praise so far and one in which there has been a good deal of consistency.

The observer said that if the Hawala appointment had been precisely to show that the door of national reconciliation swings both ways, that would constitute an assurance.

For example, the top policeman in Namibia, Inspector General Plat Fouche, was from “the other side” although this analogy should not imply that there were similar accusations of human rights infringements to lay at his door.

Another diplomat, noting first that this was a decision by a sovereign government, wondered whether the government had not miscalculated the depth of feeling against Ha-wala among Swapo members themselves. The appointment might indeed damage the efforts towards national reconciliation.

He said the Namibian army was especially important to the country, not because there was any security threat from outside the borders, but that Swapo, as a liberation movement, had had as its mainstay for 25 years an armed force.

“Therefore, because the army is so important, it is important to have the right people in the right places.”

It might also be questioned what impact the appointment will have on the Namibian army soldiers.

They are constituted from both former Plan and former SWATF fighters in what the Defence Ministry has insisted is a 50-50 mix.

This was part of the great national reconciliation plan to get the very enemies of yesterday working together.

What now though? Will former Plan fighters who respected Ha-wala’s senior rank in the past read this as a sign that it gives them greater authority than their former SWATF comrades in the new army.

Victors

And what of those SWATF comrades? They have enough South African propaganda from the past to rid themselves of in their new role and now they not only have to accept the enemy and self-declared victors but the very man painted as arch among the enemies.

And even if the Ha-wala appointment is genuine in the interests of national reconciliation, it will still not be totally absorbed on those grounds.

“A recent Amnesty In-
Acheson slips in to visit fiancee

By HERMAN JANSEN
The Irishman who was held in Namibia in connection with the assassination of SWAPO lawyer Anton Lubowski is back in South Africa — apparently illegally.

No record that Donald Acheson, 53, had entered the country "officially" could be found by the home affairs department.

But Mr Acheson is back at the Kensington, Johannes burg, flat of fiancee Cindi Leo.

"Don has only been here for a couple of days to visit me. He will be leaving soon," Mrs Leo told the Sunday Times yesterday.

Bullets

SWAPO executive Mr Lubowski died in a hail of bullets from an AK-47 in front of his Windhoek home on September 12 last year.

After being in custody for eight months, Mr Acheson walked out of the Windhoek Supreme Court a free man in May this year after the state withdrew charges against him for lack of evidence.

During his time in custody there was speculation that he was a hired killer for organisations as diverse as the KGB, the CIA, the IRA and the CCB.

After his release he flew to Swaziland where he was reunited with Mrs Leo.

Attorney Jan Schultz, who acted for Mr Acheson in Windhoek, confirmed that he has been back "a week or two".

"As far as I know he entered South Africa through Jan Smuts. It's news to me that he is here illegally."
Walvis Bay talks soon, says Namibia

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Namibian foreign minister Theo-Ben Gurirab is "confident" negotiations to resolve the Walvis Bay dispute with South Africa will begin before the end of the month.

Meanwhile, even before the resolution of the dispute, Walvis Bay port facilities are increasingly attracting the attention of neighbouring states.

Viable Round Trip
Zambia is already exporting copper through the port and now Zimbabwe is considering exporting its coal by this route. Until now Zimbabwe has relied on Mozambican and South African ports. The Minister of Mines and Energy, Mr Chris Andersen, told a Press conference here that Zimbabwean coal could be exported through Walvis Bay, and salt from Zimbabwe could be brought back, making the round trip more viable.

He said a test consignment of Zimbabwean coal had already been sent to the copper mine in Tsumeb to fuel its smelters.

Tsumeb is just north of Grootfontein, through which coal destined for Walvis Bay would travel.
HOW extraordinary it is to see a piece of legislation enter parliament, incur the wrath of the opposition, engage all sides in furious debate and, finally, emerge amended, all parties happy.

Extraordinary, yes, because I've done my time in the South African parliament where the shrill cries of the opposition seldom made the slightest difference. Perhaps a tinkering here, a cosmetic touch there but I certainly cannot recall a piece of legislation significantly altering shape because of its unacceptability to the other side of the house.

But that is exactly what happened in Namibia's National Assembly last week and on a Bill so less sensitive than the President's pay package.

At the start of the week, Prime Minister Hage Geingob tabled the draft Bill providing for a R180,000 annual pay packet on top of which a R60,000 allowance, both tax free, was proposed for the president. After retirement the president would get the same basic salary and on retirement a gratuity in the form of a double cheque would be paid.

In addition, the president and his or her spouse would be non-paying beneficiaries of a medical aid scheme.

Too much, screeched the opposition on all sides. And the Press took up the cry.

When Namibia is seeking Least Developed Nation status at the United Nations "we would expect our leaders to associate themselves with moderate salaries and modest lifestyles", said Ms Gwen Lister's newspaper The Namibian (the selfsame one usually accused of being a Swapo mouthpiece).

The Windhoek Advertiser, now bearing the unmistakable stamp of former Windhoek Observer editor Hannes Smith said the proposals had dealt a blow to the government's image when "sacrifice and austerity" was required of government executives faced with the "arduous process of elevating the masses to better levels".

"Our Head of State (President Sam Nujoma) has shown himself as a personality applying extreme strictness in his personal life," wrote Smith. "He neither smokes nor drinks. The country has come to accept him as a sound example in morality."

But at R240,000 a year, all that clean living was brought severely into question.

Debate in the National Assembly battered along. No one disputed that Namibia's first citizen be accorded the dignity of that station (and although we learn that dignity is an abstract noun, the trappings cost). But the presidential salary could not be discussed in isolation from the economic situation of the country, argued all the opposition parties.

DTA chairman Dirk Mudge did the sums: Namibia's budget is R2,2-billion for the current financial year, South Africa's R17,235-billion. But the South African president gets a salary of R167,477 and a R50,000 allowance.

A "superpower salary", critics said of the Namibian package and the debate was a heated one, Mr Geingob being ruled out of order twice.

But by committee stage on Friday the ruling party had clearly done some work behind the scenes and put forward an amendment that stuck with the R180,000 salary but cut the allowance completely.

The conservative ACN, the National Party clone in Namibian politics, had raised the point that the presidential retirement package was uncondition- al. A president could be in office for one week and still be entitled to the full pension.

Here the ruling party took note too. A president must now serve five years at least to qualify. This condition is only waived if the Head of State is incapacitated during that time due to physical or mental ill health.

So democracy prevailed and isn't that how it should be in a country that boasts a democratic constitution. Not necessarily must be the answer. Too often in the South African parliament I witnessed the supreme cynicism of National Party members defending that warped process as democratic for the people, by the people... knowing full well that the great rubber stamp in the sky would seal the NP's every design.

Perhaps if Swapo had won a two-thirds majority in the November elections last year that sort of cynicism would be emerging in Namibia and the rubber stamping process might have sealed the R240,000 presidential package. Perhaps...

In the event, and that hypothetical cynicism notwithstanding, how refreshing it was to see some democracy in action.
A bull called Reconciliation

Technically speaking, he wasn’t Champion of Champions at the Windhoek Show, but the bull called Reconciliation, spotty black and white, a Namibian flag fluttering at his neck, championed the heart and soul of the occasion.

With the buttry early summer evening light melting over the massed parade of beasts and noble boer, the arena, with the smell and sizzle of boerewors and the crackle of the announcer’s voice rising above the hubbub of music,moving and chattering, this was quintessential show.

Not in the manner though of the cumbersome Rand Easter but like the smaller Boland shows in Robertson and Worcester which excited me as a child.

The metaphors of my nostalgia were in for a mixing: the Afrikaner agricultural passions that I had observed from a rooienk’s distance were about to mix in with the politics of independent Namibia.

President Sam Nujoma was due any minute to declare the show open and from the gates of The Namibia International Trade Fair, Cabinet Ministers and ambassadors had already arrived and might be forgiven for wondering what on earth they were doing watching about 150 cattle mill about.

Would the President arrive with the usual screech and din of his entourage? Surely the beasts would stampede when the motorbike sirens blared? Feigning cynicism, we journalists waited: if there was to be any story at all tonight it would be a stampede.

As it turned out, the night provided a far better story but a much harder story to write for it was a truly happy one: one that brought a lump to your throat and tempted, God forbid, purple prose.

Sirens silenced, the President arrived beaming, in his element. I’ve witnessed the great and unaffected warmth he has with people but had only heard reports of how much the man loves farming and the staff of the soil.

This night I saw both and if a lurid scriptwriter had had the President climb on to the back of the bull called Reconciliation and ride off into the sunset with Namibia in tow, momentarily, I would have been taken in.

The President took the “march past” of the teams of winning beasts, a tireless smile that could only have been genuine greeting for all in turn. Planted by frantic security men who threw themselves between Mr Nujoma and the odd flying hoof of a recalcitrant cow, he shook hands with each farmer.

Dressed in their motley khakis, short pants and funny floppy hats, the farmers responded proudly. Their only apparent dilemma was not the politics of shaking hands with a black president but how the hell you do it: you’ve got the halter of a multi-ton bull in one hand and without losing control you have to take off your floppy hat and offer your right hand to the President. The audience was gripped by the charm of it all.

And all the while the announcer’s voice bore witness to yesterday’s apparent impossibility realised here: “Oom Ryno”, “Oubaas van der Merwe” and a familiar boer “van Grootfontein se wereld”... nothing had changed; everything had changed.

There were beasts and boer too from “the Republic” as the old South Westers call South Africa still... from Napier, Poafadder and Upington.

And in Namibia, the boer spirit is also German, as in: “Da s ein kwatzi okkie,” said the announcer of one beast and boer combination.

Suddenly the President was confronted by a familiar face among the parading farmers. “It’s you,” exclaimed Mr Nujoma, clapping with delight as Jan de Wet, National Assembly member for the ACN, Namibia’s National Party clone, offered his hand and displayed his winning bull.

If you really looked for it, the difference between what might have been under the old dispensation and tonight’s display was a subtle broadening of recognition. No white farmer was shunned of course, nor did they shun the President. But the farm labourers leading cows number two, three and four etc in each team also got to shake the President’s hand.

And to a shy cowherd who had perhaps not dared dream before, President Nujoma responded with fatherly cry: “Young farmer!”

The bull called Reconciliation — and there really was such a beast — loved approvingly.
Namsea to diversify after poor season and results

NAMIBIAN Sea Products (Namsea), which was recently sold by Ocean Fishing to Windhoek-based Arun Holdings, is to diversify following a poor lobster season and a massive decline in earnings.

Commenting on the company’s performance for the year to end-September in which earnings declined to 59,9c a share, the new directors said they had decided to make considerable investments in white fish trawling and tuna fishing sectors in Namibia.

They warned shareholders the 15c dividend declared would be the last for some time as the company would retain earnings for new investments.

Namsea is currently involved in pelagic — pilchard and anchovy — and rock lobster fishing through associated companies SeafLOWER Lobster Corporation and United Fishing Enterprises (UFE). The decline in earnings was ascribed largely to reduced lobster landings by SeafLOWER.

Although turnover increased by 21.8% to R3,8m and operating income by 21.9% to R2,5m, a virtual flat fall from R8m to R1.3m in interest receipts and associated companies’ dividend contributions reduced untaxed earnings to R23m (R10m). Taxed earnings amounted to R2.2m.

SeafLOWER’s poor lobster landings of 375 tons (717 tons) out of a quota allocation of 1,121 tons, were attributed to unusual physical characteristics in the ocean which affected the lobster’s feeding habits and appetite for bait. Persistent swells and high winds had also impeded fishing operations, the directors said.

Pelagic UFE’s landings of all pelagic species grew to 65,592 tons (33,755 tons). Quota allocations for the 1990/91 season have not yet been announced.

Directors said results for the remainder of the financial period would depend on the level of lobster catches and the market for canned fish products.

Arun has offered Namsea minority shareholders a cash consideration of $65c a share for all or part of their shareholdings. The share, which hit a high of $90c in November last year and then tumbled to 40c in May, has recovered to $25c. The offer closes on November 30.
Flak for Citroen Namibia plans

By DON ROBERTSON

PLANS by Paris-based Citroen to build a R100-million assembly plant in Namibia and export cars to South Africa have been attacked.

SA manufacturers say Citroen's intention to export luxury cars to SA could destroy an over-traded market.

Spencer Sterling, president of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of SA (Namas), says that if Citroen opens in Namibia, it will have to comply with the Phase 6 local content programme for exports to SA.

But to be profitable, it will have to export between 50% and 60% of its cars to other countries to enable it to earn sufficient foreign-exchange credits.

Customs

It will also have to compete with BMW and Mercedes-Benz.

Investigations by Peugeot and Renault about returning to Southern Africa after their politically motivated withdrawal showed there was little likelihood that a new manufacturer could succeed.

It is believed that Citroen representatives have had discussions with Customs and Excise in SA about duty which might be charged on cars from Namibia.

But as Namibia is part of the Customs Union in Southern Africa, it is unlikely that the company will be charged the 110% duty normally placed on imported cars.
Copper mine strike ends

LUSAKA - More than 7000 miners at Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) Nchanga open-pit copper mine who went on strike last Saturday returned to work yesterday.

Workers, demanding higher wages, said their present salaries could not meet the high cost of consumer goods and services.

The Mine Workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) general secretary Francis Kunda intervened on Monday and urged the workers to return to work while the union negotiated higher salaries with the ZCCM.

According to Nchanga division GM Edward Shamute, all the striking miners reported for work yesterday and production had returned to normal at the world's second largest open-pit copper mine. He could not say how much production had been lost during the strike. — ANO.

Namibian AIDS deaths up

WINDHOEK — Namibia recorded its highest monthly AIDS fatality rate in September with the deaths of two of the 82 new reported cases, NAMC reported.

Ministry of Health and Social Services epidemiologist Steve Titus said 316 new cases were reported during the first nine months, bringing the total to 335 cases.

Since 1986 42 AIDS-related deaths have been recorded. Statistics indicated that AIDS cases doubled every eight months, said Titus.

A regional breakdown for 1999 showed most cases occurred in the central region, where 91 cases were reported.

Caprivi, in the northeast of the country, followed with 80 cases, while 36 cases were reported in the Ovamboland region, also in the north.

Only two known cases of AIDS have been reported in the south of the country since the beginning of the year.

— Saga.
Aids alarm in Namibia

WINDHOEK.—Namibian AIDS cases are doubling every eight months, the latest statistics show.

A further 62 AIDS cases were reported in September, three times the number reported in the same month last year. There were two AIDS-related deaths in September, the highest monthly rate since the first Namibian AIDS cases were reported in 1986.

So far 305 cases of people infected with the virus have been reported since 1986 — 316 cases in the first nine months of the year, with 62 new cases diagnosed in September alone. So far 43 people have died of the disease.

Medics estimate that the real number of AIDS cases is three times higher than the official statistics suggest.

It is thought that the greater increase in reported cases for September compared to previous months was due to more people taking blood tests after an AIDS awareness campaign had been held that month.

Seventy-five percent of the reported AIDS cases are in the 15 to 44-year age group — the most economically active, child-producing section of the population — which underlines President Sam Nujoma’s fear that the Namibian economy could be crippled by AIDS if the society does not change its sexual mores and behaviour.

Almost all Namibian AIDS cases are caused by the virus being spread by heterosexual intercourse.

Of the cases reported in September, 55 percent were men and 43 percent women, with the sex of two percent unknown.
Foundations firm in Namibia

One example is the Namibia National Front with its one seat in parliament held by Vekuili Rukoro, an advocate who is Deputy Minister of Justice. He is NNF president and in parliament on that.

However, he is also president of his own party, Swaan (South West African National Union), which falls under the NNF umbrella. That umbrella is tearing in the wind now and Mr Rukoro says that the alliance is uncertain.

The DTA, too, has a complex alliance structure of 11 different groups that was serviceable for election purposes but showed flaws when it comes to being a solid opposition party.

The chairman, Dirk Mudge, says the one-party possibility has been discussed at length but he believes this is not something to be forced on DTA supporters, many of whom still value their particular group representation through the alliance system.

Prior to the elections though it became possible for individuals to have DTA membership in the DTA. Mr Mudge describes this as an evolutionary move to one-party status. As it stands now, the DTA is a sort of hybrid, no longer strictly alliance and not yet a party.

Mr Mudge believes that at least 75 percent of the almost 200,000 people who voted DTA are no longer interested in membership of parties within the alliance.

De facto, the DTA operates like a party but I don’t know how long it will remain like this.

The relationship between Swapo and its official opposition is not a good one in that there has been much mud-slinging from both sides with the DTA accused of being unpatriotic former puppet and Swapo being accused of being too denominating.

Mr Mudge appreciates though that “at least so far, democracy works in this country.” Having conceded that, however, the general tone of the DTA attack on Swapo could have a casual observer believing that democracy was on the way out here.

Swapo is in the power seats but without a two-thirds majority and faces regional elections within the next year with an electorate that some believe is unhappy that its high election expectations have not been met.

Nevertheless, a confident message is put out from party headquarters.

Says the deputy chief coordinator Festus Nhalo: “Yes, the people are impatient, but that is human. They’ve suffered for many years and expected freedom to bring mama which is not the case.”

However, they trust Swapo’s commitment to development, he says... “They know it will happen.” He claims too that support for Swapo has greatly increased since the elections with defectors from the DTA and the National Patriotic Front.

The NPF appears, however, to be canvassing effectively and claims to be eroding the DTA.

The government has appealed to Namibians for patience while it gets down to the business of making things happen.

And there is evidence that there are things in the pipeline by way of international aid pledges and later, Swapo hopes, after the Investment Conference to be held here early next year, in the form of foreign investment.

Certainly the deliberate and careful pace at which the government is negotiating the implementation of aid and planning for the medium and long term has pleased the international community.

They are happy that there has been no post-independence steam-rolling, no brutal assertion of power.

But this perception is probably lost on an impatient electorate.”
WINDHOEK - Between November 7 and 11 last year, 97 percent of the Namibian electorate flocked to the polls in the election which would establish their national independence.

It was quite an occasion, as indeed was the entire year during which United Nations Resolution 435 was finally implemented.

Looking out of the window of his fifth floor office in Swakopmund a year later, Dr Peter Katjivi’s eyes are a touch misty as he recalls the day the Swakop victory was announced.

There had been false starts at independence before, hopes had been built and battered, so there was a feeling of disbelief when this day finally came to the Namibian people.

Katjivi, head of the Swakop research department and still analysing exactly how the 89 elections went all about, recalls the noise that day, the crowd.

“It’s difficult to capture the mood. The message is that we are finally there and you are smiling and happy but you really don’t know what it means.”

“Time to digest what had happened.”

Impressed

He was touched too that while it was Swakop’s victory, the atmosphere among all Namibians was buoyant, there was no fear, shops had not closed in anticipation of winners or losers running amok.

“I was impressed that it was so well taken, calmly and with dignity.”

Since then spats between the ruling party and the other six parties represented in the National Assembly have not always been dignified. And the cohesion of the DTA official opposition and other parties who entered the election in alliance arrangements has been tested and weaknesses revealed.

An alliance for a country’s first independent election does not necessarily make the stuff of a solid political party once that country is up and running and in the ranks of the opposition the soul-searching about which direction to take continues now, unresolved.

One example is the Namibia National Front with its one seat in parliament held by Veikuji Rukoro, an advocate who is Deputy Minister of Justice. He is NNP president and in parliament on that basis.

However, he is also president of his own party, Swans (South West Africa National Union), which falls under the NNF umbrella. That umbrella is tearing in the wind now and Rukoro says the future of the alliance is uncertain.

The DTA, too, has a complex alliance structure of 11 different groups that were serviceable for election purposes but shows flaws when it comes to being a solid opposition party.

The chairman, Dirk Mudge, says the one-party possibility has been discussed at length but he believes this is not something to be forced on DTA supporters, many of whom still value their particular group representation through the alliance system.

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Commitment

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But this perception is probably lost on an impatient electorate.

Says Katjivi: “People complain that we are slow, I accept that but the advantage is that we have the opportunity to get things right and we will lose that opportunity if we don’t use it now.”

Apart from Mauritius, we are the largest multi-party democracy in Africa . . . this is what Namibia means.”

He is confident that the careful government approach will pay off within the next five years. Is Swakop prepared to lose some support to frustrated aspirations now and again that by its achievements before the next general elections in just over four years from now?

Support

Katjivi smiles. No politician would admit losing support: “We’re not doing this simply to win votes . . . we’re overhauling the entire system. Obviously we don’t want our support eroded but we need to intensify the campaign to inform people, take them into our confidence.”

Regional elections, once the delimitation commission has sorted out the country’s new areas, could be nasty and scrappy. With opposition parties in a state of flux and, Swakop, probably a bit more vulnerable than it would like on the high expectations issue, platform rhetoric will probably be more below the belt than above.

General elections due in 1984 will be more interesting.
Lubowski 'desperate for money'

The Harms Commission believes assassinated Swapo national executive member Anton Lubowski became an agent of South Africa's Military Intelligence Directorate (MI) because he needed the money. He was recruited, it says, in the first half of 1989 while "desperately seeking funds to keep his overdrawn bank account below the limit allowed by the bank."

The recruitment had taken place because Mr Lubowski had access to Swapo "and because he was particularly vulnerable through having lived far above his income."

Mr Lubowski was said to be so desperate that in June last year MI paid him R100,000 in advance, contrary to normal procedure. Three months later he was dead.

The commission says Mr Lubowski could have been killed by any organization and not necessarily by the Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB), although this is not ruled out.

"The CCB was suspected of the murder," says Mr Justice Louis Harms. "Without suggesting that the CCB was responsible... the facts do not show that the CCB was not responsible for the act."

The judge says Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan erred in disclosing to Parliament that it was believed Mr Lubowski was working for MI "because the mere disclosure compromised certain existing information channels."

He added: "Inssofar as the statement was meant to convey that the fact that the deceased was an MI agent is proof of the fact that the SADF was not involved in his death, the premises are wrong."

"The CCB was suspected of the murder. The CCB acted independently of MI. MI probably did not even know of the CCB's existence."

"The CCB, in its turn, had no direct access to MI. Without suggesting that the CCB was responsible, the facts do not show that the CCB was not responsible for the act."

On April 27 this year, the Lubowski family decided to withdraw from the proceedings because the commission's terms of reference did not include an investigation into the death of Mr Lubowski.

According to Mr Justice Harms, an amount of R100,000 was paid to Mr Lubowski in three instalments during June last year. Documentation had been signed by members of MI, and the company, Global Capital Investments, had been used "as a front by MI in several transactions."

Some of the money was channeled through Paradise Trust, to which Mr Lubowski had sole signing rights.

Mr Justice Harms says that "it is... certain beyond any doubt that money that had its source in MI was paid to Mr Lubowski or in favour of him. The facts are indisputable..."

He comments that Mr Lubowski's death was a severe setback to MI.
Lubowski was framed — ex-wife
By Dale Lubwändisch
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Gabi Lubowski, former wife of assassinated SWAPO advocate Anton Lubowski, dismissed as “ridiculous” the Harms Commission findings that he had accepted money from Military Intelligence because he was desperate.

Mrs Lubowski said Anton was an idealist who had become deeply disillusioned about the “political game” in the last months of his life.

“I think Anton was a stumbling block for some people because he was fighting for the true independence of all the people of Namibia.”

She said Mr Lubowski was “framed” as a spy for an unknown reason.
Lubowski 'was framed as a spy'

MRS Gabi Lubowski, former wife of assassinated Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski, dismissed as "ridiculous" the Harms Commission findings that he had accepted money from Military Intelligence because he was desperate.

Mrs Lubowski said that during the 17 years that she had known Anton, he had always lived beyond his means but this had never worried him.

The money that he did receive in June last year was from someone he thought a trusted friend and fellow Swapo supporter, she said.

Mrs Lubowski said Anton was an "idealistic" who had become deeply disillusioned about the political game in the last months of his life.

"I think Anton was a stumbling block for some people because he was fighting for the true independence of all the people of Namibia with no mining rights promised here, fishing rights there."

She said Anton was "framed" as a spy but for what precise reason she was uncertain. - Sowetoan Africa News Service.
AMIBIA, in its eighth month of independence, is basking with the oil crisis and other new challenges — but still offers a way ahead to its former ruler, South Africa.

In racial reconciliation, ward could yet become teacher. Namibia is of critical importance. Its fortunes will have a direct bearing on the far bigger and more intractable problems to the south.

Whites in Namibia are having it pretty good. Swapo won power comfortably but not overwhelmingly. They have to tread lightly, the top leadership acts with caution and moderation, notably President Sam Nujoma and Prime Minister Hage Geingob. The South African half-telson over the economy and Walvis Bay helps to concentrate the mind, too.

The political atmosphere is bracing. Government actions signal the excitement of newness — whether a labour code, the equalization of social pensions for all races, or entry to the International Monetary Fund.

A country once spurned by the world as part of the apartheid setup now bristles with international links: aid agencies, at least 26 accredited diplomatic missions, a visiting athletics team from Zimbabwe, reports of a European car plant at Gobabis, meat exporters gearing up for post-sanctions markets — and a procession of visiting figures, from Bishop Trevor Huddleston to the director of planning of the city of Kitchener, Ontario.

Going fast are inhibitions and practices of the old South African order (though some Afrikaner communities are getting their own schools in a system, officially at least, going English).

I saw evidence of the changed mood at a social occasion an hour’s drive from Windhoek, where lawyers, trade unionists, educators, journalists and others mingled casually. People danced and socialized till the early hours in carefree fashion.

Not long ago they lived over-close to bombings, assassinations, spying, police raids, war. Normal social contact was inhibited. But now, fears of landmines and guerrilla attack have faded — except for nervousness about the loony right who spasmodically disturb the peace (for example, bombing newspapers like the Namibian).

Lonies apart, most people seem to be pulling together in the officially-encouraged air of “national reconciliation”.

### On a recent visit to Namibia,

**TONY HEARD**, the former editor of the Cape Times, found little room for pessimism — in spite of post-independence problems

In Windhoek blacks were more in evidence in responsible positions — as officials, hotel management, shop and office staff. Some advancement might have been rather quick — there was criticism of the competence of return magistrates trained in Lusaka, and of the standards achieved by some psychological personnel appointed to hospitals. Such problems are endemic in societies being liberalized.

Change seems to be, predictably, slow in reaching the country areas, where I saw the same old white faces of pre-independence days behind official counters, and where farm labourers no doubt see little or no difference.

The direction of the economy has not changed much, nor is it likely to.

Security in Windhoek was aimed not at guerrillas, as before, but at the crime wave which feeds on raised expectations amid Third World poverty.

The country’s constitution is impressive. Provisions guaranteeing fundamental human rights — including a fair trial, privacy and freedom of expression — and also setting up an ombudsman, are enlightened and exemplary.

Swapo is not strong enough in the National Assembly, nor under the constitution, to ride roughshod over the opposition. The latter can field about 40 percent of the members and has some competent speakers, who polished their oratory while Swapo was fighting in the bush. There are simmering disputes between Swapo and other groups in far-flung areas like the East Capriv and Kavango, marked by heat bungs and court actions. I encountered a feeling that Nujoma should spend more time in country areas fostering reconciliation.

The appointment as army chief of Solomon “Jesus” Hawala has caused a furor, with even church opinion objecting.

Cults were quick to label him the “Butcher of Lubango” (reference to his alleged mistreatment of Swapo dissidents) and said that Swapo was making a mockery of “reconciliation”.

Yet it was equally forcefully noted that the decades-long dirty war produced no angels; that there are similarly notorious people, from other sides, still active in public life. Throwing the first stones is not easy.

Some of the police and home guard personnel have used high-handed methods — for instance, the summary detention of a 15-year-old doing a survey of church affiliation in Windhoek who was unlucky enough to visit a deputy minister’s house. But police commissioner Siggi Einbeek was apologetic, describing the home guard action as “lacking in finesse”.

There have been reports of planned coups and plots against Nujoma. An opposition politician, Emmanuel Engomba, was arrested in August for allegedly conspiring with others to shoot at the presidential aircraft, but released after the prosecutor-general had sent a senior aide to Oshakweta for an on-the-spot investigation and decided not to prosecute. This decision reflected well on the independence of the judicial process.

The press is as lively as ever, with half a dozen daily newspapers, all tabloid, battling it out in various languages. Some editors carry on their pre-independence exposure of government maladministration (for example, alleged nepotism in channelling aid, misuse of official transport, excessive foreign travel) — with one such editor incongruously committed to exposing women’s breasts.

The press debate, personal and vituperative at times, is remarkably free, and there is a feeling in South Africa who see the Namibian press as inhibited simply can’t or won’t read.

The really dangerous thing facing the fledgling nation is economic downturn because of the oil crisis.

A widespread rent boycott by blacks threatens the stability of the parastatal building corporation — echoes of South Africa.

Because of unhappiness over pay, conditions and pensions, wildcat strikes among workers are frequent. Unemployment is high, about a third of the labour force.

The 100 000 whites are, basically, staying put — though there are recurrent signs of a "brain drain" of experts.

A German-Namibian businessman said to me: “There are ups and downs. There’s a room for improvement — and I am not happy about some of the hard-liners in government. But, as things stand, I can live with it.”
US urged to drop all Namibia sanctions

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The United States embassy has sent an urgent message to Washington urging it to advise US state and local authorities that sanctions should no longer be applied to independent Namibia.

The Star Africa Service raised the sanctions issue at a press conference held in Windhoek by Prime Minister Hage Gëingob yesterday, noting a report from a Washington correspondent that 48 state and local laws considered Namibia a target for sanctions.

This was despite the automatic falling away in Namibia of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act passed by Congress in 1986 on March 21 this year, the day Namibia became independent.

At the press conference Mr Gëingob confirmed that his country was indeed still feeling the whip of sanctions and urged the US to speed up the slow bureaucratic process of removing sanctions laws by state and local authorities.

The embassy later released a statement expressing its concern about continuing sanctions against Namibia.

The statement noted that in May the US Export-Import Bank launched a series of programmes to encourage American exports to Namibia.

It said the bank was "optimistic about Namibia's prospects as a democracy" and had reported favourably on the Namibian economy.

The embassy statement concluded: "With regard to the remaining state and municipal sanctions, the embassy has sent an urgent message to Washington asking that these jurisdictions again be advised that Namibia is a free and independent country, and that the US government policy is to encourage, not restrict, trade between the US and Namibia."

Sanctions catch-22 — Page 11.
Border crossings ruling
Argus Africa News Service 16/11/90

WINDHOEK. — All South African and Namibian citizens must hold passports by December 31 to cross the borders of these two countries.

The Namibian Ministry of Home Affairs warned Christmas travellers that they would no longer be able to use identification documents, which have served at the border crossings until now, from that date.

There are no visa requirements for travellers between the two neighbouring states.
MONTHS after Namibia severed its shackles to South Africa, the newly independent country is finding that it cannot trade with the United States because of sanctions legislation which remains on dozens of state and local authority law books.

"Africa's newest independent nation is finding it was a lot easier to get the US to impose sanctions than to remove them."

Efforts by the State Department to get state and local authorities to repeal sanctions on Namibia are apparently being ignored, while the anti-apartheid community, so vociferous in its report for sanctions, has clammed up on the need to remove them.

A report prepared for the Namibian government on US state and local sanctions on the country concludes that this issue is the single greatest obstacle to increased US trade with, and investment in, Namibia.

The report was ordered after a Namibian company found it could not import certain goods from the US because of "potential domestic repercussions" in America.

Officials of the US company concerned explained that some of their business involved US state and local government contracts, and that in applying for such contracts they were required to submit various forms and sworn affidavits.

In an irony born of bureaucratic oversight and plain cussedness, Namibia finds that when it comes to US trade, it is still in the pariah class, DAVID BRAUN reports.

These forms often asked for certification that the bidder did not do business with "South Africa and Namibia."

The officials stated that although they were aware Namibia was independent and no longer covered by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA), "as long as bureaucrats in state and local governments who review our bids are not aware of the new realities in Namibia, we can't afford the risk of doing business here."

The CAAA, passed by Congress in 1989, imposed a series of sanctions on South Africa and any territory "administered, legally or illegally, by South Africa."

The effects of the CAAA against Namibia automatically fell away when Namibia was no longer administered by South Africa, as of March 21 this year, when the territory gained its independence.

However, in scores of state and local laws across the US, Namibia was specifically named in sanctions measures, and the situation has not been rectified.

The investigation has found that Namibia was included by name in at least 48 state and local sanctions laws. Only four localities have so far removed Namibia from sanctions laws.

The report says: "It should be noted that due to a lack of knowledge among state and local officials about Namibia during the time these laws were drafted (much of which still exists today), much of the information on these sanctions and their applicability is complex and at times contradictory."

In an attempt to expedite the removal of state and local sanctions against Namibia, the US State Department sent a letter on June 1 to state governors, urging them to "terminate measures they have imposed that are inconsistent with good economic relations between the United States and Namibia."

However, the report adds: "In the eyes of the state and local governments that have enacted sanctions against South Africa and Namibia, the State Department has been on the wrong side of this issue all along. A letter urging state and local governments to amend their sanctions against Namibia is treated with the same contempt as previous letters urging them not to impose sanctions against South Africa."

— Star Foreign Service.
Namibia renews SA aid pledge

WINDHOEK — The Namibian government is to reopen discussions with donor agencies and countries to begin a development brigade project to assist ex-combatants, as it was not going to use the R35 million pledged by South Africa for that purpose, Information and Broadcasting Permanent Secretary Bob Kandetu said yesterday.

He told a media briefing that although the Namibian and SA governments had agreed that the R35 million would partially fund the development brigade, subsequent actions had occurred which the Namibian government "did not take kindly to".

Among them was the attitude leading up to the visit last month by Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman Dirk Mudge to President de Klerk to discuss the R35 million.

"Subsequent to that, the government took a second look into this whole thing," Mr Kandetu said.

The government felt it did not want to handle these funds for these various reasons and expected Pretoria to distribute the money to former combatants from both sides in the bush war.

Soldiers of Swapo's former military wing and SA-led forces fought a 23-year bush war in northern Namibia before Namibia's independence in March. — Sapa.
TALKS BREAKDOWN over army payout

WINDHOEK - Negotiations between the South African and Namibian governments on the payout of R36-million to former fighters in the war for Namibia appear to have broken down.

Namibia has refused to have anything further to do with the package.

Informati0

Permanent Secretary Bob Kandetu said the Cabinet had decided to dissociate itself from talks aimed at a mutually acceptable distribution of the money and had appealed to South Africa to make the payout to former Swatf, Koëvoet and Plan fighters itself.

"In view of the fact that the South Africans were dealing with this government while discussing it with others, the Cabinet believed there had been a breach of protocol and decided to dissociate itself," said Kandetu.

The breakdown appears to have been sparked by the meeting between DTA official Opposition chairman Dirk Mudge and South African President Mr FW de Klerk.

This meeting was widely criticized following Mudge's assertions that, because the Namibian government had not concluded the terms of the payout, he would take it upon himself to clarify the problem. Mudge's move was seen as unlimity inter-

MUDGE

ference while bilateral negotiations at government level were reportedly going smoothly.

The R36-million had, until then, been treated as an aid package from South Africa and the negotiations were geared to finding a use for the money which would benefit all former fighters in the territory.

Negotiations seemed to be leading away from the idea that the money should be made as a direct payout to former soldiers and should be used to finance a development brigade for their incorporation instead.

Kandetu said the Namibian government had not dismissed the development brigade idea but was now seeking to finance it with help from other international donors. - Sowetan Africa News Service.
Namibia's bank chief quits

WINDHOEK — The governor of Namibia's Central Bank, Dr Wouter Bernard, has resigned and has asked that the three-month notice period be shortened.

Dutch-born Dr Bernard said he handed in his resignation 10 days ago after informing President Sam Nujoma of his decision.

His resignation would be discussed at next week's Cabinet meeting, when the Cabinet would also consider a request that the three-month notice period be shortened.

Dr Bernard added that once this request had been granted, he would explain his reasons for resigning. His resignation was not due to personal reasons.

Dr Bernard was appointed as governor in July after being recommended by the International Monetary Fund. His salary was also paid by the IMF. — Sapa.
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-- Swakopmund News Service
Namibia threatens fish pirates

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab underlined the seriousness with which Namibia views the weekend capture of five Spanish pirate fishing boats when he said yesterday: "Next time we might be talking about dead bodies."

Mr Gurirab said the Namibian Defence Force members who seized the boats, with catches worth a total of R15 million, had used a helicopter and possessed the weapons and the will to sink the boats if necessary.

He stressed this was the third time his government had complained to the Spanish diplomatic mission about Spanish fish piracy in Namibia's 200-mile exclusive zone.

He called on Spain to stop the "stealing of our marine resources" and rejected the argument from Spanish Ambassador Carlos Sanchez de Boado that the pirates were only a few individuals.

Initial reports were that six boats had been captured and two had escaped. Mr Gurirab confirmed that one of the six had escaped.

Dr Jan Jurgens, head of Namibia's Fisheries Department, said it was impossible to estimate how much Namibia had lost to fish piracy this year.

Just one boat fishing for a year could catch fish worth R15 million, he said.

A complaint to the Spanish government last month had named 35 boats spotted in Namibian waters since April. More recently, 12 illegal boats had been spotted.

Just before Namibian independence on March 21, the International Commission for South-East Atlantic Fisheries had requested all foreign vessels to withdraw. Until independence, Namibia had no jurisdiction over its waters and there was an international fishing free-for-all there for years.

Mr de Boado said his government was embarrassed by the piracy and had done everything it could by way of appeals to the operators.

The captains and operators of the captured boats will appear in court in Luderitz soon. The law provides for fines of up to R1 million each and the confiscation of the boats, catches and nets.
BRUSSELS — Namibia has formally joined the European Community's Third World aid programme and will gain preferential treatment for its exports and EC grants and soft loans to develop industry and infrastructure.

Namibia's signature on the latest Lome Convention applying to 60 African, Caribbean and Pacific states and the 12 EC states comes after protracted talks undertaken since its independence.

Manuel Marin, European commissioner in charge of the talks, said yesterday: "It has not been easy to (get) this far. But I am convinced that the specific arrangements will make a very positive contribution to the development of Namibia."

Signatories to Lome qualify for duty- and quota-free access to the EC market for a range of products, though quotas are established for agricultural products.
British stay on in Namibia

WINDHOEK — The British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT) is to stay on in Namibia for a second year.

This was announced yesterday by the British High Commission in Windhoek, which said the news had been delivered to President Sam Nujoma in a letter from Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The decision follows Namibia's request in October for the British team to stay on, following discussions with the British Secretary of State, Mr Tom King, a High Commission statement said.

The team, which will continue to train the country's integrated army, will start its new term in March 1991, a year after Namibia's independence.

The statement added: "In her response to Mr Nujoma, Mrs Thatcher welcomed the contribution the team's presence has made to the Namibian government's national reconciliation policy."
Final edition in Namibia

WINDHOEK — One of Namibia’s oldest newspapers, the National Party mouthpiece Die Suidwester, is to close this month.
Don’t invade us, Nujoma warns

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — President Sam Nujoma has challenged the South African government to account for the “clandestine” transfer of hundreds of Namibian citizens to South Africa where they were “received by South African generals and army officers”.

In his hardest-hitting speech since independence and in fighting mood, the president warned an end-of-year Swapo rally in Katutura yesterday that his government would show “no mercy” to those seeking to create chaos in Namibia, whether they be ordinary criminals or “reactionaries supported by the boers”.

His government backed President De Klerk’s reform initiatives all the way but if Mr De Klerk was playing games of “intrigue” and planned to invade Namibia using former fighters from the territory “we are prepared to go back to the bush”.

To echoing applause he said: “We are ready. We will fight.”

Mr Nujoma was referring to recent reports of about 150 Namibians who arrived from northern Namibia and were seen leaving Windhoek on an Upington-bound train “where they were received by South African generals and army officers”.

“We understand the boers are saying that these people are going to guard South African military installations. President De Klerk has millions of unemployed in South Africa, why not use them?”

The group of men who left for Upington with their wives and children about two weeks ago refused to identify themselves but were described by railway officials as former Koevoet and Swatff fighters, a description broadly accepted in Windhoek.

The officials also said at the time this was not the first trainload to go to South Africa. They estimated about 1 000 had already made the journey.

Inquiries to the office of the South African Representative at the time were met with a “we don’t know”.

Mr Nujoma raised another more recent report at the rally, that of “a big number of Ovambo-speaking people being flown to South Africa from Walvis Bay”.

“Who chartered that plane, who received them? The South African government must answer these questions. These bandits they have taken to South Africa, if they send them back to invade us, we are ready (to fight).”

He exhorted Namibians to arm themselves and shoot anyone who tried to rob or attack them.

A spokesman of Defence headquarters in Pretoria declined to comment and referred inquiries to the Department of Foreign Affairs.
Gurirab wants
an explanation
from Pik Botha

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab intends demanding an explanation from his South African counterpart Pik Botha for the continuing movement of former Koevoet and South West African territory fighters into South Africa where Namibia believes they are being received by the SADF.

Mr Gurirab, attending yesterday’s graveside memorial service for 11 Namibians shot by SA police in 1559 during a protest, said he would be sending a letter to Mr Botha.

This demand follows a hard-hitting speech by Namibian President Sam Nujoma at a Swapo rally in Katutura on Sunday in which he challenged the SA Government to account for the “clandestine” transfer of hundreds of Namibian citizens to South Africa where they were “received by South African generals and army officers”.

In his hardest-hitting speech since independence, Mr Nujoma said that his government would show “no mercy” to those seeking to create chaos in Namibia, whether they be ordinary criminals or “reactionaries supported by the boers”.

Mr Nujoma was referring to recent reports of 159 Namibians who arrived from Namibia and were seen leaving Windhoek on an Upington-bound train “where they were received by SA generals and army officers”.

The group of men who left for Upington with their wives and children about two weeks ago refused to identify themselves but were described by railway officials as former Koevoet and SWATF fighters, a description broadly accepted in Windhoek.

Recently, chief representative Riaan Eksteen said his government was “not involved in or concerned with members of Koevoet who travelled to South Africa”.

Mr Nujoma said, too, that “DTA propaganda” about Namibians fleeing into Unitaheld south-east Angola for fear of the Namibian border guards, was false.

The truth was that DTA-supporting members of the territorial forces had crossed to join Unità at Jamila “commanded by General Hans Dreyer (head of Koevoet) and General van der Merwe”.


Fear of Koevoet unfounded – Vlok

The Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, has invited the Namibian police to visit South Africa to brief themselves on the activities in South Africa of former members of the counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

The invitation followed allegations by President Sam Nujoma that former Koevoet members were preparing to attack Namibia from South Africa.

Mr Vlok said that there were about 250 former members of the defunct unit in South Africa who had fled from Ovambo land. He said they had been disarmed and that they were used in a civilian capacity for tracking purposes in the Eastern Transvaal.

Mr Vlok said that they had been given strict instructions not to approach the Namibian border.

The Minister said the police had done everything in their power to convince former Koevoet members to return to Namibia. He added that President Nujoma had been informed.
Ex-Koevoet boss 'not with Unita'  

* Cape Times, Wednesday, Dec 12/12/10  

**Political Staff**  

THE ministry of Law and Order denied yesterday that former Koevoet police unit boss Major-General "Sterk Hans" Dreyer is with Unita in Angola. Namibian President Sam Nujoma claimed at the weekend that General Dreyer was with Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi at Jamba in Angola. But ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said yesterday that the allegation was "ridiculous" and added: "I know he is in Durban at present." General Dreyer, a former head of the security police in Maritzburg and Port Elizabeth, was head of Koevoet in Namibia until December last year when he was transferred to Pretoria.  

Captain Kotze said yesterday that General Dreyer, who gained experience in counter-insurgency techniques in the Rhodesian bush war in the 1970s, had since retired from the police force. He also denied Namibian allegations that former members of Koevoet had been recruited into a force to oust Mr Nujoma and the Swapo government. "South Africa will not allow itself to be used as a springboard for targets in neighbouring countries," he said. "Any nature of an offensive operation against a neighbouring state will not be tolerated."
Lubowski: 'Not enough evidence for extradition'

WINDHOEK — There was insufficient evidence to warrant two South African suspects being extradited to Namibia to face murder charges following the assassination of Anton Lubowski, President de Klerk is reported to have said.

This is according to a report published in The Namibian newspaper in Windhoek yesterday, citing a letter Mr de Klerk had written to the late Swapo leader's parents.

According to the report, Mr de Klerk replied to a letter Molly Lubowski had written to him as a last resort, as the assassins had not been arrested.

Mr de Klerk reportedly told them in his letter, dated November 30, that the Namibian authorities' evidence against the suspects was too weak to present to a SA magistrate.

He advised the couple to approach the Namibian authorities, which were responsible for supplying adequate evidence to warrant an extradition.

In May this year, the Namibian authorities unsuccessfully applied for the extradition of two former Civil Co-operation Bureau members, Chappie Mares and Staal Burger, to stand trial for Mr Lubowski's murder.

No comment was forthcoming yesterday from Mr de Klerk's office. — Sapa.
Lubowski: FW on suspects

WINDHOEK. — There was insufficient evidence to warrant two South African suspects being extradited to Namibia to face murder charges following the assassination of Mr Anton Lubowski, President FW de Klerk has said.

A report here yesterday cited a letter Mr De Klerk had written to Mr Lubowski's parents in which he allegedly told them that the Namibian authorities' evidence against the suspects was too "weak".

No comment was forthcoming yesterday from Mr De Klerk's office. — Sapa
Nujoma's guards charged

WINDHOEK.—Three charges of attempted murder have been laid against members of President Sam Nujoma's presidential guard unit in the past fortnight following shooting incidents.

Police Inspector Werner Gevers said the latest charge follows an incident in Swakopmund on Wednesday.

According to news reports, a member of the unit lining the route the president was to follow opened fire on a vehicle, causing a flat tyre.

The vehicle was crossing an intersection with a green light in its favour and the driver was unaware of the approaching motorcade.

Last week guards fired at two vehicles in central Windhoek. — Sapa
Namibia and SA in border tension

A WEEK of border tension between South Africa and Namibia has upset bilateral relations between the two nations.

The Namibian government has imposed strict border controls on South Africans moving in and out of the SA enclave of Walvis Bay and has threatened to close a bridge on the SA border. The newly-independent country's largest commercial house, the diamond-mining giant CDM, has joined the dispute.

Officials of the SA-controlled De Beers subsidiary have hinted that travel restrictions could lead the company to reduce its role in Namibia.

Tension began to rise early this week when the SA government heard through diplomatic channels that the Namibian government planned to close a bridge between Alexander Bay on the SA side of the Orange River, and Oranjemund, the CDM-owned town on the Namibian side.

Detour

Early indications indicated that the Windhoek authorities meant the closure to affect only Namibians — South Africans would still have free access over the bridge which, because it leads into privately-owned Oranjemund, is not open to the public.

But it later transpired that the intended closure would entail a detour of hundreds of kilometres for CDM employees travelling to and from South Africa.

CDM officials in Windhoek drew up a hasty memorandum on the costs and other implications of a closure.

While diplomats on both sides tried to find a solution, a second surprise came.

Windhoek decreed that South Africans at Walvis Bay had to have passports to travel to Namibia.

SA then hastily responded with a similar decree — Namibians wanting to enter Walvis Bay would need a passport.

Both countries said the new requirements would take effect on December 31.

The Namibians added that the Alexander Bay bridge would stay open 'until further notice'.

It was largely diplomatic posturing because the two governments agreed a considerable time ago to implement normal border controls and passport requirements by December 28.

Diplomats speculated that the Swapo government was being pilloried by radical supporters who felt Windhoek was being too accommodating of Pretoria.

Talks

It is believed pressure has also been piled on by Namibian trade unions, hence the flexing of muscles aimed initially at CDM.

It is thought by Pretoria analysts that the Namibian government is keen to show its authority over the country's main capitalist enterprise.

Diplomats on both sides were this weekend discussing the border issue.
Uneasy Twain

Khoisan are struggling to adapt to a market economy in modern-day Namibia, in which few have access to the land.

Khosaans' plight

Highlights the

[Image of a person swimming in the water]
NAMIBIA - GENERAL - POLITICS

1991

JANUARY — JUNE
WINDHOEK — A political row has erupted in Namibia after President Sam Nujoma's presidential guard shot and wounded a motorist outside Swakopmund this week.

The motorist, Mr. Helmut Goldbeck, was injured in both legs after members of the guard opened fire with automatic rifles when he apparently failed to give way fast enough as the motorcade drove past.

Mr. Goldbeck, whose condition was described as satisfactory following surgery to remove a bullet, has laid a charge of attempted murder against the guard.

Mr. Nujoma's motorcade, travelling at high speed through the city streets, has been criticised by several political parties for posing a threat to pedestrians and motorists. There have also been several other incidents recently where guard members have allegedly fired at motorists.

And the Tourism and Safari Association of Namibia joined in the row yesterday, expressing concern at the incident.

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Mr. Dirk Mudge, yesterday condemned the action, saying that Mr. Nujoma's life had not been threatened in any of the incidents.

The DTA is to consult Attorney-General Mr. Hartmut Ruppel and the courts to clarify the question of the right of presidential guard to use firearms while regulating traffic.

Mr. Nujoma's office has not yet commented on the shooting, but his spokesman Mr. Daniel Smith said a statement might be ready today. Colonel Tubby Kike, the officer commanding Swakopmund police, said the incident is under investigation. — Sapa
Motorist shot by
Nujoma's guard
wounded in legs

WINDHOEK. — A motorist shot and wounded by Namibia's presidential guard is in Windhoek hospital for surgery.

Mr Helmut Goldbeck was wounded in both legs when the presidential guard fired with automatic rifles at his vehicle outside Swakopmund on Tuesday night.

A Windhoek hospital spokesman said yesterday a bullet had been removed from one leg, and a further operation was underway to remove a bullet from the other leg.

Mr Goldbeck had been transferred from Swakopmund hospital to Windhoek.

Meanwhile Mr Dirk Nudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, yesterday condemned the action.

'RECKLESS SHOOTING'

He said the presidential guard had turned a period of reconciliation into reckless shooting and bloodshed.

He said President Sam Nujoma's life had not been threatened before any of the shooting incidents involving members of the guard.

The DTA would consult the Attorney-General, Mr Hartmut Ruppel, and the courts without delay to seek clarity about the right of presidential guard members to use guns while regulating traffic.

Members of the guard have been involved in a series of shooting incidents involving motorists in Windhoek and Swakopmund over the last two months, hitting vehicles and narrowly missing occupants.

Mr Goldbeck, travelling with a friend, Mr Reiner Kring, was the first to be hit by fire from guard members with AK-47 automatic rifles.

Mr Nujoma's motorcade, travelling at high speeds through the city streets, has been criticised by several political parties for posing a threat to pedestrians and motorists.

Swakopmund, Namibia's main holiday resort, is thronged with thousands of holidaymakers at this time of the year. — Sapa.
Four lay charges against Nujoma’s guards

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — At least four people have laid charges of attempted murder against President Sam Nujoma’s guards after they were fired on by the guards while driving on public streets.

No members of the presidential guard have been arrested, however.

Namibian police spokesman Inspector Werner Gevers confirmed that three other motorists had laid charges against the presidential guard besides Mr Helmut Goldbeck, the farmer who was shot in both legs when the guard fired on his vehicle in Swakopmund over the New Year.

CABINET DISCUSSION

The public row over the trigger-happy guards is believed to have been discussed by the Namibian cabinet at a session in the seaside resort of Swakopmund, where the government has moved for the holiday season.

The President’s office has made no public statement on the issue.

Mr Gevers was the first motorist to be wounded in the shootings. He was in a stable condition in a Windhoek hospital today after having had an operation on Wednesday.

The 43-year-old farmer from Omitara has filed charges of attempted murder and damage to property against the presidential guard.

His vehicle was fired on by the guard when he failed to move quickly enough out of the way of the presidential cavalcade or when he tried to overtake it — two conflicting accounts have been given.

The presidential guard first fired at motorists on December 10 in Windhoek, when the vehicles of a resident of a farmer’s wife from Gobabeb were hit by automatic fire.

Shortly afterwards, when the government moved to Swakopmund, there was a further incident in the resort town and a fourth up the coast at Henties’ Bay. The shooting of Mr Goldbeck was the fifth incident.
More charges against guards

Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — At least four members of the public have laid charges of attempted murder against President Nujoma’s guards after they were fired on while driving on public streets.

Namibian police spokesman Werner Gevers confirmed that three more motorists had laid charges against the presidential guard.

This followed the laying of charges by Helmut Goldbeck, a farmer who was shot in both legs when members of the guard fired on his vehicle in Swakopmund over the New Year.

Inspector Gevers said the complaints were being investigated.

The public row over the guards is believed to have been discussed by the Namibian Cabinet at a session in the seaside resort of Swakopmund, where the government has moved for the holiday season.

The President’s Office has made no public statement.

Mr Gevers was the first motorist to be wounded in the shootings. He was today reported to be in a stable condition in a Windhoek hospital after having undergone an operation.

The 43-year-old farmer from Omitara has filed charges of attempted murder and damage to property against the presidential guard from his hospital bed.

His vehicle was fired on by the guard when he failed to move quickly enough out of the way of the presidential cavalcade, or when he tried to overtake it; two conflicting accounts have been given.

The presidential guard first fired at motorists on December 10 in Windhoek, when the vehicles of a local resident and of a farmer’s wife from Gobabis were hit.
Nujoma’s guards to be disciplined

NAMIBIAN President Sam Nujoma’s controversial guards will be disciplined following the shooting of a motorist outside Swakopmund, according to reports.

Deputy Defence Minister Mr Philemon Malima expressed “disappointment” with the guards’ actions and vowed that the “training and discipline” of the unit would be a priority.

Three separate charges of attempted murder have been laid against the controversial unit in the past three weeks. Mr Helmut Goldbeck was wounded in both legs last Tuesday as the presidential motorcade swept out of Swakopmund.

Mr Malima explained that former Swapo guerillas had taken over presidential guard duties from police two weeks ago.
THE way Namibia handled the independence process, which led to a constituent assembly and a multi-party democracy, was of considerable interest to the ANC, the organisation's representative in Windhoek, Abbey Chikane, said this week.

"In South Africa, with its 30 million people and numerous political parties, we will also have to have a multi-party system. The ANC will be prepared to govern with any other party with proven support - including the National Party. This would be a good example of a multi-party democracy."

He said the South African Government's resistance to the election of a constituent assembly could cause considerable tension.

Chikane, brother of South African Council of Churches general secretary Reverend Frank Chikane, said the ANC could learn much from the experience of Swapo, which had exchanged the gun for a political platform before the ANC could.

The ANC was in the fortunate position of being able to learn from the experiences and mistakes of all liberated African countries.

To counter white fears, the cultures of all groups would have to be protected by the constitution.

The Namibian example and economic mistakes of other countries had persuaded the ANC that a pragmatic approach would be needed, but one which would still tackle the economic plight of the disadvantaged.

The ANC would implement its policy of nationalisation diplomatically, not ideologically, with the particular aim of improving the quality of life among black people.

"We believe government should control 30 percent of trade and industry to obtain enough funds for more schools and an improvement in living standards. We will not nationalise that portion, but will get the business community involved."

Chikane said the ANC would probably adopt Swapo's ideas on national reconciliation: "It enabled them to start building a new nation."

Swapo's transformation from a liberation movement to a political party and the manner of the return of Namibian exiles were also examples the ANC could follow.

A negative aspect from which the ANC could learn was the Swapo Government's difficulty in meeting the high expectations of its supporters.

"South Africa also cannot avoid this problem, which has to be solved over a period of years. The only solution is to explain the problems to the people."

Chikane said the ANC was very concerned about the many black youths who gave up their schooling to participate in the liberation struggle. A large number were now unemployed and untrained.

"We are asking the business community and the international community to assist the new government in South Africa in solving the problems of unemployment and illiteracy. The ANC's responsibility is to make people aware of the new political realities and to reorientate them."

The ANC was also concerned about rightwing resistance to change. President FW de Klerk's government had to isolate extremist elements like the AWB's Eugene Terre'Blanche, Chikane said.
HIGH NOON FOR SAM'S GUARDS?

'Teacher

By MARTIN NTSELENDE

A MAN who allegedly went on a S49 198 shopping and travel spree
with his R1 000-a-month limit
trust bank credit card was this week
promised the first available bed in a
mental hospital.

Modiri Patrick Shola, 25, who is
facing 296 fraud charges and is also
charged with pretending to be a
medical doctor, was arrested in July
last year in his "consulting rooms".

He has been refused bail three
times and has repeatedly asked to be
sent to a mental hospital. Shola
was not asked to plead and the hear-
ing was postponed to February 5.

The prosecutor, Mr. Njikwi,
asked that the case be postponed to
February 5 and magistrate Martin
Muller postponed the case and prom-
ised Shola that if there was a vac-
cancy at Starkfontein Hospital on
February 5, he would be sent there.

The court was told that Shola
looked out a credit card with a limit of
R1 000 a month.

But he ignored the limit and went on a
shopping spree,
buying expensive clothes
from exclusive shops.

He allegedly took
trips around the country
and frequented neigh-
bouring states.

Racist in court
26 years later

A JUDGE has given a white supermarket until next
Monday to show why he should not be returned to
Mississippi to stand trial - again - for the 1993 slaying
civil rights leader Mendel Evans.

Byron De la Beckwith, 70, was arrested this week in

Witch burnt, 19 held

KwaNdebele police
have arrested 19 people
after they allegedly burnt

President Sam Nujoma ...
laughed at by bystanders

Special Correspondent

THE lorry trigger fingers of Namibian president Sam Nujoma's
Wild West-style bodyguards have led to a storm of protest after
they opened fire with AK 47 rifles on a slow-moving motorist who
eventually breached the president's motorcade to pass.

Helmut Goldbeck, a farmer from Otjimba outside Swakop-
mund, is now recovering in a private Windhoek hospital after he
was shot in both legs.

The burst of automatic fire hit him around 6pm on New Year's
Day while he was travelling with a friend, Reinier Kring,
at Nujoma's Rhodesia Office. Daniel Smith, his wife, said he had
made a statement to the Namibian police about the incident.

"We do not wish to interfere with the case," he said.

This incident follows
four other reported
cases of vehicles having
been shot at by the trig-
ner-guard's guards. But
Goldbeck is the first
person to have been hit.

Like those shot at before
him, he has laid a
charge of attempted
murder against the guards.

In another incident on De-
cember 20, Nujoma's body-
guards fired at a car approach-
ing a green light on Swakop-
mund when the driver misun-
derstood a guard's signal for
him to stop.

A witness described how the
motorcade had raced down
Middle Street at 120km/h for
Nujoma to meet an appoint-
ment with a supermarket owner.

When Nujoma later left the su-
permarket he waved at the gath-
ering crowd, but was laughed

Slow driver
gets a burst
of bullets

Although the first such
case was laid following a
shooting in the streets of Wind-
hoek in May last year, no guard
has yet been arrested.

The Italian-trained guards
were scolded from Angola's
presidential guard to serve Nu-
joma for two years.

The latest incident has led to
deep concern expressed by the
local tourism industry, and by
people scared these incidents
will affect foreign investment.

DTA chairman Dick Nudge
told the surprised guards ap-
to be the biggest threat
to the president's life.

He added he had seen Gold-
beck's bullet-ridden car and
noticed one of the bullet holes had
been in the passenger seat.

"They did not try to stop the
car, but to kill the occupants," he
said.

"The DTA will seek clarity
with the Attorney-General as to
whether guards may use
weapons and whether they can
take punitive action."

He called on trained traffic
officers to be used to instruct
people to clear the road when
the president is approaching.
Sam Nujoma goes on holiday — with missile launchers

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

WHEN most people go to the beach they take buckets and spades. Namibian President Sam Nujoma takes missile launchers.

The president’s trigger-happy guard has outraged the sleepy coastal town of Swakopmund by stationing two mobile launchers outside his official holiday residence.

One of them — capable of shooting down aircraft — is parked outside the Cafe Afrik, known far beyond Namibia’s borders for its fine confectionary.

Charges

The missile launchers — and the crew who bivouac alongside — have further angered residents, already infuriated by the Presidential Guard’s shoot-first-ask-questions-later attitude.

Four Namibians have laid charges against the National Guard for shooting at them, allegedly without provocation.

Victims claim bodyguards blaze away at cars that do not get out of the way of the 20-car presidential cavalcade.

Helmut Goebel, of Omitara, was shot and wounded this week when, according to police, he failed to stop quickly enough while Mr Nujoma was on the coastal road between Swakopmund and a fishing spot 15km north of the town.

Mr Goebel was taken to hospital in Swakopmund with wounds in both upper legs and was later transferred to Windhoek for surgery.

Other shooting incidents include one in Windhoek and another in Swakopmund before Christmas. No one was injured but vehicles were damaged.

The normally pleasant atmosphere in Swakopmund’s Gothic-styled ‘streets changed dramatically when Mr Nujoma moved into State House, on the beachfront, bringing with him a contingent of guards who patrolled the streets in camouflage dress, reflective sunglasses and heavy personal arms — some carrying rocket-propelled grenades.

One resident said: “We knew this sort of thing happened in tinpot dictatorships. We never thought it would happen to us.”

Business people are worried about the impact of bad publicity on tourism. The number of visitors this holiday season, the first since independence, is significantly down.
Eight bombs dropped near town in north Namibia

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Eight bombs were dropped on Namibian soil by MiG-23 fighters in two separate incidents at the weekend — some perilously close to the northern town of Bagani — bringing to 16 the number of bombs which have hit Namibia in the past year.

Namibian police say they see the last “drop” on Saturday morning in a very serious light compared to previous similar bombings believed to have been mistakes by Angolan air force pilots.

Police spokesman Inspector Werner Gevers said two bombs were dropped in Caprivi near the old Omega base about 70 km from Bagani on Friday.
Witnesses saw two aircraft which they identified as MiG-23s. The aircraft approached from the east. This was the fifth bombing of Namibian soil since January 14 last year.

ERRORS OF JUDGEMENT

The sixth bombing, on Saturday, involved six bombs and again two MiG-23s, also approaching from the east.

Inspector Gevers said aircraft involved in the earlier four incidents had travelled from the north from Angola and the Namibian authorities were satisfied that errors of judgement were the cause in all cases and that the source was Angolan.

The Namibians were willing to see the Friday bombing as an error. But there was more concern about the Saturday incident as the bombs had hit the area of a water tower encampment 60 m from a defence force base and 1,000 m from the Bagani police station.

The six bombs, five of them believed to have weighed 500 kg each, damaged buildings and a fence. Although the Bagani area is well populated, no one was hurt.

Inspector Gevers said police were investigating and would report to the government, which would take up the incident with whoever it saw fit. Angola was not being named as yet because the aircraft had travelled from the east.

DIPLOMATIC LEVEL

Police believed that if the attack was deliberate, the approach from an easterly direction could have been a ploy to either disguise the origin of the attack or to cast the blame on someone else. Inspector Gevers said the matter of “whodunit” would be handled at a diplomatic level.

The Friday incident could be viewed as an error as the nearest Unita camp was only some three and a half kilometres away. There was no Unita camp in similar proximity to Bagani, however.

Of the 16 bombs which have hit Namibian soil so far, six have been of the white phosphorous variety and the rest were high-explosive, impact-detonating fragmentation bombs.

All have been of Soviet or East Bloc origin, police said.
Northern Namibia bombed

WINDHOEK. — A senior Namibian Police team spent yesterday investigating two bomb attacks at the weekend near the northern Namibian outpost of Bagani, while the government held urgent discussions with the Angolan embassy here.

Eight bombs fell close to toilets at a Namibian Defence Force camp, a primary school and a Department of Water Affairs property, where roofs and windows were smashed in the attacks.

No casualties were reported in the attacks, but damage to property was extensive.

Police spokesman Commissioner Siggy Einbeck said army witnesses identified Soviet-made MiG-23 aircraft carrying out an attack, dropping two bombs at 10am on Friday near the old military base at Omega, 70km from Bagani.

Almost 24 hours later the aircraft carried out another attack, at Bagani, dropping six bombs.

They are the fifth and sixth such bombing incidents in a year.

"People saw them coming from the east at a high altitude, and dive down to drop the bombs," said Commissioner Einbeck.

They are believed to be Angolan government aircraft whose pilots possibly mistook Bagani for a Unita base immediately across the border, where the police spokesman said the amount of fighting reported between the two forces recently had been low.

Bagani is only 25km from the border with Angola.

Commissioner Einbeck said a preliminary police report indicated that the type of shrapnel found at one of the bomb sites was the same as that found after a similar attack in the area early last year. The bombs were apparently of a high-fragmentation type.

"The bombs all fell within 50m of one another. It was good shooting, but in the wrong country," he said.

Another police spokesman, Inspector Werner Gevers, said yesterday that heavy rains were preventing investigators from reaching the site of the Omega bombing incident.

Governor's spokesman Mr Vezea Kandetu told a media briefing here yesterday that discussions with the Angolan government were aimed at "trying to get the Angolanss to help us understand what is happening — if they know anything about the incident". — Own Correspondent and Sapa
MiG bombing raids disturb Namibians

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Among eight bombs dropped on Namibian soil by MiG-23 fighters in two separate incidents at the weekend, a number were perilously close to the northern town of Bagani.

They bring to 16 the number of bombs which have hit Namibia in the past year.

Namibian police say they consider the last drop on Saturday in a serious light, compared with previous bombings believed to have been mistakes by Angolan pilots.

Identified

Police spokesman Inspector Werner Gevers said two bombs were dropped in Caprivi near the old Omega base, about 70 km from Bagani.

Witnesses saw two aircraft which they identified as being MiG-23s.

The bombing on Saturday involved six bombs.

Inspector Gevers said aircraft involved in the earlier incidents had travelled from the north from Angola, and Namibian authorities were satisfied that errors of judgment were the cause.

Namibians are willing to see the Friday bombing as an error.

There was concern about the Saturday incident, however, as the bombs hit the area of a water-tower encampment about 60 m from a defence force base, and 1000 m from the Bagani police station.

The bombs damaged a number of buildings and a fence.

Although the Bagani area is well populated, no one was hurt.

Inspector Gevers said Angola was not being named as yet, because the planes had come from the east.

Police believe that if the attack was deliberate, the approach from an easterly direction could have been a ploy to disguise the source or cast blame on someone else.

Inspector Gevers said the matter of "whodunit" would be handled at a diplomatic level.

Eastern origin

The Friday incident could be viewed as an error, as the nearest Unitas camp was only about 3½ kilometres away.

But there was no Unitas camp in proximity to Bagani.

Of the 16 bombs which have hit Namibian soil so far, six have been of the white phosphorous type.

The rest were high-explosive, impact-detoning fragmentation bombs.

All have been of Soviet or East bloc origin, police said.
Sorry to bomb you — Angola

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Angolan Ambassador to Namibia has apologised to his host government for the "sad" incidents of "accidental" bombings on Namibian territory by the Angolan Air Force.

Mr Alberto Bento Ribeiro Kabula said the bombs were meant for Unita rebel bases close to the northern border of Namibia and deeply regretted the accidental infringement.

There has been no official word from Luanda but reports indicate that the bombings of Bagani and Omega in Caprivi were caused by Fapla aircraft overshooting Unita targets.

If reports are confirmed, it would bring to 14 the number of bombs dropped on Namibian soil in three days.

The incidents appear to reflect an increase in fighting between Angola and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita.
SA to give R36-m to Namibian fighters

By Dale Lautenbach
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Former combatants on all sides in the Namibian war can look forward to a "gratitude" payout from the South African Government by the end of April.

The amount of R36 million was pledged by the Government for distribution to combatants demobilised by the independence process in Namibia during October 1989.

Initially, a form of pay-out was agreed to before independence when Sam Nujoma approached administrator-general Louis Pienaar with a request for financial assistance for the former fighters.

Subsequently, President Nujoma and President de Klerk discussed the issue during Namibia's independence celebrations at the end of March last year and it was agreed that Swapo's Plan fighters would also receive a share of the pay-out along with former Koevoet and territorial force members.

Asked what South Africa's reasons were for paying soldiers who might be considered by some as former enemies, the office of the South African representative in Namibia said it was an act of "good neighbourliness".

In the course of last year, the R36 million became something of a political rugby ball. DTA chairman Dirk Mudge accused the Namibian government of dragging its feet as to how the money should be used while many of the former combatants were still on the streets without jobs.

The Namibian and South African governments were involved in negotiations about the pay-out at the time, but the political mud-slinging seemed to sour the process and the result was that Namibia pulled out, saying South Africa should distribute the money itself.

In order to do this with as few political ripples as possible, the Chief Justice of Namibia, Mr Justice Hans Berker, was asked to establish a committee to assist South Africa with the distribution.

That committee is now "actively engaged in dealing with the practical problems", according to the South African office. It says the process will take some time but hopes to have the payments made by the end of March.

Payments will be made only to former combatants who were in the service of Plan, Koevoet and territorial force units at the time of demobilisation.

Commandos and Citizen Force members do not qualify and money will only be given to former combatants physically present within Namibia's borders at the time of payment.
CCB man ‘was sent to Namibia to kill editor’

JOHANNESBURG. — Former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) agent, Mr Donald Acheson was sent to South West Africa (now Namibia) to assassinate Namibian newspaper editor Miss Gwen Lister but was not involved in the murder of Swapo official Mr Anton Lebowksi, Mr Acheson said in an exclusive interview with Beeld newspaper.

Mr Acheson, code named "The Cleaner" told a Beeld reporter that anything he said was not to be published and he would deny anything reported from the interview.

‘Easy scapegoat’

Beeld, however, said it felt the information was in the public’s interest to be made known.

Mr Acheson, an Irish citizen who was held by Namibian police for eight months for Mr Lubwoki’s death, said he had been made an easy scapegoat by Namibian police.

“A senior police officer involved in the case was on the CCB’s payroll and wanted to break me.

“I had to hang for the murder while the real killers got off scot-free,” Mr Acheson alleged.

“I was in Namibia during the assassination, but was sent there to eliminate Gwen Lister. I also had to monitor the elections,” he said.

He had to kill Miss Lister as she was a "troublemaker" and had links to the British Intelligence Service, he said.

According to Mr Acheson, who was recruited into the CCB at John Vorster Square, in Johannesburg, the murders of Dr Webster and Mamelodi activists Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence, were possibly carried out by the same people, whom he suspected were CCB agents.

“All these people were shot with AK-47 rifles from moving vehicles. Certain CCB members operate in this way.

“I also saw one of the CCB agents, after Mr Lubwoki’s death, with a suitcase full of American dollars.

‘CIA was involved’

“Just before the murder the agent was visited by an American businessman and a Mr Hodgson. This strengthens my suspicion that the CIA was also involved in the murder,” he reportedly said.

According to Mr Acheson, the CCB also killed a Johannesburg night club owner, Mr George Meiring, whose charred body was found in a piece of veld outside Johannesburg.

Mr Acheson said the CCB still existed. — Sapa.
I was sent to kill editor

JOHANNESBURG

Former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) agent Mr Donald Acheson was sent to South-West Africa (now Namibia) to assassinate Namibian newspaper editor Miss Gwen Lister but was not involved in the murder of Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski, Mr Acheson said in an exclusive interview with Beeld newspaper here.

Mr Acheson, an Irish citizen who was held by Namibian police for eight months for Mr Lubowski's death, said he had been made an easy scapegoat by Namibian police.

"I was in Namibia during the assassination, but was sent there to eliminate Gwen Lister." He had to kill her as she was a "troublemaker" and had links with the British Intelligence service, he said.

He suspected CCB agents of killing Mr Lubowski and also suspected that the American CIA was involved. — Sapa
Police want to quiz Acheson over CCB allegations

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Police have launched an urgent investigation into allegations made by former Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Donald Acheson.

He claimed this week he was sent to Namibia to "eliminate" the editor of the Namibian, Ms Gwen Lister.

Mr Acheson, who has kept a low profile since the publication of his comments in Beeld newspaper, is still in South Africa despite an order for his deportation.

He told the newspaper he had had nothing to do with the murder of Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski, but had been sent to kill Ms Lister.

Spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Captain Craig Kotze, said yesterday that attempts would be made to obtain a sworn statement from Mr Acheson.

"THE CLEANER"

Mr Acheson said his CCB codename was "The Cleaner" and that he was in Namibia at the time of Mr Lubowski's assassination, but his job was to eliminate Ms Lister because she was a "trouble-maker".

The Irish national, who was in police custody for eight months after Mr Lubowski was murdered in August 1983, said the Namibian police had used him as a scapegoat.

"A senior police officer is on the payroll of the CCB and wanted to break me. I was to hang for the murder while the real murderers got off scot free," he said.

He also claimed he suspected the American Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the murder of Wits academic Dr David Webster and that he had worked for the PLO, the IRA, Soviet military intelligence and British intelligence.
'Nujoma's boys must behave'

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The "trigger-happy" actions of the Namibian Presidential Guard were taken to task by the opposition National Patriotic Front of Namibia today, and President Sam Nujoma was challenged to "tell his boys to behave".

NPF president Moses Katjuongua cut short his organisation's holiday to hold an "urgent" press conference because "we felt we could not wait or keep quiet when things which affect the lives of people, the Constitution of the Republic, the security and economic well-being of Namibia and the essentials of good government in this country are taking place".

He said the guard, by its actions, and the shootings at several civilian motorists who had allegedly failed to obey the orders of the President's motorised escort, had earned Namibia a "bad name".

The image that the guard had created had to be reversed, he said, challenging the President to break his silence and review the guard's behaviour.
A COMPLETELY new high school curriculum, with subject syllabuses for Namibia, was drawn up last year within months. It is being introduced this year in Std 6.

Although it is initially aimed at preparing the large segment of weaker pupils to make a greater contribution to the development of the country, the new curriculum is considered flexible enough to meet the requirements of pupils who can progress faster.

Mother tongue education will be allowed until Std 5, then the medium of instruction will be English – but it will be introduced gradually.

Pupils can also study Afrikaans and German next to English throughout high school.

Educationists consider this rapid provision of a new school system as a great achievement. It is being attributed to co-operation within the Department of Education between the Swapo government, senior officials of the former administration and foreign advisers.

Education Minister Nahas Angula and his deputy, Buddy Wentworth, are said to have been impressed by the high standard of education within the former white education department and wanted to retain it as a yardstick.

This is apparently confirmed by the appointment of Jac Visser, former director for white education, as deputy secretary of education – the highest position in the new administration to be held by a member of the former one.

Wentworth has confirmed the government will not allow the quality of former white schools to be downgraded, but will improve the quality of education in other schools to the same level.

The big gap in education becomes apparent from the fact that of the 3,249 pupils who were in matric in 1989, nearly 30 percent were whites, while the whites constituted only seven percent of the population.

The highly academic and Western-orientated curriculum was not suitable for the majority of the population. As a result, they could not achieve meaningfully and it did not prepare them for participation in the economic activities of a developing country.

The new curriculum has been based upon the so-called Cambridge System developed in Britain and used worldwide – although it has, in this instance, been adapted to suit Namibia.

The biggest change is that much more provision is being made for pupils who want to follow a technical or occupational-oriented direction.

The Cape Senior Certificate examination will be replaced within two or three years, when the switchover has reached that level, by an examination for the International Certificate of General Secondary Education (ICGSE). This is apparently of a lower standard, because it would not give students access to a South African university.

Pupils who want university exemption will have two options. Should they attend a school where the ICGSE examination has to be written in the 12th school year, they can attend a 13th year which will better prepare them for university exemption than the present Senior Certificate examination.

Another possibility is that such pupils write the advanced examination at the end of their 12th school year.

These schools would be allowed to supplement the basic curriculum shorten the secondary course year.
"Nujoma's guard must be retrained"
By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Following broad criticism for its silence on several incidents of shooting at the public by President Sam Nujoma's guard, the Namibian Cabinet Security Committee has announced that it will recommend a programme of retraining for the presidential guard.

"There was no word of condemnation of the guards' behaviour following incidents in which five members of the public have been shot at for allegedly disobeying orders from the guards who make up President Nujoma's motorcade. One motorist was injured in the shootings."

In a statement, the Cabinet Security Committee said it "wishes to stress that the alleged incidents of improper conduct by persons in the employ of the army or police are being investigated and steps will be taken should any criminal behaviour be disclosed."

The committee would also "recommend to Cabinet a programme of retraining the presidential guard."

The committee also discussed "the general security situation in the country including reports of infiltration into our territory by hostile elements and the departure to South Africa by former Koevoet combatants."
From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Eleven public servants have been detained in connection with malpractices and corruption in the selling and issuing of Namibian passports.

Mr. Lucas Angula, head of citizenship in the Home Affairs Department, told NBC radio there were further malpractices to be rooted out in his office, especially in connection with identification documents and birth certificates.

An appeal has been made to Namibians to help the government in locating about 2,000 illegal foreigners still in the country. Three thousand temporary permits were issued last year, but only 1,000 people with such papers had left the country.
White areas still restricted

By Tom Money

White residents in Kibera, a slum in Nairobi, have been denied access to some areas of the city, including the central business district. This has led to a lack of opportunities for employment and education, and has contributed to the poverty and social exclusion of the area.

In January 1991, the government announced plans to remove the restrictions on access to the city centre. However, these plans were met with resistance from white residents, who argued that it would lead to an increase in crime and violence.

Despite these concerns, the government proceeded with its plans, and in March 1991, the restrictions were lifted. However, this has not led to a significant improvement in the economy or the social conditions of the area.

The residents of Kibera are still facing many challenges, including poverty, lack of access to education and healthcare, and discrimination. The government has pledged to continue its efforts to improve the living conditions of the residents, but much remains to be done.

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SOUTH, JAN 17 TO 23, 1991 25
Arms cache at accused’s work

WINDHOOCH—An automatic rifle, ammunition and handgrenades have been found at the work-
place of one of nine Windhoek men awaiting trial on a number of charges, including trea-
sor, police said.

CAK 4245, 561, R

An H-5 automatic ri-
fe, six loaded maga-
azines and four M-25
handgrenades were
identified at the former-
workplace of Holm
Nebe on Monday after-
noon," they said, adding
that he had jumped bail.
—Sapa
Villagers allege Koevoet terror

By MATHATHA

TSEDU

OVAMBO policemen who are former members of Namibia's notorious Koevoet squad have been accused of assaults and intimidation of residents near Tzaneen where they are stationed.

Confirming the presence of the men in the area, police however denied that the Namibians were involved in the harassment of residents.

Police spokesman Lieutenant WF Voight said the men were a mobile unit involved in crime prevention in the farming community.

Residents of Lephepane Village, about 20km from Tzaneen, said the men, who only speak Ovambo and Afrikaans, raided houses and conducted searches without warrants and assaulted those who resisted or questioned them.

The residents said the men manned a permanent roadblock in the area, with no signs indicating that they were police.

They said a teacher, Mr Tommy Modipane, who refused to stop at the unmarked roadblock, was assaulted by a white policemen and the Ovamos last Tuesday.

Koevoet was a notorious unit of the South West Africa Police.
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Koevoet was a notorious unit of the South West Africa Police.
Fate of Koevoet family 'exiles' now in dispute

By Dale Luddenbach
Star African Service

CAPE TOWN — Talks between South Africa and Namibia about the fate of 1,050 former Koevoet fighters and their families presently in South Africa have begun in a friendly spirit, according to Namibian Secretary of State Security, Peter Tshehama.

"South Africa has not denied their presence and has indicated that they're something of an embarrassment," said Mr. Tshehama yesterday after talks with a South African delegation to a session of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) established in terms of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the Independence of Namibia to monitor the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

Riaan Eksteen, chief South African representative in Namibia, said yesterday that the Namibian delegation was told that South Africa had done nothing to entice the former members of the Koevoet unit to its country.

The "Koevoet issue" was something that South Africa also wanted to resolve.

Former Koevoet members had reported that they feared for their lives in Namibia and had addressed letters to the SAP about intimidation and threats from the Swapo government.

Controversy about Koevoet grew late last year when several hundred members of the force were seen leaving Windhoek on an Upington-bound train.

President Sam Nujoma demanded that South Africa account for its actions in harbouring its former fighters.

South African Minister of Law and Order Adrian Vlok replied at the time that the men were being used in South Africa in a non-military capacity as trackers.

Mr. Eksteen said South Africa conceded now that the term "trackers" had a particularly unfortunate connotation for Namibians with experience of the bush war in that country. The tracking function in South Africa was mainly in connection with stock theft on the Limpopo and Eastern Transvaal borders, he said.

Mr. Tshehama said Koevoet presence in South Africa in the employ of the police was in contravention of the Namibian constitution and the Defence Act in terms of which a Namibian citizen serving in a foreign military structure was obliged to give up Namibian citizenship.

Mr. Eksteen said the attitude of many of the former Koevoet members was that they would rather lose their citizenship than their lives.

South Africa was, however, eager to resolve the problem, and had invited Namibian representatives to address the former fighters.

Mr. Tshehama said that if the ex-Koevoet members had a problem in Namibia, it was "our problem", and that the intervention of a foreign state was not the solution.

After the South African/Namibian meeting there was no clear indication of how the Koevoet problem was to be resolved, but both sides seemed happy that dialogue had begun.
Joint Commission winds up SA talks

SOMERSET WEST. — The multilateral Joint Commission talks between South Africa, Cuba, Namibia, Angola, United States and Russia ended yesterday at a luxury hotel outside Somerset West.

The leader of the South African delegation, Mr Neil van Heerden, director-general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, told journalists the commission had "so far accomplished the spirit of its mission".

He said he was not at liberty to divulge details before a joint communiqué, still being prepared, was released.

The head of the Russian delegation, Mr Vyacheslav Listinov, said he was happy with the outcome.

It was understood from sources that items discussed included the final withdrawal of Cubans from Angola by July and allegations of continued South African sorties into Angola.

The commission's final two meetings are scheduled for Havana and Luanda later this year. — Sapa
Talks to decide fate of former Koevoet fighters

By DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Talks between South Africa and Namibia about the fate of 1,080 former Koevoet fighters and their families presently in South Africa have begun in a friendly spirit, according to Namibian Secretary of State Security Mr Tsheehama.

“South Africa has not denied their presence and has indicated that they’re something of an embarrassment,” said Mr Tsheehama after talks with a South African delegation to the tense ordinary session of the Joint Monitoring Commission.

The JMC was established in terms of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia to monitor the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

It has also become a valuable forum for bilateral meetings between Angola, Cuba, Namibia, South Africa and as observers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr Riaan Eksteen, chief South African representative in Namibia, said today that the Namibian delegation was told that South Africa had done nothing to entice the former members of the South African Police Koevoet unit to this country. The “Koevoet issue” was something that South Africa desired equally to dissolve.

The former Koevoet members had reported though that they feared for their lives in Namibia and had addressed letters to the SAP on intimidation and threats from the Swapo government.

Controversy around the Koevoet problem grew late last year when several hundred members of the force were seen leaving Windhoek on an Upington-bound train.

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Mr Tsheehama said that if the ex-Koevoet members had a problem in Namibia, it was “our problem” and that the intervention of a foreign state was not the solution.

After the South African/Namibian bi-lateral meeting, there was no clear indication of how the Koevoet problem was to be resolved, but both sides seemed happy that dialogue towards this end had begun in good spirit.
Jobs, wealth vital for peace

— Mandela

WINDHOEK — Any political settlement in South Africa would not survive unless the economy was turned around to generate jobs and wealth which would make a rapid and visible impact on black living standards, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela said here yesterday.

The process of political change in South Africa was taking place in a recession with a high level of inflation which had a dire impact on the most disadvantaged sections of the population.

"Mass poverty becomes ever more endemic. This is the engine which feeds growing social instability, crime and despair," Mr Mandela said.

"The process of political transformation cannot inspire hope among the people unless something is done now to improve their quality of life."

Mr Mandela said "this must entail a redirection of both public and private sector resources for the benefit of this section of our population."

Beyond the short term, SA’s economy would require incisive restructuring to ensure the growth of a modern manufacturing sector to replace precious minerals, raw materials and agricultural products as the principal foreign exchange earners.

An important meeting of the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress would be held within the next few days, Mr Mandela said in Windhoek yesterday. He did not name the venue.

Namibian President Mr Sam Nujoma presented Mr Mandela with a cheque for R1 million from the government of Namibia at the close of Mr Mandela’s visit yesterday. — Sapa

Nujoma seeks talks on Walvis

WINDHOEK — Namibian President Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday called for negotiations on the integration of the South African-owned port of Walvis Bay into Namibia.

In his opening address to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), Mr Nujoma said he supported the peace process in South Africa and urged President F W de Klerk to remove the remaining pillars of apartheid.

"Without the integration of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, our independence remains incomplete," he said.

Namibia, as the 10th and newest member of the regional co-operation body, is hosting the meeting for the first time.

On South Africa, Mr Nujoma said Namibia welcomed settlement negotiations but noted that apartheid still remained. — Sapa
Military talks may hold key to regional stability

The key is the integration of South Africa into regional security arrangements. South Africa inside such arrangements is not dangerous. South Africa outside and alone, can be...

That was Herman Cohen, United States assistant secretary of State for Africa, reflecting on how the region might profit from the continuation of the Joint Monitoring Commission in some altered and expanded form.

He is not alone in this.

A senior Angolan diplomat has spoken of the valuable contribution this talking forum could continue to make as the region moves through the difficult transition of the post-Harare Declaration period.

Neil van Heerden, South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs and leader of his country's delegation to the JMC, has also endorsed the idea of ongoing dialogue.

As Mr. Cohen put it, the JMC was the place where disagreements and ambiguities were aired and resolved between the parties: talk, rather than war.

The original JMC, which has just had its third-last session and which is due to wrap up business in June, was established by tripartite agreement between Angola, Cuba and South Africa, with the US and the Soviet Union as observers.

Its original mission was to provide a forum for the negotiation and settlement of any problems which arose during the implementation of the United Nations peace plan for Namibia.

This included the monitoring of Cuban troops from Angola. Since Namibia became independent on March 21 last year, this has been the commission's main remaining concern on a multilateral level and an ever shortening part of the meeting.

Much of the emphasis and value of the JMC has moved to the bilateral meetings. Here's where the interesting part now lies and here, too, is where the main concern is regional security beyond the specific concerns of the Namibian peace plan.

"The JMC is a unique organisation," said Mr. Cohen. "Maybe the first of its kind."

It was essentially not a political-economic forum or a diplomatic forum but, crucially, a political-military meeting place where the generals themselves sat face to face, sized each other up and, without too much effort were told, began laughing at each other's jokes.

But the full realisation of the New York accords for Namibia's independence will not signal the end of military issues in southern Africa though, said Mr. Cohen.

"The region is swimming in armies with large numbers of soldiers. We need a forum to reduce arms, the size of armies, to protect against border violations. And there's no other forum that can do that."

The Organisation of African Unity, for example, or any other African body could not have the same effect because the key player, South Africa, would be missing from the table, having been isolated from all such gatherings because of apartheid.

"And it's important to have South Africa involved as the most powerful military force," said Mr. Cohen.

The Angolans certainly agree with that. They remain deeply concerned and convinced that elements emanating from South Africa, be it from the right wing or from within the ranks of the military establishment itself, have not turned over the new leaf that the South African politicians are boasting about.

They say their is continuing destabilisation of Angola by South African elements — by way of support for Unita.

And to put end to this, the people you really need to engage with across the table are the militarists or the securitocrats, to use a term the Angolans insist has not yet died.

Mr. Cohen said there was "an inclination" among commission members to find a way to continue the dialogue they have had so far where "South Africa has demonstrated it can cooperate with black African countries and that..."
Police negligent

Namibian judge

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The Namibian High Court has criticised "police negligence" in the case of five rightwing activists who have disappeared prior to standing trial on charges of high treason.

The office of the Prosecutor-General has ordered the immediate arrest of the five men, while the treason case is due to proceed against a further four men who have kept to their bail conditions so far.

Those who escaped during the past two weeks, according to police spokesman Inspector Sean Geyer, are Holm Nehe, Tobias de Klerk, Alexander Schreiner, Conrad Drees and Mr. Thomas Konkel. A Windheek newspaper claimed that “most” of the men were thought to be in Walvis Bay while "at least one" had fled to Germany.

The five are considered to be key figures in the case.

The treason charges followed a series of dramatic police swoops in August and September last year when large arms caches were found and nine men were arrested. Talk at the time was that a coup plot had been foiled.

This week Mr. Justice Bryan O’Linn said he had found "irregularities" in the execution by the police of the stringent bail conditions that had been imposed on the five fugitives. He criticized police negligence.

Meanwhile the incident has caused concern in government circles and while Attorney-General Harnut Ruppel said the judiciary was an independent body and respected as such by the government, he said he had been worried when the treason accused were allowed bail.

Subsequently the Justice Department had reviewed the law on bail and problems of its "liberal application". Proposed amendments were due to come before parliament shortly after it resumes business next month, he said.

There has also been speculation about the presence of "rightwing elements" in the Namibian police whose attitude towards the Swapo government could be less than supportive.

This was denied by Minister of Home Affairs Hifikepunye Pohamba. But Mr. Ruppel said it was likely there was such a problem in the police force as numbers of policemen who had served under the previous administration had been retained and could be still loyal to it.

Gwen Lister, editor of the Namibian newspaper which has been subject to several rightwing attacks, one as recent as last August, told NBC television she was convinced there were members of the Namibian police who would like to see the new order overthrown. She said it was possible that a CCB cell still existed within the ranks of the post-independence force.
Bombs dropped 'by mistake'

WINDHOEK. — Three suspected Angolan military aircraft dropped about 38 bombs into an area of northern Namibia yesterday and injured up to four people, evidently mistaking the target for positions of the US-backed Unita rebels, authorities said.

The high-flying craft, approaching from the east, bombed a site in north-eastern Kavango at 10am, police spokesman Inspector Sean Geyser said.

A senior government official speculated the aircraft were Angolan, mistaking the Kavango region for Unita positions in southern Angola.

Angolan aircraft have periodically bombed northern Namibia. The last time was on January 8.

The incidents have all been accepted in Windhoek as mistakes by the Angolan Air Force, which regularly targets the Unita headquarters at Jambe, just over the Namibian border. — UPI
Namibia angry over bombing
By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The Namibian government has strongly condemned the latest bombings of its territory by at least two MIG-23s of the Angolan air force, and the Angolan ambassador has been summoned to convey the protest to his government.

Foreign Minister Theo Gurlab said yesterday that while Namibia would "like to believe these dangerous incidents are not premeditated acts of hostility by Angola", it nevertheless warned that "repeated acts... do not augur well for the excellent relations that exist" between the two neighbours.

Four Namibians were injured, one seriously, when bombs were dropped near the bridge over the Okavango River at Bagani.

Police say two cluster bombs were dropped, but only one exploded, detonating between 50 and 70 of its bomblets.

In addition, three 500 kg bombs dropped nearby and exploded.

Six bombs were dropped on Bagani a month ago, but no one was hurt.
No bases in Namibia, SA assures Angola

By DAY Reporter

ALLEGATIONS that SA was still maintaining military bases along the Angola-Namibian border are believed to have featured prominently at a weekend meeting between a high-level Angolan government delegation and President F W de Klerk. 

Political Affairs Minister Lopo do Nascimento conveyed a personal message from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, but no details of the meeting were released.

But government sources said it was believed that the Angolan claims of a SA military presence in northern Namibia were discussed, but that these were unlikely to seriously sour SA-Angolan relations.

The Angolan embassy in Windhoek claimed on Friday that SA was maintaining bases and installations which were being used for covert operations and to shelter rebels.

Sapa reports the Angolan ambassador to Namibia Albert Ribeiro was summoned by Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theun-Ben Gurirab on Thursday to explain Angolan bombing in the Bagani area between Xavango and Caprivi, close to the Angolan border.

Four people were injured on Wednesday when two MIG-23 jets dropped two cluster bombs.

SA government sources yesterday dismissed the allegations of SA military bases out of hand, and said Angola had been assured this was not the case.

Talks gave ANC 'tactical victory'

CAPE TOWN — The ANC this week regained, internally at least, some of the initiative lost to President F W de Klerk’s sanctions-busting announcement to Parliament on February 1.

After 10 hours of secret negotiations to finally thrash out the full meaning of the ANC’s undertaking to suspend the armed struggle and "related activities", no explicit agreement was reached to satisfy the government’s demand that weapons of war be surrendered or its rejection of the establishment of self-defence units.

According to the ANC the mass campaign to force town councillors to resign was now accepted as legitimate political expression.

All three issues were central pillars of government’s motivated refusal to expedite the release of political prisoners and the indemnification of exiles. The government’s relaxing on these issues, even temporarily, is seen as a tactical victory for the ANC.

The applications from prisoners and exiles will now be processed, probably in time to meet the April 30 deadline.

The lengthy, minutely detailed legalistic agreement reached after Tuesday’s airport summit was released at separate news conferences held by two Cabinet ministers in Cape Town and by the ANC information chief Palle Jordan in Johannesburg on Friday night.

In their accompanying comments and answers to questions, clearly differing interpretations were attached to the agreement.

Both sides said the agreement promoted the negotiations process. Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said no compromises needed to be made.

However, at the end of the day Law and Order Minister Adrian Vlok managed to con
cede that the agreement had not fully dealt with the weapons problem.

Accord had been reached only with regard to ANC-held weapons which were legally licenable.

A liaison group would still seek a method "to gain control over" other weapons such as AK-47s.

He reiterated the government’s urgent need "to get the guns out". This matter could not, however, be finalised at Tuesday’s meeting, he said.

Another issue not finalised, and passed on for the further attention of the liaison committee, was the creation of self-defence units.

Again Vlok stressed government’s absolute opposition to self-defence units being created by any organisation. "If you don’t want them, " he said emphatically, "not the ANC or the AWB".

Jordan’s view was diametrically opposed. He told his news conference the establishment of self-defence units had been approved in principle.

Two killed in AK-47 hold-up on the Reef

Two men died in one of two robberies involving AK-47 automatic rifles on the Witwatersrand at the weekend.

A fidelity guards security guard died in a gunfight with robbers who attacked his van, carrying hundreds of thousands of rands, on Saturday.

One of the four robbers died in hospital after being wounded. The other three fled without the money.

Sapa reports two men, held up the bank manager and demanded the safe be opened. Staff raised the alarm and police arrived at the scene while the thieves were collecting the money.

One robber was wounded and arrested in a shoot-out that followed, but the remaining five managed to drive off in a getaway car.

A police statement said the robbers had fled "without the major part of their body".
Baffled Bagani may start digging

The folk who live round Bagani in the Capriví Strip have never dug anything more ambitious than a pit latrine or a well. But if the Angolans keep dropping bombs with careless abandon around their locality they are going to have to start digging slit trenches or even bomb shelters.

The bombing is made harder for these peasant people to bear by the fact that they have no idea why they are being showered with the latest-in-lethal technology by planes of a neighbouring country that is supposed to be friendly.

Nobody except perhaps the Angolans is sure why the Angolan MiGs keep bombing this village in Namibia on the banks of the Oka-vango River. One theory is that the Angolan pilots jettison their bombs in the area when they head for home after failing to find their targets at Jamba, the Unitas headquarters, about 100 km to the east.

Angola's embassy in Windhoek has hinted darkly at South African destabilisation skulduggery in the region but has given no information to warrant the claim being taken seriously.

The most likely theory is that the Angolans are trying to hit a Unitas base that is situated across the border in Angola, at least 10 km away. This doesn't say much for their aim.

Angolan pilots have tended to drop their bombs from a great height to avoid being shot down by one of Unitas's sophisticated Antisam missile guns. Colleagues who have visited Jamba more recently than I have tell me that when the MiGs bomb it they do so from an altitude so high that they are difficult to see.

Given that Jamba is a collection of thatched buildings spread over many square kilometres, their chances of success are probably as good as those of a poker player holding a pair of twos.

They may in fact have less chance of hitting their targets from their sophisticated jets than the German aviators who used to toss artillery shells over the side of the cockpit on to the South African troops during the World War I campaign in South West Africa.

The Flying-rocketly wood-and-canvas biplanes of the Red Baron style, the German aviators pioneered aerial bombing in southern Africa and perhaps in all Africa. To keep their shells nose-down they attached 'strips' of canvas to the base. These fluttered so loudly as the shell fell that one South African said it sounded like a giant stuttering in wrath'. Once a German with a sense of humour substituted a pair of ladies' knickers for the canvas strip, thereby inventing the bloomer bomb.

Later they progressed to more sophisticated technology, attaching beneath the fuselage the canvas nose-bags that were used all the time to feed horses. The nose-bag was attached to a cord which the pilot pulled when he judged the moment was right, upending the bag and causing the shell that had been placed in it to fall out.

These primitive bombs actually hit their targets from time to time, in one case wiping out an entire South African gun crew which seems to be the reason for the bombers of Bagani. "We all know why they do it but it still seems a little odd that the independent African nation of Namibia should be so openly friendly to South Africa when so many others in Africa are not. Take, for instance, a newspaper advertisement inviting exhibitors to the international trade fair in Windhoek in May. "South Africans are particularly welcome," it says.»
Bombings and bangs as Namibians go to soccer

WINDHOEK - Since Maggie Thatcher called it a "funny old world", international events have been too serious for such trite reflections and Maggie has been all but forgotten.

But here in Namibia her words could still raise a dark chuckle.

Last week two aircraft with the "distinctive swept-back wings of the MIG-23" according to police investigations, dropped their ordnance on Namibian soil near Bagani in Capriv.

Four people were hurt and Namibian Foreign Affairs dragged Angolan representation here over the coals and demanded a public clarification from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government.

Then on Sunday Windhoek went to soccer.

About 6 000 of us were out there to watch Namibia's Black Africa lose a little more credibly to Angola's Primeiro d'Agosto than they had in Luanda a few weeks back when they went down seven-nil.

**Scored**

This time Angola scored and Namibia responded with one goal scored by (nice touch for national reconciliation here) the team's only white member, a striker built more like a mean rugby forward than an agile soccer dancer.

Great atmosphere, nice way to wrap up a weekend.

"But mommie why are we playing soccer with them if they're dropping bombs on us?" asked a friend's young daughter afterwards.

We all chuckled darkly.

The Namibian Cabinet got its laugh too. Before the bombings had been announced publicly last week, the Angolan ambassador here was summoned to State House.

Gliding back to his office in his big black Merc with its distinctive red and white 001CD001 number plate that reflects his status as primeiro ambassador... Bang. Rocks are stick with summer rain and the ambassador is catapulted (unhurt) out of his tricky reverie as his driver collects head on with a minibus that was where it should not have been.

All leap out of respective vehicles to confront the enemy and Oh Oops, it's one of ours: the careening minibus that slammed the ambassador was from his very own embassy.

Windhoek being the small town it is, a number of Cabinet Ministers were passing by and saw the incident.

The Defence Minister was good enough to give the ambassador a lift but there can be little doubt that there was some dark chuckling about this Angolan own goal just hours after those unsmar. Angolan bombs had hit Namibia.

The Angolans are. awaiting a "definitive report by the competent authorities" before they claim absolute responsibility for the bombing but it is largely unquestioned here that the Angolan air-force did the job.

The least sinister version of why is that they were aiming for Unita territory just to the north and missed... as they have done about eight times before in the past year.

This time the Angolan ambassador put out a nicely double-edged statement that while not defending the bombings or claiming that they were in any way intentional, suggested unambiguously that Angola did have legitimate targets in northern Namibia by virtue of the number of South African elements still knocking around up there on covert destabilisation missions.

The Office of the South African Representative here was outraged. What on earth has South Africa to do with the incompetence of Angolan fighter-pilots, it thundered in response. - Sovetan Correspondent.
eroded a small ANC flag and replaced it with the flag of the Republic: 1991/2/14

Petrol/diesel: amount received

*9. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Finance:

What total amount did the State receive from the sale of (a) petrol and (b) diesel in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

In the period 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990 a net amount of R4 389 million accrued to the State from the sale of petrol and diesel. Itemization amounts cannot be furnished as the Petroleum Products Act 1977, (Act No. 120 of 1977) prohibits the disclosure of sales statistics of individual petroleum products.

Paul Kruger Memorial Hospital: alterations

*10. Dr W J BOUTHIA asked the Minister of National Health:

Whether any alterations or/and extensions to the section for Blacks at the Paul Kruger Memorial Hospital in Rustenburg are being planned; if so, (a) what progress has been made in this regard, (b) what total amount has already been appropriated for this purpose and (c) when will these alterations and/ or extensions be commenced?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

Yes, planning for extensions is taking place, (a) the Bill of Quantities is nearly completed and the planning is therefore just short of the tender stage, (b) no amount has been appropriated in the current financial year for this purpose and (c) if funds are available, probably 1992/93.

Certain persons: retirement benefits

*11. Dr W J BOUTHIA asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, received any retirement benefits from the

State when he left the Public Service; if so, what retirement benefits?

B72E

(2) whether these benefits were paid in terms of existing regulations; if so, in terms of what regulations; if not,

B72E

(3) whether any special arrangements were made in respect of the payment of these benefits; if so, what are the details of these arrangements?

B72E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No, he did not receive retirement benefits from the State, but he did receive a resignation benefit.

(2) The resignation benefits was paid in terms of Regulation 13(1) of the Government Service Pension Act, 1973 (Act 57 of 1973);

(3) Not applicable.

Pollsmoor prison: purchase of land

*12. Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

(1) Whether it is the intention to purchase land in Tokai with a view to expanding the Pollsmoor prison; if so,

(2) whether this land has already been purchased; if not, why not; if so, when are the building operations expected to be commenced?

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

(1) There is no intention of purchasing land in Tokai. Application was made however to retain land at Westlake, which currently belongs to other State Departments, for the Department of Correctional Services should these State Departments decide to withdraw. No purchase transactions will be involved but only transfer of land.

(2) No, no land was purchased in Tokai. Land was however purchased in Retreat (Steenberg) during 1970. Building works will, in all probability and if funds are made available, commence during 1991/92.

Suburban trains: crime

*13. Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:

(1) Whether there has recently been an increasing tendency in crime on suburban trains between Simonstown and Cape Town; if so, what are the relevant details;

(2) whether any steps are being taken to combat this crime; if so, what steps?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, during the three months from 1 November 1990 to 31 January 1991, 51 serious crimes were committed on trains between Simonstown and Cape Town, in comparison with 73 crimes during the corresponding period a year previously. This represents a decline of 69.86%.

The details are as follows:

Nov 90 Dec 90 Jan 90 Nov 90 Dec 90 Jan 91

Theft

1

2

3

2

2

2

Theft from person

5

7

7

3

5

5

Rape

2

2

2

1

1

1

Robbery

12

8

12

8

10

10

Attempted

1

1

1

1

1

1

Armed robbery

1

1

1

1

1

1

Attempted murder

1

1

1

1

1

1

Sodomy

1

1

1

1

1

1

Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm

19

22

32

11

16

16

(2) In addition to the deployment of mobile units of the South African Police on this, as well as other rail trajectories countrywide, the Rail Commuter Corporation, in co-operation with the South African Police, is at present safeguarding Rail Commuter Stations, which will ensure more effective access control, in order to more effectively keep criminal elements off trains.

Extradition of certain persons

*14. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a request has been received from the Namibian Government for the extradition of (a) Mr Leonard Veenmanual and (b) Mr Darryl Stopforth; if so, with what result;

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

In terms of the Extradition Act, 1962 (Act 67 of 1962), the court must hold an enquiry to establish whether the persons referred to are extraditable or not. The enquiry has been postponed until 22 February 1991.

(2) Yes.

(a) The applications are currently being considered but no final decision has as yet been taken.

(b) Leonard Voonendal, Darryl Stopforth and Arthur Archer.

(3) A statement is not necessary.

Suit by the Eastern Cape Regional Council under the Local Government: (1) whether any investigation has been undertaken by the Department into the potential benefits of a state lottery or bonus bond system in finding additional funds for health, welfare, education or housing; or if so, what were the findings of the investigation; or not; (2) whether such an investigation is envisaged; if not, why not?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

(1) No.

(2) No, since it is not policy to seek funds from state lotteries or bonus bond systems.

New hospitals: moratorium

Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of National Health:

(1) Whether a moratorium was placed on the building of new hospitals; if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of what categories of hospitals;

(2) whether the moratorium is to be lifted this year; if not, why not; if so, which new hospital project are to be given priority;

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) Yes,

(a) 6 December 1989 and

(b) community hospitals, regional hospitals and academic hospitals.

(2) The building and commissioning of new hospitals are subjected to the availability of funds. The optimal utilization of existing facilities is first priority. The moratorium is applicable as long as funds are not available. Because determining of needs in respect of all hospitals deliver sufficient proof of the necessity that there is a need for these hospitals, it has been decided to proceed with the planning phase of the following hospitals:

Emulco Hospital
Soweto Hospital
Red Cross Hospital
Durban Academic Hospital.

As soon as funds are available the projects can be proceeded with.

The planning phase of Garankuwa Hospital, Botha Vlei Hospital and Botshabelo Hospital has been completed. As soon as funds are available the projects can be proceeded with.

SAP: current strength

(1) What is the current strength of the South African Police Force, (b) how many persons have joined the Police Force for the first time since 1 June 1990 and (c) in respect of what date is what information furnished?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(a) 90,945 members, including members of the Municipal Police, Special Constables and National Servicemen.

13876. The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

On the other hand the South African Police lost 4 060 members due to deaths, dismissals, retirement or medical unfitness and completion of national service.

Until 12 February 1991.

FSAB: report

(1) Whether he has received a report from the Free Settlement Areas Board concerning its investigation in 1990 into the desirability of proclaiming certain Johannesburg suburbs, including portions of Houghton, Yeoville, Hillbrow and Joubert Park, as free settlement areas; if so,

(2) whether he will comment on the findings of this report; if not, why not; if so, what were the findings;

(3) whether the report will be published; if not, why not; if so, when?

The MINISTER OF PLANNING, PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL HOUSING:

(1) Yes.

(2) No. The report is a confidential document which contains information to enable the State President to take a decision in terms of section 2 of the Free Settlement Areas Act, 1986.

(3) No, for the reason stated in (2) above.

Elizabeth Donkin Hospital: investigations

(1) Whether investigations are in progress with a view to closing the Elizabeth Donkin Hospital in Port Elizabeth; if so, (a) when and (b) to which hospitals or institutions will the patients be moved; (2) whether the hospital buildings will be taken over by another Government Department; if so, what are the relevant details; if not, what steps will be taken in respect of these buildings?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH:

(1) Yes,

(a) in order to rationalize and improve services and

(b) the Provincial Hospital in Port Elizabeth, the Dors Nginza Hospital, the Tower Hospital and any other psychiatric hospital that is considered suitable;

(2) the take-over or letting of the hospital buildings are still under consideration.

Group Areas: persons prosecuted

(1) Whether any persons were prosecuted in terms of the Group Areas Act, No 36 of 1950, in 1989 and 1990; if so, how many;

(2) whether he will furnish the House with the names of the persons so prosecuted; if not, why not; if so, what are their names;

(3) whether he will give the assurance that, prior to the repeal of this Act, no further prosecutions will be instituted against persons contravening it.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

(1) Yes.

(2) 1989 1990

67 10

(2) The required information in respect of 1989 is not readily available in the Department. To obtain the information, various records will have to be examined, which is not economically feasible. In respect of 1990—yes. The names are as follows:

L N Ngema
M Manamela
O Siclana
A M Mchitar
J Lubamba
D Conya
M J da Silva
I A D Mather
P Kallay
R R Weyer
WINDHOEK. — Namibia's President Sam Nujoma has announced the appointment of five new deputy ministers and a split in two ministries in his first cabinet shuffle since independence last year.

Mr Nujoma told cabinet members and the media at State House here that the reasons for the changes were that some ministers were overburdened.

The ministries that have been split are agriculture, fisheries, water and rural development, and education, culture, youth and sports.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Nahas Angula, said yesterday his ministry was to investigate losses of more than R300,000 paid in salaries to non-existent teachers in Ovambo.
Angolan bombing raids are a mystery to Namibians

Johannesburg. — The folk who live round Bagani in the Caprivi Strip have never dug anything more ambitious than a pit latrine or a well. But if they keep dropping bombs with careless abandon round their locality they are going to have to start digging slit trenches or even bomb shelters.

Like most Namibians, these peasant people have no idea why they are being showered with the latest in lethal technology by planes of a neighbouring country that is supposed to be friendly.

If the Angolans know why their Migs keep dropping bombs on the little village on the banks of the Okavango River they are keeping it a secret. One theory is that the Angolan pilots jettison their bombs in the area when they head for home after failing to find their targets at Jamba, the Unita headquarters, which is about 109 km to the east.

Angola's embassy in Windhoek has hinted darkly at South African destabilisation shuddering in the region but has given no information to warrant the claim being taken seriously.

Stingers

The most likely theory is that the Angolans are trying to hit a Unita base which is situated across the border in Angola, at least 10 km away. This does not say much for their aim.

Angolan pilots have tended to drop their bombs from a great height to avoid being shot down by one of the sophisticated American Stinger missiles possessed by Unita. Colleagues who have visited Jamba more recently than I, tell me that when the Migs bomb it they do so at an altitude so high that they are difficult to see.

Given that Jamba is a collection of thatched buildings widely spread over many square kilometres, their chances of success are probably about as good as those of a poker player holding a pair of twos.

They may in fact have less chance of hitting their targets from their sophisticated jets than the German aviators who used to toss artillery shells over the side of the cockpit onto the South African troops below during the First World War campaign in South-West Africa.

Flying rickety wood-and-canvas biplanes of the Red Baron style, the German aviators pioneered aerial bombing in Southern Africa and perhaps in all Africa. To keep their shells nose-down they attached strips of canvas to the base. These fluttered so loudly as the shell fell that one South African said it sounded like "a giant snorting in wrath".

One German with a sense of humour substituted a pair of ladies' knickers for the canvas strips, thereby inventing the bloomer bomb.

Later they progressed to more sophisticated technology, attaching beneath the fuselage the canvas feed bags that were used at the time to feed horses. The hosebag was attached to a cord which the pilot pulled when he judged the moment was right, upending the bag and causing the shell that had been placed in it to fall out.

These primitive bombs actually hit their targets from time to time, in one case wiping out an entire South African gun crew, which seems to be more than can be said for the bombers of Bagani.

We all know why they do it but it still seems a little odd that the independent African nation of Namibia should be so openly friendly to South Africa when so many others in Africa are not. Take, for instance, a newspaper advertisement inviting exhibitors to the international trade fair in Windhoek in May.

"South Africans are particularly welcome," it says.

While modernising the telephone system of Dar es Salaam, the Mitsubishi company accidentally tore up a main telephone cable, cutting off 2,000 subscribers and putting their phones beyond immediate repair. Among the victims was the Japanese embassy.

There must have been repercussions in Tokyo—or will be when the ambassador can get a call through.
Angolan apologist for bombs

WINDHOEK. — Angola has accepted responsibility for the bombs dropped near Bagani in northern Namibia a fortnight ago and promised it will not happen again.

"The Angolan government regretted the incidents, which were largely attributed to navigational errors, and promised the government of the Republic of Namibia that such incidents will be avoided in future," the Namibian Information Ministry said in a statement here yesterday.

Four Namibian civilians were injured when two Angolan Air Force MiG-23s dropped two cluster bombs near the Bagani Bridge, between Caprivi and Kavango.

Angola has also offered to compensate the injured. — Sapa
SA agrees to talks on Walvis Bay

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

In a surprise move, the South African government has agreed to negotiate the future of Walvis Bay and a number of small islands off the Namibian coast.

After years of steadfastly refusing to even discuss repeated claims by Namibia to the only viable deep-water harbour on its coast, Pretoria has finally agreed to place the thorny issue on the negotiation table.

The two governments announced in a joint statement issued simultaneously in Windhoek and Cape Town last night that high-powered delegations would meet in Cape Town on March 14 to begin negotiations.

In the run-up to Namibian independence on March 21 last year, South African government ministers repeatedly stated that the status of Walvis Bay and its immediate hinterland — which has legally been part of the Cape Province since the last century — was non-negotiable.

However, since independence, a number of bilateral agreements between the two countries, as well as pragmatic relations on the diplomatic front, have caused a softening of attitudes.

Well-placed observers said last night it was now a matter of time before South Africa ceded the territories to Africa's newest independent nation.

As part of the trade-off, the Republic will be well-placed to insist on treaties that entrench Namibia's "friendly neighbour" status.

This is likely to include further agreements relating to co-operation in the fields of investments, banking, currency, customs union and tax systems.

The South African delegation, which will be led by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, includes seven cabinet ministers, the Administrator of the Cape Mr Kobus Meiring, Walvis Bay MP Mr Chris de Jager and South Africa's diplomatic representative in Namibia, Mr "Koedoe" Ekssteen.

The Namibian delegation will be led by its Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Theo-Ben Gurrib.

Significantly, controversial Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has not been included in the South African negotiating team.
Walvis Bay possession row looms

By Peter Fabrichus
Political Correspondent

South Africa is expected to offer Namibia joint administration of Walvis Bay — but not possession — when the two governments meet on March 14 to discuss the enclave.

Delegations from both governments are to meet in Cape Town to determine the status of the harbour and the offshore islands. Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha will lead a delegation of seven Cabinet Ministers, and Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab a three-Minister team, plus officials.

Walvis Bay and the dozen odd islands remained as South African possessions after independence because they were never part of the UN-mandated territory which South Africa handed over on March 21 last year.

It is certain that the Namibian government will demand that Walvis Bay be handed over.

But it is expected that South Africa will resist the demands for now.

Diplomatic sources suggest that South Africa might throw Namibia a sop by moving Namibia's southern boundary from the north bank of the Orange River to the middle.
Talks on Walvis to start soon

NEGOTIATIONS on the future of Walvis Bay will start in Cape Town later this month:

South Africa has always maintained it owned the bay, despite Namibia's independence.

Namibia has been unequivocal - Walvis Bay is part of the new state.

There are however, a couple of shifts which could emerge from a settlement.

With both sides wanting the area and Namibia needing it more than South Africa, it could remain South African and be a free port for Namibia or it could be handed to Namibia with South Africa enjoying total access.

Namibia would benefit enormously from owning the port as it has no international trade entry point.

and South Africa controls the railway network:

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, released a list of names of the two delegations in Cape Town on Friday.

The delegation is scheduled to meet in the capital on March 14.

Delegates

Botha will be accompanied by:

*Mr Barend du Plessis, the Minister of Finance:
*Dr D de Villiers, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises
*Mr GJ Ketze, the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry
*Mr Kent Durr, Minister of Trade and Industry Tourism

*Mr HJ Kriel, Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

*Mr L Pienaar, Minister of National Education and of Environmental Affairs
*Mr JWH Meiring, Cape Administrator
*Mr GJ de Jager, Member of Parliament for Walvis Bay and
*Ambassador IA Eksteen, South African representative to Namibia.

Heading the Namibian delegation will be Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab with;

* Dr Ernest Tjiwarange, Minister of Justice
* Dr Otto FC Herrigel, Minister of Finance

*Advocate Hartmut Rupelet, Attorney-General, and senior officials.
Mudge slams ‘status’ budget

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the DTA official opposition, Dirk Mudge, has accused the Namibian Government of “squandering the country’s money” in a hard-hitting reply to the introduction of the mini-budget.

Finance Minister Dr Otto Herrigel last week introduced an additional budget for 1989-91 of N$164.7 million.

Mr Mudge yesterday said the government’s spending priorities were wrong. (2.21)

The government had allocated only a small percentage of the budget for capital expenditure needed to reactivate the economy. Instead, Mr Mudge said, a “top-heavy” government had splashed out on “status and image” by way of luxury cars for members and a high-flying style.

— Star Africa Service.
Walvis should be gift to Namibia
— Tutu

WINDHOEK. — South Africa should have given Walvis Bay to Namibia as an independence gift last March, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, said here yesterday.

"He (President F. W de Klerk) made a superb speech here in March (1990)," Archbishop Tutu said in an interview. "He left out two things that would have made it the best speech ever.

"If we have caused you any suffering in the past, we are sorry," was the one thing."

"(And) to help you celebrate your independence we are letting you have Walvis Bay," was the second," Archbishop Tutu said.

"The world would have been astonished if that had happened and we would not have known really what to say."

The two governments will begin official talks on the future of the 1124km² port enclave in Cape Town on March 14.

Archbishop Tutu and 25 Southern African Anglican bishops from South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Namibia are attending a synod here.

On Sunday, 10 of the participants attended a special service at St. Mary's, Ondio, near the Namibia-Angola Border, where Bishop Michael Nultal of Natal apologised to the congregation for the "terrible things" white South Africa had done to them.
HAVANA. — Namibian President Mr. Sam Nujoma said yesterday that in coming negotiations with South Africa his government would not soften its demand that Pretoria hand back Walvis Bay.

The strategic port on the Namibian coast and several offshore islands were retained by South Africa after it conceded independence to Namibia in March 1990 under a United Nations plan.

Mr. Nujoma was speaking at a news conference here at the end of a five-day visit to Cuba. — Sapa-Reuters
Reforming the police: Lessons from Namibia

By LAURIE NATHAN
IN MID-1990 Archbishop Tutu summed up the central challenges facing the South African Police: We should be consistent that the police use normal international standards of policing. They should not only be impartial but be seen to be impartial. We really need a police force that enjoys the confidence of everybody.

Outside government circles it is widely accepted that the SAP does not meet these criteria: it is overwhelmingly par- tisan; it lacks the support of the majority of citizens; it is racially segregated and backward; it is geared more towards counter-insurgency than crime prevention; it has not been subjected to a deep- rooted culture of violence and respect for human rights.

Given the urgent need to reform the police, it is worth looking at the Namibian government’s effort to transform the South West African Police (Swapo). Established by Pretoria in 1961, Swapo had the same features and limitations as the SAP and played a similar role in enforcing apartheid legislation.

New arms policy

Unlike the colonial army, Swapo was not disbanded during the transition to independence. Its leadership and structure form the basis of the Namibian Police (Namapol). The definition of its role — to prevent, detect and investigate crime and to maintain internal security and law and order — has also been retained.

The government is determined, however, to transform the character of the police force and the way it fulfills its functions. The Ministry of Home Affairs, which is responsible for policing, has pledged to reform the “militaristic and brutal anti-people features” of Swapo and to make the police for the benefit of the people a deep-rooted culture of violence and respect for human rights.

The new arms policy

Unlike the colonial army, Namapol has replaced military-style uniforms and vehicles with a weapons policy which limits the circumstances in which police may use their firearms, and issued strict instructions to Namapol members on their role and conduct.

Human rights

The police have repeatedly been told that they should put aside their political affiliations. Their role is to “serve and protect the public”; this is described as “the national interest” to all intents and purposes, and is above politics.

The ministry also invited a British police team to devise and supervise a new training programme for Namapol. The emphasis of the programme is on public relations, human rights and police protection and investigation of crime.

The government has taken a number of additional steps to combat crime, but these will be inadequate without a high level of public cooperation with the police. The British officers in Namibia insist that sound police-community relations are the main ingredient in successful crime prevention.

The Namibian authorities have established Public Police Relations Committees (PPRRCs) throughout the country. These committees comprise representatives of Namapol, major employers, public service, trade unions, political parties, community groups, and more democratic.

'A service'

The value of the changes that the Namibian government has made to its police force lies primarily in the fact that they are part of an endeavour to effect a turnaround in the police force.

The SAP is ever to meet the criteria identified by Archbishop Tutu — impartiality, creditability and compliance with internationally accepted standards — the South African government will similarly have to develop a new philosophy of policing.

This philosophy demands that the police are accountable to the public at both a parliamentary and grassroots level, that they serve all sections of the population in a fair and unbiased manner, and that their membership and leadership reflect the ethnic composition of the country.

The essence of the new philosophy is captured in the Namibian government's desire that Namapol comes to be regarded by its members and the public as a "police service" rather than a "police force". - Laurie Nathan is a researcher at the Centre for Intergroup Studies.
The battle for the Bay begins

SA and Namibia start talks this week on who owns Walvis Bay. Dale Laimbach reports
Wave of other claims could unleash a Wawis Bay outcome
WALVIS TALKS ... Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha met the Namibian delegation at the airport yesterday. On his left is Namibian Foreign Minister and delegation head Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab.

Talks on Walvis Bay start in city

Political Correspondent

NEGOTIATIONS on the future of the Walvis Bay enclave and number of small islands off the Namibian coast will begin at Westbrooke today.

The South African negotiating team, led by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, includes seven cabinet ministers, Cape Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring, Walvis Bay MP Mr Chris de Jager and the diplomatic representative in Namibia, Mr "Koedoe" Eksteen.

The Namibian delegation, led by its Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, arrived at D F Malan Airport late yesterday afternoon.

In Walvis Bay itself, between 4,000 and 5,000 demonstrators took part in a peaceful march yesterday to highlight the talks. Namibian police said there were no incidents or arrests.

The negotiations follow years of steadfast refusal by Pretoria to even discuss repeated claims by Namibia to the only viable deep-water harbour on its coast.
Namibia's newspaper cowboys

Reining in Windhoek's press may prove impossible, writes Richard Stein
Namibias bid to reclaim Walvis Bay
Windhoek to honour President Nujoma

WINDHOEK.—The freedom of the city is to be conferred on President Sam Nujoma here next week.
A municipal spokesman confirmed that Mr Nujoma would be honoured during Namibia's first anniversary of independence celebrations.
Mr Nujoma is being honoured for his efforts in bringing independence to the country and for his high regard for peace, stability and national reconciliation.—Sapa

Churches back Nam's claim to Walvis Bay

JOHANNESBURG.—The SA Council of Churches has expressed solidarity with the Namibian government in its bid to have the Walvis Bay enclave incorporated into Namibia proper.
President P.W. Botha and his Namibian counterpart, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, began talks yesterday morning on the future of the port, which is constitutionally run by South Africa.
The SACC said here yesterday that the enclave and off-shore islands were an integral part of Namibia.—Sapa

Walvis issue resolved in near future?

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent
FOREIGN MINISTER Mr Pik Botha said yesterday that he hoped the future of Walvis Bay could be resolved "in the near future".

He was speaking after the first round of exploratory talks on the thorny issue between high-powered delegations from South Africa and Namibia.

Both Mr Botha and his Namibian counterpart, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, said progress was made during six hours of discussions at Westbrooke yesterday.

But both sides emphasised that no decision had yet been taken on the strategic enclave, the Penguin Islands off the Namibian coast or the Orange River boundary between the two countries.
The two negotiation teams will now report back to their governments on the proposals and counter-proposals made yesterday, and follow-up meetings can be expected in the near future.
The ministers did not go into detail about their different opening positions, but sources close to the meeting said that South Africa appeared to be willing to take the concession of joint administration of the disputed area an interim short-term measure.

Under such a scenario the issue of sovereignty would be held over until a later stage.
The official Namibian position has been the unconditional hand-over of the contested territory - part of the Cape Province since the last century - and the shifting of the current Orange River borderline between the two territories from the northern shore to the middle of the river.

Mr Gurirab said that the negotiations had shown that "my crystal ball shows light at the end of the tunnel but it is still too small for a final solution".

While agreeing that progress had been made, he noted that the convening of the meeting had raised "high and unrealistic hopes" and that some were expecting "miracles" to flow from the meeting.

But the mere fact that the two sides have met and that the talks have taken place was "a significant step in the right direction". Further meetings would no doubt take place in the days and weeks ahead, he said.

Asked whether he thought the negotiations would take years or months, Mr Botha said: "Hopefully it could be resolved in the near future" but then added pointedly: "It takes two to tango."

Mr Botha said there appeared to be a readiness between the two sides to resolve the issue in a way that would attempt to make both governments winners - a clear indication that an unconditional handing over of the territories was not on the cards.

Mr Botha said: "There are differences but also a readiness on the part of both governments to try to overcome these difficulties.
"I think we can come to an agreement that should not allow such differences on the legal title issue to stand in the way of finding a solution to the advantage of both governments."
Progress in talks on Walvis Bay's future emerged from lengthy discussions in the historic Westbrooke residence.

CAPE TOWN — Significant progress was made but no decisions were reached in negotiations between SA and Namibia on the future of Walvis Bay, the leaders of delegations from the two governments reported yesterday.

The delegations, led by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, met for the first time yesterday to discuss the future status of Walvis Bay and offshore islands, and the Orange River border between the two countries.

Botha and Gurirab appeared optimistic that they could overcome political and legal obstacles to a resolution when they.

Further meetings would be convened once the delegations had reported back to their respective governments, the leaders said.

The SA government has made it clear that while it is willing to negotiate shared use of the harbour, it is not yet prepared to give up its sovereignty over either the enclave or the offshore islands.

It is understood the Namibians also want the Orange River border moved from the northern bank to the middle of the river.
Walvis Bay talks go into second round

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha has indicated that South Africa is not prepared to allow differences over the future status of Walvis Bay to stand in the way of good relations with Namibia.

Negotiations are to continue between the two countries on the future of Walvis Bay and other matters after first-round discussions ended without a decisive result yesterday.

But, while Mr Botha acknowledged that the legal status of Walvis Bay was a point of disagreement, he added: "I think we probably could agree not to allow more differences, even on the question of the legal title, to stand in the way of finding a solution to the advantage of both governments."

Shift boundary

Also on the agenda were the future of the off-shore Penguin Islands and the positioning of the Orange River boundary.

Sources said South Africa had told Namibia it was happy to accept shifting the boundary from the north bank to the middle of the river.

Mr Botha said there was mutual understanding of each other's "difficulties and problems" and a "readiness" on both sides to resolve differences as soon as possible.

"We are not looking for losers," he said. The meeting had reflected "almost an eagerness to follow the line and momentum of reconciliation that has started in Southern Africa", he said.

The first meeting between the two high-powered delegations led by Mr Botha and his Namibian counterpart, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, ended after several hours at Westbrook on the Groote Schuur estate yesterday afternoon with a Press conference at which both ministers expressed the view that "progress" had been made.

According to sources, both sides recognised there was no "quick-fix" solution and that one could not expect agreement after only one meeting.

It was also accepted that the end product would involve "giving and taking". However, it was too early to say who would give and take what.

Both sides declined to discuss the substance of the talks, or even their starting positions.

They agreed in the talks to report back to their governments and continue discussions at a further meeting.

Mr Botha said: "I envisage further meetings after the two governments have had a chance to study the views, proposals and counter-proposals put here."

Mr Gurirab admitted that publicity surrounding the meeting had "raised high and unrealistic hopes". It was not reasonable to "expect miracles".

"This is the first meeting, and I agree some progress has been made.

Turning to Mr Botha, he said: The very fact that you and I are standing next to each other in Cape Town is a very significant step in the right direction.

"I have no doubt that in the days and weeks ahead we will be able to get back together and continue the process we have started."

Takes two to tango

Mr Botha said in reply to questions that "hopefully, this matter can be resolved in the near future, but it takes two to tango. We must first report back to our governments."

Mr Gurirab responded: "My crystal ball shows light at the end of the tunnel, but it is too small to show a time frame."

No date has been set yet for another meeting.
Windhoek honours ex-opponent Nujoma

By Dale Lautenbach
Star's Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The Windhoek municipality is to confer the freedom of Windhoek upon President Sam Nujoma, the man who stood against the municipality 34 years ago when it decided to relocate all “natives” from the city’s Old Location.

The municipality announced yesterday that the president would be honoured for his “endeavour to bring independence to Namibia and his regard for peace and national reconciliation”.

The ceremony is due to take place on Thursday, when Namibia celebrates its first year of independence.

In 1957, a young Sam Nujoma was fired from his job on the railways because of his trade union activities and became one of the leading opponents of the Windhoek municipality’s decision to relocate what it then called “natives” from the Old Location to Katatura.

The relocation went ahead and the Old Location was developed as a white suburb. Katatura remains Windhoek’s township today, being home to most of the capital’s black residents.

The forced removal was not without opposition and 13 people were shot dead by police when they opened fire on protesters on December 10 1959. Mr Nujoma was an active member of this resistance movement.

Also in 1959, Mr Nujoma opened the first Windhoek branch of the Owamboland People’s Organisation, the precursor of Swapo, and became its president.

After spending a week in prison in Windhoek in December 1959, he left the country to go into exile on March 1 1960.

December 10 is a national holiday, Human Rights Day, on the calendar of independent Namibia.
Ruling due today on CCB claims

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge will decide today if three former operatives of the now disbanded Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) can proceed on an urgent basis with a claim of more than R1.5 million.

The claim is in respect of pensions and other perks, against the Minister of Defence and the Defence Force.

The three men have instituted a claim under the code names of Derrick Farrrell, Riaan Bosch and Daan du Toit for the payment of substantial benefits stipulated in their CCB service contracts.

These contracts, they said, were to be nullified by coming legislation.

Du Toit said about 80 per cent of CCB members were so intimidated by the threat of legislation that they accepted the retrenchment packages offered them.

Counsel for the three men, F Hattingh SC, said the CCB members' contracts specified a retirement package as if the member had reached retirement age should the CCB be disbanded.

S W Burger SC, for the respondents, argued that the matter was not urgent and the applicants were asking the court to interfere with the sovereignty of Parliament.

Walvis talks end in stalemate

CAPE TOWN — Negotiations between Pretoria and Windhoek over the control of Walvis Bay ended yesterday without a final agreement.

After several attempts to hammer out a joint press statement failed, the two Foreign Ministers, Pik Botha and Theo-Ben Gurirab, said they would have to report back to their governments on the day's progress.

Both were in a congenial mood as they spoke on the steps of the Westbrook residence after a hard day's bargaining.

The outcome was predictable after Mr Gurirab had compromised the talks earlier in the week by telling the Namibian National Assembly he would settle for nothing less than the unconditional surrender of Walvis Bay by South Africa.

"The way we organised and convened the meeting obviously raised high and unrealistic hopes," he said.

There was light at the end of the tunnel, although "it is too small to show the time frame" within which a solution may be found, he added.

The two Ministers led high-powered delegations, numbering 11 Cabinet Ministers, supported by administrative and legal teams.

They met to try to resolve the dispute over the historic sovereignty inherited by South Africa over the Walvis Bay enclave — Namibia's only deep-water port — and the southern offshore Penguin Island group.

In addition, Namibia wants the boundary of the old Cape Colony moved from the northern shore of the Orange River to the centre — the normal line for international boundaries.

No progress was made on any of these issues and Mr Gurirab would not say whether Namibia was prepared to negotiate them as separate issues.

After the talks ended, Mr Botha said it was the first time the two governments had discussed the issues.

"We conveyed to each other our views on these issues and, as you can imagine, there was a difference of opinion," he said.

Mr Gurirab said the fact that South Africa had not handed over the disputed territory on independence day, March 21 last year, "will remain a monument of tragic betrayal, motivated by a legacy of colonial conquest". — Sapa and Star Africa Service.

CP backs Tembisa expertise pact

By Anna Louw
East Rand Bureau

A unanimous decision by the Kempton Park Town Council, with the full support of a six-man CP caucus, will be sealed today with the signing of an agreement with Tembisa to provide the black local authority with administration expertise.

The agreement will be executed on an agency administration basis in which the municipality will oversee operations in Tembisa.

Councillor Chris Bekker (CP) said the initial proposal advocating joint administration was amended so assistance would be conducted on an agency basis to prevent financial implications for the ratespayer.

The mayor of Tembisa, Solomon More, has welcomed the move. He said Tembisa's debts, which amount to more than R3 million in electricity and water accounts alone, would be best dealt with by an upgrading of standards.

In Germiston, management committee chairman Leon Louw said negotiations had been under way for some time between Germiston, Bedfordview, Katlehong and Palm Ridge, regarding co-operation on a municipal level.
Namibia's colonial symbols remain
Peace Corps
for Namibia

WINDHOEK — Director of the United States Peace Corps Paul Coverdell officially opened the Corps’ Namibian head office yesterday.
Mr Coverdell is on a three-day visit to Namibia before visiting Zimbabwe, Kenya and Madagascar.
Since its founding in 1961, more than 125,000 US volunteers had served in more than 100 countries, he said.
They provided their energy and skills for two years without salary.
The largest number of Peace Corps activities were in Africa and the most recent programme in Namibia.
Mr Coverdell said Namibian volunteers were pioneers with a special responsibility of being in the country at a special time for its people. — Sapa.
Dispute over Walvis Bay and offshore islands

Namibia challenges
SA’s new-era stand

WINDHOEK - The South African Government was subtly challenged to live up to some of its own new-era rhetoric when Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab presented his country's position on the Walvis Bay and offshore islands dispute.

At the one-day first-round talks in Cape Town last week, convened to find a solution for this last obstacle in the way of total decolonisation as the Namibians see it. Gurirab presented two elegantly veiled challenges, although they were more implicitly than directly stated.

Firstly he suggested South Africa drop “the ‘discredited and outdated legal doctrines’ it was using to support its claim to Walvis Bay.

World view

An official in Gurirab’s department put it more bluntly: if South Africa wanted to be part of the new dispensation that “new world order” that has become fashionable thinking from Washington to the shaky Kremlin, it had to give up “old colonial arguments”.

President de Klerk and his men have already given the nod to the new era and adopted its language themselves.

They talk freely now of the new South Africa, a new day, a new dawn.

But if reform in South Africa is to have any meaning, that new era must be understood to have overtaken the colonial world view, or so Gurirab’s argument implied.

Continuing this line of thought, he presented new international legal practices which had arisen to take the place of the colonial world view. The right of peoples to self-determination was a peremptory norm of general international law, he argued.

The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties held that “if a new peremptory norm of general international law emerges, any existing treaty which is in conflict with that norm becomes void and terminates”.

So, the bits and pieces of colonial title South Africa held up to support its case, had to be measured against the rights of peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence.

If the title was incompatible with those rights, the title fell away and Namibia argues that geographically, culturally and “by national consensus”, South Africa’s title to Walvis Bay is out of line with the recognised rights of the contemporary world.

The legal arguments for claim from both sides will be the final test if South Africa eschews the option of showing goodwill. And this legal case will surely rest on interpretation of international law.

Further to the rights argument which Gurirab held up as the new norm, he invoked the newly exercised muscle of the United Nations following the success of the Security Council resolutions it passed on the Gulf crisis.

By State practice, certain United Nations resolutions are not considered as more recommendations but have in fact become binding principles of international law and have formed a framework for international action.

In this regard, the recent UN resolutions on Kuwait and the degree of compliance there to by the international community, is a clear demonstration of the present State practice.”

Of course, UNSCR 435 for the independence of Namibia became a binding principle and achieved its ends. To the point here too, UNSCR 432 addresses itself specifically to Walvis Bay and has yet to be realised.

Resolution 432 says Walvis Bay is indisputably part of Namibia and that the UN will “remain seized of the matter” until incorporation.

Solidarity

Gurirab is obviously counting on new-found UN solidarity to spur 432.

But Namibia does not want to resort to the UN or the World Court. It wants to settle with South Africa bilaterally and its arguments are simply a show of strength at this stage containing the implied invitation that South Africa should rise to the challenge of recognising the new order.

Gurirab’s second challenge at the meeting was of an entirely different nature. It was an emotional one and rested on that curious process by which while Africaners are clamouring to declare themselves African after so many decades of apparently imagining that to be the worst possible fate.

Having made a case for a post-colonial international order and established “present State practice” with the strong example of Kuwait, Gurirab said South Africa would lack diplomacy and political sensitivity if it chose to cling to “discredited legal doctrines”.

Sting

And then he went on to add the sting: “A nation such as the Afrikaner community, which so much wants to be welcomed into the fold of African peoples, cannot and should not be seen to be endorsing preconceptions or doctrines ridiculing and humiliating the peoples and cultures of the very continent it wishes to be identified with.”

Swaying to address the SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha himself (arguably the pioneer of the “we are all Africans” trend), Gurirab continued with a measured oratory: “I can assure you that my delegation and I did not come here to score points. I know that after all the arguments and counter-arguments, we will still not be able to steer clear of the following question: Where do we go from here?”

I recall, Honourable Minister, your repeated references to your people as an African people. By the same token, I expect they, when seeing themselves as part of this large and proud African family and continent, should find themselves on the side of those who strive to make good the injustices done against Africa and its peoples, rather than those hiding behind discredited and outdated legal doctrines.

More than a few members of that proud family might have muttered “touché”. – Sowetan Correspondent.
R36m Namibian war payout

WINDHOEK. — Finality has been reached on the payout of R36 million by South Africa to former combatants, from both sides, in the Namibian bush war.

An SA Mission spokesman here said an amount of R12m had been paid into Namibia’s Standard Bank to be divided evenly among 9,000 former members of the SWA Territory Force and Rooet para-military police unit.

Payment will begin on April 2 to a verified list of beneficiaries.

On Monday, South Africa’s representative Mr Richard Eksteen handed Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab a cheque for R12m to be paid out to former members of Plan, Swapo’s military wing.

Zimbabwe’s President Robert Mugabe is due to arrive here this evening as Namibian President Sam Nujoma’s guest of honour to the country’s first independence anniversary.
No boom, but no blow-up, either

"I survived the first year of independence," so declares one of the T-shirts printed to cash in on the celebrations of Namibia's first independence anniversary yesterday.

"I survived" is probably a bit irreverent for the tastes of the Swapo government, but it carries the ring of truth.

The country is not booming and there are still more problems than there are solutions, but one year down the line, the wheels have not come off.

National reconciliation, the government policy designed to contain the racial tensions and battles of the past, is still the official watchword, and is woven repeatedly into public addresses.

Of course there are racial tensions still: the legacy of apartheid survives statutory obliteration, it persists in hearts, minds and habits (like "baas" and "missus") and, above all, in pockets.

Capital remains largely white-controlled and just one of the nasty hangovers from the past is that white business has yet to make peace with black: there remains a "white" Chamber of Commerce where most of the business heavyweights still reside, and a National Chamber which, although a colour-blind body, is the home of smaller and predominantly black business interests. But both sides say their goal is a unified chamber.

President Sam Nujoma's guard and motorised escort has been the single shrill political outrage of the year. But while there are many Namibians who object to being shot at by way of traffic control, there are many too who think the President's high-speed, maximum-noise passage from A to B is fitting style.

In the end, the guards were withdrawn for retraining and the police investigated the various cases of shooting. Those results are now before the courts.

So democracy and the rule of law, as enshrined in Namibia's constitution, has stood up, if a little slowly sometimes. In the National Assembly and on their own public platforms, opposition politicians have cried loudly that democracy is under siege. Then Dr. Dirk Ndhude was invited by the government to address the private sector investment conference. He sang the praises of "our democratic country": "Where else could I stand up and say the things I do in public and not be locked up?" he asked.

School boycotts reflect one of the more severe problems as Namibia seeks to undo ethnically discriminatory education, but without sufficient means. It was revealed recently that only 5,000 of Namibia's 13,000 teachers (and those not enough) are qualified.

It was expected though that Namibia would struggle. The downturn in the world uranium market has darkened the picture further still for the next few years. The fishing industry, another big earner, is also stagnant as fish stocks are being nurtured to recovery after years of free-for-all fishing in Namibia's formerly uncontrolled waters.

Those are realities Namibia simply has to face. But there is another reality much more bitterly borne: the attitude of South Africa to what amounts to its former colony.

Prime Minister Hage Geingob, in a recent interview with The Star Africa Service that nearly all former colonists had aided, their colonies after independence.

South Africa, however, had cut its subsidies and totted up a bill of R170 million which it says Namibia must pay. Further, it is still withholding an important Namibian lifeline, Walvis Bay.

A little goodwill from the south, such as writing off the debt, would go a long way to help.

There's much to survive still, but there is another legend on the T-shirt: "Long live Namibia." —star Africa Service.
OVER TO NELSON

Through a quirk of political fate, the decision on the handing over of Walvis Bay to newly independent Namibia will very largely rest in the hands of the ANC. Attached to that move — if it occurs — will be the nature of SA’s future relations with the Swapo government of Sam Nujoma.

In a carefully calculated diplomatic move, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his team of negotiators have shielded responsibility for the Walvis ownership issue to the NP’s prospective partners in the constitutional negotiation process.

Senior government sources close to the talks on the enclave told the FM this week that the de Klerk government has, in principle, decided to hand over the harbour town to Windhoek.

That was the message which Botha gave to his Namibian counterpart, Theo-Ben Gurirab, when the two men and their negotiating teams met in Cape Town a week ago.

However, the South Africans made it clear to Gurirab that such a decision could not be taken by Pretoria alone — and that it would entail an amendment to the constitution. Walvis Bay’s linkage to SA dates back to the colonial era and the Namibian claim rests on geographic and economic arguments; territorially it is part of SA. If SA agreed to cede authority, it would be internationally welcomed as a gesture of goodwill to a former enemy.

Botha emphasised that his government was not prepared to initiate any amendments to the constitution at this delicate stage of the pro-negotiating phase involving the ANC and other interested parties. Amendments — including any decision on the future of Walvis Bay — could, therefore, only be discussed, at the earliest, during the planned all-party conference due to take place later this year, Botha told the Namibian delegation.

As the NP had already agreed in principle to hand over Walvis Bay, a final decision on its future would rely on the other parties. The ANC would in all probability be the determining factor.

The FM’s sources say that Gurirab was visibly disappointed by the outcome of the talks. The Namibian government had never doubted that Pretoria would hand over the town.

Now it finds itself having, in effect, to negotiate the issue with the ANC. This could raise problems.

Would the ANC want to hand over Walvis Bay, for example?

At this stage, the ANC has not indicated what its position on Walvis Bay might be. A reluctance to agree to a handover would sour relations between themselves and Nujoma’s Swapo — but the issue simply hasn’t been adequately addressed within the ANC, along with many other issues.

Gossip

Diplomatic circles are buzzing with gossip about the relevance of the R1m donation by the Namibian government to the ANC recently, in the light of which, the ANC would presumably be hard pressed to deny Nujoma’s claim to Walvis Bay, it is speculated.

There is also the obvious point that SA — whatever legal and historical claims it may have on the enclave — has a lot to gain internationally by handing over Walvis Bay. An obstinate position over the enclave could damage the diplomatic breakthroughs which began to manifest themselves after de Klerk started his reform initiatives. This week, the Johannesburg daily, Beeld, said all realistic South Africans accepted that SA should relinquish the town.

During the Cold War and the heyday of Soviet expansionism, it was to SA’s advantage to have access to a strategic harbour close to Angola; but that has now lapsed, the newspaper argued. Beeld also questioned the financial benefits of Walvis Bay to SA. Compensation can be negotiated, it said, adding that instead of engaging in a futile battle for the retention of Walvis Bay, SA’s energies should rather be directed at finding an acceptable solution for its own problems relating to land.

Botha told Gurirab that until such time as a decision had been taken by the all-party conference and the constitution had been amended, Pretoria would be amenable to the idea that Walvis Bay be jointly managed by the two governments during the interim period. Botha and Gurirab said they would report back to their respective governments.

No date has yet been set for another meeting.

THE CABINET

THE CABINET

DEVICES AND DESIRES

FM 22/3/91

Deputy Finance Minister Org Marais is back in favour but Agriculture Minister Jacob de Villiers is on his way out. In simple terms that’s the message of last week’s Cabinet reshuffle.

Marais, the second most senior deputy minister after Roelf Meyer takes over from Trade & Industry and Tourism Minister Kent Durr who is ambassador designate to London. Marais’ post will be filled by Durr’s deputy, Theo Alant, once a firm favourite for Durr’s job.

Marais, a former head of Unisa’s business school, seemed to have reached the pinnacle of his political career as a deputy minister and was seldom tipped to go any further. He is regarded as a government workhorse, having chaired various commissions and investigations into technical aspects of financial and economic policy and has a suitable background for Trade & Industry.

Jacob de Villiers was brought into President F W de Klerk’s first Cabinet as a specialist. He is indirectly elected by the Nat caucus and has not fought an election. A former “Farmer of the Year,” he was apparently regarded as the right man to stem growing hostility in the financially squeezed and politically nervous farming community and to try to put agriculture back on to an economic footing.

However, it is understood that his autocratic management style severely undermined his standing among farmers and organisations marketing farm products. His replacement has been widely welcomed in the farming community. Though De Villiers retains his Development Aid portfolio, and has been given the added responsibility of Public Works & Land Affairs (previously with George Bartlett), it seems that his days in Cabinet are numbered.

Kraai van Niekerk, now “own affairs” Agriculture Minister, takes De Villiers’ job. Though a Cape MP he is regarded as tough enough to handle the powerful rightwing farming lobby in the Transvaal.

His deputy will be Tobie Meyer, elder brother of Roelf Meyer — and also a former “Farmer of the Year.” Meyer, the MP for Cradock, is regarded as a new-generation Nat keen to push on rapidly with reform.

The other new deputy minister is David Graaff, son of former United Party leader
Happy birthday...a Windhoek resident makes her feelings clear at the birth of Namibia, one year ago.

The good, the bad and the birthday

Unlike the pre-election period of 1989, when white South Africans anticipated leaving the country at the first sign of stability, migration is seemingly no longer on the cards.

People are said to be 'afraid of anything,' said the large, middle-aged German manager of the local sports club.

The government of Namibia is accused of changing policies and promises in the last year. There are claims of corruption and mismanagement.

The Namibian economy is threatened by high unemployment and low wages. The cost of living has risen, and many families are struggling to make ends meet.

The tourism and service industries expanded in the first year, but the government's response to the economic downturn has been slow.

On the positive side, the country has made significant strides in its relations with its neighbors, especially South Africa.

Namibia, one year on: Samantha Weinberg looks at the state of the world's newest nation.
No big deal as Namibia heads for No 2

By SEKOLA SELLO

NAMIBIA'S first Independence celebration at Windhoek's Independence stadium this week was a low-key affair attended by only one head of state - a sharp contrast to last year's festivity when many world statesmen visited the country.

There was little bunting in the streets of Windhoek and only a few posters along Independence Avenue, formerly Kaiser Strasse. All was quiet in the normally bustling Katutura township, Namibia's version of Soweto, although there were several buses available to give people a free ride to the stadium.

The mood at the Independence stadium was also relaxed but not as ecstatic as last year. Only Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe made a state visit and was the only guest of honour. Several members of the diplomatic corps and an audience of about 8 000 attended.

President Sam Nujoma, in his address to the nation, spoke on the achievements of his government in the past 12 months - particularly in diversifying agriculture, the improvement of fisheries and exploration of gas and oil reserves.

In a surprising change of tone, the hardline Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said he was encouraged by the progress made in South Africa. He said the repeal of the Group Areas Act and allied Acts indicated that State President FW de Klerk seemed committed to irreversible change.

Mugabe said: "We would help in this regard." However, he expressed dismay at the continual violence sweeping throughout black residential areas.

He said it was time the black leadership exercised restraint and united to fight "the common enemy".

Mugabe said with the anticipated negotiation conference now a possibility in South Africa "it would be disastrous for blacks to go into the conference divided".

Zimbabwe's leader, who was not accompanied by his wife, Sally, said that while it was important efforts should be made to bring peace about in South Africa, the civil wars in both Mozambique and Angola created problems for the region.

He blamed both Unita and Renamo rebels for "prevarication" and bringing in new and unacceptable conditions every time peace was about to be reached at the negotiation tables.

Referring to Namibia, Mugabe told his audience that every effort must be made to forge a united nation. He said while there was nothing wrong in being a Herero, Kavango, Ovambo, English or an Afrikamer, these people must be aware of the greater culture of being Namibians.

Telling Namibians that the future is too important to be hostage to the past, Mugabe urged Namibians to work hard, be self-disciplined, and avoid drug and alcohol abuse.

Predictably, Mugabe called for the return of Walvis Bay to Namibia. He also received the freedom of Windhoek. Mugabe is the second head of state after Botswana's Quett Masire to receive the freedom of Namibia's capital.
THE FIRST BIRTHDAY

Namibia’s

DTA says Swapo promised the earth, but hasn’t delivered the goods

From SEKOLA SELLO in WINDBORER

NAMIBIA celebrated its first anniversary this week, amid charges by its official opposition, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, that the Swapo government had failed to live up to its election promises.

The charges have been denied by both government and foreign observers.

Acting DTA president Mihake Muyongo said the government had been high on promises and good intentions, but very short on practical ways of resolving the country’s education, housing, economic and agricultural problems.

Muyongo also charged the presidential guards were a menace to the public, adding that nepotism within the Swapo dominated government was beginning to manifest itself.

However, deputy Information and Broadcasting Minister Daniel Tjongarero and two defence spokesmen said Muyongo was “merely playing politics”.

Tjongarero said the problems his government now faced were a legacy of South Africa’s colonial rule and “also the remnants of the DTA’s interim rule of which Muyongo was an active participant”.

People like Muyongo, he charged, were responsible for the massive backlogs in education, housing and agriculture.

Two army men, captains Henk Rheeder and EJ Nekuta (a former Swapo fighter) dismissed allegations of discrimination against former South West African Territorial Forces (SWATF) members in the newly established Namibia Defence Force (NDF).

Muyongo claimed earlier the NDF contained a majority of former People’s Liberating Army of Namibia (Plan) freedom fighters, adding that former SWATF members were not promoted beyond certain ranks while there were disparities in salaries for similar ranks.

“There is one pay structure in the NDF for all people holding similar rank. The army is made up of all Namibians – and not former Plan or SWATF members,” Rheeder said.

Muyongo also claimed there was an “emergent nepotism” within the ruling party with top posts going to senior party members or their spouses. He claimed the wives of a cabinet minister and a deputy minister were given senior posts for which they were not suited.

Tjongarero admitted one of the women was in fact his wife, but pointed out the two women were well qualified for their positions as directors of the health services, a fact Muyongo conceded.

According to Tjongarero the two were promoted in line with the constitution which calls for affirmative action to redress the wrongs of the past.

On allegations that the army and the presidential guard in particular were allegedly trigger-happy, Rheeder admitted “some incident”.

He said two cases were now before a magistrate.

While Swapo may not have lived up to some if its election promises, foreign observers agree they have made progress beyond the wildest expectations of many people. One achievement is Swapo’s commitment to national reconciliation, something even Muyongo grudgingly admits.

A year ago ... Namibians rejoice after gaining their independence from colonial rule.

Daniel Tjongarero
Navy helps Namibia, but row erupts

By BARRY STREEK

The South African Navy answered a call for help from the Namibian government last week in the arrest of three Spanish trawlers.

The trawlers were allegedly fishing inside Namibian territorial waters. Namibia landed soldiers on the trawlers from a helicopter and asked the SA Navy to escort the vessels to Luderitz.

But the action at sea has become a court action, with the owners of the trawlers challenging the arrests.

On Saturday at an urgent hearing in the Claremont home of Cape Town Supreme Court Judge Mr. Justice Craig Dowie, a lawyer acting for the owners alleged that the arrests had taken place in South African, not Namibian, territorial waters.

'Ignored order'

Mr. Justice Howie granted a rule nisi against the Namibian government and General Magnus Malan in his capacity as the South African Minister of Defence. He ordered them not to move the trawlers from South African waters and restrained them from "assaulting and harassing the crew".

The return date is Wednesday, but the issue might be raised in court sooner. Last night a representative of the owners, who asked not to be named, alleged that the navy had ignored the court order and said they would go to court again today, claiming contempt.

The representatives allege that the trawlers were taken into Namibian waters only at 2am yesterday. Meanwhile, it was last night learnt that the trawlers were being escorted to Luderitz.

A spokesman for the SA government said last night that the trawlers, and the South African escorts, were already in Namibian waters when informed of the court order.

A spokesman for the state attorney's office said the court order would be opposed on Wednesday.
Namibian PM exhausted

WINDHOEK. — Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob is suffering from extreme exhaustion and has been ordered to rest, his press liaison officer said here yesterday. Since he became prime minister last March, Mr Geingob's schedule has included travelling about 15,000km by road and about 2,000km by air to assess the situation around the country.
Namibia grows tired of waiting

WINDHOEK - Namibia wants an urgent resolution of the Walvis Bay dispute, according to senior South African Government sources.

Windhoek expressed concern over a recent suggestion that South Africa might try to leave the question to an all-party conference scheduled for later this year.

A report in a South African financial journal quoted the sources - reportedly close to negotiations with Namibia over the matter - as saying that the South African Government alone could not decide on the future of the enclave.

Such a move would involve an alternation of the country's borders and thus a change in the constitution, the sources said.

They said that at this "delicate stage" of negotiations in South Africa, prior to an all-party conference, the Government was unwilling to initiate unilateral changes to the constitution.

Nonsense

Instead, it would like to see its "prospective partner in the constitutional process", the ANC primary among them, shoulder some of the responsibility.

The report also claims that Foreign Minister Pik Botha told his Namibian counterpart Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab that the FW de Klerk Government had already decided "in principle" to hand over the harbour town.

The suggestion of holding the issue over to an all-party conference has been mentioned by other Namibian sources close to the talks.

At least one interpretation of the suggested South African move could be that the white Government wants to share the "burden" of the handover with a broader constituency to lessen the inevitable accusations of bungling from its white right wing.

The Constitutional argument, however, is immensurable.

At talks in Cape Town on March 14, the South African Government agreed to shift its northern border with Namibia from the north bank of the Orange River to the centre of the stream in accordance with international practice.

Apparently this was a demand so easily won by the Namibians that it was declared a non-issue.

Yet it is a change to the South African border.

On the issue of a handover in "principle", Gurirab was very clear.

Namibia was seeking a recognition "in principle" that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands were an integral part of Namibia.

Dispute

Beyond that, Namibia was prepared to negotiate the specifics of the handover.

That recognition was not given.

It is also not clear what South Africa would achieve by handing over the dispute to the ANC, as the organisation has recognised the sovereignty of Walvis Bay.

The same report in the financial journal also asserts that the All "has not indicated what its position on Walvis Bay might be.

Yet when ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela visited Namibia at the end of January, that was obviously the first question any journalist here with any sense asked.

And the reply, unequivocal and well-publicised, was that the ANC recognises Walvis Bay as part and parcel of Namibia.

Furthermore, on August 23 last year, the ANC gave its official support for Namibia's claim soon after its representatives to the Namibia's Mr Abbe Chikane set up office here.

Delay

While the ANC's clear position on Walvis Bay would no doubt be to press its advantage if the issue is left to the all-party conference, what must be most worrisome to Namibians is the resulting delay in finding a resolution.

There are no guarantees to the timeframe within which South Africans will sit down together. And Namibia would surely be loathe to attach what, in Mr Gurirab's words, it sees as a "life and death" issue to such an uncertain process.

The next round of talks between the two governments is expected to take place in Windhoek within weeks, according to sources. - Swartson Correspondent.
Walvis Bay delay worries Namibia

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa
News Service in Windhoek

NAMIBIA wants an urgent resolution of the Walvis Bay dispute and views with some concern a recent suggestion that its South African negotiating partners might be trying to leave the question over to the all-party conference scheduled for later this year.

A report in a South African financial journal quoted "senior government sources close to the talks (with Namibia)" as saying that the South African government alone could not decide on the future of the enclave as this, involving an alteration in the country's borders, would require changing the South African Constitution.

At this "delicate stage" of negotiations between parties in South Africa and just before an all-party conference, the South African government was unwilling to initiate unilateral changes to the constitution.

Instead, it would like to see its "prospective partners in the constitutional process", the African National Congress primary among them, shoulder some of the responsibility.

The report also claims that Foreign Minister Pik Botha told his Namibian counterpart Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab that the De Klerk government had already decided "in principle" to hand over the harbour town.

The suggestion of holding the issue over to an all-party conference is not wide of similar reports from Namibian sources also close to the talks.

At least one interpretation of the suggested South African move could be that the white government wants to share the "burden" of the handover with a broader constituency if only to lessen the inevitable accusations of betrayal from its white right wing.

The constitutional argument, however, is nonsense. At those very same talks in Cape Town on March 14, the South African government agreed to shift its northern border with Namibia from the north bank of the Orange River to the centre of the stream in accordance with international practice.

Apparently this was a demand so easily won by the Namibians that it was declared a non-issue. It remains, however, a change to the South African border. Apparently the Constitution will not mind in this case.

On the issue of the handover "in principle", Mr Gurirab was very clear when he left Windhoek to attend the talks and very clear on his return. Namibia was seeking a recognition "in principle" of South Africa's recognition that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands were an integral part of Namibia. Beyond that Namibia was prepared to negotiate the modalties of the handover.

As far as Namibia is concerned, although round one went well in terms of laying the groundwork and goodwill for future talks, that recognition of principle was not given.

It is also not quite clear what the South African government would want to achieve by handing over the dispute to the ANC among others, if it has already established the principle of the sovereignty of Walvis Bay, the very kernal of the Namibian demand.

The same report in the financial journal also asserts that the ANC "has not indicated what its position on Walvis Bay might be". When Mr Nelson Mandela visited Namibia at the end of January that was obviously the first question any journalist here with any sense asked. And the reply, unequivocally and well-publicised, was that the ANC recognises Walvis Bay as part and parcel of Namibia.

Further, on August 23 last year, the ANC released its official position supporting Namibia's claim soon after its representative to Namibia, Mr Abbey Chikane, set up office here.

While the ANC's clear position on Walvis Bay would no doubt be to Namibia's advantage if the issue is left to the all-party conference, what must be most worrisome to the Namibians is the delay in finding a resolution that such a move might entail.

There are no guarantees to the timeframe within which all South Africans will sit down together. And Namibia would surely be loath to attach what, in Mr Gurirab's words, it sees as a "life and death" issue to such an uncertain process.
Namibia still sanctions victim

WASHINGTON. — The black American rallying cry of sanctions against apartheid is so fervent that many of the cities and states that impose penalties against companies doing business with South Africa have failed to notice that neighbouring Namibia has been free for more than a year and should no longer be on the hit-list.

Of the 85 American cities and 26 states which refuse to award contracts to businesses with South African connections, nearly a third still treat Namibia as part of South Africa.

An indignant leading anti-apartheid activist in Washington, whose city investment office still penalises Namibia, has refused to accept State Department advice that the fledgling country should be exempt, because, she argues, the two countries "are still closely allied."

"It's quite comical, it really is," says an exasperated Mr Jeffry Flake — an American who does public relations for the Namibian Chamber of Commerce.

"It's the ignorance of the people concerned." Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob has said of some of his old anti-apartheid friends. — Daily Telegraph
Namibia concerned at delay over Walvis Bay

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia, which wants an urgent resolution of the Walvis Bay dispute, is concerned that Pretoria might be trying to delay the issue until the all-party conference scheduled for later this year.

The suggestion first appeared publicly in a report in a South African periodical which quoted "senior Government sources close to the talks" as saying that the Government alone could not decide on the future of Walvis Bay as it would entail an alteration in the country's borders, which would in turn require changing the South African Constitution.

The sources said that at this "delicate stage" of negotiations between parties in South Africa and just prior to an all-party conference, Pretoria was unwilling to initiate unilateral changes to the constitution. Instead, it would like to see "prospective partners in the constitutional process", who include the ANC, shoulder some of the responsibility.

The journal also reported that Foreign Minister Pik Botha told his Namibian counterpart, Theo-Ben Gurirab, that the De Klerk Government had already decided "in principle" to hand over the harbour town.

The suggestion of holding the issue over to an all-party conference is not wide of similar reports from knowledgeable Namibian sources.

Motives

Whatever they might think about Pretoria's motives for wanting to postpone the handover, officials in Windhoek reject the argument that handing over the port would first involve a change in the South African Constitution.

They point out that at the talks in Cape Town on March 14 the Government agreed to shift its northern border with Namibia from the north bank of the Orange River to the centre of the stream in accordance with international practice. No change to the Constitution was considered necessary.

On the question of agreement in principle, Mr Gurirab has made it clear that Namibia wants a recognition in principle that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia. It is prepared only to negotiate the modalities of the handover.

As far as Namibia is concerned, although round one went well in terms of laying the groundwork and goodwill for future talks, that recognition of principle was not given.

It is not clear to the Namibians what the South African Government would want to achieve by involving the ANC and others in the dispute if it has already established the principle of the sovereignty of Walvis Bay, the very kernel of the Namibian demand.

ANC officials have already publicly recognised Walvis Bay as part and parcel of Namibia.

The next round of talks between the two governments on the Walvis Bay issue is expected to take place in Windhoek "within weeks".
CORPORAL punishment at schools and court-ordered whippings are now illegal in Namibia after the country's highest court ruled this week they violated the constitution.

It was the first constitutional issue to be dealt with by Namibia's Supreme Court (the equivalent of South Africa's Appellate Division), and human rights lawyers said the court had "passed the test with flying colours".

Experts said the court had seized the opportunity to reaffirm its commitment to the rule of law and to demonstrate it would actively uphold the values of the new constitution, which outlaws torture as well as "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

There are special provisions in the law to allow constitutional issues to go directly to the highest court. At the end of last year the country's attorney general asked the Supreme Court if it would be prepared to rule on whether whippings imposed by the courts and corporal punishment at schools was constitutional.

The Chief Justice agreed and judgment on the question was handed down on Friday.

Written by Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed, the judgment noted that the Namibian constitution tried to embody the values of the new Namibian nation.

"It expresses the commitment of the Namibian people to the creation of a democratic society based on respect for human dignity, protection of liberty and the rule of law. Practices and values which are inconsistent with or which might subvert that commitment are vigorously rejected."

Canning

The judgment lists all the Namibian laws which allowed the courts to impose sentences of whipping on adults and juveniles—these same laws as those which allow whipping in South Africa since, at independence, Namibia kept most South African legislation.

It also discussed the code regulating corporal punishment at schools, which is allowed to cane pupils, what size of cane may be used and for what offences caning can be imposed.

Mr Justice Mohamed said that what might have been seen as a just form of punishment some decades ago could appear degrading today, and that there was a tendency throughout the civilized world to view corporal punishment imposed on adults by the state as inconsistent with civilized values.

The judge said corporal punishment "stripped the recipient of all dignity and self-respect", demeaning society to the "level of the offender." He had "no difficulty whatever" in concluding it was in conflict with the constitution.

Dealing with corporal punishment at schools, the judge found it was equally degrading and therefore illegal.

BY CARMEL RICKARD

Namibia's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Becker, agreed with the judgment.

The director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Peter Molele, said he was delighted with the boldness of the Namibian court in ensuring that the constitution was enforced. He said he hoped the judiciary in a new South Africa would be equally bold about upholding a new constitution.

Mike Cowling, a constitutional law expert at Natal University, said the language of the judgment—unlike the values of the Namibian people—was important as it meant the court had decided to adopt an "activist" approach.

He pointed out, however, that the Namibian court had overturned what was essentially South African legislation, and said he hoped it would be equally fearless in considering laws made by the Namibian parliament.

He predicted that the decision to outlaw whipping would raise "tremendous interest" in South Africa as well as internationally because similar provisions existed in European and Commonwealth countries.

"It is a very important decision because so many countries feel that whipping and corporal punishment is absolutely necessary to regulate society," Mr Cowling said.

Special

The executive director of the Natal Teachers' Society, Dave Ryman, also predicted widespread interest, saying caning at school was under constant debate by teachers and the community.

Mr Justice Mohamed has been appointed president of Lesotho's Court of Appeal. A Lesotho government gazette announced that the appointment would take effect immediately.

Mr Mohamed, a Johannesburg advocate, is already an appeal court judge in Lesotho and Swazi-

land as well as in Namibia, and sits on the Bench in Bloemfontein.

Concern is growing in South African legal circles that if he is not soon appointed to the Bench in South Africa, he could take up a full-time appointment elsewhere and be lost to the profession in this country.

End
Namibia's malaria battle

AS Namibians celebrate their first year of independence, a sadder anniversary is passing as well: the worst malaria epidemic on record.

A year ago the end of the rainy season brought reports of a "mystery disease" gripping northern villages.

Closer inspection diagnosed malaria and whole areas of the north were declared disaster areas. Hundreds died.

Health Minister Dr Nickey Iyambo's fledgling department could not cope. Reports streamed in of clinics with no doctors and hospitals with no beds and without even the most rudimentary chloroquine supplies.

Some people believe the epidemic was caused by the interruption of the controversial DDT spraying programme.

Spraying had been carried out by the SADF – but in 1989 spraying stopped when the army pulled out of Namibia.

Though banned in the US and Europe, DDT spraying began again in 1990 with the support of the health ministry and the World Health Organization (WHO).

According to spokesman Laurens Erasmus, the health ministry had no choice. Without the use of some kind of insecticide – and DDT is by far the cheapest available – Namibia would again be faced with an epidemic.

But not everyone is convinced by the case for DDT.

A strong opponent of the compound is Namibian businessman Uve Rathsman who manufactures mosquito nets in Otavi.

But the government is not pinning all its hopes on DDT or mosquito nets.

Iyambo is now stressing the need for grassroots mobilisation in the fight against the disease. The building of new clinics and health centres in previously underdeveloped areas is being given priority treatment, with the ministry currently forced to employ professional health workers from outside the country. – AIA
Namibia: The lesson of a year's independence

Daniel Mol: Multi-party democracy incites tribalism.

Sam Nujoma: Badly misjudged during liberation struggle.

Ben Ulenga: Workers depred at effective spokesman.

By COLIN LEGUM

LONDON — After one year of independence, Namibia has become a showcase for African democracy. It is a model for Botswana, the Gambia, Mozambique and some other, less fortunate countries.

The results are mixed, however. Although Namibia has enjoyed a period of relative calm, the country still faces many challenges. One of the biggest is the issue of tribalism, which has been a persistent problem in the country since independence.

One of the most outspoken critics of tribalism is Sam Nujoma, the former leader of the SWAPO movement. Nujoma has been a vocal opponent of tribalism, arguing that it is a threat to the country's stability.

Nujoma has been particularly critical of the government's efforts to promote the development of the country's various regions. He argues that the government has not done enough to ensure that all regions are treated fairly.

Another key figure in the debate over tribalism is Ben Ulenga, the SWAPO Youth League leader. Ulenga has been a vocal advocate for the rights of Namibian workers, and has been a frequent critic of the government's policies.

Despite these challenges, Namibia has made significant progress in the last year. The country has held free and fair elections, and has made strides in economic development.

However, there is still much work to be done. The government must continue to address the challenges of tribalism and other issues if Namibia is to achieve its full potential.

In the meantime, Namibia is a model for other African countries as they work to build democratic institutions and achieve economic growth.
Whipping boys wish that they lived in Namibia

Well over 30 000 South Africans are likely to feel the lash of a court-ordered whipping this year. They'll wish they lived in Namibia, where the country's highest court has outlawed whippings and corporal punishment at schools as violating the constitution.

It was the first constitutional question dealt with by Namibia's Supreme Court (the equivalent of South Africa's Appellate Division), and human rights lawyers said the court "passed the test with flying colours". Experts said the court demonstrated it would actively uphold the values of the new constitution, which outlawed torture and "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

On the application of the attorney general, the issue of whether corporal punishment and court-ordered whippings were constitutional went directly to the supreme court, and judgment was handed down last week.

Written by Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed, the judgment noted that the Namibian constitution tried to embody the values of the "new Namibian nation".

"It expresses the commitment of the Namibian people to the creation of a democratic society based on respect for human dignity, protection of liberty and the rule of law. Practices and values inconsistent with, or which might subvert this commitment are vigorously rejected."

The judgment lists Namibian laws allowing the courts to impose a whipping on adults or juveniles; these are the same laws which allow flogging in South Africa, since at independence Namibia kept all relevant South African legislation.

Mr Justice Mahomed said if the court found a particular law allowed treatment which was "inhuman" or "degrading", it would be illegal and there could be no question of trying to justify the law.

He found corporal punishment imposed on adults or juveniles "striped the recipient of all dignity and selfrespect", demeaning society to the level of the offender, and said he had "no difficulty whatever" in concluding it was in conflict with the constitution.

He dismissed the argument that, if juveniles could not be whipped, the state might have problems finding a suitable alternative sentence, saying good intentions did not make unlawful practices lawful.

The judge found corporal punishment at schools equally degrading and thus illegal. Namibia's chief justice, Mr Justice Hans Berker, agreed with the judgment, adding that the courts wanted to identify the values of Namibia and give expression to them rather than to the unacceptable values of "former colonial rulers".

The third member of the bench, former South African Appellate Division judge Mr Justice John Trengove, also agreed with the judgment.

Senior academic lawyer Julia Sloth-Nielsen, who has extensively researched court-ordered corporal punishment, said it was significant that the first constitutional issue to come before the Namibian courts was whipping. There was evidence that, under the guise of traditional practice, it was a punishment savagely used pre-independence to enforce the will of tribal authorities set up by "puppet administrations".

She said the decision left South Africa "the policecat" of the region, still retaining judicial flogging and the death penalty.

Sloth-Nielsen said South Africa should reconsider the practice as there were indications it was being used in a racist way. It caused tremendous physical and psychological damage to no positive effect: in some areas where whipping was used extensively, flogging scars were a sign of manhood among gangs and, as lashes were inflicted by the police, it was also harmful to police-community relations.

Curiously, the issue of court-ordered flogging has not been taken up by political or human rights groups in South Africa which tend to focus on opposition to the death penalty. As with the death sentence, there appears to be popular support for flogging, and it is a punishment widely used by township kangaroo-courts.

However, the Namibian decision — which so clearly labels whipping as cruel and degrading — could now spur an anti-flogging campaign in this country.

The director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Peter Motile, said he hoped the judiciary in a new South Africa would be as bold as the Namibian Supreme Court about upholding a new constitution.

Natal University constitution law expert Mike Cowling said the language of the judgment, which referred to the values of the Namibian people, was significant. However, the courts had overturned what was essentially South African legislation, and he hoped they would be equally fearless in considering laws made by the Namibian parliament.

He predicted the decision to outlaw whipping would cause "tremendous interest" in South Africa and internationally because similar provisions exist in European and Commonwealth countries.
Namibia: Living without handouts
Canal, rail plan to link Moz, Namibia

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — A proposal for a multi-billion rand rail and waterway scheme straddling Southern Africa from Mozambique to Namibia is being studied by four of the region’s governments.

The plan would link Chinde, close to the Zambezi River mouth on the Mozambican coast, and Cape Fria, to be renamed Port Nujoma, on Namibia’s Skeleton Coast.

The concept has already taken on by Johannesburg-based Trans-Africa Railway and Canal Belt (Tarcbelt) International.

Talks have already been held between Tarcbelt and the Namibian, Mozambican, Botswanan and Zambian governments and with industry leaders in those countries.

A Tarcbelt spokesman said yesterday’s leaders in Hong Kong and Singapore were waiting only for the governments’ approval before committing loans to the project.

Zambia’s rail network currently stretches as far as Livingstone, on the northern side of Victoria Falls. This is to be extended across the Zambezi and along the Caprivi Strip eventually turning south-west to join Namibia’s existing rail network at Grootfontein.

Tarcbelt envisages a new line starting at Grootfontein to be built across southern Ovamboland, just north of the Etosha National Park, through the Kaokoveld to Cape Fria on the Skeleton Coast, where a new harbour will be built.

The existing line from Grootfontein extends south to Windhoek, Kranokop — close to the new Karibib gold mine — Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

A Tarcbelt official said yesterday that the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) had agreed to adopt the Livingstone-Grootfontein project and when finance had been confirmed, the go-ahead would be given.

Finance for the rail line would probably be provided by commercial investors and corporations and underwritten by the Namibian government and international aid agencies, such as the World Bank, he said.

At least $223 million (about R560m) in foreign aid was needed to build the railway link.

Lohro Sugar Corp, which has established a plantation in Caprivi, would benefit substantially from the new line, he said.

Tarcbelt co-ordinator Mr Francois Roux said one of the aims of the project was to provide an outlet for Mozambique’s coal, mined mostly in the Tete Province. Coal would be ferried by barge through a network of canals feeding the Zambezi.

These canals would also be linked to Cahora Bass, which in turn would be linked by canal to Kariba Dam on the Zambia/Zimbabwe border, he said.
EC envoys backing Namibia over Spain

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. - Ambassadors of European Community countries have thrown their weight behind Namibia in a row over the decision by a Spanish member of the EC to suspend negotiations over fishing policy.

The Namibian government has implicitly accused the Spaniards of acting in retaliation for its seizure of Spanish trawlers caught fishing illegally in Namibian waters.

Spain's ambassador was excluded when the other European Community ambassadors in Windhoek were called in by Foreign Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab for consultations on what he called the unilateral and illegal decision by the Spanish commissioner.

Mr Gurirab said afterwards the ambassadors had backed Namibia in its protest against the decision by Mr Manuel Marín, the Spanish member of the European Commission responsible for fishing matters, to suspend the EC's negotiations with Namibia on new rules for foreign fishing.

Mr Marín's decision to suspend the negotiations had been in direct response to the sentencing in the Namibian High Court last week of five Spanish fishing boat captains for illegal fishing. They were fined a total of R1,55-million and ordered to forfeit their boats, worth about R100-million, and their catches, worth about R12-million.

Mr Gurirab said Commissioner Marín had given as reasons for his decision the view that the fishing quotas for 1991 were too low and that Namibia was in dispute with one of the EC member states, Spain.

The Namibian government did not consider itself in conflict with Spain, said Mr Gurirab.

If the attitude of the EC ambassadors he had addressed was anything to go by, the EC member states could be expected to repudiate Mr Marín's action.
Living in Limbo

Just settle the dam dispute say habitants of Walvis Bay

Walvis Bay - While Namibian and South African politicians prepare for round two of negotiations, only one issue remains on the agenda - the dispute over the status of the city. The Namibian government has declared that the city is part of Namibia, while South Africa claims it is under its jurisdiction. The situation has been tense for years, with sporadic violent incidents.

Eccentric

In neighbouring Swakopmund, an eccentric enclave, if only in spirit, of the Namibian coastline, everyone knows that preparations are being made for the town's 134th birthday in July. Everyone loves a birthday celebration.

Molefi says that the town is like a wine that gets better with age. It is a place that is full of surprises and hidden gems.

Walvis Bay, on the other hand, is a bustling city with a vibrant mix of cultures and communities. The town is known for its beautiful beaches and the nearby Walvis Bay Nature Reserve, which is home to a variety of unique wildlife.

The city has a diverse economy, with fishing, tourism, and port operations playing key roles.

The town has a rich history, dating back to the early 20th century when it was established as a military base.

In 1969, the town was officially declared a city, and since then, it has grown significantly.

The town's residents are a mix of Namibians, White South Africans, and other expatriates, creating a unique cultural tapestry.

The town has a strong sense of community, and residents are proud of their city's achievements.

In conclusion, whether you prefer the traditional gathering in Swakopmund or the bustling city of Walvis Bay, there is something for everyone in this fascinating region of Namibia.

Homes for Sale

By JBF MASRAK ASSOCIATES

DIEPLOOF EXTENSION 1

PRICE R3 995

Three bedrooms, one bathroom, a guest toilet, a kitchen, dining room, and a garden. The house is on a corner plot.

CLYDE EXTENSION 1

PRICE R7 800

Three bedrooms, two bathrooms, a lounge, a kitchen, and a garden. The house is on a corner plot.

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Standard Council-built semi-detached house.

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The Workwise Business Development Programme

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SOWETAN

Tuesday April 23 1991

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SOWETAN AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

An Astilbe flowering in Walvis Bay. It has everything from nets to an enthralling place boat. Missed, of course, is the fishing "vulk". Instead, Panshers and Landcruisers are parked at these yachtield homes at weekends.

The town has some fine houses, but its main attraction is the beach. Walvis Bay has a number of beaches, including the famous "Blue Flag" beach, which is popular with locals and tourists.

Furthermore, the town has a number of restaurants and bars, providing a variety of food options. The town also has a number of shops and markets, offering a range of goods.

The town has a strong sense of community, with residents often coming together for events and activities. Walvis Bay is a place where people can live and work in harmony, enjoying the beauty and tranquility of the surrounding landscape.

In conclusion, whether you are looking for a peaceful beachfront retreat or a bustling seaside town, Walvis Bay offers something for everyone.

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SOWETAN

Tuesday April 23 1991
Nujoma won't visit Lesotho

Sowetan: Africa News Service

This Lesotho government has been left completely in the dark by the sudden cancellation of a state visit by Namibian President Sam Nujoma.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said from Maseru his government had received a message from Namibia that Nujoma "was no longer coming". No reasons for the cancellation were given, he said.

"The government of Lesotho had made all the necessary arrangements to receive Nujoma," the spokesman said.

Nujoma's non-appearance in Maseru is a second slap in the face to be suffered by the military government within a month. Nelson Mandela, the ANC deputy president, cancelled his visit to Lesotho at the last minute last month following mounting pressure from opposition groups sympathetic to his organisation in the Kingdom.

These groups want the government of Major-General Metsing, Lekhanya to be isolated. Visits to Lesotho by people like Mandela and Nujoma, they argue, accord the military government credibility it does not deserve.
In state of Limpo

Little Pit of SA

21st July

Walker
Descendants of Namibian exiles can return

WINDHOEK — Namibia is preparing to assist the return of descendants of Namibians who fled to Botswana during the German-Herero war early this century, Information and Broadcasting Deputy Secretary Nguno Wakolele said. Announcing the Cabinet decision, Mr. Wakolele said those wishing to return would have to observe health and financial regulations as well as veterinary regulations if they brought livestock.

Legislation would be enacted for grandchildren of the exiled Namibians to acquire citizenship, he added. There are between 30,000 to 40,000 Namibians living in Botswana as a result of the war. — Sapa.
The Struggle For Namibian Independence 1945 - 1990

In May 1959, the South West African National Union (SWAUN) was formed. It aimed to unite all the people of Namibia and its spokesinitially came from Herero-speaking people in the South. In 1960, the OPU changed its name to the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and outlined its goals. These goals were:

1. The realization of genuine and total independence of Namibia in the sphere of politics, economy, defence, social and cultural affairs.
2. To combat all manifestations and tendencies of tribalism, regionalism, ethnic orientation and racial discrimination, in order to create and advance the struggle against tribalism and imperialism.
3. To unite all Namibian people, particularly the working class, the peasantry and progressive intellectuals into a vanguard army capable of safeguarding national independence and the building of a classless, non-exploitative society based on scientific socialism and principles.
4. To sever all relations with the South African racial regime until there is a democratic government in the country based on the principle of majority rule.
5. Economic reconstruction—aiming at the establishment of a classless society.

SWAPO was recognized by both the OAU (Organization of African Unity) and the UN as the only representative organization of the Namibian people.

The armed struggle

A third group, known as the Western Five Contact Group, tried to negotiate a settlement. Canada, France, West Germany, Britain and the USA met to solve the dispute. The United Nations passed Resolution 435, which set out the negotiation terms. The UN accepted Resolution 435 as a blueprint, but South Africa refused to grant independence to South West Africa/Namibia until Cuban troops left Angola.

Cuba's presence in Angola had nothing to do with the Namibian question. Since 1976, Angola had been involved in a civil war and Cuba had sent troops to assist the Angolan government against UNITA. It was only in 1979 when Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola and South Africa agreed to a "free and fair" election to be held in Namibia.

SWAPO won the election and gained over 60% of the vote. On 21 March 1990, Namibia became independent and Sam Nujoma became its first president. It was accepted as a member of the United Nations immediately.

Study the cartoon and answer the following questions:

1. Explain the cartoon.
2. What is a mandate?
3. Why does one of the players have the mandate?

Answers:

1. The UN and South Africa are negotiating over South West Africa, a mandate of South Africa. The UN wants the mandate to be administrated by the UN Trusteeship Council, but SA refuses to hand over SWA to the UN.
2. When one country looks after another until it gains independence.
3. The League of Nations granted the mandate to South Africa in 1920. By 1946, Namibia was still independent.
WINDHOEK - Namibian President Sam Nujoma celebrated his 62nd birthday with about 700 guests - a party long overdue after 29 years in exile and many birthdays spent on aeroplanes and in conference halls, said Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya.

He remembers shaking hands with Nujoma, president of Swapo in those days, but there was never the opportunity to make an occasion of it.

Last year, the president’s birthday was too soon after independence celebrations and again there was no party.

Yesterday, Prime Minister Hage Geingob made up for all that with a sunny event organized in the gardens of the Tintenpalast, home of the Namibian National Assembly. - Sowetan Africa
Namibia, SA talk on Walvis

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian and South African governments have discussed the possibility of joint administration of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, and have agreed the boundary between the two countries should be the middle of the Orange River.

The discussion of a joint administration effectively amounts to agreement in principle on South Africa renouncing sovereignty over the enclave, although both sides still have to report back to their respective governments, after which a joint statement will be issued.

Representatives of the two governments met in Windhoek yesterday for their second round of negotiations on the disputed South African port enclave, which is administered as part of the Cape province, and the 12 small islands in Windhoek.

The delegations were headed by Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab and South African Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Fik Botha.

The two governments also agreed that the middle of the Orange River should be the boundary between their two countries, and not the northern boundary as is the case at present. A joint technical committee is to be established to demarcate the boundary.

Amicable settlement?

The first talks took place in Cape Town in March. Mr. Gurirab described the meeting as “productive and successful”, saying that significant progress had been made and he was happy the negotiators “were on the right track”.

Namibia had rededicated itself to the negotiations and Mr. Gurirab said he strongly believed a settlement would be reached that was satisfactory and amicable to both parties.

Mr. Botha said “substantial progress” had been made in the talks, which were conducted in a relaxed manner with everyone trying to understand the other man’s point of view.

“I’m greatly encouraged because if this is the way we can proceed to resolve differences in Southern Africa then the dream of the states of Southern Africa working closely together is not so far away anymore,” he said.

“There is a good future for us all if we can resolve our problems through negotiation, discussion and understanding.”

Walvis Bay, with its deep water harbour, has a population of about 28,000, mainly engaged in port-related activities and the fishing industry. — Saps, Political Correspondent
That's Namibia

of discontent

A witches' brew
Namibia asks SA to free bomber

The Namibian Government yesterday summoned South Africa's representative in Windhoek, Rianan Easteen, to ask for the South African Government's intervention in the case of a Swapo member held in Pretoria Central Prison.

Udo Froese, a Swapo member who is working for the release of Leonard Sheehama, told Sapa that yesterday's meeting at the Namibian Foreign Office meant that diplomatic contact "on the highest level" had started.

Sheehama, a Namibian citizen, has been imprisoned in South Africa following his arrest for a 1987 bombing of a butchery in Walvis Bay. Five people were killed in the attack. The death sentence was handed down to Sheehama for the bombing.

However, Mr Froese said Sheehama has now been transferred from Pretoria's death row and is being held on charges of high treason.

Mr Froese has written to the South African and Namibian governments urging them to negotiate Sheehama's case, and to allow him to return to Namibia.

— Sapa.
Having lived in South Africa, Namibia's hard-as-nails diplomat wears a warm smile.
DEserted: Once soldiers guarded these gates, now they stand open and untended while only lizards and insects enter and leave the former headquarters of the feared Koevoet special police unit.

KOEVOET HAS GONE BUT HQ STANDS GHOSTLY AND INTACT

KEN VERNON

Aqus Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — Once it was the most feared place in the whole of Namibia. Now the only inhabitants are a few lizards sunning themselves and the only sound is the creak of loose corrugated iron in the wind.

Some say that at night the corrugated creakings sound like ghostly screams. Some might think that in the eerie stillness, the ghosts of those who passed through these empty corrugated rooms still linger, watching from the shadows.

Whatever the reasons, the headquarters buildings of the fearsome Koevoet special police in Oshakati stand untouched, long after virtually all the other remains of their presence in Namibia has been vandalised beyond recognition.

When Koevoet disbanded and its white officers decamped to South Africa in the days leading up to Namibian independence, the Okave base in Oshakati was stripped of every movable item and left to whatever fate would provide.

More than a year later it remains exactly as it was left.

The windows and doors remain mostly intact, the light fittings fitted, the taps working, the floors swept and the lawns cut.

In a town with an acute shortage of accommodation, the dozens of prefabricated barracks remain empty. Despite thousands of people living in unhygienic conditions in shacks around the base perimeter, the rows of showers, basins and toilets remain unused.

In the airless corrugated iron sweat boxes that once held Swapo guerrillas, the walls remain graffiti-less, the seatless toilets still functional.

Whoever last left opened the gates of the cages that characterised Koevoet bases and that inevitably contained either vet monkeys or baboons, and left the massive steel front gates ajar — as they remain.

Why is Okave untouched? No one knows — or is not telling.

Perhaps the ghosts are as real as the lingering smell of fear.

Whatever the reasons, Okave base remains as a kind of monument, a war memorial of a different kind to the thousands who died in the sandy wastes of Ovamboland.

FORDLORN: A spider moved in as Koevoet moved out of this building in the headquarters complex at Oshakati.
OVER the past 25 years tens of thousands of young South African “tropoles” came to know the border area of northern Namibia. However one year after independence and in the wake of the Defence Forces withdrawal the region is facing severe problems that could lead to a major political backlash. KEN VERNON of Argus Africa News Service reports.

OSHAKATI — The beckoning lights of Owamboland’s “cush” shops were briskly serviced and the ladies flowed freely and the ladies of the night laughed as they have done for many months.

But the night-long bash may have been part of Owamboland’s death throes.

The occasion for the party was an invitation to the indigenous people of what some called South African “conscience money” to the former members of the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF) and Roeveet police that South Africa used as surrogate forces to fight the losing battle against the dominant Namibian independence.

Each and every former member of SWATF and Roeveet got exactly R1.50.

“It’s not enough, not enough” said one former SWATF member swinging an arm through the space once occupied by a makeshift beer leg.

Economic void

Nevertheless the men had all day stoically endured the punishing sun of Owamboland to get their money, and now it was time to drink and laugh and recall old battles — and ignore a future that stretches out jobless and seemingly hopeless before them.

At the peak of the war with guerrillas of the south west Peoples Organisation (Swapo) it is estimated that the SADF poured up to 60 million a day into northern Namibia.

That money paid wages, bought services and supplied and in one way or another financially supported the great majority of the Owambo people — people who ironically supported Swappo politically. Since the SADF withdrawal, economic activity in the north has fallen by an estimated 40 percent, according to one senior bank manager. No one would venture a guess as to the degree of unemployment in the region, except to say that the great majority of men are without work and without prospects of work.

The few who have been lucky enough to find work are the government officials and the few who lucked out of the fighting. They have largely retained their jobs and are also given preference in obtaining houses, formerly occupied by whites in the SWATF-occupied towns that dot the north.

This situation, combined with unrealisable expectations created by some rather outlandish election promises, has, in the view of some, created a witch’s brew of discontent that could lead to a major political backlash in what is the main area of support for Swappo, the north.

At the cutting edge of this problem are those who fought for South Africa and who, faced with a bleak future at home, are forced to work in South Africa.

As the men queued for their final payout they spoke of their bitterness at what they see as a betrayal by their former “employers” — and at the Swappo government which, they say, discriminates against them for what jobs are available.

By now the only employers in northern Namibia are the government or para-governmental agencies.

“We are suffering here and need to go to South Africa and work,” said one of the men, who, like everyone else, refused to give his name for fear of persecution.

“The Namibian government says we can’t go to South Africa, but won’t give us a job here.” Only Swappo returned jobs and that is not right because we are also Namibians. A former member of the once feared 101 Battalion said he could not get work “because all I can do is be a soldier. It was all I was trained for, but now there are no jobs for soldiers.”

Despite the charges of discrimination, all of the ex-soldiers said there was no tension between themselves and the former Swappo guerrilla — a remarkable achievement of the government’s policy of reconciliation.

“We still keep largely to ourselves and so do they” said a fellow former soldier “and although there still are no real problems”.

Perhaps that is because, despite slightly better opportunities, most former Swappo fighters are in the same boat — without jobs and without prospects.

Former Swappo fighters, however, refused to be interviewed.

The present commissioner for the Oshakati region — Owamboland, has officially disapproved of the region’s tribal communion — is Mr Silvano Vutuva. He admits that the facilities and staff for the job of the region, adding candidly that people have no phones, have to walk to and from the main road, and that one community simply does not have the significant numbers to provide employment.

“The SADF could do so because it had the resources, but we are not at war and have no need of a large army” he said. He said the government had “plans” to try and combat the problem. These included the building of 600 houses and construction of four major roads into the sparsely populated areas.

Projects he hopes will give work to large numbers of unemployed.

Apart from unemployment, the area faces a crisis in education and housing.

Schools are operating on a double shift system — morning and afternoon — because of a critical lack of classrooms and equipment. At present only one Owamboland school, in Oshakati, has the facilities and staff to teach up to Standard 10.

This has led to an influx of children from rural areas who are exacerbating other crises, a lack of accommodation already fueled by thousands of returning exiles.

The administration has been forced to appeal to those fortunate enough to own a home in the district to "take in a student" in an attempt at a partial solution to both problems.

All of the problems have been compounded by people refusing to pay the administration for basic services such as electricity, water or waste removal.

A well-known local journalist pointed out that during the election “wild promises” were made, and these are now turning into major problems.

"Freedom was the promise, but ‘freedom’ came to mean ‘free’ everything — free food, free water, free housing. Now people are being forced to pay but they have very little money and so they are very disillusioned and very angry — and they are refusing to pay”. But not all is bad news.

Trade reserves

A positive development could have major repercussions that after a 25-year disruption, it would be worthwhile to re-establish trade between Namibia and Angola is remaining.

Angolans are beginning to bring substantial numbers of cattle across the border, which they sell to buy consumer products not available in Angola.

Bishop Kiozas Dumei of the Kunene Lutheran Church in Namibia, at one time known as the “Swappo Bishop” agrees that unrealistic election promises have created unrealistic expectations but points out that, for all their suffering, most people of the area are all at peace.

“We have no killing, there are no armed soldiers anywhere, there is no curfew, and while reconciliation is not complete, it is well on its way.”

“I agree that the SADF money cannot be replaced, but the people are beginning to work for themselves. I see great changes, but perhaps it is too soon to judge how they will all turn out”. 
Namibia/SA set for extradition talks

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Namibia is expected to begin negotiations with South Africa in Pretoria tomorrow to work out details of an extradition treaty between the two countries.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said Namibia was seeking the standard extradition treaty with no special clauses. Standard agreements exclude political prisoners, he said.

The Namibian delegation will be led by Dr Albert Kawana, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Justice.

In the absence of an extradition treaty, Namibia struggled, shortly after independence, to proceed with the trial of suspects in the assassination of Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski.

The one accused who was in Namibia, Mr Donald Acheson, was acquitted due to lack of evidence.

Another outstanding matter affected by extradition procedures is the case against three men now in South Africa who are suspected of murdering a security guard at an Unatag installation in Outjo in 1989.

The easy solution to exam headaches

HERE'S the easy solution to exam problems — the Argus Winter School. Taking place at the UCT Zoology buildings from June 24 to July 2 it is open to Standard 8, 9 and 10 pupils.

Seven subjects are covered over 24 periods.

Fees are calculated on the number of periods attended each day. If a section of work is selected (for instance the setwork section in English) this is regarded as one period and the pupil will follow it through for the seven day course. One period a day will cost R50, R40 for the second, R30 for the third and R10 for the fourth.
WINDHOEK - Namibia is expected to begin negotiations with South Africa tomorrow to establish an extradition treaty between the two countries.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said Namibia was seeking the standard extradition treaty, which excludes political prisoners.

The negotiations will be held in Pretoria. The Namibian delegation will be led by Dr Albert Kawana, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Justice.

In the absence of an extradition treaty, Namibia struggled shortly after independence to proceed with the trial of Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski's suspected assassins, who were in South Africa.

Another outstanding matter is the case against three men presently in South Africa, who are suspected of the murder of a security guard at an Unag installation in Otjo in 1989.
Namibia still wants freed rightwingers

Staff Reporters

The spectre of extradition to Namibia still hangs over indemnified rightwingers Leonard Veenendal and Darryl Stopforth, who face two murder charges there.

The two were part of a large group of right-wing and left-wing political prisoners to be granted immunity from prosecution in terms of a notice published in the Government Gazette on Friday.

Mr Veenendal and fellow Orde Boerevolk members Mr Stopforth, Craig Duncan Barker and Arthur Archer were indemnified on one count of terrorism relating to a series of explosions in Greater Johannesburg last year, including blasts at the Rosettenville Synagogue and the offices of Vrye Weekblad.

Department of Justice spokesman Johan Grobler yesterday said Mr Veenendal was currently being held pending the hearing of an extradition request, adding that it would be up to a court to decide "whether he is extraditable or not".

Orders granting indemnity in South Africa do not apply to crimes committed in other countries.

Mr Veenendal faces two murder charges in Namibia arising from the bombing of the UN Transition Assistance Group's regional headquarters in Otjo and his escape from police custody in 1989.

One of the people killed was a Namibian police constable, Ricardo van Wyk (21), who was shot when Mr Veenendal, Mr Stopforth and West German national Horst Kleinz made their escape.

According to the Department of Justice, the extradition hearings will be on August 1.

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder said Mr Veenendal should also be indemnified for his actions in Namibia because it had been under South African control at the time.

He had done border duty in South West Africa and it would be a "smelly deed" if the Government sent him to Namibia to face charges.

Another rightwinger, Hendrik Binnema, was indemnified for terrorism and malicious damage to property in Johannes- burg in August.

Leon van Rensburg was granted indemnity for the unlawful possession of arms and ammunition, and the unlawful possession of explosives in Johannesburg on July 6.

Cornelius van Zyf was indemnified for terrorism, malicious damage to property, and intimidation in Johannesburg in August 1989. He was also indemnified for the unlawful possession of arms and ammunition and the unlawful possession of explosives in Johannesburg in December 1989.

George van Wyk was indemnified for arson in Ermelo on August 19.

The group received indemnity in terms of a category created by the Government on April 24 covering acts which did not lead to death or injury.
Ex-fighters get 'aid' payout

Staff Reporter

R38 MILLION made available earlier this year by the South African government for payouts to former SWA Territory Force (SWATF), Koevoet and Swapo combatants is intended to be financial aid and not "war compensation".

According to a spokesman for the SA Mission in Windhoek this week, Mr. Dieter Petzsch, the money was split into R12m for former SWATF and Koevoet members, and a further R12m for ex-People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) fighters.

The last R12m was placed in a "contingency fund", administered by the SA Mission, for all the affected ex-combatants.

However, Mr Petzsch and Namibian Minister of Information Mr Hidipo Hamutenya stressed that the money was not "war compensation", but rather financial aid to former combatants to "help them through a period of joblessness".
SA amnesty okay: Namibia

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—Namibian attorney-general Mr Helmut Ruppel says that decisions taken about amnesty in South Africa should not affect a Namibian application for the extradition of any person accused under Namibian law.

"In fact an amnesty should facilitate the appearance here," he said.

He confirmed that the Namibian government had applied shortly after independence for the extradition of the "Outjo Three"—Darryl Stopforth, Leonard Veenendaal and Horst Kleez—who were wanted in Namibia on charges of murder.

However, if the South Africa government viewed the alleged crime as a political one normal extradition procedures would not apply.

Mr Ruppel said he hoped South Africa would view the case as one of straightforward murder.

He emphasised that the application for the extradition of the three men was separate from the negotiations between the two governments for an umbrella extradition agreement.
Namibian land reform on agenda

WINDHOEK — More than 500 delegates representing every sector of Namibian society will gather in Windhoek today to share their ideas on the question of land reform.

A national conference, called by Prime Minister Hage Geingob, seeks to obtain the views of as wide a section of the community as possible to gain consensus and help the government to formulate a land reform policy.

The conference is being held from tomorrow to Monday.

"The land question in Namibia is one of the most burning issues facing the new nation," the organisers said in their briefing document.

Years of colonialism had resulted in the majority of the population having access to only a fragment of agricultural land.

According to official figures, nearly 60 percent of the land is in the hands of whites, who constitute just 5 percent of the population.

"This highly unequal distribution of land in turn laid the foundation for the structures of apartheid and labour exploitation, and thus urban and rural poverty," the document read.

"One of the principal challenges facing the government is, therefore, to address this imbalance and widen access to the land."

Research

Representatives to the conference will range from the Ju/Wa bushmen of Nyae Nyae in eastern Bushmanland — southern Africa’s oldest hunter-gatherers, dispossessed of most of their traditional land more than 20 years ago — to the Namibia Agricultural Union delegates, representing the modern organised commercial farming sector.

Research, co-ordinated by the Namibia Economic Policy Research Unit, forms an important component of the conference.

The research looks at a wide range of data on current methods of land tenure, patterns of land use, and farming systems, including the use of private, state and communal land.

National research on topics including taxation and subsidies in the commercial farming sector, environment and institutions, national attitude survey, regional water review, economic implications of land reform options, history of land policy, and policy options on land reform also form an important part of the conference.

Perspectives from land reform experiences in other countries, such as Botswana, Zimbabwe and Kenya, have also been included.

"As a newly independent country, Namibia stands to benefit greatly from the wealth of international experience of land reform programmes, drawing on both the positive and negative lessons," the organisers said. — Sapa.
Namibians hope for land

WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma called for the "greatest possible consensus on the land question" at a consultative conference which opened yesterday.

The president said the conference, planned to gather national opinion on the emotional land reform question before policy is determined, was a measure of his government's commitment to the democratic process.

It has been stressed over and again that the result of the conference, attended by more than 500 delegates, will not be decisive. Rather a set of conference recommendations will be forwarded to the government.

Expectations of the conference are high, however, and many ordinary Namibians seem to think it will directly result in a patch of land for all. Even local journalists have been "asking organizers questions like: "Can people expect to be given land after the conference?"

There has also been considerable jostling for representation at the conference. The National Union of Namibian Workers has expressed its disgust that only four places were allocated to it.

Conference

At the start of the conference, people crowded outside Swawee Hall with placards reading "No compensation for stolen land" and "No land, No reconciliation".

"The land question is one of the most burning issues facing our young nation," said Nujoma. "Indeed it was central to the struggle for national liberation." - Sowetan Africa News Service.
Namibia calls for consensus on land

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma has called for the "greatest possible consensus on the land question" at a conference which opened in Windhoek yesterday to address this emotional issue.

He said the consultative conference, which has been planned to gather national opinion on the land reform question before policy is determined, was an expression of his government's commitment to the democratic process.

It has been stressed over and over again that the result of the conference, attended by more than 100 delegates, would not be decisive and the recommendations would only be forwarded to the government.

Expectations of the conference are high, however, and many ordinary Namibians seem to think that its direct result will be a patch of land for all. Even local journalists have been asking of the organisers questions like "Can people expect to be given land after the conference?"

There has also been considerable jostling for representation at the conference. The Namibian National Union of Namibian Workers has expressed its disgust that it was allocated only four places.

Placards
At the start of the conference yesterday, people crowded outside the Swave Hall with placards reading "No compensation for stolen land" and "No land, no reconciliation".

"The land question is one of the most burning issues facing our young nation," said Mr Nujoma. "Indeed it was central to the struggle for national liberation."

He said 50 percent of Namibians derived their livelihood from the land but, in spite of this, access and ownership was "highly unevenly distributed".

More than half the agriculturally usable land (22.5 million ha) was owned and utilised by 400 individual farmers. Close to one million people (about two-thirds of Namibia's population) had access to only 33.5 million ha of the total arable land.

The absentee landlords, who have always featured in Swapo's criticism of colonial policy were also named by the president. They own 2.7 million ha and 2.7 million ha of that is owned by South Africa.
Nujoma grapples with issue of land

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's land reform conference will have to discuss whether the country's colonial history can be taken as a starting point to redress past imbalances and injustices, President Sam Nujoma said yesterday.

Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob cautioned land reform would fail unless it led to the productive use of land.

Opening the national conference here, Mr Nujoma said there were people present who had had personal experience of colonial exploitation.

"There are some people that argue that because the unequal distribution of land happened more than 100 years ago, it should be best relegated to history books," he said.

"Others have come to this conference to redress the situation by arguing for the restoration of their ancestral lands. One cannot and should not forget history," he said. He described the land question as one of the most burning issues facing the newly independent Namibia.

"About 90% of the population derives its livelihood from the land, either as peasants, private owners of commercial farm land or workers on such farms," he said.

Recent studies had shown that out of a total of about 6,232 farms owned in Namibia, 6,123 belonged to individual white farmers which represents 95% of the surface area of commercial farming districts.

In his address to the national conference, Mr Geingob said land reform in other countries had frequently failed to generate long-term benefits for the targeted population, who became unduly dependent on government subsidies.

"Our concern for the restitution of land rights, justice and equity in the allocation of land resources should not divert us from the need to ensure the long-term economic viability of our land reform programme," he said.

— Sapa
US cash helps Nam schools

TALLAHASSEE, Florida. — Florida State University signed a $15.3-million (about R58.25m) contract yesterday to help reform the primary education system in Namibia.

Researchers at the Learning Systems Institute at Florida State will provide technical assistance and training to improve education in the country's early grades.

Namibia is in the early stages of creating a national educational system for all school-age children.

Under the contract, LSI will help set new educational objectives, assist in educational research, create a new curriculum, set up staff-development training programmes and design new testing systems, among other things. LSI also will help develop a Namibian national institute of educational development, a government agency to develop education within the country.

— Sapa-AP
Namibia signs US education contract

TALLAHASSEE — Florida State University signed a $15.3m contract on Wednesday to help reform the primary education system in Namibia. Namibia is in the early stages of creating a national educational system available to all school-age children.

Researchers at the Learning Systems Institute at Florida State will provide technical assistance and training to improve education in the early grades.

"This contract is another testimony to the Learning Systems Institute's position as the leading producer of instructional systems design throughout the world," said Florida State president Bernard Sliger. LSI is under a five-year contract with the Namibian government.

Under the contract, LSI will help set new educational objectives, assist in educational research, create a new curriculum, set up staff-development training programs and design new testing systems, among other things. LSI also will help develop a government agency to develop education within the country.

Sapa-AP.