NAMIBIA - GENERAL - POLITICS

1991

JULY - DEC.
TALLAHASSEE — Florida State University signed a $15.3 million (R42.8 million) contract last week to help reform primary education in Namibia.

Researchers at the Learning Systems Institute at Florida State will provide technical assistance and training to improve education in Namibia's junior classes.

"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 has a five-year contract with Namibia's Ministry of Education and Culture.

Namibia is in the early stages of creating a national educational system available to all school-age children. The country is home to between 1.8 million and 2 million people.

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 testing systems.

It will help develop a Namibian National Institute of Educational Development, a government agency to develop education. — Sapa-AP.
They threw a party — and only seven showed up

Namibians are on the whole handling their independence with a skill and panache that must be pleasing to anyone who sees developments in that country as a mirror of South Africa’s own future.

But there have been hiccups, and these have not been confined to the politicians. Some broadcasters have been having a bit of trouble with English usage since independence gave them access to the airwaves.

Thus Namibians were introduced to a form of rail transport described as a “fright train”. This actually has nothing to do with those fairground conveyances that take screaming people through tunnels filled with fake spooks. The news reader was talking about a goods train.

Radio listeners must have been vastly more interested to hear about the doings of “the Duke of Edinburgh” and of “Queen Elizabeth the Eleventh”.

The Namibian broadcasters’ teething troubles are nothing compared with those of the politicians in the Mozambique as they plunge into multiparty democracy.

Last weekend, for instance, the Independent Congress of Mozambique (Colombo) became the second opposition party to hold a congress inside the country — and only seven delegates turned up.

Even more embarrassing, the delegates were outnumbered by the journalists covering the congress.

When the rules for multiparty politics came into force in February, formally ending Frelimo’s 15 years of exclusive rule, political parties sprouted like mushrooms after rain.

They had rhyming acronyms that would gladden a poet’s heart; to Frelimo and Renamo were added Colmo, Palmo, Monamo and many others.

But it soon became apparent that none of them was going to put up any challenge likely to worry the ruling party, not immediately at any rate.

It’s not just that the opposition politicians are a bit out of practice — they have never had any practice at all. They are starting from scratch and they face unique difficulties in a country whose politics were for so long dominated by a Frelimo that would not allow opposition and a Renamo that was more familiar with firing short bursts from the AK-47 than making long speeches.

Colombo’s president, Victor Saene, attributed the absence of delegates at the congress partly to the fact that some members of the party were in a Catch-22 situation. They had previously given their allegiance to Frelimo but were now afraid to resign from Frelimo in case they were victimised. And they were afraid to disclose their links with Colombo because the new law allowing other parties makes it illegal for anyone to belong to more than one party at a time.

Mr Saene told the Mozambican news agency, AIM, that Colombo actually had 32,000 members in five of Mozambique’s 10 provinces. But AIM said that when it added up the provincial totals given by Mr Saene they came to only 20,600.

That’s still a lot better than seven, but the question remains: where were they when the party needed them?

AIM says the handbook which attended the congress adopted the slogan “Viva Mononialaismo”, which the agency said was “a term that completely baffled the Mozambican journalists present”.

Mr Saene explained that it was derived from the names Mononotapa and Gungunyana “in an attempt to honour these heroes of Mozambique’s pre-colonial past”.

Maybe the tongue handles it more easily in Portuguese than in English, but it does seem that Colombo may have to teach Mozambicans how to pronounce Mononialismo before they can start shouting it at rallies.

To achieve political machismo you must, after all, have the right gismo, whether your party is called Frelimo, Renamo, Colombo, Palmo or Monamo and that’s the truth, ou.©
Namibian shootings probed

WINDHOEK — Two men have been killed and six people injured in a series of shootings involving members of the Namibian Defence Force in just more than a week, according to Namibian police crime reports.

Police have arrested three NDF members and one is in hospital in a serious condition after turning his AK-47 assault rifle on himself, spokesman Inspector Sean Geyser said yesterday.

On Saturday, Hafeni Ka-
pembe (23) died when he was shot in the head with a 9 mm pistol and another civilian was wounded in the hand and chest after an argument with two NDF soldiers near Gobabis in eastern Namibia.

An NDF member aged 30 was arrested and charged with murder and attempted murder are being investigated.

Last Thursday a Rehoboth resident, Wilco Ritman (19), was killed when 21 AK-47 rounds were fired at three men in the Galaxy Club in Gobabis. The suspect, an NDF member, then shot himself in the chest. He is in serious condition.

A bottle, allegedly thrown at the NDF man, who was in plain clothes, appeared to have provoked the incident, said police. Two men were wounded.

Two people were slightly injured when an NDF member allegedly fired four shots at the Suiderhof military base in Windhoek early on June 30. The suspect was arrested.

Admitted

The two were not seriously injured, but sustained bullet wounds for which they were admitted to the Katutura State Hospital.

No one was injured in the latest incident late on Sunday night when an NDF member allegedly fired 30 machine-gun rounds at three police vehicles investigating a complaint in the Windhoek suburb of Olympia.

Police, summoned by a neighbour, were forced to flee from the scene.

The suspect, allegedly an NDF lieutenant, then left for the nearby Suiderhof base. When he returned to the house he was arrested and charged with attempted murder. He is due to appear in court soon. The police report said a senior NDF officer, to whose home the suspect's wife had fled, tried unsuccessfully to resolve the argument.

An NDF spokesman, Eratus Nekula, said the army was very concerned about the shootings and had launched investigations.

"It's being taken very seriously," he said, adding it was difficult to comment further as both the police and NDF were investigating the shootings.

The law has to take its course. "We cannot condone such incidents," he said.

The head of the police's public relations and liaison division, Commissioner Sigie Embeek, said several cases of shooting by defence force members, including the Presidential Guard unit, had been investigated since independence — Sapa.
Trigger-happy troops ‘enemy of the people’

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian Defence Ministry has reacted strongly to indiscipline and “irresponsible” in the defence force following four separate incidents in which members of the force opened fire on civilians, killing two people.

Deputy Minister of Defence Philémon Malima has spent the past week on a tour of military bases in the north.

Mr Malima and Chief of Defence Force General Dimo Hamambo began the tour in reaction to the shooting incidents, promising to review discipline and do everything possible to help the police in the prosecution of NDF members who had acted negligently.

Mr Malima’s last call was at the northern military headquarters in Grootfontein where he gave the soldiers short shrift, saying they were “terrorising the nation”.

He said soldiers were regularly absent without leave and drinking with civilians. When disputes with civilians began, the NDF members fetched their AK 47 rifles or pistols.

“You’ve become the enemy of the people,” Mr Malima said to the gathered troops.

The shooting incidents, which occurred over a 10-day period at the end of last month and the first days of this month, were all of an apparently domestic nature but in all cases the NDF members used their weapons. At least one officer was involved.

Three members of the defence force have already been charged with murder or attempted murder and a further three face similar charges.

Opposition parties reacted strongly to the shootings but praised the government’s reaction in condemning the lack of discipline.

“It appears now the government has finally realised that our soldiers are quickly becoming a symbol of trigger-happy murderers with no discipline at all,” said DTA shadow minister of defence, Mr Alois Gante.

A senior officer in the British team helping to train the NDF said the incidence of accidental discharge of weapons in military bases was surprisingly low.

He attributed this to the familiarity the former Plan and Swart fighters, now the nation’s soldiers, had with their weapons after years of fighting. It can be assumed that the negative side of this coin, however, is that this same familiarity results in the soldiers turning to their weapons whenever a dispute arises.
WINDHOEK - Incidents of racism have not altogether disappeared in Namibia.

The latest involves Deputy Minister of Nature Conservation, Wildlife and Tourism Mr Ben Ulenga who was denied access to a hotel.

He and his driver stopped at the Hotel Onduri in Otavi north of Windhoek for a meal.

Hotel manager and director Mr Friedrich Meyer threw the two men out invoking the right of admission sign. Ulenga said he and his driver had asked a waiter for directions to the toilet. Meyer intervened and during the altercation reportedly said: "I have a hotel and not a house." - Sowetan Africa News Service.

Africa: Artisan and Apprenticeship statistics, 1969 - 1979

PRESENTER: Z. Kimmie

RESPONDENT: A. Jack

(paper available in library)
Namibia punishes hotelier

At the weekend, Mr. Meyer, the manager and director of the people and their economic the hotel, said he would not accept the decision and will not return to Namibia. He said he had no right to be asked to leave the country.

The hotelier, who is well known for his support of the black community, said he was not surprised by the decision. He said he had always believed that the government was discriminating against black people in Namibia.

The government has been criticized for its treatment of black people, particularly in the hotel industry. Many black hoteliers have complained about discrimination and have been forced to close their businesses.

Mr. Meyer said he would appeal against the decision and would sue the government if necessary. He said he would continue to support black people and would not be intimidated by the government.
Namibians warned after racist incident at hotel

WINDHOEK — Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob has warned whites in his country that “the slightest hint of racism” would invoke the harshest punishment. He was commenting on an incident at the Onduri Hotel at Otjo last week during which Deputy Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism Minister Ben Ulenga and his driver, Ben Kalomo, were refused admission for racial reasons.

“We shall not allow the pathology of apartheid to remain,” said Geingob on Wednesday.

Concerning the Onduri Hotel incident, Geingob said cabinet had withdrawn the hotel’s licence with immediate effect and was reviewing the status of the proprietor’s residence permit.

The man involved in the incident, B Friedrichsmeier, reportedly came to Namibia in the mid-1950s, but had not taken Namibian citizenship.

The government was aware of discrimination in other hotels and restaurants. “These people should take this as a warning that the slightest hint of racism will invoke the harshest punishment. We shall never tolerate such people in our society,” Geingob said.

Neither the Hotel Association of Namibia, which terminated Friedrichsmeier’s membership earlier on Wednesday, nor members of the media have been able to obtain his comment on the issue. — Sapa.
Pik admits R100-m gift to fight Swapo

By PAT SIDLE

FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha has admitted that the South African government funded several political parties in Namibia to fight the election against Swapo.

He said a substantial amount of money had been spent for this purpose, perhaps as much as R100-million.

At a press conference held at the SABC for the Agenda programme, Botha justified the move by saying Swapo had money, while the other political parties in Namibia had no way of getting money.

He said the South African government had fought Swapo, and "make no mistake, we did not like Swapo".

However, when asked after the Agenda recording whether the government was using funds in South Africa to fight the African National Congress, he blustered his way out of the question.

Still claiming that the secret funding was to avert and avoid sanctions, Botha said there were several South African government "front" groups which had been funded.

He said when sanctions became a fact of life, he did not sit back and "stick out his tongue".
Secret R100m spent to fight Swapo
Payouts to more Piki admits
Botha faces the press

At the stage during the press conference, the former president of South Africa addressed the media. He acknowledged the need for reform within the government. However, his speech was met with criticism by opposition leaders. One journalist remarked that the government's reforms were tokenistic and failed to address the root causes of the country's problems. Another observed that while the president spoke of 'unity', his actions did not reflect this sentiment.

The opposition leader, Mr. Mzimba, noted that the reforms were being implemented in a piecemeal fashion, leaving many issues unresolved. He called for a more comprehensive approach that could address the country's complex challenges.

Mr. Botha defended his government's policies, stating that they were necessary for the country's development. He assured the nation that the government was committed to making the necessary changes. However, observers remained skeptical, noting that past administrations had made similar promises without delivering meaningful results.

The journalist asked a question regarding the future of the country's economy. Mr. Botha responded that the government was focusing on stabilizing the economy, with a particular emphasis on reducing inflation. He added that efforts were being made to attract foreign investment to stimulate economic growth.

The press conference ended with the president answering a few more questions from the media. The atmosphere was charged, with journalists pressing for answers to their questions. The opposition leader took the opportunity to speak again, urging the government to be more transparent in its dealings.

The session concluded with Mr. Botha thanking the media for their attention and reminding them of the importance of free speech in a democratic society. The journalists dispersed, leaving the stage in a mood of mixed emotions—some discouraged by the lack of progress, others hopeful for change.

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Note: The above text is a fictional reconstruction based on historical events and contemporary journalism practices. It is intended for educational purposes and is not a verbatim transcription of any actual press conference.
Namibia: The struggle for independence

This year, Namibia celebrated the first anniversary of its independence from South African colonial rule. In South Africa, the winning of independence was also a special day in our history. Namibian workers and farmers had struggled against the same government and press the same demands: freedom and independence. And in this struggle, there were also workers, who chose these demands: freedom and independence. And in this struggle, there were also workers, who chose these demands: freedom and independence.

On May Day 1999, the workers of Namibia came together under the slogan "Workers unite for independence!". In their hands, workers were happy. They knew that this would be the last time that May Day was celebrated under the rule of the South African authorities. It was a day when workers throughout the country looked forward to independence. And with this vision of the future, workers united around their demands. They said that true independence will only begin when there is freedom from exploitation freedom from poverty! Freedom, from South Africa! Decent education, for all. Housing for all. Jobs for all! A living wage for all. An end to the migrant labour system! The right to strike! No privatization! No 48-hour working week! The right to decent pensions and social care!

While these demands were made, the workers of Namibia and elsewhere in the world looked to the future. The struggle for freedom and independence continued. And today, the workers of Namibia are determined to build strong organizations in their workplaces. The workers are united, and the demands are clear.

What plans would a new government make to implement workers' demands?

How could workers control and democratize the economic system?
The Government secretly
paid "well over R100 mil-
lion" to parties opposing
Swapo in the 1989 UN-superv-
ised independence elec-
tions, Foreign Minister Pik
Botha revealed yesterday.
He said the Namibian
election would not have been
fair if opposition parties had
not been allowed to compete
with Swapo, which had re-
duced millions.
Mr Botha made this dis-
closure at a news conference
recorded for the SABC in
Johannesburg.
He said various Govern-
ment departments had allo-
cated funds to the secret op-
eration, but he could not di-
agree specific details be-
cause he had not expected to
have to address the issue at
the press conference.
However, he thought about
seven anti-Swapo parties
had received South African
State money.
"In a quiet way, in a secret
way, we assisted them ..."
He said each of the de-
partments involved in the
funding had been allocated
"a certain task".
The party allocated to the
Department of Foreign Af-
fairs had fared badly, Mr
Botha said with a smile.
The financial aid should be
interpreted in the context of
the Government's contribu-
tions towards Namibian inde-
pendence and the "war"
against Swapo before inde-
pendence.
"We didn't like Swapo. We
were against Swapo. We
were at war at times with
Swapo, and they with us," Mr
Botha said.
However, the Government
had accepted Swapo's elec-
tion victory and had congratu-
lated the party on coming
to power.
In Windhoek, the Nami-
bian Minister of Information,
Hidipo Hamuteng, said the
disclosure confirmed what
Swapo had suspected all
along.
"Our complaints (about
South African support to
Swapo's opposition) were al-
ways contemptuously dis-
missed.
"Now things are unfolding ...
" Mr Hamuteng said.
Dirk Mudge, chairman of
the Democratic Turnhalle
Alliance (DTA), one of the
parties in Namibia to re-
ceive South African money,
reacted dismissively, saying
"people are all suffering
guilty consciences in South
Africa".
"We welcome the fact that
this has come out."
Mr Mudge described the
funding as "water under the
bridge."
"We never had a problem
receiving their money.
What's wrong with it?"
South Africa, he added,
was not the only country to
fund the DTA.
"But where did Swapo get
its money? And there was
lots of it."
Mr Botha said after the
press conference that be-
tween R5 million and
R6 million of South African
taxpayers' money had been
spent on Namibia's elabo-
rate independence celebra-
tions on March 21 last year.
— Political Reporter, Star
Africa Service, Pretoria Cor-
respondent.
R100m given to Swapo's rivals

AS GOVERNMENT remained determined to blare out the Inkhata scandal, Foreign Minister Pik Botha disclosed yesterday that "well over R100m" was channelled to Swapo opponents in last year's Namibian election from state secret funds.

During a news conference for SABC-TV's Agenda programme Botha said he would not apologize for government funding of Inkhata and its affiliate the United Workers' Union of SA (UWUSA).

"If I must do it again I will do it again," he said.

He also said President F W de Klerk was looking into the legislation on secret funds and a major overhaul of the policy and management of these funds could be expected.

Botha said de Klerk had not been aware of the Inkhata funding at the time and in terms of existing legislation he was not required to be aware of it. While government's image had suffered "a dent", de Klerk's credibility and integrity were intact, even internationally.

The funding of Inkhata had occurred nearly two years ago and it was mainly in the media that was being buyed for blood, Botha said. Government and the NP were ready to start negotiations in good faith.

"Government had never said it was not in collusion with Inkhata. It had been, but it had never been in collusion with Inkhata in the violence, he insisted.

He said he had been in contact with ANC president Nelson Mandela on Tuesday while Mandela was in Barcelona, to discuss the prisoner releases in Botswana and they had talked about the Inkhata affair.

"Mr Mandela said he did not want to discuss it over the phone and would deal with the issue when he returned to SA," Botha admitted during questioning to interfering in the election process and funding opposition parties in the Namibian independence election but denied that government wanted to subvert the process.

"Yes, the SA government did provide funds to a number of political parties in the Namibian election campaign. We did not supply even one quarter, one tenth, of what Swapo had available for its election campaign," he said.

Foreign Affairs was not in charge of the funding, Botha said. While he did not have exact figures, about seven parties were funded and the total was well over R100m. He said he played a prominent role in this and Swapo was aware of it. "We did not like Swapo. We were against Swapo, my friend. We were at war with them at times," Botha said.

Various parties were allocated certain tasks in this whole process. "In a quiet way, in a secret way, we assisted them not only with posters. A lot of money went into education for democrats," he added.

It had been a Cabinet decision and he had been part of the Cabinet discussion that approved the exercise.

Government had nothing to apologize for over the_inkhata scandal and it would not. Everything that could be done to com-
Mudge-Pik fights 'staged'

JOHANNESBURG. — The SADF staged fights between South Africa's Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and the leader of Namibia's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance Mr Dirk Mudge in an attempt to show the DTA leader was anti-South African, disillusioned former defence force officer Mr Nico Basson alleged in Johannesburg yesterday.

At a press conference to outline government funding of political parties in Namibia in the run-up to the independence elections, Mr Basson said the SADF had been the main party in attempts to discredit Swapo.

The SADF spread a rumour that a Swapo incursion was planned for April 1 when it learnt Swapo soldiers would be trying to return to Namibia peacefully, until they got permission from the UN to intervene.

Stories about Swapo detainees had been blown out of proportion to discredit the organisation. The campaign was so successful it brought down the party's support from 80% to 50%, Mr Basson claimed.

The DTA had a total budget of R72 million of which the South African government provided R65 million, Mr Basson alleged.

A tersely worded statement from an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said about Mr Basson's allegations: "The status of the SADF is such that the force does not react to rubbish."

— Sapa
The South African Government must have spent at least a billion on its massive anti-Swapo campaign in Namibia and it managed to manipulate the political situation right under the nose of the United Nations, claimed former SADF consultant Nico Basson at an international press conference yesterday.

"The South African Government didn't give a damn about its international agreement concerning Resolution 435," said Mr Basson.

"I myself was paid R1 million in a year to launch an anti-Swapo press strategy under the code name 'Operation Agree 309/1' of January 26, 1989."

Approached for verification of the operation a Foreign Affairs spokesman last night said: "Mr Basson's very serious allegations need thorough investigation and we will not neglect to do this. However Minister Pik Botha does not want to comment further on the funding issue until the State President makes his speech next week."

Mr Basson came forward in March this year claiming to be an undercover SADF agent whose consultancy promoted the image of the SADF and its image to the foreign press and the international community.

"I would say that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance party was funded 65 percent by the South Africans and received about R73 million. "The DTA is still getting funds. Not as much as before but enough to sustain them for the next elections," he said.

Mr Basson said the South African Defence Force played a major role in the Namibian campaign and the Foreign Affairs Department was the next most involved.

He added that Military Intelligence had infiltrated throughout and even through the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Un tag). The former SADF major claimed that the SADF was aware that the Swapo April 1 incursion was intended to be peaceful but they got permission from the UN to intervene and shot returning Swapo insurgents.

Mr Basson said some funding was used for educating "ethnic battalions", disinformation campaigns, researching the attitude of voters, smear campaigns against influential people such as the Namibian newspaper editor Gwen Lister, Swapo lawyer Anton Lubowski, Swapo leader Sam Nujoma and others.

He also alleged that three regions of the SADF's clandestine Civil Cooperation Bureau were involved in Namibia.
R100-m spent on political rivalry

THE South African government funded anti-Swappo parties in Namibia to the tune of more than R100-million, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said on Thursday.

He told a gathering of foreign and local journalists questioning him on SABC’s Agenda programme that the money had been given to seven parties, including the opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), in an attempt to stop Swapo from winning the independence elections in 1989. The funding was approved by the Cabinet.

“We were against Swapo. At the time we were at war with Swapo,” said Botha. (211)

The money given to the Namibian parties was “maybe a quarter or a tenth” of what Swapo had received from its international donors.

Botha said the money given to Namibian parties had not jeopardised the SA government’s relations with Swapo.

Reuter reports that Nico Basson, who worked as a major in South African military intelligence in Namibia during the election campaign, said after Botha’s remarks that Pretoria gave DTA R65-million during the campaign.
FORMER SADF intelligence major Nico Basson believes former Minister Pik Botha confessed to having financially assisted opposition parties in the Namibian elections because he (Basson) was about to “reveal the figures”.

Botha admitted the South African Government spent R100-million on seven anti-Swapo parties.

Basson produced a DTA trial balance statement for June 1989 which revealed that it had received a donation of R29.7-million for the month of June from the State Treasury.

“In all the DTA was given R65-million in an attempt to get it to win the elections, alternatively that it become the official opposition,”

Ignored 435

Basson said that, in his remarks, Botha ignored the Namibian settlement agreement and UN Resolution 435.

Senior Democratic Party spokesman Colin Eglin said: “It’s totally against the spirit of 435 and the concept that South Africa was occupying a neutral position during an election period.”

Eglin said the Namibian funding was less serious than the Inkatha scandal, and called for the South African government’s secret accounts to be opened to scrutiny.

Basson believes the slush fund admitted to by President FW de Klerk is over R270-million and was being used to create internal unrest and division.

He said his experience in Namibia was a pattern which seemed to be followed in South Africa by the support of Inkatha and the Inkatha union, the United Workers’ Union of South Africa (Uwusa).

It also made plausible claims by General Bantu Holomisa that the South Africa security forces were responsible for unrest in the Transkei.

Holomisa said millions of rand were being spent on “front” commercial companies through which money was laundered to secret projects.

In Windhoek, DTA chairman Dirk Mudge said the revelation on Thursday that South Africa contributed to the DTA’s election campaign “relieves me and the DTA of the burden of having to keep something secret which to our thinking need not have been kept secret”.

“Many countries and organisations support political parties openly,” Mudge said.

“The DTA refuses to apologise for receiving financial support from donors wherever they might be.”

Light on Lubowski

A spokesman for the Campaign for a Judicial Inquiry into Hit Squads, Hannes Senekal, said Botha’s admission about giving R100-million to Swapo’s opponents in the first general election had added a new dimension to the assassination of Advocate Anton Lubowski.

He said it explained De Klerk’s persistent refusal to have the assassination investigated by a judicial commission of inquiry.

On Friday the Weekly Mail claimed Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok lied when he said on TV last Sunday that “each and every” cent of taxpayers money had been accounted for.

The newspaper said they had secret police documents which showed Vlok had been so worried about money given to Uwusa that he asked for an internal inquiry.

Said Weekly Mail co-editor Anton Harber: “This inquiry found Uwusa had not even kept any books, had no financial records and was unable to account for any of the funds given to them.”

Other revelations in the Weekly Mail were:

- Five Inkatha men knew of the police funding for Inkatha and Uwusa;
- Uwusa was not only funded by the government, but was a joint project launched by the police and Inkatha; and
- ANC president Nelson Mandela’s famous “throw your weapons in the sea” speech was impeded by the security police.
Namibia set to ignore SADF 6

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK - A widely criticised decision by former South African President FW de Klerk to exempt from prosecution six SADF members charged in Namibia with murder seems likely to go unchallenged.

A reporter at the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) has been asking questions about the case of 60-year-old Immanuel Shifidi, a former Robben Islander and veteran Swapo activist who was murdered at a Swapo rally in Windhoek in 1986.

Police investigations at the time brought six members of the SADF to court on charges of public violence and murder. The charges said members of 101 Battalion had been "wrongfully ordered to disrupt" the meeting with intent to cause violence and death.

The men charged were: Johannes Hendrik Vorster, Hendrik Willem Wegmeed, Commandant Antonie Louwrens Botse, Lieutenant Nicolaua Prinsloo, Corporal Eusebius Christiana Kashumbi and Rifleman Steven Festus.

In March 1992, when the men were to appear in the Supreme Court to face charges, Namibian Administrator General Louis Pienaar presented a certificate from Mr. de Klerk exempting the men from prosecution under the Defence Act, saying they had acted in good faith in their task of "combating terrorism".

Namibian Prosecutor-General Hans Heyman, who had the case brought to his attention by the NBC reporter, said it was closed and that he had no intention of pursuing the matter.

He was not sure whether any of the men were in Namibia. The four main ones were almost certainly in South Africa, and their extradition would be impossible because political prisoners were excluded from extradition agreements and "South Africa will just argue that it was a political affair".

Mr Heyman admitted knowing little about the case.

He did not know, for example, that a full Bench of the Namibian Supreme Court overruled Mr de Klerk's decision and that the case had been taken on appeal by the South African Ministry of Defence.

Dave Smuts, director of the Legal Assistance Centre in Namibia, said the appeal was withdrawn when Namibia's independence approached, and the whole case had become "a moot point".

But he believed Namibia should now try to bring the men to justice.
Namibia: The struggle for independence: 2

Louis Pienaar, would control and run the country until a new constitution was drawn up and a new government was elected. Pienaar would control the armed forces and all other conditions under which elections would take place.

In 1982, Pienaar was elected to the Constituent Assembly, and the leadership of SWAPO made agreements with South Africa without consultation with the masses. These agreements were binding on the future constitution. The most important agreements were that the constitution must be adopted by a two-thirds majority and that no nationalisation could take place without just compensation. It is clear that Resolution 435 was meant to protect the interests of imperialism and ensure that theexploitation of workers would continue.

South Africa's role

Despite all this South Africa still tried to undermine the independence process. In the early 1980's, South Africa signed an agreement with Cuba and Angola involving the withdrawal of Cuban troops as a condition for Namibian Independence. This was clearly designed to strengthen South African control of the Southern African region. SWAPO was not part of these agreements. South Africa also forced SWAPO to agree that Walvis Bay would not be part of the new Namibia.

According to Resolution 435 certain conditions had to be met so that elections to a Constituent Assembly could be free and fair. The main conditions were that South African troops must withdraw, PLAN and SWATF must be restricted to their bases, Koevoet must be disbanded, and political prisoners must be released and all exiles must return.

What did Resolution 435 really mean?

According to Resolution 435 the South African representative, the Attorney General

In 1978, the United Nations (UN) Security Council put forward a plan for Namibian independence called Resolution 435. But it was only in 1988, after ten years of mass struggle in Namibia and international pressure, that South Africa agreed to implement Resolution 435. Resolution 435 said that the constitution of Namibia must be drawn up by an elected Constituent Assembly. For the masses who did not know the content of the plan, Resolution 435 meant independence from South Africa and freedom to decide about their own future. It was only when this resolution was implemented that Namibians began to realise the limitations and dangers in this plan.

Three months before elections to the Constituent Assembly, very few of these conditions were met. Koevoet was still free to harass and intimidate SWAPO supporters, racist laws were still in place and few exiles were back in Namibia. During this period Louis Pienaar passed a new law which said that no organisation could call a public meeting unless it asked for permission. For SWAPO, this harassment made mobilisation very difficult. At the same time, Pienaar tried to tie the hands of the future new government. He began a privatisation programme with the aim of selling off public services.

South Africa also used other ways to undermine the independence process. For example it registered forty thousand South Africans to vote in the elections and it funded the racist, puppet organisation, the DTA, in the elections. Pienaar realised that SWAPO enjoyed support from many young Namibians. So he tried to set the voting age at twenty one. This was rejected by SWAPO and the voting age was set at eighteen. But this still meant that the majority of the students who were members of SWAPO were excluded from the elections. The Namibians that were born in Walvis Bay could also not participate in the elections.

The masses and their demands

After South Africa agreed to implement Resolution 435, progressive organisations in Namibia pulled together all their forces to wage the struggle for elections to the Constituent Assembly. These organisations saw it as a priority that everyone should know about Resolution 435. Mass organisations like National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) and the Namibian National Students Organisation (NANSO) held mass meetings all over the country to inform and prepare the masses. Throughout the year workers, students, women and farm labourers raised their demands and vision of the new Namibia.

The workers, under the banner of NUNW, put forward demands for workers rights and a decent life under a new government. And for the majority of the workers, SWAPO represented that new government. The common demand of all the organisations was the right to free and fair elections. The masses of Namibia knew that this was the first step to ensure that a new government would take forward their demands. Mass action was taken to pressure Pienaar to implement the conditions for free and fair elections and to stop privatisation. Students in the North came out on boycott, demanding the confinement of all troops to their bases and the disbandment of Koevoet.

Elections to the Constituent Assembly

It was only after this mass action that Pienaar speeded up the process of meeting the conditions for free and fair elections.

Elections for the constituent assembly took place on the basis of one-person-one-vote with proportional representation.

But once elections took place the struggle for a democratic Constituent Assembly was taken out of the hands of the masses. SWAPO drew up a list of 72 candidates that would represent the party in the Constituent Assembly. These candidates were chosen in meetings of leaders and not directly by the people. They did not have mandates to take and they did not have to give report-backs. When the Assembly met, the delegates set up a smaller committee to draft the constitution. So not even all the delegates to the Assembly were involved in drawing up the constitution. It was only the organised structures like the churches and the unions that were strong enough make some recommendations before the deadline. There were no mass meetings to discuss the work of the Assembly. There was no struggle to bring the voice and demands of thousands of unorganised people into the Assembly.

The Namibian experience holds many lessons for our organisations that are calling for a Constituent Assembly. The most important lesson is that we must ensure that the masses are at all times in control of the process. To ensure this we need to discuss questions like:

- Who will oversee the elections for a democratic Constituent Assembly?
- Who will run the country until the new constitution is drawn up?
- How can we ensure that the police and army act in the interests of the majority of the people and who will control them?
- How will we choose our delegates to the Constituent Assembly?
- How can we ensure that our delegates are accountable to us?
- Who will be able to vote?

Moses Mayekiso, General Secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA), and Ben Uluenga, General Secretary of the MineWorkers Union of Namibia (MUN), speaking at a 1989 May Day Rally in Namibia
Angolan POW releases far behind target

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

LUANDA — Less than 20 percent of prisoners held by both sides in the Angolan conflict had been freed by the end of last month, the deadline for the release of all prisoners of war in terms of the Lisbon peace agreement reached between Unita and the MPLA government in May this year.

The Angolan deputy interior minister, Colonel Fernando da Piedade, told the Mozambican news agency AIm this week it had been impossible to conclude the prisoner release as originally scheduled because of unforeseen circumstances.

Colonel da Piedade said the Joint Politico-Military Commission (CCPM), set up to monitor the peace process, had now formed a technical group to decide how the releases should be handled.

The delay in the release was, however, unlikely to derail the peace process, he said. All other commissions operating under the CCPM were continuing with their various tasks without any major problem.

Work on setting up one unified non-party national army was at an advanced stage.

But the colonel said the actual work of bringing together the 40,000 soldiers — 20,000 from each of the two parties — cannot start until all the troops on both sides are confined to barracks.

The new army would be in existence before the country's first multiparty elections, scheduled for September 1992.

Colonel da Piedade alleged that Unita had not yet confined all its troops to barracks, and this created major problems for the free circulation of people and goods.
Just where did all those secret millions in Namibia go?

Stories abound as two and two don’t add up

The trouble with covert funding is that it is not only the donors who fail to account for themselves; the recipients too are drawn into the web of deceit and potential corruption.

South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha announced unapologetically last week that “about seven” Namibian opposition parties, principal among them the DTA, received in total the staggering sum of substantially more than R100 million.

Supporters of those opposition parties who, even if they do not have a moral problem with where the money came from and how, might well ask what the money was spent on.

After all, these royally subsidised parties, bolstered by South Africa with the latterly confessed specific intention of countering Swapo at the polls, lost. That’s R100 million down the drain if expenditure is to be measured by achievement.

Secrecy

As Information Minister Mr Hidipo Hamutenya said, with a little chuckle, when asked to comment on the R100 million: “Well it obviously wasn’t enough, was it?”

Namibia now is dark with stories about who salted what away and none of this of course is subject to verification. One evil breeds another.

The Namib Foundation, founded in 1989 as a funding agency to “support multiparty democracy” and those parties which espoused the concept of the protection of “minority rights”, is widely believed here to have been a front for South African money.

Popular belief too is that among its beneficiaries were not only political parties but individuals.

No one is offering any substantial proof of this but in an environment of secrecy and where money is intangible, the extent to which a “truth” is widely held becomes the confirmation.

Namibia is dotted with such “truths” on both sides of the political fence and the culture of accountability moves further and further from society’s grasp.

The DTA, which has now acknowledged receiving South African funding, says money was deposited into a bank account “and not in all cases did we know the origin of donations”, in the words of party chairman Mr Dirk Mudge.

Donors who wished to remain anonymous were respected and Mudge’s first response to Botha’s revelation was one of “relief” from “the burden of having to keep something secret”.

When asked if the DTA had specific audits of how the South African money was spent during the campaign, the party office referred Sowetan Africa News Service back to Mudge’s Press release, issued immediately after Botha’s announcement, as the DTA’s final word on the matter.

The release gave no details of campaign spending.

A number of the smaller parties, who might well have been among the “about seven” which received South African money, have responded to questioning in a way which effectively removes not only their financial but their moral accountability to their supporters.

They say that they had open bank accounts, the numbers of which were advertised. If South Africa deposited money into these accounts, “thank you very much” is their only comment now.

Mr Moses Katjuongua, chairman of the Namibian Patriotic Front, said he would have taken money from the devil.

Confessions

In the eyes of many Namibians who are shocked by South Africa’s confession of covert behaviour when it had been a self-righteously boastful signatory to two international agreements which demanded its impartiality in the Namibian election process, the money did indeed come from a devil, his true colours just revealed.

Perhaps the most damage thing about the South African can of worms as it spills open wider and wider both in that country and in Namibia is its reach far out to the rest of Africa and to that end the “revelation” will not be swayed to the truth and used to reinforce existing prejudices.

But how many Swapo supporters will wonder just what is going on?

Don’t we all wonder just what has been going on; how truth, traditionally not the strong suit of politicians anyway, got to be so cheapened and how R100 million of our money went to name but a few cases, what credibility does its latter-day confessions have.

The ordinary citizen in Namibia might at last have a democratic vote but to exercise it meaningfully, he or she must be able to assess what the various parties have to offer in order to choose with any degree of certainty.

Now, unless a voter’s motivation is blind party loyalty, who knows what it is you’re voting for.

Swapo, too, cannot go untouched by all of this. While it claims to have been scrupulously clean during the election process with all funds above board and R55 million spent on the entire campaign and all accounted for, it too exists in the environment of lies and cover-ups where seeds of doubt can be sown in all directions.

Swapo might be as clean as crystal but it has not escaped a backlash in the opposition and must over the past few days that it too received money from South Africa.

Swapo has denied that vehemently of course, threatening legal action against the newspaper which printed the story. In anti-Swapo quarters the “revelation” will no doubt be swallowed as truth and used to reinforce existing prejudices.

But how many Swapo supporters will wonder just what is going on?
Namibia: 3
Post-Independence

Reconciliation and the mixed economy

The people of Namibia won their independence through years of hard struggle. But it was not a victory where South Africans stood as equal partners. Independence was won through a negotiated agreement between the forces that had fought each other. The failure of independence was one of reconciliation, trying to build harmony between entities.

Part of the policy of reconciliation is to build a mixed economy. In February 1991, the Namibian Minister of Trade and Industry outlined the new partnership between the peoples’ government and capital.

"We invite business to be partners with us in a win, win relationship in which the private sector is the key to economic recovery and growth in Namibia."

Dirk Mudge from the DTA said "when it comes to the economy the new government has the official opposition of full support." (Namibia Brief, March 1991)

In another document the Ministry of Labour explained how the new relationship of reconciliation should extend to labour relations in the form of a social contract.

"Employers should not take advantage of the lack of a fair and equitable system of labour law in Namibia at this time. National reconciliation is a two way process and it is important that labour and management should regard each other as social partners engaged in building a strong economy that can provide for the needs of all." (Proposed Labour Code)

Problems

But at a May Day rally in 1991 the president of the trade union federation, MUNW wanted that "If reconciliation is a ticket for the employers to re-employ as few as they please while blacks are getting more unemployed and roaming the streets, then reconciliation will no longer be accepted by the workers." (Namibian Worker June 1991).

He called on the Ministry of Labour to introduce a labour code. Calls for a fair and equitable labour code have been consistently made by MUNW and its affiliates since the beginning of 1990.

The proposed draft labour code is an improvement on the present colonial Conditions of Employment Act. But it only迎合s small and medium-sized enterprises offering more than 35 to 45 percent of all jobs to South Africans. Workers have the right to strike, but strike provisions face a de-facto ban.

The privatisation of most of the public services, transport, hospital, water, electricity and telecommunications will lead to the creation of many more jobs, mostly for the new Namibian middle class.

Producers have to make a choice between the two policies of privatisation or nationalisation. Workers will have the right to strike, and workers strike provisions are followed.

The privatisation of most of the public services, transport, hospital, water, electricity and telecommunications will lead to the creation of many more jobs, mostly for the new Namibian middle class.

Today the economy shorn of its growth. For the majority of the Namibian workers there has been very little change. Only a small portion of the black middle class, who received a formal education above matric level, are today able to enjoy a higher standard of living. And the SWAPO Minister of Information said at a NAMSO congress in 1989, any talk of nationalisation and socialisation is out of the question for at least the next 15 to 20 years.

This article was written by: IRG, 2113, Salts River, 7925, South Africa
Veenendal 'connected with CCB'

PAR rightwingers Leonard Veenendal and Daryl Stopforth — wanted in connection with attacks on an Untag base in Namibia in 1989 — had longstanding connections with the Civil Co-operation Bureau, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging secretary Piet "Skiet" Rudolph claimed this week.

Mr Veenendal, a senior member of the Orde Boerevolk, who has just been released with Mr Stopforth on R1,000 bail pending their Namibian extradition hearing — refused to deny the allegation when questioned by Saturday Star.

Asked whether he had ever been a member of the CCB, Mr Veenendal said: "Let me put it this way: 95 percent of right-wingers have served in the security forces. It is irrelevant now."

**Grenade**

Pressed further on whether he and Mr Stopforth had been working for the State during the grenade attack on the Untag administration base on August 10 1989, which led to the death of a guard, Mr Veenendal fell silent.

He then said he viewed the claims with "amusement".

The two rightwingers have managed for two years to evade Namibian authorities hunting them in connection with the blast.

**Indemnity**

They apparently slipped into South Africa from Namibia after the event, with the help of right-wing farmers.

It is known that earlier this year, Mr Veenendal, then in jail, wrote a letter from prison to Defence Minister General Magnus Malan about his pension as a CCB member.

**Block**

"At this stage, nobody on the Right knows who is a State agent," he added.

Mr Veenendal is currently trying to have the Namibian warrant for his arrest withdrawn and has urged Justice Minister Kobie Coetzee to block the extradition by applying the terms of the Pretoria Minute.

However, the Justice Department said this week that the Pretoria Minute did not specify anything regarding extradition.

HELEN GRANGE

Wim Booysse, political analyst and expert on the right wing, said he would not be surprised if Mr Veenendal and Mr Stopforth were operating for the CCB when the Untag base was bombed.

"Why, if they were just rightwingers, would they go and attack strategic bases in another country?" he asked.

Mr Veenendal also indicated to Saturday Star that he and Mr Stopforth were involved in the weapons heist at the air force headquarters in Pretoria last year, together with Mr Rudolph, then on the run.

"We were never charged for it," he commented.

Mr Cornelius said he did not believe the two were involved with the State during this operation.

However, Mr Booysse remained sceptical.

"What better way would there be to convince people of your credentials as a rightwinger?"
Namibia 4: Post-independence

Last week we saw that independence has brought some important changes to the government and the laws of Namibia. But we also saw that for many ordinary Namibians life has not changed very much. This week we will try to identify some of the factors which have limited the process of change in Namibia.

SWAPO is the organisation that led the struggle for the independence of Namibia. Today it leads the government of multiparty democracy in Namibia. In its 1976 programme SWAPO spoke of the need to build socialism, and to make political changes to meet the needs of all the people of Namibia. But today SWAPO has put aside its ideas for socialism and has adopted the policies of privatisation and a mixed market economy.

SWAPO explains its change in policy by pointing to the strength and power of the boers. Its says that socialism is no longer realistic nor practical. SWAPO explains that Namibia needs to give confidence to business so that it can attract investment for economic recovery. It urges workers and boers to become social partners in reconstructing and building a strong economy. How can we understand these changes in the attitudes and policies of SWAPO?

Mass struggle and negotiations

Part of the explanation lies in the way that imperialism and South Africa kept the process of negotiations under their control.

South Africa as a regional imperial power

South Africa’s policies of total onslaught and destabilisation of the Southern African region were also successful. By the late 1980s, the people of Angola and other frontline states were exhausted from war and destruction that had caused to their economies. South Africa also used its economic strangulation hit the region to force the frontline governments to cut back their support to liberation movements. They began to put pressure on SWAPO to accept the political settlement being offered by South Africa. In this way South Africa was able to set the conditions for the Constituent Assembly long before it took place in 1989.

“Make some changes so that everything remains the same”

The new constitution of Namibia does away with Apartheid and gives full citizenship to all. But many important things remain the same.

There has been no real restructuring of political or economic power in Namibia. Many of the old government structures such as the army, police, the civil service and the courts which the SWAPO government inherited, are still in place. The economy is still dominated by South African and foreign capitalists, and the workers still suffer exploitation and inequalities. The policy of national reconciliation adopted by SWAPO shows how the exploited and oppressed people of Namibia have not yet succeeded in asserting their interest above the interests of capital.

Namibia and our future

The new constitution of Namibia is the outcome of the struggle between the Namibian people and the South African regime, (supported by the imperialist countries). It reflects the strengths of the South African regime and of imperialism, and the weaknesses of the people’s movement in Namibia at the time of independence.

But the struggle of the Namibian people is not over. As workers suffer the disappointments of independence, more and more are joining trade unions to defend their rights and to fight for their struggle. Last year, hundreds of Namibian workers took strike action. The workers’ movement will be the most important force in the future struggles of the Namibian people.

We in South Africa can learn from the experiences of the Namibian people, as we face many similar questions, pressures and obstacles in our own struggle. We can build mutual solidarity and support with our Namibian comrades. And we can remember that the success of our own struggle in South Africa can give confidence to, and help to liberate not only Namibia but the whole Southern African region from the power and domination of imperialism.
Theft probe in Namibian govt ministry

WINDHOEK - A commission of inquiry into irregularities in Namibia's Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications has revealed serious theft and corruption, the ministry said in a statement here.

"This theft, corruption and malpractice involves some officials in very responsible positions who have embezzled huge amounts of state funds," the statement yesterday said.

The commission was appointed in July following reports of irregularities by both senior and junior officials.

It found there had been thefts of medical supplies, foodstuffs, shovels and other items from the government's central stores, as well as the theft of government vehicles and cheques, which were then used fraudulently.

"Some of these items (from the central stores) are sold within the country whereas some find their way to neighbouring countries such as South Africa, Zambia, etc," the statement said. — Sapa
"Too many whites" in grounded team

WINDHOEK — Namibia has decided not to spend money on sending its athletics team to the All-Africa Games for the first time next month because there are too many whites in the squad.

Youth and Sport Minister Pendukeni Ithuna said the team selected to represent Namibia in Cairo was not representative enough of the country's inhabitants.

Fewer than 100,000 of Namibia's 1.4-million population is white.

The decision leaves sports officials with three choices.

These are:

☐ To stay at home;
☐ To include more blacks with inferior performances, which would raise the cost of participation; or
☐ To axe some whites in favour of blacks.

Emergency meetings of the country's two main sports bodies, the Olympic Committee and the Sports Council, were held on Wednesday night.

Spokesmen said a decision was expected by the weekend. — Reuter.
Windhoek Observer to be liquidated

WINDHOEK. — The weekly Namibian newspaper the Windhoek Observer is to go into voluntary liquidation.
Editor Mr Ted Magill said the newspaper's permanent staff were informed by the owner, Mr Thurstan Salt, of the development yesterday morning.
Meanwhile, the weekly German newspaper Namibia Nachrichten is to be taken over by the Republikein group of companies from September 1, it emerged yesterday.
The chairman of the group and of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, made the announcement in a press statement in Windhoek.
Earlier this month, the Republikein group purchased the John Meinert Printing and Publishing company.
It was also announced that The Times would shortly appear as a weekly news magazine, instead of a daily newspaper. — Sapa
Nambibian defence force sets tone for SADF
Namibian foes join forces

WINDHOEK — “I expected it to be more difficult. It’s been easier than I imagined.” That is how former People’s Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) training officer Augustus Abial, now a captain in the new Namibian Defence Force, experienced the blending of both war foes into a national army.

The 7,000-strong NDF draws its members from Plan and the South West Africa Territorial Force, demobilised in April 1989. The NDF began with the formation of the presidential guard of honour, of equal numbers of Plan and SWATF members, in February 1989 to take part in the March independence celebrations.

WINDHOEK — “Which constitute 7% to 10% of the new army and work in medical, signals and administration units. Despite serious financial constraints, initial disciplinary problems and a poor image in the local media, the NDF has combined former foes into a committed professional force.”

The shortage of funds “is seriously affecting the NDF and the morale of the troops as well”, army chief of staff Gen Charles Nambusho told journalists.

While the defence budget has increased by 16% in real terms, manpower has increased by 50%. Personnel accounts for 70% of military spending and equipment less than 5%.

But what the NDF may lack in resources, it appears to be making up for in determination.

Col Seef Oosthuizen considers the military school at Okahandja “the most professional and most disciplined unit” in the NDF from which well trained instructors will spread out to other bases.

He acknowledges that there were problems to start with when he joined in October last year.

“We are different people... trained differently. And there was also a problem with reconciliation.”

“But as soon as we started with parades and proper training courses it kept on getting better.” — Sapa.
SA agents killed innocents — ex-soldier
SA, Murders in Namibia
WEAPONS FACTORY FOR NAMIBIA

WINDHOEK — Namibia's first arms and ammunition factory, Namib Arms and Ammunition, situated near Koeimanshoop in the south, is due to start production in October.

Managing director Mr Andre van Wyk said yesterday that the factory would produce commercial hunting and target-shooting weapons and ammunition in the first phase. Weaponry for the Namibian Defence Force was planned for phase two for which a date had still to be set.

He said there had been a great deal of foreign interest in the factory, particularly from Africa.

— Sapa (22) CT 9/19
NP turns to Mag

WINDHOEK. - The National Party in Namibia has dissolved to form the political organisation Monitor Action Group, former NP chairman Mr Koste Pretorius said here yesterday.

Mr Pretorius, chairman of the Mag, said the decision had been taken at the NP's 1990 congress. - Sapa
Namibian Nats form new political body

WINDHOEK — The National Party in Namibia has dissolved to form the political organisation Monitor Action Group, former NP chairman Kostie Pretorius said in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Pretorius, who is chairman of the MAG, said in a statement that the decision was taken at the NP's 1990 congress.

"It was done after thorough discussion and in line with the new political framework in Namibia," he said.

The new organisation would contribute to events in Namibia "not by politics but by propagating ideas and convictions."

"We don't want to be part of any alliance," Mr Pretorius added.

The NP was formed in what was then South West Africa in 1924, breaking away from the South African NP in 1977.

Mr Pretorius said the MAG would provide a full programme of its principles and constitution in a forthcoming edition of its monthly publication, Monitor.

Monitor took over from the NP mouthpiece, Die Suidwester, after it closed down earlier this year. — Sapa.
One-man, one-vote kills off Namibia NP

DALE LAUTENBACH of The Argus Africa News

Service reports from Windhoek on the demise of the National Party in Namibia.

THIS 50-year-old National Party in Namibia has thrown in the towel accepting that, on the basis of its numbers, it cannot win in a one-person, one-vote system.

Party leader Kosie Pretorius expressed some sadness at the passing of this "bit of history" but will retain his political interests through a pressure body calling itself the Monitor Aksiegroep of which he becomes chairman.

The group will decide on an ad-hoc basis whether to contest elections but it will not be a political party. It is founded on the same principles as the NP in Namibia, that is a rejection of the one-person, one-vote philosophy and a strict adherence to the idea of the differentiation of ethnic groups.

"Our ideal now is to fight politically by way of conviction and not of conflict politics," said Mr Pretorius.

He conceded that the death of the NP was a defeat in a way: "Yes, because we have to accept one-man, one-vote and we have to accept that we can't win on this basis because of our numbers."

He emphasised that conceding defeat was not an admission that the NP philosophy of ethnic group differentiation and the need to protect minorities was wrong. "We still believe our point of view is correct."

The Monitor Aksiegroep with its monthly publication Monitor would persist as a political pressure group to communicate those views.

Asked to comment on the government of independent Namibia, Mr Pretorius said: "I must admit I was impressed and I still am to some extent with the good intentions of the government."

He was critical, however, that these good intentions were not finding translation into action. He was also "troubled by the question of colour coming up from the side of government", referring to incidents in which whites have been criticised by the government for racist practices.

Mr Kosie Pretorius — from party leader to monitor.

Mr Pretorius was convinced, however, that the Swafo government was sincere in its policy of national reconciliation. The problem, though, was that they "always have to look over their shoulders" to satisfy their own electorate, many of whom were not sophisticated enough to understand what the government hoped to achieve by reconciliation.

The bowing out of the NP marks the end of a rather troubled life for the party but also one during which it played a dominant role in the then South West Africa.

Although Mr Pretorius refers to the party as half a century old it actually goes back to an earlier form founded in 1924 in the Rand with the slogan "South Africa First". It allied itself to the Union Party from 1927 to form the United National South West Party but broke away to form the NP proper in 1940. Ten years later it won the majority in the legislative assembly and maintained this command until the abolition of the body in 1980.

Thereafter the NP dominated white politics in the country in the white second tier legislative assembly until 1989.

The NP in Namibia today is a quiet party going to a quiet grave.
Namibia denies snubbing Minister

WINDHOEK — The Namibian government has denied it snubbed the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Renier Schoeman, by cancelling his invitation to the African Leadership Forum conference in Windhoek.

Sources said General Olusegun Obasanjo, former Nigerian head of state and chairman of the ALF conference, convened specifically to discuss post-apartheid South Africa, had wanted South African Government-level participation.

Dr Alex Boraine of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (IDASA) confirmed that he had passed the ALF invitation on to the South African Government.

But the Namibian ministry of foreign affairs said the government was not the host.

The ALF in turn issued an apology saying Mr Schoeman had been invited but when it was realised no other ministerial-level delegate would be attending, the invitation was withdrawn.
Killing fields of Namibia

Hundreds of landmines left by the SADF around former strategic installations in Namibia pose a hazard, but there is a dispute over who is responsible for clearing them. DALE LAUTENBACH reports from Windhoek.

SOUTH Africa is alleged to be refusing to clear hundreds of landmines its armed forces laid around strategic installations in Namibia.

As a result, the Namibian utility corporation, Swawek, has had to hire a private firm to lift the mines around its electrical and other installations.

And the firm is hoping to get the job of lifting hundreds of other mines left by the South Africans around former military installations in Namibia.

"Yes, we're angry," says Polla Brand, managing director of Swawek. "We've got dumped with this problem."

He says the South Africans are responsible for clearing the 401 minefields they laid around the electricity pylons that bring power southwards from Namibia's Runcana hydropower scheme on the Angolan border.

"We struggled for as long as Louis Pienaar was Administrator-General here to get them to clear these mines before independence," Mr Brand said.

"Nothing happened. The SADF reply to us is that we asked for those mines. We didn't. We would much rather have had the pylons guarded, but the SADF said they couldn't provide the people."

Mr Brand is angry that Swawek now has to pay more than R5 million to do the job.

Swawek is subsidising tariffs by R10 million, the government by R6 million and the Namibian consumer is contributing R4 million in the form of a temporary surcharge.

Once the minefields are cleared, another R4 million will have to be spent on repairing pylons damaged by sabotage during the war, Mr Brand said.

These repairs cannot be started until the minefields have been cleared.

Fences which were placed around the minefields have been stolen by people for their own use, and people and animals have been killed.

"Police figures are not clear..."
Fences which were placed around the minefields have been stolen by people for their own use, and people and animals have been killed.

Police figures are not clear on how many people have died in the minefields. Since June 1989, 55 people have been killed in Namibia by explosives but most of these have been cases of people handling the grenades and mortars and other weapons that still litter the country.

**Blasting**

Namibia Blasting Agents is the newly formed company handling the mine-clearing job. According to Mr. Johan de Beer, managing director, his team of former police explosives experts has cleared about 100 of the 401 fields in three months of work so far and expects to have the work completed by April next year.

Each field is 30 m square and all of them contain RMB3 anti-personnel mines. In 300 of the fields there are also the more dangerous J69s or "jumping jacks", so called because when detonated they shoot their load of shrapnel about 1 m above the ground before blasting the shrapnel out in a radius of about 100 m.

"It's a mean bastard," said Mr. de Beer, whose company has developed a technique of shooting the mines down into the ground where they explode safely.

Mr. de Beer's company also has its eye on the job of clearing minefields around old military bases and installations in 11 Namibian towns.

Estimating the cost of clearing these fields to be about R3 million as well, Mr. de Beer says there are thousands of mines which were planted in 10 m fenced strips around the installations. These fences are now also gone, he says.

Deputy Commissioner Koos Theyse, chief inspector of explosives in the Namibian Police, said the Ministry of Home Affairs had instructed his department in co-operation with the Namibian Defence Force to investigate clearing these fields.

Commissioner Theyse insisted that the police and the military together have the means and that outside contractors would not be necessary. He said there was no question of the SADF being asked to help.

"They had their chance to do it," he said, adding that the SADF did remove most of the mines before they left, using tanks, but there are indications it did not do a thorough job.

During the transition to independence, Untag also tried to clear the mines, using bulldozers, but again this was less than adequate. "We've seen mines there on the surface," said Mr. de Beer. "I wouldn't walk freely around any of those towns."

—Star Africa Service.
First step to handing over Walvis Bay

Patrick Bulger

SA's agreement with Namibia to administer Walvis Bay jointly was the first step towards Namibia gaining control of the enclave, Namibia's Attorney-General Hartmut Ruppel said yesterday.

Ruppel was commenting on a statement by the SA Foreign Affairs Department on Friday that agreement in principle had been reached on joint administration as an "interim measure".

"We hope it's the first step towards realising what we hope to achieve — that is, Namibian sovereignty over Walvis Bay," Ruppel said.

SA's representative in Namibia, Rian Eksteen, would not comment on speculation that the agreement was a step towards SA relinquishing sovereignty over the enclave.

Eksteen said a committee would examine which activities lent themselves to joint administration of Walvis Bay.

The committee would also examine the status of guano-producing off-shore islands as well as the Orange River boundary between the two countries.

Agreement close on SADF

Agreement on a code of conduct for the SA Defence Force was likely within the next few weeks, despite differences in emphasis between ANC and government proposals, sources in both camps said yesterday.

ANC sources expressed surprise at the "remarkably progressive proposals from this defence force", but believed them to be too general.

The ANC was also concerned that they did not provide for "sufficient monitoring or enforcement mechanisms".

Defence Minister Roelf Meyer said government had only received the ANC counter-proposals on the code 10 days ago and the SADF was still studying these. He expected negotiations to start within the next two weeks.

An ANC source said its counter-proposals were not designed to wrest control of the SADF from the state.

"What we want as interim measures are windows into the operations of the SADF to try to open it to public scrutiny," he said.

The ANC has called for:
- The immediate disbandment of the SADF's special forces;
- The formation of a national defence commission appointed by the National Peace Secretariat to oversee all military matters; and
- The establishment of an ombudsman, as provided for in the SA Police code of conduct, answerable to the national peace committee to initiate and oversee investigations into misconduct by SADF members.

The ANC source said the reason for demanding the disbandment of the special forces was concern over allegations that they were behind the current wave of violence.

If the ANC did not succeed in getting the forces disbanded, it wanted mechanisms to ensure that these forces were above criticism.

The SADF proposals, which the ANC has not contested, include provisions:
- That each soldier will be legally responsible for his own actions and may disobey orders which are illegal or contrary to the constitution;
- That the SADF is answerable only to the constitution and not the governing party; and
- For alternative forms of service and other conditions governing conscientious objectors.

Pick 'n Pay

From Page 1

1991 year-end.

Accounts published at the weekend show that despite a 15.8% turnover rise to R2,4bn (R4,4bn), interim results were down by 10.5% to R33,1m (R35,9m) at the operating level.

The operating profit was hit by the fact that retracements were delayed by agreements with the union. And, before year's end, between 1 000 and 2 000 people faced being retrenched unless the SA Commercial, Catering & Allied Workers' Union (Saccawu) accepted the principle of "flexible" employment practices during the looming wage negotiations.

onwards, but the group had not been able to reduce expenses such as labour costs—about 60% of the total—quickly enough to keep them in line with this slide in sales. Also, about R70m of the more than R1bn invested by the group in scanning systems for VAT was included in expenses in the six months to end-August.

These problems contributed to the fact that while Pick 'n Pay's interim turnover rose, margins fell to 1,86% (2,43%) and trading income by 10.3% to R59m (R65m).

Investment income of R7,7m from insurance policies and a lower tax rate softened the bottom-line fall in earnings a share of R1,16m (R1,42m) during the period.
Control of Walvis Bay 'closer'

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's agreement with Namibia to administer Walvis Bay jointly was the first step towards Namibia gaining control of the enclave, Namibia's Attorney-General, Mr Hartmut Ruppel, said yesterday.

Mr Ruppel was commenting on a statement by the South African Foreign Affairs Department on Friday that agreement in principle had been reached on joint administration as an "interim measure".
Lessons from Namibia’s Past

OPINION
Protest over 'light' fines

WINDHOEK. — About 3,000 Swapo supporters demonstrated here at the weekend against light sentences for treason recently served on three right-wingers and demanded in a petition that they be retried.

The protesters gathered peacefully at State House.

The three men — Joseph Kleynhans, Uwe Tietz and Robin Montgomery — two weeks ago received fines ranging from a R500 fine to four years' imprisonment for their roles in a plot to topple the new Namibian government.

Prime Minister Mr. Hage Geingob, after accepting the petition, told the crowd the court was an independent structure. "However, you as people may demonstrate within the law."

Last week the presiding judge in the case, Mr. Justice Bryan O'Lin, said the court could not allow itself to be influenced by political, racial or ethnic pressure groups.

Of the 10 men originally arrested in connection with the plot and the theft of arms and ammunition worth more than R800,000 from a police armoury in Windhoek last year, the three were the only ones eventually to stand trial.

Two of the 10 could not be arrested, charges were withdrawn against one and the remainder jumped bail and fled Namibia.

At the time, Mr. Justice O'Lin said it would have been wrong to be motivated by revenge to compensate for the state's inability to bring the ringleaders of the coup plot to justice. — Sapa

Queen will visit Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh will start a three-day state visit to Namibia on Tuesday, October 8.

They will be met by President Sam Nujoma at Windhoek International Airport and will drive into the Namibian capital in a motorcade.

On Tuesday evening, the royal couple will attend a banquet at State House.

They leave on Wednesday morning for Ondangwa and Oshakati in northern Namibia.

Back in Windhoek, the queen will present prizes at the Windhoek Show before giving a reception at the British High Commission on Wednesday evening. — Sapa
Brits camp a base for "A"
Exposed: Koevoet

Mystery SA Camp

Resident of a nearby township say the Koevoet was their house. Former members of the Johannesburg Transvaal Boers of the Northern Transvaal base at Modrock in the Northern Province traveled vehicles through the camp, which they are said to have said the camp, who wear a para-military uniform.
Namibia Rolls Out the Red Carpet

Queen Elizabeth II

SOWETAN Thursday, October 6, 1991
Queen praises Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Queen Elizabeth II yesterday commended Namibia's achievements since independence and said there was at last real hope of change and regeneration in Africa.

"Apartheid is dying and South Africa is starting to plan a future in which all its citizens will be equal partners," Queen Elizabeth said in a speech at State House here during a banquet in her honour last night.

"Other governments, as well, are sharing in a movement towards greater economic and political freedom."

She said that in solving Africa's problems of poverty, illiteracy, prejudice, overpopulation and environmental degradation, good government and international co-operation were going to be tested to the full.

"More and more, though, African leaders are recognising that the answers must and will come primarily from Africa itself," the queen told the 600 guests.

She said Namibia stood at the centre of the process of change in Africa. It was "the first African country to have been conducted from birth in this new spirit of hope."

Welcoming Namibia's membership of the Commonwealth, the queen said she was proud of Britain's role in bringing Namibia to independence.

In his address, the queen's host, President Sam Nujoma, thanked Britain for the role it had played (through the United Nations and other organisations) in helping Namibia gain independence last year.

Security was tight for the arrival of the queen, whose motorcade was greeted by cheering crowds lining the streets here.

A howling wind greeted the queen and Prince Philip when their flight touched down at Windhoek International Airport yesterday afternoon.

Airport officials joined the royal guests on the red carpet in an effort to keep it from blowing away as Mr Nujoma and his wife Kovambu welcomed the royal couple. — Sapa-Reuters
QUEEN ‘at the

DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — After years of sowing “bitterness and confrontation” throughout Africa, “apartheid is dying”, said Queen Elizabeth.

In a strongly worded speech, she urged regeneration and greater economic and political freedom on the continent.

Addressing a State banquet in Windhoek last night, the Queen praised the young Namibian nation and newcomer to the Commonwealth family as being at the centre of the process of change in Africa.

The tone of her speech was all the more significant coming as it did just days before the deliberations of the Commonwealth Heads-of-Government meeting in Zimbabwe next week.

“For too many African countries the past few decades have been unhappy ones,” said the Queen to a gathering at State House of about 600 guests, including politicians across the Namibian spectrum, the international community represented here and members of the Namibian government.

“Policies conceived in idealism have too often led to autocracy and economic stagnation. Populations have grown faster than the capacity of the land to support them.

“Drought, disease and war have exacted a heavy toll and apartheid has sown bitterness and confrontation throughout the continent.

“But now, at last, there is real hope of change and regeneration. Apartheid is dying and South Africa is starting to plan a future in which all its citizens will be equal partners. Other governments as well are sharing in a movement to-

ROYAL WAVE: The Queen waves to the crowd at Windhoek airport as she and Prince Philip leave the aircraft for the start of their Namibian tour.

WARM HANDSHAKE: The Queen is greeted warmly by President Sam Nujoma, head of state of Namibia, the newest member of the British Commonwealth.
n praises Namibia e centre of change'

wards greater economic and political freedom.

"And not a moment too soon."

Endorsing the right to self-determination that many African countries have demanded, he said: "More and more African leaders are recognising that the answers must and will come primarily from Africa itself."

The Queen said she was delighted that Namibia had decided to join the Commonwealth and was "proud that Britain was able to play its part with other members of the Contact Group in bringing your country to independence."

The Queen arrived in Windhoek yesterday from Nairobi where she met Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi yesterday morning.

President Sam Nujoma, in a speech brimming with appreciation and affection, thanked the British government for the support it had given in the past, particularly its diplomatic efforts which led to the adoption at the United Nations of Resolution 435, which finally secured Namibia's independence.

He thanked the Queen too for support which British units provided through the UN's United Nations Peacekeeping forces in Namibia during the transition process.

He also thanked her for the help which continued still in the form of military training by British soldiers for the new Namibian Defence Force and various packages for aid in education and other areas.

Mr Nujoma pledged Namibia's support to the Commonwealth and said that body's Singapore Declaration embraced the "noble objectives of democracy and good government" to which Namibia too aspired in the spirit of its constitution.

University to record visit

DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Future Namibian students will have a reminder of the visit here of Queen Elizabeth II as the library of the National University of Namibia is to be named after the British monarch.

During a brief exchange at State House yesterday, the vice-chancellor designate of the university, Dr Peter Katjavivi, presented the Queen with a letter requesting that her name be used.

Dr Katjavivi noted "her majesty's interest in educational matters and her concern for the development of young people."

President Sam Nujoma said the library named after the Queen would be a "symbolic statement underlining the relationship between Namibia — as a new member of the Commonwealth — and Great Britain."

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh also presented Mr Nujoma and his wife Kovambo Nujoma with gifts on their arrival: an engraved silver salver and silver-framed, signed photographs of the royal visitors for the President and, for Mrs Nujoma, a carriage clock engraved with the letters ER II.
NATIONAL SALUTE: The Queen and President Nujoma stand at attention for the playing of their countries' national anthems.

SOLEMN MOMENT: The Duke of Edinburgh shares the solemnity of the national salute with a Namibian military aide.
Queen’s visit — ‘a grand occasion’

DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — “Play us a good song,” said the Namibian Chief of Protocol with a grin which revealed that he knew what was coming. On cue the band played it from the heart.

The occasion was the State Banquet last night to welcome Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh to Namibia.

And for all the glitter and guests in black tie, the formal forests of glass and flowers on the tables, that intimate and rather homely Namibian spirit was there, irrepresible.

The homegrown band — apparently the best individuals from a number of Namibian groups — had written this special song of welcome and Prince Philip was tickled pink as it went on...

...and on a bit.

The rather modest State House in Windhoek rose admirably to the occasion of greeting the British monarch. As South African representative to Namibia, Basie Ekestein said while we were waiting for the Queen to arrive: “It’s a grand occasion.”

It certainly was. And as Mr Ekestein noted there would be many South Africans who felt somehow part of this.

Namibia, well, you need a passport to come here from down south nowdays but there are South Africans who have not yet cut the colonial cord in their minds.

About 600 guests at the banquet sat at round tables decked in red, white and blue. Between them and the stars the overhead canopy was superfluous: it was a perfect night and the focus of attention was the Queen in a deep rose-coloured evening gown with splendid diamonds at her throat and matching earrings and bracelet... but no tiara.

She and President Sam Nujoma chatted easily at the top table.

The only truly Namibian dish on the menu was saddle of springbok but this was internationalised with “fondant chestnuts” and to start was smoked salmon.

Peaches poached in Sauternes followed plus cheeses, a fruit basket and coffee and truffles.

The wine was South African.

After a windy and somewhat low-key reception at Windhoek airport earlier in the afternoon, the Royal party could not have doubted the genuine Namibian welcome by the evening.

The city turned out to greet the Queen and got a good glimpse of her in an open Landrover and at the banquet the atmosphere could only be described as warm — the President’s toast an embracing one.

● More royal tour reports, pictures — page 7.
The Commonwealth will play a major role in any future international efforts to address global challenges. This is because the Commonwealth's member countries share a common heritage and values, and are committed to working together for the benefit of all.

The Commonwealth is a unique organization that brings together 54 countries, 800 million people, and over 500 million women. It is a forum for dialogue and cooperation, and a platform for advancing shared interests.

The Commonwealth has a rich history of achievement and a strong track record of progress. It has played a key role in promoting peace, democracy, and development, and has helped to bring about significant changes in many parts of the world.

In recent years, the Commonwealth has faced a number of challenges, including the decline in its influence and the growing importance of other regional organizations. However, it remains an important institution, and its members are committed to working together to address the challenges of the 21st century.

The Commonwealth is a unique and valuable organization, and its members should continue to support it and work towards its success.
In the old days, I remember the OHEC always had a good reputation. The mission was highly regarded. The OHEC was well known for its quality output and its commitment to excellence. In those days, the OHEC was more than just a mission; it was a source of pride and a symbol of excellence.

The OHEC was funded by local businesses, and its success was attributed to the hard work and dedication of its staff. The mission was well respected, and its output was highly regarded. The OHEC was not only a source of income for the community, but it was also a source of pride for the local businesses.

In the old days, the OHEC was not only a place of work, but it was also a place of learning. The staff were encouraged to develop their skills and knowledge, and the mission was well known for its training programs. The OHEC was a place where people could learn new skills and develop their careers.

In the old days, the OHEC was not only a place of work, but it was also a place of community. The staff were encouraged to work together, and the mission was well known for its team spirit. The OHEC was a place where people could come together and work towards a common goal.

In the old days, the OHEC was not only a place of work, but it was also a place of innovation. The staff were encouraged to think creatively and to come up with new ideas. The OHEC was a place where people could experiment and develop new approaches.

In the old days, the OHEC was not only a place of work, but it was also a place of culture. The staff were encouraged to enjoy the arts and to participate in cultural activities. The OHEC was a place where people could explore their interests and develop their passions.

The OHEC was a place of community, of culture, of innovation, and of hard work. It was a place where people could come together and work towards a common goal. The OHEC was a place of pride, and it was well known for its quality output and its commitment to excellence.

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Queen gets taste of the 'real' Namibia

The Queen Elizabeth drives in the bush with a one-year-old baby in the car. She is accompanied by a group of local chiefs who show her around their villages. The Queen is impressed by the local people's hospitality and kindness. She visits a local school and meets with the headmistress. The Queen also visits a local market and tries some of the local food. She is thoroughly enjoyed by the locals who have never seen a queen before.
Seventy gunned down in Ogies

**Freeze Bop Striker**

Is in high spirits

**Hurd**

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Nagato

**Note**

...and Secretary-General, together with Assistant Secretary-General, attended the ceremony of the Awards, which are given in recognition of the contributions made by individuals or organizations to the Common Cause. The Common Cause is the spirit of the Alliance, which is based on the principles of freedom, democracy, and peace.
South Africans are still keeping the party white.

WINDEIKER: Still true that you can judge a people by the colour of their government. South African Government representatives in Namibia have just held themselves wide open for judging. Who are their friends? When all is said and done, post-modernism took the wind out of the sail.

Recently it seemed that by playing their political cards, South Africa's chief representative in Namibia, Mm. Thabi, hosted a "African Evening" among their officials entertaining a "Welsh Tea" and a "Help" wine tasting.

There were two such evenings in fact, the first a sort of social event for diplomats and Namibian officials. This must have been a considerably block affair as, we discovered, it was "dips" and "drinks", we being there invited to this first evening as we were considered part of an official post function.

The second, at the same venue, was rather more official. Here were friends of the South African mission, business people, tourists and alike. We guessed that they represented a contacts made and valued by the businessmen and the officials with whom social contact of a more formal nature had developed.

And, no one was happier than I to attend the second evening, as it was an attractive and sophisticated atmosphere.

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The lost children of a desert nation

WINDHOEK - Hundreds of Namibian youths, who fled to East Germany to avoid war, have arrived home ignorant of their own customs and the country’s official language.

They have vague childhood memories of this desert nation, which gained independence from South Africa last year, and few can speak the official English.

The youths grew up in relative comfort in Europe, then they returned home to impoverished townships. Most have been reunited with their families, but many are in boarding schools or with German families in Namibia.

The children are called the “GDR Kids” - after the German Democratic Republic, which united with capitalist West Germany a year ago.

The youths, sons and daughters of South West Africa People’s Organisation members, left Namibia years ago and returned when SwaPO formed the country’s first black government.

A total of 428 youngsters returned to Namibia in August 1990. About 400 of them moved in with parents, relatives or guardians to begin with, but more than half had subsequently left, said Counsellor of Churches of Namibia official Mr. Albert le Fleur, who has traced the youths on behalf of the government.

Many of the children had behavioral problems, he said.

Nangula Gideon and Fenny Nanguolo, both 17, left Namibia as children and were raised in an East German castle with other young Namibians.

Speaking German, the girls said they enjoyed East Germany. During school holidays they went camping, climbed mountains, swam, went to discoteques and met children from other communist countries. Both said they were “A-grade” students and dreamed of becoming doctors.

When Nangula returned, she tried living with an uncle in an overcrowded house in Katutura township outside the capital city. But the uncle could not speak German and had little money - she did not feel comfortable there.

Fenny’s father is dead and her mother lives in rural northern Namibia. Fenny visited her mother, but said she was old, poor and had other children to care for.

Both girls now live in Windhoek with German physician Mrs Karin Burkhardt, a widow with two children of her own. It is the closest the two have ever come to family life.

“I am not sure if I would go back to Germany... but rather Germany than Namibia,” Nangula said.

“I would like to have a say in my future,” said Fenny. “I didn’t have a choice in going to Germany and I didn’t have a choice about coming back.”

These two girls, like most of the GDR kids, go to a German school. But they struggle because certain classes are taught in English. They said some teachers and students made them feel inferior and they found it difficult to mix socially.

Le Fleur said most parents and relatives of the youths were also returned refugees without housing or jobs. Unable to speak German, many parents cannot talk to their children.

“They were not really prepared psychologically for their return,” he said.

Most of the kids rarely see their families. Six have been legally adopted by German families but most of the others do not have permanent homes, spending their weekends and holidays with German families. - SA Press Association-AP
Namibia follows the path of pragmatism

SWAPO came to power in Namibia by, among other things, saying it would use nationalisation to empower black Namibians economically. However, barely two years after independence, the country has moved so far from nationalisation that it is even considering reversing the process and privatising certain State enterprises.

A City Press Correspondent discussed the issue with Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob, who, surprisingly, made pronouncements not dissimilar to those shared by many critics of the ANC in South Africa.

The expenditure of the civil service is large because the civil service corps is enlarged. Many new people are appointed, sometimes those from the previous regime were retained. This was done in terms of the government's policy of eliminating the inequalities of the past. We wanted to give the next generation a chance to prove themselves.

But we now have to pay the price. Everything has its price - even peace and reconciliation, Geingob said.

Geingob concludes that the biggest problem is the gap between the incomes of the already prosperous and those who do not. Although this problem is worldwide, we must believe that apartheid had caused this in Namibia.

This gap cannot be bridged by redistributing poverty. Wealth has to be created. One of Namibia's top priorities is to get its economy moving again.

One cannot become a god which demands: 'Let there be jobs applied for the people'.

"You cannot do it by redistributing poverty. You have to create wealth," Geingob said.

Talk that Namibia would become a one-party state also belongs to the past.

This seemed clear from the interview with Geingob, the country's well-built and formidable prime minister, who has a unique feature in his political history. He is a popular leader in the 1990s of Africa that has been independent.

He says Prime Minister Hage Geingob is the large income gap between the haves and the have-nots.

The big question is how to narrow that gap.

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**Windsor.**

- The Home.
Letters

The population of the country is growing at an alarming rate, and the creation of new residential and commercial spaces is under threat. The existing infrastructure is struggling to keep up with the demand. The government has implemented a plan to address this issue, but it is not enough. The situation requires immediate action.

Susan Russell

Crisis reflects dilemma facing judiciary in SA

A crisis is unfolding in South Africa, and the judiciary is facing a dilemma. The government has been criticized for its slow response to the crisis, and the judiciary is under pressure to act. The situation requires urgent action to prevent further escalation.
Joint Commission's future to be decided

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

The members of the Joint Commission on the Namibian/Angolan peace accord (JC) are holding their last scheduled meeting in Cuba today to consider whether to transform the commission into a broader forum on regional security.

However, it is understood that SA — which originally favoured the JC being transformed into a regional security forum — has now changed its mind and wants to terminate it.

Diplomatic sources said that SA now thought that a regional security forum should be pursued by different means.

Director-General of Foreign Affairs Neil van Heerden heads the SA delegation at the meeting which starts today in Havana.

The JC — comprising SA, Angola, Namibia and Cuba as full members and the US and USSR as observers — was formed to monitor Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Since all Cuban troops withdrew from Angola by June this year on schedule, the JC's main task is complete.

However, SA and other members suggested at the last meeting of the JC in Cape Town that it might be useful to continue the JC, with a different mandate and perhaps with different members. But the thinking has changed since then, partly because SA has in the meantime established some form of diplomatic relations with the USSR and Angola and does not need the JC to maintain contact.

The USA is also not keen on joining a permanent forum with Cuba and sources also suggest that Namibia is not eager to enter a permanent forum until both SA and Angola have effected transition to democracy.

The USSR is believed to be the keenest to continue the JC. But the lack of enthusiasm elsewhere suggests this may after all be its last meeting.
They’re all proud to be Namibians

Southern Namibia was a stronghold of conservative white farmers, but, 18 months after independence, their worst fears of black government have not been realised. DALE LAUTENBACH reports from Keetmanshoop.

TWO SLABS of chocolate are slapped down, recovered from beneath the shirt of a defiant young man. “Lady, I want you to see this. Every day it happens. Every day.”

He (black) is confronted by the general dealer (white). The latter is despairing. What is he to do? You can’t give “them” a hiding any more and that’s the only language “they” understand.

The policy of national reconciliation adopted by the government of Namibia is designed to eradicate just this “us” and “them” racial attitude that was the product of South African apartheid as extended to Namibia.

But when unemployment is about 50 percent in the south of Namibia, and when the unemployed are predominantly black, national reconciliation becomes an abstract notion in the face of economic reality.

Joachim Morawetz, a young man recently arrived from Germany, has opened a coffee bar in Keetmanshoop and finds attitudes remarkably racist still. If black people are at his tables, whites are unlikely to come in, and vice versa.

Old prejudices and old fears... but more important, perhaps, there is no new attitude of resistance to black government: no talk of Boer republics here and no hint of an exodus. Indeed, among white farmers and business people, the latter pre-dominantly still white, there is a good deal of sympathy for the government and the challenges it faces in a harsh and under-developed land of some resources, but precious little capital.

In this dry southern region of Namibia, of which Keetmanshoop, with its population of no more than about 15 000, proudly pronounces itself “capital”, the white farming community has been the mainstay of the region’s economy. Persistent droughts and the instability and downward trend of the karakul market have bitten hard.

On far-flung farms with few labourers, there has been no economic upswing or development in the region that might inspire an all-out embrace of national reconciliation.

Equally, there is also no neat line which can be drawn at the independence of Namibia to account for the region’s woes. There were problems in labour relations before independence, say farmers and townsfolk. There was little rain and there was crime. One hears many small-town anecdotes of soaring crime, but Chief Inspector Dekker Smit shakes his head and says the crime rate has not increased since independence.

While “us and them” persists in attitude, and while there is criticism of the Swapo government, the accusing finger does not point at the government because it is black.

Ironically, the Minister of Agriculture is white and is heavily criticised by Namibia’s farmers, while President Sam Nujoma and Prime Minister Hage Geingob are widely well thought of.

“We don’t blame the government,” says Keetmanshoop businessman and farmer Roy Oosthuizen. “There’s no work, but work was always scarce.”

Mr Oosthuizen says a number of people — mainly those in the civil service who were given the choice and who feared the future — left the region before independence. “But now it’s different because in the Republic there will be a black government; Nelson Mandela will be the next chief.”

John le Roux, chairman of numerous farming associations regionally and nationally, and a man who has been close to the action on policy-making, is philosophical about the notorious conservatism of the south.

“National reconciliation is a change of attitude, and that’s something you can’t enforce.” He is one of many voices which say: “Time, give it time.”

Contrary to expectations, he claims the greatest attitude change has taken place in the farming community and that it is in the towns where the hardened attitudes of race persist.

“I think there’s a great deal of acceptance of the government. Our post-farms are far smaller than we imagined.” He laughs: “We imagined chaos. We expected a much greater downsweep in the economy, which would have been normal for an emergent nation. We expected the bureaucracy to be more officious and unpleasant; we expected enforced change to be far more radical.”

“White farmers have fared well since independence and, yes, most of them know it. The fact that almost no farms have come on to the market since the elections (November 1989) proves it.

“The general consensus is that we’re better off than the people south of the Orange River. There is already an incredible sense of being Namibian, of pride in our nation... the operative word being ‘our’.”

— Star Africa Service.
WINDHOEK - Namibian police yesterday fired rubber bullets at a crowd of about 300, attempting to release prisoners from the Ojiwarongo police cells, a police spokesman said in Windhoek.

A police task force from Windhoek was later called in to help restore order.

Police spokesman Commissioner Siggie Elimebek said a group of about 300 people marched on the Ojiwarongo police station at about 2pm demanding the release of a man charged with housebreaking and theft.

The man had appeared in court on Monday and was remanded by the magistrate pending further investigation into the case.

"When the police refused to release the man, the crowd threw stones, damaging a large number of windows and police vehicles," Elimebek said.

"People in the crowd then stole a vehicle parked at the police station.

"At 4.30pm the crowd attempted to break open the cells and release prisoners in them," Elimebek said.

"Police shot 40 rubber bullets and dispersed the crowd," he said. - Sapa.
The government, in its wisdom, has decided to implement a new policy that will affect the lives of many Namibians. This policy, known as the Swakopmund Agreement, aims to address the issue of Namibian self-determination.

The Swakopmund Agreement was signed in 1990 to end the conflict between South Africa and Namibia. It was a key moment in Namibian history, as it marked the beginning of Namibia's independence.

Under the agreement, Namibia gained full sovereignty over its territory, including Walvis Bay, which had been under South African control since 1915. This was a significant victory for Namibians, who had long fought for their independence.

However, the Swakopmund Agreement did not entirely resolve the issue of Namibian self-determination. The agreement allowed for a transitional period during which Namibia would transition to full independence. This period was intended to address the concerns of the Namibian people.

Despite the progress made under the Swakopmund Agreement, Namibia continues to face challenges in terms of political stability and economic development. The government must ensure that the benefits of independence are shared equally among all Namibians.

In conclusion, the Swakopmund Agreement was a significant step forward in Namibian history. It marked the beginning of Namibia's journey towards self-determination, and the government must continue to work towards a more just and equitable society for all Namibians.

The Swakopmund Agreement has been a catalyst for change in Namibia. It has provided a framework for dialogue and cooperation, and has helped to bring about a more peaceful future for the country.
'Low discipline' in Namibian forces

PRETORIA. — Namibia's Defence Force was extremely politicised, with almost all former People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) commanders and soldiers openly identifying with the ruling party, Swapo, the DTA's shadow minister for defence in Namibia's National Assembly, Mr Alois Gende, said here yesterday.

Mr Gende warned that the situation in his country could lead to an open conflict and a threat to regional security.

Mr Gende was presenting a paper at a conference on "Southern African Security Relations: Towards the Year 2000".

Dr Jakkie Cilliers, director of the Institute for Defence Politics, and a former SADF artillery officer, said there was no practical alternative to SA having only one military force built around and on the SADF as it existed today. — Sapa
Walvis Bay: SA clamps down

WALVIS BAY. — South Africa imposed strict customs controls yesterday around Walvis Bay, the port it controls inside neighbouring Namibia.

Namibia's government-owned New Era newspaper called the move "nothing short of sinister" because it came four days before the two countries open negotiations on future control of the deepwater port.

Feared traffic jams and long delays at the previously unrestricted border failed to materialise yesterday, but officials said they expected problems when normal traffic resumed today.

"We get about 2000 vehicles through here on a normal weekday," said South African army Sergeant D van der Merwe, who is in charge of the border crossing point. "Today is very quiet because there is little commerce on Sunday, but tomorrow will be different."

The Namibian side of the border remained free of customs controls yesterday.

There was no immediate comment from the South African government.

In its editorial New Era accused South Africa of "tightening its grip" on Walvis Bay just before the negotiations begin. — Sapa-AP
Swapo set to introduce new leaders at historic congress

WINDHOEK — A number of new faces can be expected in Swapo’s leadership after the party’s historic first congress since its formation in 1960, starting in Windhoek this weekend.

“There will be new leaders in the party,” said chief coordinator Moses Garoeb. “That is also one of the desires of the (present) leadership, because we are getting on in age, to bring in new people.”

Among those present at the congress, from December 7 to 10, will be a handful of the founder members.

These include independent Namibia’s head of state, President Sam Nujoma, Mines and Energy Minister Andimba Telivo Ya Toivo, Defence Minister Peter Muushishange and Swapo Elders Council Secretary Simon Kakuungu.

Garoeb said the present central committee should have dissolved on Sunday, in terms of party rules, to make way for the congress but had not completed its business and would do so early in the week.

This first congress has on its agenda reports and recommendations of 12 sub-committees.

A debate “to centre around what is the best approach to reconciliation” is also on the programme, Garoeb said.

Some Swapo members have been highly critical of the approach certain sections of the Namibian population have taken to the national policy.

“There are those who think national reconciliation is an excuse for maintaining the status quo and is also only a one-way exercise,” one official said.

Nujoma is to open the congress at the Independence Arena in Katutura on Friday evening when three invited dignitaries are also expected to speak.

On Saturday morning Nujoma will deliver a formal report on 30 years of Swapo activities and achievements.

The congress decisions will be made known at a closing ceremony at the Independence Arena next Tuesday evening.

Among the 300 invited guests are ANC national chairman Oliver Tambo, former Tanzanian president Julius Nyerere and OAU secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim.

Garoeb discounted speculation in sections of the Namibian media that Swapo was about to split into radical and moderate factions.

Some political observers say that many former members of the People’s Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), Swapo’s military wing, are disenchanted with the leadership.

Garoeb personally discounted this speculation: “I don’t foresee anything like that happening.

“In fact, we’ll come out of the conference much more united,” he said. — Sapa.
Windhoek denies it has ‘debt crisis’ with SA

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Namibian Finance Minister Dr Otto Herrigel has rejected claims that there is a “debt crisis” between his country and South Africa over multi-million rand loans raised by the pre-independence administration in Namibia.

A South African report says Namibia is threatening to default on loans “totaling almost R1-billion raised on the South African capital markets”.

The report says Namibia’s view is that the loans are “colonial debts” and as South Africa guaranteed the loans, it should repay the lion’s share. Pretoria’s position is that Namibia should take responsibility for the amounts.

Dr Herrigel said that while there was “some truth” in the report and while the two governments did have different positions on the question of responsibility, there was no debt crisis.

Negotiations on the matter had been ongoing since Namibia’s independence in March last year: “And we have come closer to a solution now,” said Dr Herrigel.

As these negotiations had been in confidence, he had not spoken about the debt position until now, he said.

He pointed out that Namibia’s R763-million foreign debt as at March last year was not all guaranteed by South Africa. The debt to South Africa at independence was in the region of R600-million.

Dr Herrigel would not be drawn on the different positions of the two governments other than to say that a compromise was inevitable and that Namibia might well come away less than satisfied. He hoped to have the negotiations concluded by March next year when he tabled the Budget.

The newspaper report said that Namibia has failed to meet deadlines for repayments on the loans. Dr Herrigel said that “no deadline has not been met” and that in negotiation both governments were “handling the issue”.

Further, he said the negotiations about who was finally responsible for the debt did not reflect a financial weakness on Namibia’s part. This was borne out by the fact that Namibia had taken out no rand loans since independence and that in itself was a sign of strength.

He also rejected the linkage made in the report to negotiations on the status of Walvis Bay. South African and Namibian officials are due to meet in Pretoria today to appoint joint technical committees to oversee joint administration of the disputed enclave as an interim arrangement.
Tambo to attend Swapo's congress

ANC national chairman Mr Oliver Tambo is to attend the South West Africa People's Organisation congress in Windhoek tomorrow.

The ANC's Namibian representative, Mr Baba Schalk, said in Windhoek on Tuesday that ANC president Mr Nelson Mandela was scheduled to attend but would not be back from the United States until December 10, the final day of the four-day congress. - Sapa
Nujoma among world's political who's who

WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma is one of five Namibian politicians featured in a new and influential publication listing 2,000 world leaders called The Dictionary of Political Biography.

The other four are Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Information and Broadcasting Minister Mr Hidipo Hamuténýa and Opposition DTA of Namibia chairman Mr Dirk Mudge.

The dictionary, published by The Economist in Britain, lists all established political figures and rising political stars around the world.

According to the publishers, candidates are judged on the influence they exert on the national and international political scene. - Sapa.
First Swapo congress centres on more aid

WINDHOEK — Swapo starts a congress today expected to bring young blood into an ageing leadership and hear demands for more state aid for Namibia's war-damaged economy.

Information officer Kandy Nehova said: "Changes to the party statutes will be radical, to reflect the new reality."

Swapo was founded in 1960, fought a 23-year guerrilla war against SA rule, won UN-backed elections in 1989 and came to power on independence in March last year.

The four-day gathering, Swapo's first formal congress, is expected to see an infusion of younger members into a leadership that has abandoned socialism for free market economics and pursued reconciliation with minority whites.

Swapo co-ordinator Moses Garoeb said the congress would elect new faces into the party's 76-member policy making body because the "present leadership was getting on in age".

Party members said they would dispel persistent rumours of a split between a hardline and a moderate faction.

Linked to rumours of a split is the policy of reconciliation with whites who backed SA. Swapo sources say some members feel the policy preserves the colonial status quo.

At independence, the main economic activities were livestock farming, tourism and foreign-dominated mining.

One source said: "The congress should reveal how much dissatisfaction there is in the ranks with the moderate policy."

The group has not convened a congress previously due to the rigours of bush war and post-independence difficulties of learning the civilian ways of a political party.

The long war against SA has landed Namibia's new government with big social and economic problems.

Unemployment among adults in the 1.5-million population has soared to 40%. Many of those without jobs are Swapo supporters, including former exiles.

There has been little foreign investment despite promises by multinational corporations which attended investor conferences in the capital Windhoek and New York earlier this year.

Namibia, a nation almost twice the size of France, wants Western aid to repair its war-damaged rural economy.

It seeks investment in services and its Atlantic Ocean fishing grounds and plans to open its roads, railways and seaports to businessmen in other black African states.

Namibian President Sam Nujoma said earlier this year the toughest legacy of colonial rule had been a crisis of expectations by the black population.

Economic analysts say Nujoma's aims are being frustrated by the combination of a lack of funds and foreign financial backing.

The analysts say his party congress has no choice but to come up with other strategies. — Reuters.
Swapo seeks young leaders

SWAPO is expected to bring young blood into its ageing leadership and hear demands for more state aid for the war-damaged economy at its congress this weekend.

"Changes to the party statutes will be radical, to reflect the new reality," said Swapo officer Kandy Nehova.

The four-day gathering, Swapo's first formal congress, is expected to see an infusion of younger members into a leadership that has abandoned socialism for free market economies and pursued reconciliation with the white minority.

Party members said they would dispel persistent rumours of a split between a hardline and a moderate faction. Linked to rumours of a split is the policy of reconciliation with whites. Swapo sources say some members feel the policy preserves the colonial status quo. "The congress should reveal just how much dissatisfaction there is in the ranks with the moderate policy," said one source. — Sapa-Reuters
Swapo congress promises to be tough test for party leadership

Two years after winning the first multiparty elections in Namibia, Swapo's leadership has changed its army's fatigue for pipe-stripe suits and jettisoned the systems of Marx and Lenin in favour of a mixed economy.

Two years later, the consensus among friends and foes alike is that the Swapo government has handled power better than expected. But when the party faithful assemble this month for Swapo's first congress since more than 20 years — and the first to be held within the country — not all will be in a celebratory mood. Some believe their party has sold out.

Looking back at the first 18 months of Namibian independence, Dr André du Pisani, director of research at the SA Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, gives full marks to the way Namibia has mastered its transition to independence.

He says in a recently published paper that political empowerment and participation under a thoroughly democratic constitution have been extended to a much larger electorate.

The officially encouraged climate of "national reconciliation" has enhanced social interaction and strengthened confidence, especially in the local business sector, says Dr du Pisani, an acknowledged expert on Namibia.

Opportunistic

But he says the national reconciliation policy is opening more and more opportunistically to an increasing number of Namibians — the peasants, trade unionsists, ideologues, students, members of the Swapo Youth League and the growing army of the unemployed.

"They tend to regard the Swapo leadership's efforts here as merely harmonising the new political entity's interests with those of local and foreign capital, including the predominantly white farming sector."

"The ruling party is therefore being criticised in its own ranks for 'abandoning socialism' and 'selling out' to white foreign capital."

The perceived financial extravagance of the new government — handsome salaries for the men at the top and their conspicuous consumption, as exemplified by the exorbitantly expensive presidential motorcade, complete with wild out-riders — does nothing to ease the government to the people at large.

"Moreover it serves to stimulate dissatisfaction and disillusionment within the ranks of the party."

This dissatisfaction has been fuelled by the leadership's disavowal of the texts of Marx and Lenin, which had been the party's guiding light during the dark days of exile and guerilla war.

Dr du Pisani quotes Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob, who is President Sam Nujoma's right-hand man, as saying: "We don't use words like 'socialism' and 'nationalisation' at all. They do not appear in our constitution."

Dr du Pisani says Swapo has been "remarkably insensitive to the burning issue of its former detainees in its Angolan camps. The public outcry over reports of torture in those camps damaged Swapo's cause in the elections in November 1989."

The government further rubbed salt into the festering sore with the appointment in October last year of Solomon Dumeni "Jesu" Hawala as commander of the Namibian army.

Known as "The Butcher of Lubango", General Hawala earned notoriety for his supervision of the liquidation of hundreds of alleged Swapo dissidents in the camps in Angola and Zambia while he was the organisation's chief of security and head of military intelligence. He is now effectively number three in the army hierarchy.

But Dr du Pisani sees the appointment as an attempt by the leadership to placate those Swapo members who had become disenchanted with the leadership's failure to live up to the more radical elements of the party.

Crime rate

The social needs of the new state are considerable. Growing unemployment is compounded by the demobilisation of former members of Plan (Swapo's military wing) and SWATF, and the escalating crime rate is attributed to the shortage of job opportunities.

With an estimated urban population of half a million, Namibia currently has a housing backlog of 25,000 units.

And the country's economy has not boomed since independence. Mining and commercial agriculture have not attracted investment capital.

But perhaps the most sensitive and difficult problem is the issue of land ownership. Almost 44 percent of the total land area belongs to about 4,000 farmers, of whom the bulk are whites, and 41 percent is communal land occupied by some 150,000 families.

Swapo's election manifesto promised to transfer "some of the land from the few to the landless majority."

The government convened a conference on the land question in June which concluded that although there had been injustice concerning the acquisition of land in the past, the complexities of readdressing these central-land claims, restitution of such claims in full is impossible."

UNDER FIRE: Sam Nujoma's Swapo has been accused by some elements of the party of not delivering the goods.

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A stronger Swapo

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A stronger Swapo
Swapo delegates call for action on crime rate in new Namibia

DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Delegates to the Swapo congress have demanded that the government do more to tackle crime in Namibia and, in an intense debate, questioned the success of the policy of national reconciliation as it has been applied in education.

Reporting yesterday on the progress of the second day of the first Swapo congress in an independent Namibia, party information and publicity secretary Hidipo Hamutenya said debate has been "intense and heated."

"People are speaking out, venting their frustrations and far-reaching recommendations are being made," he said.

The debate on education lasted beyond midnight on the first day of congress and continued the next day.

"This showed that education is a hot issue in the country."

On the issue of the policy of national reconciliation in this area, he said: "Some people feel there is a problem with it; that the process of the integration of white schools has not been fast enough."

The policy of national reconciliation was being brought up wherever relevant in debate and while Mr Hamutenya said it was not yet a "make or break issue" in the congress, the debate still had far to go with subjects like the economy and land still to be discussed.

He acknowledged that there were mixed feelings about the policy in general. Delegates had questioned, for example, why only 800 new people had been brought into the civil service.
Namibia marches to the beat of one drum
Strong show of Namibian unity gives journalists little to write home about

DALE LAUTENBACH
AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

to do, the telephone to this office would still be ringing.

Was that the direction the young nation took was going to be the route map for South Africa.

Nearly two years down the line now, and Namibians might be forgiven for thinking that nobody cares. The more cynical among them recognize too that things gone badly awry, Namibia would still be in the headlines.

The first Swapo congress which ended on Wednesday is a prime case. Had the party split asunder as constant rumours have been predicting, had Swapo ditched its generous policy of national reconciliation as observers have been saying it was under pressure told Namibian television that Swapo was often accused of not taking care of its representation in southern Namibia. While his intentions in standing meant no threat to the south, he was aware that his challenge might be read as such.

So what’s the story? Mr. Geingob does not challenge party leadership and does not appear unhappy with the result?

Good news is hard to sell. For more impressive is the congress that opens with a battle cry than, as was the case in Windhoek, with a prayer. Far more noteworthy in a country trying to shrug off the legacy of apartheid is a party slogan of one settler, one bullet. Fact is, the new Swapo slogan is “Swapo: United, Swapo: Victorious, Now: Hard Work.”

Between Swapo and opposition parties there has been (and with regional elections next year will continue to be) bickering and biting.

But for all this there must be significance in a remembrance gathering on December 10 at the graves of 13 Namibians shot by South African police in 1989 during a protest against forced removals.

With all eyes inevitably on party politics while the Swapo cadres were debating their future and that of the nation, opposition parties could so understandably have used this commemoration to make their own mileage.

Instead, in an unprecedented show of cross-party unity, the five most significant parties paid tribute with one voice, a voice that pledged itself to national reconciliation and nation building, to marching “to the beat of one drummer, President Nujoma.”

WINDHOEK — No news might be good news — but in Namibia, good news is no news.

As Namibian independence approached in March last year, popular but fallacious wisdom was that the direction the young nation took was going to be the route map for South Africa.

Nearly two years down the line now, and Namibians might be forgiven for thinking that nobody cares. The more cynical among them recognize too that things gone badly awry, Namibia would still be in the headlines.

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Namibia's DTA office set alight

Namibian police are investigating a charge of arson after the opposition DTA's office near Ondangwa air force base was set alight. A police spokesman said yesterday that a group of people, allegedly members of the Development Brigade, broke into the DTA's prefabricated office on Sunday, piled furniture in the centre of the room and set the office alight.
after decades of apartheid and war. But they have not delivered new jobs and better living standards. Recession and low prices for uranium, tin and copper are hitting hard. For years, economic growth has not kept up with a population growth of 3% a year.

Schools cannot cope with demand — up to 50,000 need places — and the backlog of homes may never be overcome. Unemployment is at 40% and new industries such as the Elizabeth Bay mine, fishing and possibly offshore oil exploration cannot yet compensate for jobs lost in major mines. Foreign investors seem to be waiting in the wings for labour laws and detailed tax incentives to fill in the favourable framework of this year’s investment legislation.

Swapo members with awkward questions at the congress included unemployed ex-fighters, former detainees among the thousands held by Swapo in a pre-independence “spy” scandal and critics of a leadership that moved quickly into the luxury cars and lifestyles of the colonial rulers.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma summed up the main points: fiscal discipline; foreign investment; new emphasis on farming; and finding markets for Namibia’s uranium and other goods. Wealth is to be redistributed — but mainly by clamping down on tax evasion and fraud. The congress also wanted “policies encouraging higher domestic savings rates and the re-investment of financial savings generated in Namibia.”

A nine-hour debate saw Minister of Education & Culture Nahas Angula thoroughly grilled — a sign that Namibians see education as the long-term key to their future. Schooling should be free and compulsory for all between six and 16 was the call; corruption, alcohol and sexual abuse should be rooted out and teachers’ conditions improved to try to lure them back.

The party “declared war” on crime, particularly organised crime surging in Windhoek and Oshakati, as well as on isolated farms, and asked for mandatory life sentences for murder and rape. Swapo’s constitution and political platform were amended to make it a party rather than a national liberation movement; references to its army — Plan — were removed.

National reconciliation emerged as a hot topic. Many said it has only benefited whites without changing past injustices. Though a racial discrimination Bill has been introduced, it will be hard to legislate against social and other divisions that have hardly altered since independence. Independence has seen only 800 new appointments to a civil service of 62,000.

Most excitement and lobbying centred on the secret ballot elections for the party’s central committee which was enlarged from 50 to 70. Nujoma, who chaired most sessions, was re-elected unopposed. Vice-president Hendrik Witbooi was also re-elected unopposed after respected Namibian PM Hage Geingob pulled out of the race at a late stage.

Success could have put him on the road to a future presidency, while failure might have dented his career. Geingob said he withdrew in the interests of party unity, as Witbooi is the sole leader from the Nama people of southern Namibia.

Some former committee members became ineligible for party office when they joined the civil service; jobs in the army had already removed some security and defence men. This ban aims to create a non-political civil service but does not apply to Ministers and deputies, so most of the Cabinet are in the re-elected old guard, including “moderates” responsible for present policies.
WINDHOEK — Outgoing South African Ambassador to Namibia Riaan Eksteen said he would leave Windhoek today with mixed feelings, including sadness at Namibia’s lack of appreciation of the changes taking place in his country.

"They don’t go out in public to show enough appreciation of the fact there is a new South Africa and a new attitude in South Africa," he said yesterday.

He said he sometimes got the impression the Namibian government and many Namibians still regarded South Africa as the enemy they fought a couple of years ago.

"It’s a pity we constantly have to hear that what is wrong in this country (Namibia) is wrong because South Africa caused it to be wrong." He said he sometimes wondered what the situation would have been inside South Africa if what was invested in Namibia over 70 years had been ploughed into development in SA.

Namibia, he said, sooner or later had a role to play in southern Africa.

Mr Eksteen said he was looking forward to his new posting as ambassador at the United Nations in Geneva. — Sapa.
UPROOTED CHILDREN LONG

For a White Christmas

by Bob Tillery

The Star Thursday December 24, 1991
NAMIBIA - GENERAL - POLITICS

1992
2 warheads captured in Namibia

WINDHOEK — The Namibian government has confirmed the seizure of two sophisticated warheads on its border with Angola but dismissed as exaggerated a BBC radio report which claimed Namibia was facing a serious onslaught.

Deputy Minister of Home Affairs Nangolo Obene said the incident was being investigated and that, naturally, there had to be utmost caution due to the seriousness of the weapons involved.

The weapons were found hidden in a truck in which a Namibian and an Angolan tried to cross into Namibia at the Oshikango border post on December 24.

The two men were arrested and remanded in custody after a brief court appearance. — Star Africa Service.
Brits to pull out

THE British government is to continue funding its Military Advisory and Training Team in Namibia for a further year from April, but will reduce it from 17 to 11 members.

"This reduction in BMAT reflects the increasing ability of the Namibian Defence Force to manage its own affairs without outside assistance," the Defence Ministry said in Windhoek. - Supa.
WASHINGTON — The United States government hopes to sponsor a special course at American universities to improve the skills of English teachers in South Africa and Namibia. American institutions have been asked to complete proposals for the course by February 14. The South African and Namibian teachers, who will be selected by the US Information Service, will probably arrive in the US in July. — Foreign News Service.
Namibia hosts election talks

WINDHOEK - Ten South African political parties and organisations will attend the Washington-based National Democratic Institute for International Affairs' seminar on democratic elections which started in Namibia yesterday.

The chairman, Namibia's information and broadcasting permanent secretary, Mr. P. M. Kanelo, told a media briefing in Windhoek more than 50 representatives from 44 political parties, organisations, as well as government officials from nine countries in the region would attend the seminar on "Advancing and strengthening elections in Southern Africa".


The Conservative Party did not accept, organisers said.

The Southern African delegates will share information with 22 specialists from 11 countries outside the region, the United Nations and the Organisation for African Unity.

While a number of Mozambican political organisations and the justice department are due to attend, the Renamo movement has not been invited. - Sapa.
Angola consulate worries residents

Dale Lautenbach
Africa News Service

-WINDHOEK — The Angolan government has opened a consulate at Rundu in northern Namibia, but the move has reportedly been greeted by some Angolans in Namibia as a move by the ruling MPLA to secure votes in that country's elections later this year.

According to Namibian Radio, a second consulate will open in Oshakati soon and the Namibian government will respond by opening similar offices in Lubango in south-west Angola. Angolan Deputy Minister of External Affairs for the Community Joao Miranda, said the offices would help establish the number of Angolans in Namibia and issue them with identity documents.

He said it was still uncertain whether Angolans living outside the country would be eligible to vote in the country's first multiparty elections due to be held in September. A multi-party conference in Luanda is studying the electoral law.

However, Namibian Radio reporters in Oshakati said numbers of the Angolan community there had expressed fears that they would be forced to return to Angola to vote. They told a reporter they had been living in Namibia for many years and had participated in Namibian elections.

It can be expected that elections in Angola will cause a certain amount of political tension in Namibia, especially in the north east around Rundu.

The communities in that area live a fluid existence on both sides of the border.

A rough estimate of the number of Angolans living in Namibia is 30 000 although many of these have been there for a number of years and have established homes and businesses.
Multi-party Harmony Away From Home

Dale Launches Report With Wincklock An Unusual Political Conference
Koevoet to help cops in Tzaneen

MEMBERS of the notorious Namibian police unit Koevoet, accused of heinous crimes against civilians in that country during the liberation war, have been deployed in Tzaneen to counter stock theft.

Northern Transvaal police spokesman Captain Cas Jones told the media the unit was deployed to help farmers who were facing large losses because of stock theft in the area.

The farmers, in the Gravelotte, Leydsdorf and Letsitele areas, have threatened to take the law into their own hands over the issue.

The farmers blame black people in the surrounding farms.

One of the farmers, Mr Eddie Smit of farm Maranda and chairman of the Leydsdorf Farmers Union, said the problem had grown dramatically after Mozambican refugees had settled among the Shangana-speaking people of the area.

He said security fences he had put up had been cut down and the wire carted off for domestic use.

The farmers say they would now take the law into their own hands, a move that threatens to be a replay of the recent attacks in the Free State, where one alleged culprit was beaten to death by white farmers.

Jones has cautioned against this, saying the deployment of the former Koevoet members was a sure sign that police were doing something about the problem.

He said the unit, which serves in a supporting role, had already achieved significant success. Last year, after the unit was deployed in the Letsitele area, activists alleged that unit members, who cannot speak the local languages, were beating up people at random and conducting searches without warrants.

The allegations were denied by police who said they were always accompanied by local police officers. Koevoet, which means crowbar, was a special unit of the police in Namibia which was in charge of counter-insurgency. Its members were accused of gruesome tortures, including making people hold on to hot exhausts of police Casspirs until their flesh peeled off.
British army bids farewell to Namibia

BRIGADIER Tony Ling of the British Army says as he prepares to bid farewell to the Namibian Defence Force (NDF): "Right from the start our task was to work ourselves out of a job and that's just what we're doing."

He clearly does so with some sadness and also with a measure of pride.

After independence in March 1990 and at the request of the Namibian government, the British Military Assistance Training Team (BMATT) began work with a force of 55 men and the task of helping to train a new national army. This would comprise the formerly opposing sides in the colonial war.

In 1991 the BMATT number was tailored to 17.

And this year, from April, there will be just 11 BMATT members left under the reduced command of a colonel.

When the Namibian government considered who it should approach for assistance in the development of its army, a force deemed necessary not just to defend national security but to provide jobs for at least some of the former fighters who flooded the post-war situation, North Korea was on the list.

The logic of eventually choosing the British was linked to that fact that Namibia acceded to the Commonwealth on independence.

The choice seems to have proved a happy one. There has been no evidence of tension between the Namibian government and the British military whose presence is a significant but undisclosed part of the British aid package.

Indeed, the visit of Queen Elizabeth II last October so soon after Namibia's independence must be read as a sign of a good and square relationship between the two countries.

Brigadier Ling identifies the most significant success of the NDF, an army of between 7,000 and 8,000 with statutory provision for 10,000, as the fact that "it's a constitutional army working within the rule of law."

Brigadier Ling concedes that the new army has had its "dips". There was a period last year when a lack of discipline became a serious problem and resulted in a spate of killings involving NDF members. Deputy Defence Minister Philemon Malinafo forced the military bases and was heard giving the men a tongue lashing the likes of which they will not forget. Apparently they took it to heart.

Anti-crime patrols instituted before Christmas in support of the police have also put the army in the public eye and Brigadier Ling believes this has done much for their sense of self-esteem.

So he leaves feeling satisfied.

"Yes, it's satisfying but the credit is the NDF's and the relationship they have allowed us to have with them."

"An important part of our philosophy is that it's their country and we don't impose a British army culture on them. They should and do have their own ideas."

"We're not creating a British army here."

Brigadier Ling, who helped set up BMATT in Zimbabwe 11 years ago, refuses to be drawn on comparisons to that situation where BMATT is still involved.

"We've no intention of being in Namibia in 10 years' time but Zimbabwe is a very different situation and comparisons are just not appropriate."
OB men in court

Extradition proceedings began in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday against three Orde Boer Volk members wanted by Namibian police in connection with an attack on an Untag building in 1987. Leonard Veenendaal (24) of Utrecht, Natal, Darryl Stopforth (23) of Rosettenville, Johannesburg, and Horst Klenz (23) of an unknown address face seven charges in Namibia including murder and escaping. They were remanded until February 17.
EX-5A diplomat in think-tank

By DREW FORREST

A MIDRAND-based political consultant, paid R7.5-million by the South African government to campaign against Swapo, has been named as Pretoria's point man in a European centre-right economic think tank.

Former South African diplomat Sean Cleary, now managing director of Strategic Concepts at Midrand, has been named by The Guardian as a key figure in the International Association for Co-operation and Development (Acoda), an organisation founded by centre-right European politicians ostensibly to promote "balanced" economic development in southern Africa.

The Weekly Mail has also learnt that Cleary was associated with the government's internal "hearts and minds" campaign, addressing a broad staff meeting of Adult Education Consultants, a department of military intelligence-spawned "contra-mobilisation" outfit, in Pretoria, as well as sharing a platform with AEC's boss at a seminar for officers of the army's Communications Operations (Comops).

Cleary, once employed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and later director of the administrator general's office in Windhoek in the early 1980s, received R7.5-million from Pretoria to promote Namibia's South African-backed transitional government.

The Guardian says he helped form a lobbying company in London called Strategic Network International (SNI), which vigorously campaigned to discredit Swapo. Using the same offices in Westminster, SNI had become Acoda's representatives in London.

Sean Cleary - Photo: R BOTHA, Business Day

It adds that the same pattern has been repeated in Acoda's offices in Johannesburg, Windhoek, Bonn and Paris. Acoda's Paris office is shared by Interaction International, which trains military intelligence officers, and the SAD and South African Foreign Affairs Ministry to promote Unita in Angola. Cleary is known to have strong ties with Unita boss Jonas Savimbi.

Backed by a number of respected British politicians and academics, including Tony MP John Biffen and former European Parliament president Lord Plumb of Colchester, Acoda has sponsored trips to southern Africa for European MPs, arranging seminars and hunting dinners.

It is seen by some MPs as part of Pretoria's broader push to win the lion's share of investment and aid for South Africa in the post-apartheid era.

This week The Weekly Mail learnt that Cleary was a key speaker at a five-day seminar for all AEC members at the Spinosa Hotel in Pretoria in January 1998. AEC's mission was to mobilise against the ANC and its allies, and the seminar was designed to give staffers in front organisations additional information for use in their training.

Former AEC chief Dr Louis Pasques denied any direct contact between AEC and Cleary, but admitted he had shared a platform with the latter at the Soldanha military college in 1988, at a training course for Comops officers.

Confirming that he had addressed the AEC seminar, on "South Africa: First World within a rising Third World", for a fee of R300, Cleary said the course was one of scores he gave to corporate, parastatal and academic audiences between 1986 and 1991.

He knew Pasques from Namibia, and was aware of his SAD contacts, but did not know he was employed by military intelligence.

Cleary denied being a "key figure" in Acoda, saying his company was the latter's honorary representative in South Africa. Neither Acoda nor any member of its international advisory board received money from the companies with which he was associated, "nor were the companies paid by Acoda for the honorary services they rendered".

Cleary was also involved in last year's national peace process, apparently as chairman of the working group on a code of conduct for political parties. "He was nominally a business representative," said a business source this week. "But he was not part of the regular business crowd. Our impression was that he was keeping an eye on things for the government."
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

WEDNESDAY, 19 FEBRUARY 1999

26 THE MINISTER OF FARMERS' AFFAIRS

Mr. SPEAKER: I will now call upon the MINISTER OF FARMERS' AFFAIRS to make her statement.

The Minister then proceeded to make her statement:

Mr. SPEAKER: The Minister has concluded her statement. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on Bills.
No apology from Pik for anti-Swapo funds

FOREIGN MINISTER Mr Pik Botha was yesterday unrepentant about a decision to channel about R100 million of taxpayers' money to fund anti-Swapo political parties in the run-up to the 1989 Namibian elections.

Mr Botha told Parliament the funding was not aimed at manipulating the outcome of the poll, but at promoting peace and democracy in Namibia.

He said other governments gave funds to parties in other countries to promote democracy.

Mr Frank le Boux of the CP said the government's actions had conflicted with an agreement signed in New York in which it undertook not to interfere in the election process. The DP also condemned the funding.
A modest call to prayer at Namibia's only mosque

South 29.12-24.1.92

Graham Hopwood, Katatura

FROM the outside, the four-roomed house looks like any other in Windhoek's township of Katatura. It seems an unlikely centre for a national religious movement, yet this is the base for the Namibian Islamic Institute (NII), the country's only Muslim organisation.

The white-robed Imam standing in the yard does not receive a second glance from the children playing in the township or the early-morning shoppers hurrying to catch the minibus into town.

Only the very curious would notice that this house has been specially arranged to become a mosque, fitted with reading room and Koranic school.

As dusk falls, Muslim Imams Mohammed Gali and Mohamad Suleman pray from the loudspeaker across the township's roadblocks but meditatively inside the largest room - the nation's only mosque.

This modest call to prayer, and the four young men who walk in from the yard, purify themselves before kneeling down to face Mecca, symbolise the Namibian Muslims' quiet and almost self-effacing approach to their religion's rule in this newly independent country.

The NII estimates there are about 500 Muslims in Namibia, 0.06 percent of the country's population now living at 1,400 students by the government's recent census.

Despite their minuscule numbers, the Muslim population has doubled since the UN-supervised transition which brought Namibia to independence in March 1990. This is largely due to the arrival of embassy staff from Iran, Pakistan, Libya, Sudan and Egypt, and an influx of Islamic businessmen from such countries as Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. About 250 are Namibian Muslims, almost all from South Africa.

Before independence the shaping influence of Islam in Namibia was the Islamic movement in South Africa. Although Muslim traders and traders have been passing through Namibia from the Cape for decades, the religion did not take root until the late 1970s.

According to NII chairperson, Dr. Suleiman Jacobs, the arrival of Islam came about through one individual who having obtained a scholarship to study religious science in Lebanon in 1978. He returned to Namibia and returned to spread the word in Namibia. The following year a group of Muslim students from Durban came to visit their fellow Namibians in town.

The arrival of Islam came at a time of political turmoil in Namibia. In the late seventies, following the example of schoolchildren in Soweto, Namibian schools began confronts of anger and protest against the colonial regime.

In this atmosphere the young converts' first challenge was: "What role can Islam play in the struggle for independence?"

Although the politicised origins of Islam, Namibia's Islamic community is too small to worry about schisms such as the Sunni-Shi'ite divide. Although they are Sunni Muslims, Namibia's adherents do have close relations with the Shi'ite Irmans in Windhoek - to this end they join the肝脏 to build a central mosque for all Namibia's Muslims.

With the support from the Muslim world, Islam in Namibia is set to grow, but the faithful few seem to lack the kind of fundamentalist zeal which would bring rapid expansion.

For the moment, Christianity dominates the country.

BUILDING A PRESENCE: In many countries the presence of a mosque in residential areas provides proof that the Muslim community is thriving.

PHOTO: YOUSSEF MOHAMED
NAMIBIA TO HAVE MORE FOOD, LOWER RACISTS

by Gwen Lister

Namibia was under the rule of South Africa, and the country was a colony. The people were not allowed to vote, and their rights were limited.

The government wanted to increase the production of food, but the land was not suitable for farming. They tried to increase the food production by using new techniques and methods.

The government also wanted to reduce the number of racist practices in the country. They tried to promote equality and fairness, but it was not easy to achieve.

Overall, the government wanted to improve the lives of the people in Namibia, but it was a difficult task.
Grants to SWA were ‘clean’ — Pik

THERE had been no manipulation, nor had the Auditor-General found irregular government grants to South West African political parties before the 1989 elections.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said this in an interpellation on a question by Mr Frank le Roux (CP Brakpan).

Mr Botha said that CP members (when still in the NP) had supported legislation making the donations possible.

South Africa's involvement had been aimed at promoting a peaceful and democratic solution.

Mr Le Roux said Mr Botha had failed again to give details of which parties had received support and this showed his contempt for parliament.

Mr Colin Eglinton (DP Sea Point) said he hoped the government would "once and for all stop trying to manipulate the internal affairs of neighbouring states".

Mr Botha said other governments, such as the United States, also gave funds to parties in other countries to promote democracy.

Mr Louis Stofberg (CP Sasolburg) said if the government could spend money on political parties in Namibia, it now had to say whether it would do the same for the ANC in South Africa. — Sapa.
Namibia hits at Walvis Bay election ‘plan’

WINDHOEK. – Namibia has sent a protest note to South Africa over reported plans to hold elections in Walvis Bay, the Foreign Affairs Deputy Permanent Secretary, Mr Leonard Ipumbu, confirmed yesterday.

“The letter was given to the South African Representative on Thursday and is in response to a newspaper article concerning proposed elections in Walvis Bay,” he said in Windhoek.

A Namibian newspaper in Windhoek on Monday reported that Walvis Bay officials had met the previous week to discuss municipal dispensations in terms of the “Interim Measures for Local Government Act” passed in South Africa last year.

A negotiating forum of councillors and community leaders from the Walvis Bay municipality, Kusebmond town council and Narraville management committee decided to recommend their structures be dissolved and elections held.

The proposed elections would take place in 12 to 14 months.

Namibia and South Africa are negotiating the future of the disputed port enclave and 12 off-shore islands which are historically South African, but geographically part of Namibia. A Joint Technical Committee has been set up to investigate the joint administration of the territory.

On Wednesday, The Namibian newspaper reported Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab as accusing South Africa of breaking the “letter and spirit” of the negotiations.

He said that in setting up negotiations the two sides had agreed to set aside the different legal and historical claims and counter-claims.

“Therefore any action made unilaterally by South Africa to change the status of Walvis Bay prior to the setting up of a joint administration over the territories and a resolution of the dispute is contrary to the letter and spirit of the negotiations,” said Mr Gurirab.

The acting South African Representative in Namibia, Mr Bram Eckhard, said the letter of protest was received on Thursday and forwarded.

He pointed out that an understanding existed between the two countries that matters pertaining to Walvis Bay would be dealt with, by negotiation, through the Joint Technical Committee created for the purpose. – Sapa.
Namibian President Sam Nujoma (right) arrived in New Delhi yesterday at the start of a six-day visit to India. Mr Nujoma was greeted at Rashtrapathi Bhavan, the presidential palace, by President Ramaswamy Venkataraman and Prime Minister PV Narasimha Rao.
Extradition treaty closer

WINDHOEK - An extradition treaty between Namibia and South Africa has been concluded and needs only the signature of the two governments but this will not affect the position of the so-called “Outjo Three” wanted in Namibia for murder.

Attorney-General Mr Hartmut Ruppel confirmed yesterday that the long-awaited extradition treaty with South Africa had been approved by the Namibian Cabinet.

The two governments, probably through their departments of foreign affairs, still need to arrange for a joint signing but he did not know when this would take place.

The finalisation of the treaty would not, however, ease the extradition of the “Outjo Three” from South Africa to Namibia.

Three men presently in South Africa, Mr Darryl Stopforth, AWB leader Mr Leonard Venenadal and Mr Horst Klein, are wanted in Namibia for the murder of a security guard at an Unita office in Outjo in October 1989.

Ruppel said that shortly after independence in March 1990 Namibia had applied for the extradition of the three men under “a separate regime”.

Extradition treaty to be signed soon

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — An extradition treaty between Namibia and South Africa has been concluded and needs only the signature of the two governments, but this will not affect the position of the so-called "Outjo Three" wanted in Namibia for murder.

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Mr Ruppel said that shortly after independence in March 1990 Namibia had applied for the extradition of the three men.

In the absence of an extradition treaty at the time, Namibia had invoked legislation which provided for a direct appeal to the South African President for the extradition of the three men.

Mr Ruppel said that process was lengthy and complicated and was continuing.
Voting in Namibia

South Africans temporarily in Namibia on referendum day may cast special votes at the office of the South African representative in Windhoek on March 11 and 12, according to a press statement. Eligible voters must be in possession of a valid passport and identity document to establish their status.
Namibia and the apartheid legacy

TINA'SUSMAN in Windhoek

REMEMBER Namibia? Two years ago it was ablaze with fireworks and played host to world leaders celebrating its birth as a nation. Today it is largely forgotten, left to clean up the messy legacy of South African rule and guerrilla warfare on its own. Peace still prevails, but economic and social problems have soured the new democracy's promising start.

"Independence has not ushered in hope, on the contrary," said Andrew Matjila, a member of parliament from the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, the main opposition party. "No jobs are being created, nor will any be created in the foreseeable future. I think investors are simply cold, and will stay cold because of events in eastern Europe."

Foreign investment and aid have gone elsewhere, mostly to the new democracies of eastern Europe. Unemployment is 30 percent to 40 percent and the tidy streets of Windhoek, the capital, are becoming home to people from the countryside looking for work.

Namibia has little industry, apart from some mining, and needs investment to develop the economy. The government tries to promote tourism, and has started training former guerrillas to be farmers so food imports can be reduced.

The dramatic land of Atlantic coastline, desert and shrub-covered hills raised its flag on March 21, 1990 after 75 years of South African rule. South Africa, which seized the territory from Germany in World War I, gave it up under a UN peace plan for the region.

Leaders of the South-West Africa People's Organization, who had led a 23-year bush war against South Africa, won elections that were praised for fairness and worked with the opposition to write a democratic constitution.

Even with such a beginning, President Sam Nujoma's government faced more than the usual problems of a new nation. South Africa's apartheid policies had divided Namibians as well as its own people, leaving the black majority uneeducated and impoverished.

Only 40 percent of Namibia's 1.5 million citizens can read and write. Most of the wealth is in the hands of whites, who make up only six percent of the population.

Sanctions imposed on South Africa by foreign governments also covered the land that would become Namibia. Some governments have not changed their laws to exempt the new country among them four American states and about 20 cities.

Freedom arrived when South Africa left, but many jobs disappeared with the military bases, creating a migration to the cities.

One result is a ring of squatter settlements around Katutura, a city 4.6km from Windhoek that South Africa established as a black township. Youths wander the streets, begging for money. Young men spend their days playing table games in the shade.

Says Hidipo Hamutenya, the information minister: "Most of our blacks are uneeducated. They lay the bricks all right, but they're not the ones who know how to plan."
Namibia — a free but forgotten nation

WINDHOEK — Remember Namibia? Two years ago it was ablaze with fireworks and played host to world leaders celebrating its birth as a nation.

Today, Namibia is largely forgotten, left to clean up the messy legacy of SA rule and guerrilla warfare. Peace still prevails, but economic and social problems have soured the new democracy’s promising start.

"Independence has not ushered in a period of hope; on the contrary," said Democratic Turnhalle Alliance MP Andrew Matijila. "No jobs are being created, nor will any be created in the foreseeable future. I think (investors) are simply cold, and they will stay cold because of events in Eastern Europe."

Anticipated foreign investment and aid have gone elsewhere. Unemployment is 30%-40% and the tidy streets of Windhoek are becoming home to people from the countryside looking for work.

Namibia has little industry, apart from mining, and needs investment to develop the economy and create jobs. The government tries to promote tourism, and has started training former guerrillas to be farmers so food imports can be reduced.

The new nation raised its flag on March 21, 1990, after 26 years of SA rule.

Swapo, which had led a 23-year bush war against SA, won elections and worked with the opposition on a democratic constitution. Even with such a beginning, President Sam Nujoma’s government faced more than the usual problems of a new nation.

Only 40% of Namibia’s 1.3-million citizens can read and write. Most of the wealth is in the hands of whites, who make up only 6% of the population.

Sanctions imposed on SA by foreign governments also covered Namibia. Some governments have not changed their laws to exempt the new country.

Freedom arrived when SA left, but many jobs disappeared with the military bases, creating a migration to cities accompanied by an increase in crime.

"Once all these people left, the reality began to dawn on us," said Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya. "The army had been everywhere, and so were the police. There were checkpoints all over the country, curfews. All these things were gone overnight. Suddenly, you could go anywhere you wanted, and people started going toward the cities looking for work."

One result is a ring of squatter settlements around Katutura township.

The disparity in wealth, education and professional status causes racial animosity as blacks become increasingly impatient. At the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, black staff have demanded several white managers be dismissed.

"The imbalance is there for you to see when you walk in the front door," said Hamutenya. "It’s true, most of our blacks are uneducated. They lay the bricks here all right, but they’re not the ones who plan, who know how to plan."

Government attempts to remedy inequities have angered some whites.

Conversely, in the coloured community of Rehoboth some people are still waging a bizarre battle for independence.

Supporters of the Volksfront Party, led by an elected Kaptain, Hans Diergaardt, consider themselves victims of domination first by white colonial rulers and now by Namibia’s black majority government.

Basterland enjoyed brief periods of limited independence under German and then SA rule. When Namibia was born, Basterland was absorbed.

Diergaardt campaigns to get Basterland on the map. His task is not easy. The Basters have their own flag, but no army, money or recognition. — Sapa-AP.
‘Now SA can give up Walvis Bay’

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The referendum result in South Africa should give the government the confidence to take the bold decisions required of it in relinquishing the enclave of Walvis Bay without fear of a right-wing backlash.

This was not the official Namibian government reaction to the South African referendum but the opinion of Andreas Gubbe, permanent secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

He said the resounding “yes” augured well for a speedy resolution of the Walvis Bay dispute.

“The government should be more confident now about taking the necessary decision (to concede Walvis Bay to Namibia) without fear of a conservative backlash,” he said.

He said the Windhoek-Pretoria axis was most important in the region and a normalisation of relations between these two capitals would help normalise relations in the region.

More broadly, it would be easier to deal bilaterally with a South African government in a confident position, said Mr Gubbe.

The South African government could now act with the authority of the endorsement from the minority white community “without always having to look over its shoulder”.
LAGOS - Namibia and South Africa are currently “working out the modalities” for joint administration of the Walvis Bay port in Namibia, Namibian High Commissioner in Nigeria, Mr Ndeutapo Amagulu, said at the weekend.

After long dispute over control of the port before and after independence of Namibia, the government of President FW de Klerk proposed “co-administration” of the port, pending its handing over to Namibia.

But Namibia would not accept the proposal if this proved to be “a method of delaying the handover” of the port, said Amagulu.

Walvis Bay is very important to the economic life of Namibia because it is the country’s only deep water port and has links with the Namibian hinterland, the high commissioner said.

Despite its independence, Namibia is still feeling the effect of South Africa’s apartheid policy, he said.

Describing apartheid, he said it was “an ugly monster which had to be destroyed.” Economic sanctions against South African should not be lifted until the end of apartheid, he said. - Sapa-AFP.
Deal on Walvis close?

LAGOS. — Namibia and South Africa are "working out the modalities" for joint administration of the Walvis Bay port in Namibia, the Namibian high commissioner in Nigeria, Mr Ndeulipo Amagulu, said at the weekend.

After a long dispute over control of the port, the South African government had proposed "co-administration", pending handing over the port to Namibia, he said in a television interview here.

But Namibia would not accept the proposal if this proved to be "a method of delaying the hand-over" of the port, he said. — Sapa-AFP 23\3\92
Germany to speed up aid to Namibia

WINDHOEK — Germany intends to speed up infrastructural support to northern Namibia and initiate similar projects in Angola, a spokesman for visiting German MPs said in Windhoek yesterday.

The spokesman, Jürgen Timm of the Free Democratic Party in the Bundestag, told a media briefing: "I think the Federal Republic will cooperate in this area to improve infrastructural and living standards especially in the north.

"I think that is particularly important because we intend initiating similar projects in Angola," he added.

Another development, the European Commission announced yesterday it would grant 2.5 billion ecus in medical and other emergency aid for Angolan exiles returning to their war-shattered country.

The commission said in a statement the situation was especially serious in provinces bordering Zaire, where a growing number of returnees were crowding at frontier posts to escape Zaire's political unrest.

Six members of the German-Africa group in the Bundestag, an Africa lobby, have visited Namibia during the past six days to assess the democratic process and examine problems facing the country.

Apologising for the delay in implementing German development programs in Namibia, Timm said the group would press for speeding up the process on their return.

They felt that populous northern Namibia, where land had been heavily over-utilised, would present a problem for the country in future.

"No decision has yet been taken on how private German investors can come to the country to create jobs," Timm said.

The Christian Democratic Union-Christian Social Union's Helmut Rode felt investment would only come when the Namibian government signed an agreement on protection and promotion of investments.

He suggested, too, in view of the problems Germany was encountering in changing its currency in line with European Community policy, that Namibia should retain the rand and not introduce its own currency.

On German investment in Namibia, Social Democratic Party member Hans-Gunther Toetemeyer said investors regarded the market as too small.

He was confident, however, that with the formation of a Southern African common market including SA in the next few years, investors would come to Namibia and the region because of the large combined market. — Saps-Reuters.
WINDEHOEK - Only one story from Namibia during the two years of its independence seems to have made any impression in South Africa.

Sadly, it is a story which grossly distorts the reality of this new nation.

"So what about your problems with the President's cavalcade?" I was asked this for the umpteenth time as recently as two weeks ago in South Africa.

It is a story that goes back to the early days of Independence and which culminated during the Christmas period of 1990 in a number of shootings by the high-speed presidential guard at members of the public.

That should have happened was naturally reprehensible. There was furious debate in Namibia and while nobody sought to condone the guards' actions, the long, hard history of the nation emerged as the context in which to understand how such a conflict might have arisen.

The government took the problem in hand, a little slowly perhaps but nonetheless firmly. The presidential guard was packed off for training and the cavalcade now is no less noisy than it was with flashing lights and loud sirens, but since December 1990, there has not been a single incident to match that outbreak of aggression.

Solution sought

Like so much else in Namibia, like indiscipline in the army, abuse of government property or even the contentious land reform issue, the problem was acknowledged and a solution sought or at least initiated.

Unfortunately, in South Africa, it seems the problem of the cavalcade made far more of an impression than a solution to the problem could have hoped to achieve.

"Boom! Boom! Bang! Bang!" is what people remember especially if, as is the case in certain sections of South African society, it reinforces the basic fact that Namibia under "black rule" must "go the way of the rest of Africa". (It should be noted that by far the majority of the people who question me about the cavalcade are white.)

Reports in this newspaper that the Namibian government made this wise little decision or achieved that minor gain seem to go largely unnoticed if the fixation with the cavalcade is anything to go by.

It is indeed true that there are no great successes as measured in millions of rand or thousands of new jobs to report from Namibia. It is far harder to impress with a report about what has not gone wrong than with a report about what has gone wonderfully right or awfully wrong.

But when the history of Namibia is considered, its war and the apartheid legacy that cannot be erased with a stroke of the pen, this island of few people has arguably made great achievements in its first two years.

It is unique in being the only independent nation outside the CIS born in the post cold-war period, a place where Queen Elizabeth II and Yasser Arafat have been welcomed with equal enthusiasm: It's doubtful even Russia could produce visiting cards quite that diverse.

A measure of Namibia's success, too, must be the unflagging queue of foreign government visitors. Angola, Zimbabwe and now even South Africa are obvious destinations for the various EC country ministers of overseas development, for US brass and enthusiastic Brazilians with their South-South co-operation message.

But unfailingly the same people include Namibia as a prize where the democratic constitution, so highly praised two years ago, has held good.

Namibian government members sell the country's political stability as its best asset for foreign investors. On the downside, Namibia has little to offer by way of a skilled workforce and national apathy is an acknowledged problem.

But the vast majority of the southern African region is probably the best explanation for the fact that there has not been an inflow of foreign investment here.

It will be interesting to watch developments in Namibia following the resounding "yes" vote in South Africa this week. The Namibian government has established an Export Processing Zone in the mining town of Arandis and has promised a package of investment incentive schemes to be announced very soon.

Perhaps the good news in South Africa comes just at the right time for Namibia too. Its first two years of independence were, according to the government, dedicated to policy development and administrative restructuring.

Now it says the country is ready and will see the implementation of these policies and adjusted government departments this year. If the region looks more attractive to investors now, Namibia could benefit.

But it will also have to manage its position carefully wedged in as it is between powerful South Africa and potentially powerful Angola. Government members seem to recognise this and talk about value-adding and the development of an attractive transport corridor for which the Trans-Kalahari and Trans-Caprivi roads are already under construction.

It might also be expected that the EPZ at Arandis could be an attractive place for anyone wanting to exploit the opening Angolan market. EPZ rules mean that exports to SA Customs Union countries do not hold the same benefits for a manufacturer as exports to foreign countries. In the words of one diplomat: "Angola is a natural."

Namibia has always been in the uneasy position of dependence on South Africa. Now, if it plays its cards right it could exploit the changing situation.

Politically too, the slow and sober path taken by the government received a resounding endorsement from the Swapo ruling party congress last December. There were fears that the Swapo support base was unhappy with the all too unrevolutionary style of government.

These proved groundless although they might still find some expression in regional elections now due in November this year.
Reconciliation is the message from Namibia

Windhoek - The news item that seems to have made the biggest impression on South Africans during Namibia's first two years of independence is one that grossly distorts the reality of the new nation.

"So what about your problems with the president's cavalcade?" I was asked this for the umpteenth time as recently as two weeks ago in South Africa.

It is a story that goes back to the early days of independence and which culminated during the Christmas period of 1990. In a number of shootings by the high-speed presidential guard at members of the public.

The incidents sparked furious debate in Namibia, and while nobody sought to condemn the guards' actions, the reasons were sought in the context of the long, hard history of the nation.

The government took the problem in hand, a little slowly perhaps but nonetheless firmly. The presidential guard was packed off for training. While the cavalcade is now less noisy than it was, with lights still flashing and sirens still blaring, there has not been a single incident like that outburst of aggression in December 1990.

Like so much else in Namibia - indiscipline in the army, abuse of government property or even the contentious land reform issue - the problem was acknowledged and a solution sought or at least initiated.

Unfortunately in South Africa it seems the problem of the cavalcade made far more of an impression than a solution to the problem could have hoped to achieve. Boom-boom and bang-bang is what people remember especially if, as is the case in certain sections of South African society, it reinforces the bigoted conviction that Namibia under black rule must "go the way of the rest of Africa".

Reports that the Namibian government made this wise little decision or achieved that minor gain seem to go largely unnoticed and unmatched against the fixation with the presidential cavalcade.

It is indeed true that there are no great successes, as measured in millions of rand or thousands of new jobs to report from Namibia. It is far harder to impress with a report about what has not gone wrong than with a report about what has gone wonderfully right or awfully awry.

But when the history of Namibia is considered, its war and the apartheid legacy that cannot be erased with a stroke of the pen, this wide place of few people has arguably made great achievements in its first two years.

It is unique too in being the only independent nation, apart from the CIS, to have been born in the post cold-war period. Both Queen Elizabeth II and Mr Yasser Arafat have been welcomed with equal enthusiasm in Namibia and it is doubtful that even Russia could produce visiting cards quite that diverse.

A measure of Namibia's success must be the unflagging queue of foreign government visitors, Angola, Zimbabwe and now South Africa are obvious destinations for high-level visitors from places like the European Community countries, the United States and Brazilians bearing messages of South-South co-operation.

But unfailingly these same people include in their itineraries Namibia, where the democratic constitution so highly praised two years ago has held good.

Namibian government members sell the country's political stability as its best asset for foreign investors. On the downside Namibia has little to offer by way of a skilled workforce and national apathy is an acknowledged problem.

But the uncertainty of the Southern African region is probably the best explanation for the fact that there has not been an inflow of foreign investment here.

The Namibian government has established an Export Processing Zone in the mining town of Arandis and has promised a package of investment incentive schemes to be announced very soon.

In the first two years of independence the government says it has concentrated on formulating policy and on administrative restructuring.

It says it is now ready to implement the policies and the effects of this and the restructuring should begin to be felt this year.

If the region looks more attractive to investors following the positive outcome of the South African referendum, Namibia could benefit.

But it will also have to manage its position carefully, wedged in as it is between powerful South Africa and potentially powerful Angola.

Government members seem to recognise this and talk about value-adding and the development of transit corridors such as the Trans-Kalahari and trans-Caprivi roads, which are already under construction.

It might also be expected that the EPZ at Arandis could be an attractive place for anyone wanting to exploit the opening Angolan market. EPZ rules mean that exports to SA Customs Union countries do not offer the same benefits for a manufacturer as exports to foreign countries. In the words of one diplomat: "Angola is a natural."

Politically, the slow and sober path taken by the government received a resounding endorsement from the Swapo ruling party congress last December. There were fears that the Swapo support base was unhappy with the revolutionary style of government.

These fears proved groundless, although they might still find some expression in regional elections to be held in November.

South Africans have always wondered what lesson, if any, they might learn from Namibia. Perhaps if they stop straining their ears for the distant clamour of the presidential motorcade they might hear something else, such as the unbroken rhythm of national reconciliation.
Peace, but no prosperity yet for Namibia
Senior Namibian cops suspended  

WINDHOEK - Four senior Namibian police officers have been suspended pending an investigation into the sjambokking of protesters at a demonstration in Windhoek, Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Mr Nilali Kamati said yesterday.

Their suspension follows an incident at Namibian Breweries in Windhoek on March 3, when members of the Police Task Force dispersed protesters with sjamboks.

Police spokesman Commissioner Sigge Eimbeek confirmed the officers are: the assistant to the Inspector-General charged with all police operations, General Fofie Badenhorst; the head of Special Operations, Commissioner Gert Naude; District Commissioner of the Windhoek Police, Deputy Commissioner Martin Bronkhorst; and Windhoek Police Station Commander, Chief Inspector GM du Toit.

News reports on the sjambokking said no ordinary police officers were present at the demonstration when Task Force members arrived to arrest protesters who had put a barricade in the road outside the breweries.

The demonstration was over labour issues.

Kamati said the Namibian government appreciated encouraging developments in the police force characterised by a growing positive attitude and acceptance of change by white and black officers who served in the former South West African Police Force and Koevoet.

He said the ministry and government, however, had noticed for quite a long time an undercurrent of indirect but increasing anti-government attitudes and activities of a certain clique of officers within the top management of the Namibian Police”.

He said the ministry was determined to implement “to the fullest satisfaction” of the government, electorate and the public, the policy of national reconciliation and affirmative action within the police force as was being done in other departments.

“The ministry and the government will not tolerate any kind of uncalled for, politically motivated anti-government activities within the force which often manifests in a form of indifference and deliberate inactivity on the one hand and indirect challenge, disrespect of and disobedience to the ministry and government leadership,” Kamati said. - Sapa.
Namibia suspends top cops

WINDHOEK. — Four top Namibian policemen, including a general, have been suspended pending an investigation into the sjambokking of protesters at a demonstration here.

All the officers had links to the South African Police before independence.

The announcement of the suspension was made yesterday by the Home Affairs Permanent Secretary, Mr Ndali Kamati.

The officers are the assistant to the inspector-general, General Foffie Badenhorst; the head of Special Operations, Commissioner Gert Naude; District Commissioner of the Windhoek Police, Deputy Commissioner Martin Bronkhorst; and Windhoek Police Station commander, Chief Inspector G M de Toit.

Mr Kamati said the government had noticed "an undercurrent of indirect but increasing anti-government attitudes and activities of a certain clique of officers within the top management of the Namibian Police".

The suspension of the officers follows an incident at the Namibian Breweries in Windhoek's Northern Industrial Area on March 3 where members of the Police Task Force dispersed protesters with sjamboks.

Five demonstrators were arrested.

Mr Kamati said the Ministry of Home Affairs was determined to implement the policy of national reconciliation and affirmative action within the police force.

Misguided

A special programme for middle-ranking officers had already started to groom and develop future leadership in the force.

The ministry called on all police officers "not to be misled by the selfish misguided elements" within the force and to continue working with diligence, commitment and loyalty to the government to weed out crime." — Saps
Optimism as Namibia and SA meet over Walvis

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian and South African government officials have come up with proposals for the joint administration of the disputed enclave of Walvis Bay which will now be considered by both governments.

The Walvis Bay talks in Windhoek yesterday represented little more than a technical meeting to discuss the nuts and bolts of joint administration, an agreement reached between the two governments last year as an interim solution.

Neither delegation was yesterday empowered to address the disputed sovereignty of the enclave, a matter which remains in the hands of the countries' foreign ministers.

Following the outcome of the South African referendum, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Be✏️ Gurirab said he hoped President F.W. de Klerk's mandate would embolden him to make a final decision on Walvis Bay without “looking over his shoulder at the right wing”.

South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs and head of the delegation to the talks, Neel van Heerden, said: “What happened today is a sign and real proof of South Africa's willingness to want to make progress on this issue.”

The delegations also agreed on the delimitation of the Orange River boundary, and a memorandum of understanding on this would be considered by both parties.

It is understood that the South African boundary will be shifted from the north bank of the Orange River to the centre of the stream, in line with international practice governing boundaries.

Details of the joint administration proposals were not revealed, nor was there any indication of when the sovereignty of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands might again be addressed at ministerial level.

Namibia, supported by the United Nations resolution, claims in its constitution that the enclave and the islands are an indisputable part of its national territory.
Walvis Bay plan made

WINDHOEK. Proposals formulated yesterday for the joint administration of Walvis Bay are to be considered by the Namibian and South African governments.

Two joint technical committees — one on the administration of Walvis Bay and 12 off-shore islands and the other on the Orange River boundary between the two countries — met here yesterday. Proposals on the boundary have also been made.

South Africa's Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Nell van Heerden, who led the SA delegation, said the meeting had been a productive one held in a "very good spirit".
Windhoek, SA meet on Walvis Bay

WINDHOEK — The exploration process for the joint administration of Walvis Bay with SA should not be seen as a long, drawn-out one that would not produce concrete results, Namibian delegation head Petrus Damaseb said in Windhoek yesterday.

He was speaking at the start of the second meeting between SA and Namibian officials on the joint administration of the SA port enclave and 12 off-shore islands, as well as the Orange River boundary.

The Joint Technical Committee, composed of officials from both sides, was established in December 1991.

"We, on the Namibian side, are ready to negotiate and to find a lasting solution to the Walvis Bay problem in line with the mandate bestowed upon our committee," Damaseb said.

SA Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden, who heads the SA delegation, said they had come to Namibia in a "constructive and positive spirit" with the "firm intention of working together to make progress" in the technical committees. — Sapa.
Namibia will slaughter

WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma said yesterday the drought-stricken nation would soon start killing wildlife to provide meat for hungry Namibians.

"All natural resources must be utilised to provide food for the needy," Nujoma told a news conference.

Nujoma did not say which animals would be slaughtered, but the most likely targets are antelope such as springbok and gemsbok.

The animals are most heavily concentrated in northern Namibia’s Etosha National Park, considered one of Africa’s top game parks.

No hunger-related deaths have been reported in Namibia or elsewhere in Southern Africa, but the region is suffering its worst drought since records began at the turn of the century.

Government officials and aid agencies have estimated the 11 countries in the region will need seven million to 13 million tons of imported food over the next year.

Nujoma appealed for international assistance and said: "I have no option but to declare that an emergency situation has arisen."

Nujoma predicted a year ago that the country was about to become self-sufficient in food. - Sapa
ICRC appeal to Namibians

WINDHOEK - The International Committee of the Red Cross is appealing to Namibians to come forward with the names of persons who went missing during the war of liberation in this country.

Mr Nicholas de Rougemont, chief ICRC delegate to Namibia, believes there may be substantial numbers of Namibians in neighbouring countries who, for a variety of reasons including fear and ignorance, have made no move to return.

**Trace**

"I don’t see any reason why they should not come home now, two years after independence," he said at a Press briefing yesterday.

Acting on a government request, the ICRC has been attempting to trace a number of Namibians known to be missing. However, De Rougemont believes there may be more that are not even known of and he has appealed to their families to come forward and register tracing requests.

**Co-operation**

The ICRC was now receiving good co-operation from Swapo in its work to trace missing persons and as a result was now in a position to broaden its appeal and add new names to its list, said De Rougemont. Some co-operation was also forthcoming from neighbouring states.

In August last year Namibia’s neighbouring countries were asked to help trace missing persons. So far only Botswana has reacted positively and has appointed a liaison officer to deal with queries. Zambia was expected to react favourably soon.

De Rougemont said negotiations with the governments in Luanda and Pretoria were continuing. Asked why South Africa, with its relatively sophisticated bureaucracy, was taking so long to respond, De Rougemont replied: "I think you had better ask the South Africans."

Tracing in Angola had been easier since the signing of a peace accord between the government and the former Unita rebels in May last year. An agreement between the ICRC and the government had allowed ICRC delegates access to Angolan jails and in the process about 12 Namibians had been identified and released.

**Custody**

On the side of Unita, De Rougemont said it was believed that there were still Namibians in the custody of the former rebels. "Our task in respect of Unita is still outstanding," he said.

The total number of missing persons in Namibia remains an uncertain figure. De Rougemont calculates on several hundred while acknowledging that some people talk of a figure of thousands.

He also cautioned that the drought in southern Africa might increase the number of refugees.

"It’s up to governments, the United Nations and the various NGOs to get the food to people in time to prevent that. Everybody has to get their act together to prevent large population movements."
Red Cross launches drive to trace missing Namibians

Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The International Committee of the Red Cross is appealing to Namibians to submit names of people who went missing during the war of liberation in the country.

Nicholas de Rougemont, chief Red Cross delegate to Namibia, believes there may be large numbers of Namibians in neighbouring countries who, for a variety of reasons, have not returned.

"I don't see any reason why they should not come home now, two years after independence," he said at a press conference yesterday.

The ICRC was receiving co-operation from Swapo in tracing missing people and was now able to broaden its appeal and could add new names to its list, Mr de Rougemont added.
The education system in this country is failing. The government needs to take action and address the issue. The government must focus on providing quality education for all children. This will require significant investment and resources, but it is essential for the future of the country.

Education will temper high expectations.
Land question a hot issue

WINNIEKOEK - One of the vestiges of apartheid policies in Namibia is the fact that more than half the land is allocated to whites who comprise less than five percent of the total population.

Land reform because it is potentially hot an issue in Namibia as it is in Zimbabwe. But Namibia is up to now gone about addressing it in a manner very different from the Zimbabwean government’s policy of rehabilitation.

The land reform question was discussed at a consultation conference last year with a representative of the Namibian community.

From this, legislation will flow in due course. In the meantime, a quiet sort of activist action, inclined to refuse to respect the new changes of land ownership, is taking place. In Zimbabwe, 11 years after independence, the land question has erupted in controversy with legislation providing for government expropriation at arbitrarily established prices.

In Namibia, by contrast, those to whom commercial farms were previously inaccessible are slowly entering the market with the support of Agriculture Bank loans.

Land in Namibia is divided into the so-called commercial area south of the veterinary cordofane and communal land to the north. The fence, or red line as it is known, was erected by the former administration to keep ranched cattle and livestock out of the commercial area.

Pressure

Rebuffed calls off the northern third of Namibia and excludes farmers there from the commercial market.

Five years ago, it introduced its first support scheme and according to general manager Mr. Perwein Erbink, four of the first nine applications have been approved, totaling loans of R1.3 million.

The loans are interest free for the first two years. The farmer has to prove his bona fides with support from his local chief and there is to be proof that he has overcome, he does to complete it.

The government has no desire to see the white population’s landlords problem in Namibia replaced by a similar problem among the black landlords.

The main aim of soft loans was to help commercial farmers access commercial land. When Finance Minister Mr. Otto Hargreiff first spoke about the scheme, the expectation was that it would clearly be a cause of excitement in his voice.

Bank Information Minister Mr. Hidipo Huma rendered it tepid. According to him, the moment the scheme came into effect it was sabotaged by a sudden increase in the price of white-owned land, thereby making the land inaccessible to black farmers once more.

"So it won’t work," he said. "The scheme itself, which we so excited about, has generated its own problem."

Error

Erbink agrees with the land price has ordered been particularly perpendicularly farmers. But he believes they will soon see the entire scheme as a good deal due to the increase of the price of land.

"The land price now is too steep. The farmers think the land values in the scheme but we have to protect the application because finally they will have to pay back the money and we can’t find the money to make it.

"But within a year or next season, the farmers will know what’s what."

Under the scheme, the communal farmer identifies the land he intends to buy and negotiates with the owner. He then approaches the bank for the loan and if the farmer is, then the loan is refused.

The communal farmer then useless to the land owner and says the bank is willing to provide the loan back at realistic price.

"They will get the message," said Erbink.

Land issues in Namibia vary enormously, depending on the quality of the land.

In the eastern Gobabis district, which is a good cattle country, a fair price is about R600 a hectare whereas in the wind-swept desert a hectare may fetch R400.

"I’m sure it’s going to work," Erbink said of the scheme. He also pointed out that when the scheme was first launched that the commercial farmers were resistant, as a result of affirmative action directed at communal farmers.

"The commercial farmers have not been overgenerous," said Erbink. "But it is going to work. We have a scheme for a 12 percent loan for infrastructural improvement for farmers.

"I think the commercial farmers in Namibia have been far more open to their country’s needs," said Erbink.
LUSAKA — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has asked the Zambian government to help it trace two unnamed Namibians believed to have been detained at Livingstone and Kabwe prisons for allegedly spying for South Africa during the liberation struggle.

Zimbabwe-based ICRC delegate Werner Koller said yesterday the government had also been requested to allow an officer in Lusaka to trace other Namibians.

Mr Koller said the ICRC had been asked by the Namibian government to investigate the fate of hundreds of Namibians who had gone missing during the liberation struggle.

"At least in Zambia we know of two Namibians believed to be in prisons in Kabwe and Livingstone. They were suspected spies for Pretoria while it governed South West Africa."

He said similar ventures were already in swing in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Angola and Botswana, where the ICRC had been assured total co-operation.

The ICRC has appealed to all Namibians wishing to find missing relatives to report to the nearest Red Cross centre. — Sapa.
Nambia has defused a potential political crisis by winning a landmark court case against South Africa, which has been seeking to reclaim control of the border region.

The court ruled in favor of Nambia, declaring that the border region was not annexed by South Africa and should remain under Nambia's control. This decision has been hailed as a significant victory for Nambia, reinforcing its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The court's ruling is expected to have far-reaching implications for regional diplomacy and trade relations. It marks a major milestone in the resolution of a long-standing dispute that has simmered for years.

The case was brought to the court by Nambia, asserting its rights over the border region, which has been under South African control since the 1970s. Nambia argued that the annexation was illegal and违背了国际法.

The court found in favor of Nambia, saying that the annexation was not justified under international law. The decision was seen as a major victory for Nambia and a setback for South Africa's claims.

The ruling is likely to boost Nambia's confidence in its ability to defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. It also underscores the importance of international law in resolving disputes.

In the wake of the decision, both countries are expected to work towards maintaining peaceful relations and fostering economic cooperation. The court's ruling is a reminder that international law remains a vital tool for resolving conflicts and protecting the rights of nations.

The decision is also likely to have implications for other disputes in the region, including the border dispute between Namibia and Botswana. The court's ruling could set a precedent for resolving similar disputes in the future.

Overall, the court's decision is seen as a positive step towards resolving the border dispute and promoting regional stability. It marks a significant milestone in the resolution of a long-standing dispute that has simmered for years.
Namibian bombing was 'right-wing revenge'
Namibia’s New Era: Crowding the market or serving a purpose?

A new government-controlled newspaper was launched in Namibia last year in an already overcrowded market. Now some papers will have to fold. Adewale Maja Pearce reports:

The government-controlled New Era newspaper was launched in July last year by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. But why the need for yet another newspaper in an already overcrowded market?

Because, in the Namibian government’s view, the rural population is badly served by the predominantly Windhoek-based press.

Given the fact that most of the private commercial media are urban in orientation and content, it is imperative that there is one public medium capable of effective horizontal communication. A conscious effort is needed to promote the integration of the rural and urban productive activities. This can only be achieved if the government also participates in the ownership and operation of both electronic and print media.

This was the same reason given by the government of Botswana for its continued support of the Daily News, and, like the Daily News, is bound to be sceptical of what otherwise appears to be a perfectly reasonable explanation.

In any case, most of the Namibian newspapers, recognising their responsibilities under the new dispensation, have been making a conscious effort to reach the rural areas. The Namibian newspaper in particular has always understood the importance of serving both the urban and rural communities, to the extent that copies are flown to the far north, with the extra expense this entails.

The truth behind launching the New Era probably has more to do with Swapo government’s understandable uneasiness with the DTA opposition’s almost complete stranglehold on existing newspapers. But the final irony is that it is two non-DTA papers, The Namibian and the Windhoek Advertiser, which are most threatened by the emergence of New Era.

There are two reasons for this. Firstly, neither paper possesses the financial muscle of either the DTA-aligned Die Republikein group on the one hand, or the government on the other. Die Republikein, owns the two commercial printing presses in the country.

This means The Namibian and the Advertiser are more expensive to produce since their costs are dictated by the competition, which prints them. It also means that The Namibian in particular is continually at the mercy of the opposition’s ideology. During the elections of September 1989, for instance, The Namibian was late off the presses every day for two weeks, with the result that it missed the flights to the north. The New Era, which is also printed by Die Republikein, is hardly vulnerable in the same way.

In the second reason concerns The Namibian more than the Advertiser. Prior to independence, so-called “alternative” newspapers survived partly on donations from international organisations.

With independence, such sources have dried up. Editor of The Namibian Ms Gwen Lister has compared the situation to that faced by the alternative press in South Africa.

As Lister points out, the demise of The Namibian will mean the polarisation of the existing press between the government and, the opposition, with the result that “meaningful participatory democracy” will be jeopardised by the absence of a truly independent newspaper capable of “representing the will of the people”. This is obviously a tendentious way of putting it, particularly in the light of charges concerning the under-representation of “the people” within the Namibian media.

But Ms Lister’s fears are real enough, and call into question the government’s role as a participant in the media.

On the other hand, it is questionable how far any newspaper in an independent country — its political aims apart — should be supported by foreign organisations. Their support is itself a political judgment, and dangerous for that reason.

As with Botswana, it is possible there simply is not the capacity for a daily newspaper in Namibia, let alone three of them. It’s unlikely that Allgemeine Zeitung, for instance, with sales of 6 000 and falling as the German-speaking community continues to shrink, will survive much longer, although editor Mr Hans Feddersen was more optimistic about its chances when I spoke to him in Windhoek.

"The appearance of New Era has further reduced their chances for survival. The fact that some of the newspapers will have to fold is less important than which among them are the most vulnerable, and why.

— Index on Censorship, London
NAMIBIAN police chief Col "Jumbo" Smit welcomed a magistrate's ruling yesterday that two rightwing extremists wanted in Namibia for murder and other crimes could be extradited.

Johannesburg magistrate Roy le Roux said there appeared to be sufficient evidence to warrant the extradition of Leonard Veendendal, 26, a former Johannesburg leader of the AWB, and Darryl Stopforth, 24, also a former member of the rightwing organisation.

He ordered that the two be held in custody until the extradition application was heard.

He also issued a warrant of arrest for a third accused, Horst Klenz, 52, who failed to appear in court.

Col Smit said the Namibian authorities had been fighting to extradite the men for more than two years.

In Namibia, Stopforth and Veendendal originally faced one count of murder following the bombing in August 1989 of the UN's regional headquarters in Outjo, in which security guard Michael Hosseb, 25, was shot dead.

Klenz was also arrested.

After a hearing in the Outjo Magistrate's Court the three suspects escaped.

They made their getaway shortly before senior SAP officers were to question them about the assassination of Swapo activist Anton Lubowski.
Not a mad man, just lonely

I was loneliness's hunchback

(First Sentence: 1972)

My loneliness, it's like that now.

On the road you've been on, you've been coming back, you've been lonely.

On the road you've been on, you've been lonely.

On the road you've been on, you've been lonely.
Namibian leaders show SA the way

For those who are perhaps becoming a little apprehensive about what may happen to the whites when South Africa rejoins Africa, here is a little story that hopefully will lighten the gloom somewhat.

It takes place as the exiled Swapo is struggling to get South Africa out of Namibia through political and guerrilla warfare. It is a time of violence and bitterness.

Hage Geingob, one of Swapo's top officials, sits in a flat in London. He is either listening to a radio commentary or watching a telecast — I am not sure which — of the South African rugby team playing in a test match against one of the British sides. Strangely, he is rooting for the Springboks, not for the other side! Whenever the Boks score he punches the air and roars out a cheer!

Can this exile be so homesick that he cheers for apartheid's team? Well, it wasn't apartheid's team in those days. Sport had not yet been turned into the political weapon it later became and the Boks were still playing abroad.

And South West Africa were still playing in the Currie Cup. But yes, Mr Geingob was homesick, I would think.

More than anything else, though, I think, his behaviour was due to the fact that he is a big man, physically as well as spiritually, big enough not to be petty about a rugby game. This maturity and vision were to come into play years later, when, as Namibia prepared for independence, he was chosen as chairman of the assembly that drew up the new constitution. Not surprisingly, it produced a constitution that was hailed internationally as a truly democratic document.

One of the principles he applied as chairman, he disclosed in a recent interview, was that the responsibilities were as important as the rights.

"You have your freedom," he would say, "but your freedom stops where mine starts."

And vice-versa, of course, for as Mr Geingob will tell you, compromise and consensus were the tools that shaped that constitution.

Today, Hage Geingob is the Prime Minister of Namibia. The president is Sam Nujoma, who, when he was attacking South Africa from UN podiums as Swapo president, used to breathe fire rather than peace. Together they are building a new society that is about as free of racial prejudice and political one-upmanship as it is possible to get, given the recent background.

Unlike those other victorious freedom fighters in Zimbabwe, the Namibians refrained at independence from immediately tearing down all the colonial statues and naming all the streets after heroes of the liberation struggle. Windhoek's main street, Kaiserstrasse, was renamed Independence Avenue, but that was about as far as it went. Elsewhere, Namibia's streets are still replete with the names of conquering German militarists and the heroic statues erected by the Germans have been left untouched.

The Namibians seem to have reasoned that all those things are in the past and it is more important to get on with the present and look to the future.

Mr Geingob has his office in a building erected by the South Africans to headquarter their administration when some of them were still seeing South West Africa as a fifth province of South Africa. The new government has remodelled a few offices but left untouched the big mural in the foyer showing people in Voortrekker dress taking ox-wagons up steep mountain sides and, in the middle of it all, the orange-white-and-blue South African flag, frozen in a ceramic flutter.

With his ebullient sense of humour, the Prime Minister probably gets a kick out of seeing it every time he goes to work. So, how does any of this bring comfort to South Africans in these tense times? Well, it is simply that if it can happen there maybe it can happen here.

What we need is a Hage Geingob. Do we have one? And if we do, will we let him do his thing? As Mr Geingob himself says: "There is no waste in learning."
Namibia recalls its bloody past

In Namibia it is known as the Cassinga massacre and commemorated on May 4 as a national holiday. The South African Defence Force defends its attack on a Swapo camp at Cassinga in Angola in 1978 as a necessary military operation. DALE LAUTENBACH of Argus Africa News Service reports on Namibia’s memory of a bloody past.

WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma has described the Cassinga massacre of May 4, 1978 as the saddest event in the struggle for the liberation of Namibia from South African rule.

"Bombs were dropped on the camp; automatic machineguns were raining death and destruction; handgrenades were thrown indiscriminately while bayonets were piercing through refugees’ hearts."

It was Ascension Day on May 4, 14 years ago. On that day too the United Nations General Assembly called for South African withdrawal from Namibia.

And it was the day that the SADF launched Operation Reindeer under the command of Colonel Jan Breitenbach in a combination of an air attack and air-borne troop assault against Swapo 125km inside Angolan territory.

A Namibian national radio programme broadcast on Cassinga Day this year, a national holiday in post-independence Namibia, set out to offer both sides of the story.

There were lessons to be learnt from Cassinga, said the presenter, "but we will not offer these; it is up to you to discover what is in your heart and mind.

What was most interesting about the broadcast, the glaring differences between the Namibian and South African versions of events aside, was the way in which Namibia is choosing to remember this "saddest day" on which "500 Namibians - men, women and children - were killed by SADF soldiers".

The essence of the message is that, while never forgetting, the commemoration should be without an appetite for revenge. "As our new nation comes to grips with peace, it is worth pausing to remember the atrocities," said Namibian radio.

"The aftermath of war needs to be faced and dealt with; trust has to be built for general reconciliation. The past should be buried but should be squarely acknowledged and the country will be stronger for it."

The Namibian version of the story is that at 7.15am on May 4, eight SADF Mirages dropped splinter bombs on the Swapo camp at Cassinga in two successive swoops. Fifteen minutes later four C130s dropped more than 250 men who proceeded to attack the camp and its population of 4098 men, women and children.

According to the Swapo account the camp was defended by a force of 300 fighters of Plan, the Swapo liberation army, who put up a stiff resistance but were overwhelmed.

Namibian history recalls that at 7.15 in the morning the inhabitants of the camp were gathering to be given their tasks for the day, mainly agricultural chores and the building of new housing for refugees who were coming in from Namibia.

"The first bombs hit this gathering, killing many. The second wave destroyed the clinic and most of its occupants, both patients and staff.

More than 300 of the camp’s 558 primary school children were killed in the bombing, according to this version.

Subsequently, when the SADF soldiers landed, more were either shot or bayoneted as they hid in the trenches around the camp or fled to the river.

The total number of Namibians massacred was about 800 men, women and children, "many unnamed."

"Ironically, the SADF also commemorates Cassinga Day, but for different reasons," said the presenter, passing to air the song Universal Soldier by Donovan from the make-love-not-war era with the words: "He knows he shouldn’t kill and he knows he always will."

It was in the name of "Christian civilisation" that the SADF attacked Cassinga, Namibians were told.

The SADF plan was apparently threefold: to destroy Swapo bases, to capture Plan commander Dino Hamarombo (now head of the Namibian Defence Force) and to rescue Deputy Johan van der Mecht.

By nightfall on May 4, 257 SADF soldiers were back at their base at Ethama in northern Namibia, an operation in a success in the minds of the SADF, although General Hamarombo had not been captured and the engineer was still in Swapo hands.

According to the presenter, the SADF claimed to have killed 1000 Swapo cadres and captured 200. They said six of their own men were killed in the raid. A few days later when the first television crews reached Cassinga, they saw 528 corpses of men, women and children, many of them in uniform.

The programme went on to eulogise South Africa’s defence of its actions. Colonel Breitenbach reportedly said there had been no choice but to attack and if the camp inhabitants had been refugees, as Swapo claimed, they were the best shots he had ever encountered among refugees.

General van Glenson reportedly insisted that the battle had been a bitter one against trained Swapo fighters: "SADF veterans of Cassinga were scour of claims of atrocities by Swapo," said the presenter.

Those same veterans would probably not have found the programme, while it offered "both sides", altogether unbiased. But significant still was that woven through the script was an insistent criticism of war and all its procurators.

Cassinga Day was commemorated in Namibia with a number of church services and low-key gatherings. Remarkably, perhaps but consistent with most developments in independent Namibia, the policy of national reconciliation has clearly been weighed more important than the Boer-bashing potential of the Cassinga story; liberation rhetoric seems to have given way to the message of nation-building.
Namibian stance on Walvis hardens

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — President Sam Nujoma says Namibia will not accept any attempt by the South African Government to link the resolution of the conflict over Walvis Bay to internal developments in South Africa, reflecting a hardening of the Namibian position.

Mr Nujoma was speaking at a state banquet this week in honour of President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria who is in Namibia on a four-day visit.

Referring to negotiations between South Africa and Namibia on the subject of the disputed enclave, Mr Nujoma said: "My government will not accept any attempt by the South African Government to create a new linkage, this time between Walvis Bay and the offshore islands negotiations, and the current political and constitutional developments in that country."

Mr Nujoma's reference to a "new" linkage clearly harked back to a previous linkage which dogged Namibia when the South African Government linked the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to Namibian independence.

Until now it has been widely understood in Namibia that the South African Government was holding out on the settlement of the Walvis Bay dispute for a decision by a more representative South African dispensation, such as an interim government.

However, there has been public pressure in Namibia that the government should take a harder line in the negotiations, and Mr Nujoma's message seemed to reflect this.

Mr Nujoma urged General Babangida, as both chairman of the Organisation of African Unity and Nigerian leader, "to keep this issue as one of the priorities on Africa's agenda". "It is only with the return of these territories that the decolonisation of Namibia can be considered as having been completed."

General Babangida in his reply praised Namibia as "the shining symbol of Africa's march towards emancipation".
Walvis Bay poll

MORE than half of Walvis Bay’s residents are in favour of the territory’s incorporation into Namibia, but most of the enclave’s SA citizens are opposed. An SA Communication Services poll of 300 residents showed 80.6% of white and 67% of coloured residents were against the inclusion of the territory into Namibia. Among black residents, who make up the majority and are mostly Namibians, 77% were in favour of reincorporation.
Crime soars in Namibia

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Violent crime in Namibia is on the increase with incidents of robbery having leapt 660 percent since before independence to the end of last year.

"These statistics were revealed on Namibian television. The presenter said it was "common knowledge" that housebreaking and car theft were problems in Namibian society, but that violent crimes were now even higher.

"The number of murders in Namibian society was at about the same level as before independence in 1990, but common assault and robbery had increased at an incredible rate."

"Police spokesman Commissioner Siggi Elmbeek said aggressive behaviour was caused by frustration and the prospect of a bleak future for many Namibians. However, he singled out alcohol abuse as the main cause of the dramatic increase.

"We look at our statistics and we look at the happenings over weekends and it is at drinking places where the violence takes place," he said.

In his view the victims in many of the cases which had contributed to the leap in the assaults knew their attackers.

He said unemployment was blamed for the crime increase, but this problem usually led to preventable crimes like housebreaking and theft.

During 1991, there were 10,000 cases of serious assault in Namibia with 500 of those being murders and 500 being rape. In only nine percent of the robbery cases was a firearm used. Most robbery attacks were conducted with knives or glass.

The government has been aware of the increase in crime since independence and continues to make calls on the public to combat this problem."
WINDHOEK — Swapo secretary-general Moses Garoebo has officially denied rumours he ordered the death of one of Namibia’s treason trialists, Uwe Tietz (35), once he is released from Windhoek Prison.

“Initially, I thought it was a joke,” an incredulous Mr Garoebo told a news briefing called in Windhoek.

Tietz’s wife, Sylvia, and his mother, Hanne Jipson, who attended the briefing, approached Mr Garoebo a few days ago with the information. The story had been circulating in the prison and around Windhoek.

Mr Garoebo said he had no information on the matter and had never heard the rumour.

“Who knows, there are people outside who will kill them when they come out and then blame it on me and through me on the party… to tarnish its image and paint its leaders as irresponsible,” Mr Garoebo said.

The government would investigate and, if there was evidence such a move was planned, it would take action and also protect Uwe Tietz. — Sapa.
Windhoek visit

Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos is expected to arrive in Windhoek tomorrow for a working visit and political consultations with President Sam Nujoma of Namibia.
6 pupils have Aids virus

SIX Windhoek high school students have been diagnosed as HIV positive, prompting health and education authorities to meet parents and church leaders to discuss Aids education in schools.

The report said Aids education could have been introduced a year ago had it not been for some parents and church leaders being reluctant to have the use of condoms, as an Aids prevention measure, included in the curriculum.

A National Aids Control Programme worker said Aids education would not promote immorality but inform youth on how to protect themselves.
Former top SWA Nat De Wet resigns seat

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Jan de Wet, a stalwart of the separate development ideology in Namibia, is giving up his seat in the National Assembly.

The one-time Commissioner General for Native Affairs in the then South West Africa told Namibian television that the last three years had been for him the most interesting.

"The most interesting part of my political career was the last three years when we seriously sat down to negotiate the sovereignty of this country," said 65-year-old Mr de Wet, who is resigning his seat to make way for a younger person.

"When a man turns 85 it's about time he steps aside — not steps down, but steps aside — to give another man, a younger man, an opportunity of gaining knowledge and experience for the political road ahead."

Mr de Wet represented the Action Christian National (ACN) alliance in the National Assembly as a member of the now-defunct National Party.

Born in Rouxville in the Free State, Mr de Wet's political career in Namibia spans decades.

He was a member of the SWA Legislative Assembly from 1964 to 1970, Commissioner General of Native Affairs from 1970 to 1977 and NP member of the Turnhalle constitutional conference.

He was a member of SWA's first National Assembly in 1979 and thereafter became Minister of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Sea Fisheries in the 1987/88 transitional government.

He was ACN chairman when the alliance fought elections for the first government of independent Namibia. The ACN won three seats.
Botswana, Namibia in river island dispute

By Dale Easteinbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia and Botswana have declared a border dispute over a small island in the Chobe River, but have agreed that a joint survey team should be appointed to settle the matter amicably and finally.

When President Sam Nujoma of Namibia viewed the disputed island of Kasikile yesterday with his counterparts from Botswana and Zimbabwe, President Masire and President Mugabe respectively, the national flag of Botswana was flying over the island.

The meeting took place in Kasane in Botswana from where the three presidents inspected Kasikile.

Namibia and Botswana claim the island in a dispute which surfaced in February this year when the Botswana flag flew over the island, roughly 3 sq. km in area, and subject to the rise and fall of the river.
Namibian tension over crime figures

WINDHOEK - Tension between the Ministry of Home Affairs in Namibia and its police spokesmen has arisen over the interpretation of crime statistics.

The result is that the real picture of how much crime there is and to what extent it has increased is as clear as mud.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba conceded that the crime figures generally have risen since independence in March 1990 but says that at least part of this must be due to the fact that Namibians, especially blacks, feel free for the first time to report crime to what they perceive to be their police force unlike the South African force of the colonial era.

But signs of tension between Pohamba’s Ministry and the police appear to go back a few weeks to a national television report quoting police sources that there had been a 660 percent increase in robbery since before independence to the end of 1991.

It is an old sore that statistics reveal what one wants them to.

Police spokesman Commissioner Siggi Einbeck was interviewed in that original TV report and attributed the dramatic increase to frustrations in general but most specifically to the abuse of alcohol.

Conceived

Shortly after that the Press received a fax from Einbeck that all future communication with his office would have to be in writing and that answers would be returned only after the approval of the Inspector General, his deputy or his assistant.

The first three months of this year showed a 13.5 percent increase in the number of crimes reported compared to a 19.25 percent increase in 1991 compared to 1990.

The problem remains though the tension between the police and the ministry and, one can only assume, between the “new guard” in government and the “old guard” in the police who, in terms of the policy of national reconciliation, have not been booted out but have kept their jobs. It is no secret that many a new government member is uncomfortable with some of the old Swapo (South West Africa Police) types who are still on the beat.

It is understandable too that government is a little twitchy about crime figures: they have been heavily criticised from within the very ranks of the Swapo ruling party itself for not having brought the problem under control.
Namibia to deport refugees?

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian government has begun rounding up refugees and asylum-seekers and placing them in a special camp in the north of the country.

Reports yesterday said 20 Zaireans claiming refugee status have been arrested and face deportation after refusing to go to the camp, at Osire, near the town of Ongarongo, 240km north of here.

A government notice last month gave refugees one week to register with the Home Affairs Ministry or face arrest and deportation. The deadline was subsequently extended to June 12.

The government has said it wants to use Osire — a former detention camp for Namibian political prisoners before 1989 — as a “temporary transit camp”.

Two human rights organisations here have condemned the moves against the refugees. — Sapa-AFP
ANC plan to move arms dump to Namibia foiled

By DE WET POTGIETER

PLANS by the ANC to move more than 27,000 tons of armaments as well as several tanks, anti-aircraft guns and troop carriers to Namibia from Angola were thwarted this week.

The plan was ditched when the Washington-based International Freedom Foundation revealed details about Umkhonto we Sizwe’s single biggest arms cache in neighbouring states.

On Thursday, sources in Luanda gave the Sunday Times an inventory of the MK arms stash at Grafaunil, 28km east of Luanda, in MPLA warehouses.

Dated February 1982 and signed by the ANC’s chief ordnance officer in Luanda, Lister Makeke, the inventory was among other secret documents seized when the ANC’s offices in Rua de Liberdade were ransacked earlier this year.

Listed in the inventory are five Russian tanks, five light armoured vehicles which can also be used as troop carriers, 430 artillery compasses, a grenade launcher, one box of AK-47 night-sights, 2188 AK-47 rifles, 889 M41 and M44 7.62mm carbines, 32 pairs of infantry binoculars, 727 Makarov pistols, 22 PKM machineguns, six Dragunov sniper rifles, 21 heavy calibre machineguns, 11 575kg of TNT, 800kg of plastic explosives, more than two million rounds of AK-47 ammunition, 8,400 hand-grenades, 8,800 mortar shells, 49,720 Makarov rounds, 15,400 armour-piercing shells, 19,442 anti-tank mines, 15,968 anti-personal mines and 5,643 limpet mines.

The existence of the cache could seriously embarrass the Angolan government, and could jeopardise peace initiatives before the general election later this year.

Grafaunil is situated next to the railway line to Viana, where the ANC used to have a transit camp.
Official is found dead

WINDHOEK — A Namibian government official, Mr Lutz Matthiessen (53), suspended pending an investigation into alleged misconduct, was found dead at his Windhoek home at the weekend.

A friend found him with a 7.65mm gunshot wound to the head in his house at Klein Windhoek, according to news reports yesterday. The dead man's two dogs were also shot.

Police do not suspect foul play.

Matthiessen, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Development and Extension in the Agriculture Ministry, was one of 11 civil servants suspended temporarily on April 15 pending investigations into alleged misconduct and irregularities in the government service.

Police confirmed that Matthiessen left a note.
Right to Survive
San Right for Their

In some parts of the world, people are forced to flee their homes due to conflict, persecution, or natural disasters. This right to seek safety and pursue a better life is fundamental to human dignity and well-being. However, many refugees face barriers to accessing their rights and basic services.

Supporting resettlement, providing access to education and employment, and ensuring protection are crucial steps in enabling refugees to build a better future. By advocating for policies that prioritize refugee rights, we can help create a world where everyone has the opportunity to thrive.

Let's stand together for the rights of refugees.

[Signature]
Southeast Asia
24/16/92
New efforts to find 'missing' Namibians

BY BOBBIE JO KELSO

At least 1,800 Namibians "disappeared" during the liberation struggle according to reports that have flooded the office of the Red Cross in Windhoek, officials confirmed this week.

The reports filed by family members and others came in to the International Committee of the Red Cross following its first public appeal on the issue since Namibia gained independence in 1990.

The appeal was part of a stepped-up effort by the committee to search for missing Namibians. The move has revived volatile accusations that more than 1,400 Namibians went missing from former wartime detainee camps in Angola of the country's ruling party, the South West Africa People's Organisation.

The search effort relies in part on the help of neighbouring countries where Swapo had camps, and the party itself. Swapo is now investigating 1,250 cases forwarded by the IRC. Botswana and Angola agreed to help earlier this year and last week in Geneva, Zambian President Frederick Chiluba promised to assist. Namibia asked for South Africa's help in November, but had yet to receive a reply as of this week.

Despite all the assistance and even the blessing of the government, however, it remains questionable just how successful the IRC will be.

The majority of the new reports are of the alleged disappearances of Swapo detainees and the issue still sparks heated denials and accusations that those who can't let it rest are traitors. Many detainees were Swapo guerrillas accused of spying for South Africa.

Namibia's policy of national reconciliation also serves as a roadblock to resolution.

The policy led the government to leave in their posts white police and military officers who served South African interests. The policy also helped Solomon "Jesus" Hwaraa land the post of army chief in independent Namibia, although he is known by former Swapo detainees as the "Butcher of Lubango" for his wartime role as deputy chief of Swapo's operations in Angola.

Today, Namibian officials cite reconciliation when talking about the detainees issue. Prime Minister Hage Geingob is swift to point out, for example, that reconciliation prompted the government to appoint several former Swapo detainees as regional commissioners, and one as an ambassador. He also differentiates between the Swapo-led government and the pre-independence guerrilla movement.

"Reconciliation means that we forgave those who were torturing and killing Swapo people," Geingob said. "Even if it were true about Comrade Hwaraa, he has been forgiven as have whites who are still in their positions and recognised. I am simply saying that this government is responsible for everything that has happened from independence on, and that's it."

The Namibia National Society for Human Rights and the Political Consultative Council of ex-Swapo detainees contend Swapo is taking the same dismissive attitude. These groups include many of 201 detainees released in early 1989 and 16 others who escaped in August 1989, three months after Swapo reported its prisoners freed. The groups say they left behind hundreds of others.
Namibia wants hangman back

WINDHOEK - Swapo secretary-general Mr Moses Garoeb has spoken in support of bringing back the death penalty in Namibia as a deterrent against violent crime.

"It appears our legal system cannot provide the necessary deterrents," he told Namibian television. "People are arguing, outside there on the streets, that the punishment, particularly for murder, must be death."

He noted that the Namibian constitution enshrined the right to life as fundamental human right. "But the constitution is a man-made instrument and as such can be corrected in the interests of the citizens," said Garoeb, noting that it was up to the legislature to review the constitution.

"The argument is simple and straightforward that for murder, the person who has committed the murder must be hanged. If I had my way I would see to it that the death penalty be brought back as a deterrent."

Exact figures on the nature of the increase in crime are unclear. There has been some tension between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the police on the issuing of crime statistics with the ministry contradicting the police. - Sowetan/Africa News Service
Death penalty still under fire in Namibia

DALE LAUTENBACH, Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Debate in Namibia about whether the death penalty should be reinstated as a deterrent to violent crime continues with most opposition parties rejecting such an early amendment of the constitution.

"We can't deviate from the Bill of Rights so soon," said Mr Koeie Pretorius, National Assembly member of Action Christian National, an alliance in which the former National Party of Namibia once played a dominant role.

Mr Pretorius personally favoured the death penalty, however, as he feared people would take the law into their own hands.

He and other members of the National Assembly who also served on the constitutional committee were reacting to an opinion expressed last week by Swapo secretary-general Mr Moses Garoeb.

Mr Garoeb said that while it was up to the legislature to decide, he supported the view "out there in the streets" that the death penalty should be reinstated. He also called for a mandatory life sentence for convicted rapists.

Mr Andrew Matjila of the DTA, the official Opposition, called for "much stricter measures" to be applied through the courts and rejected the idea of amending the constitution.

Mr Vekuii Rikisoro, Deputy Minister of Justice and leader of the Namibia National Front, said it was nonsense that the death penalty acted as a deterrent.

The measure had been used during the war of liberation: "It did not deter people from fighting for the liberation of Namibia."

Mr Moses Katju, leader of the National Patriotic Front, said that while people might "feel bad" about the "rotten elements" in society who murdered and raped people "that is not reason at this early stage to talk about constitutional amendment. We must try to solve this problem by other measures."

The problem of what to do with murderers and rapists was not unique to Namibia. "Rapists: castrate them," he said.
Right-wing pair apply for bail

By Susan Smuts

Two rightwingers, wanted in Namibia to stand trial on various charges — including murder and sabotage — following an attack on an Untag building in 1989, yesterday brought an application for bail pending extradition.

Mr Justice M J Strydom stood the matter down until today for additional papers to be filed.

Orde Boerenvolk members Leonard Veenendaal and Darryl Stopforth brought the application against the Namibian government, represented by the Witwatersrand Attorney-General’s office, and the SA Minister of Justice.

Johannesburg magistrate R le Roux ruled earlier this year that the men were to be kept in custody pending the Minister of Justice’s decision whether to extradite them.

Namibia has asked South Africa to extradite the men to stand trial for murdering a policeman, arson, sabotage, possession of explosives, and car theft.
Namibia seeks SA aid over extraditions

The Namibian government took the unprecedented step of asking the Witwatersrand attorney-general to represent it after Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee failed to decide whether to oppose bail for two men awaiting possible extradition.

The Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday attempts by Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau to get instructions from Coetsee regarding the bail request by Darryl Stopforth and Leonard Veenendaal had been unsuccessful.

Coetsee's attitude of "throwing his hands in the air" and not responding was "peculiar", Judge M J Strydom commented.

Stopforth and Veenendaal are wanted in Namibia on charges of murder, sabotage, possession of explosives, arson and car theft after an explosion at Untag's Outjo office nearly three years ago.

Although Coetsee was cited as first respondent in the bail application, he was not represented. Instead Filip van Staden of the attorney-general's staff represented the Namibian prosecutor-general with instructions to oppose bail. Namibia's Justice Department believed the two right-wingers would abscond if granted bail.

Advocate D Bischoff representing Stopforth and Veenendaal argued yesterday that Coetsee's lack of action indicated he did not oppose bail being granted.

No extradition agreement existed between the two countries, and the final decision to hand the two men over to Namibia now rested on Coetsee after a Johannesburg magistrate found earlier this year that enough evidence existed to warrant their extradition for trial, Strydom heard.

The application continues today.
WASHINGTON — Namibia has mounted an international effort to put pressure on South Africa to speed up negotiations on the future of Walvis Bay, and has threatened to take the issue to the UN Security Council if progress is not made.

A senior Namibian diplomat confirmed today that Prime Minister Hage Geingob had, during a visit to Washington last week, asked US Secretary of State James Baker to use his influence with Pretoria to bring about an early resolution of the dispute.

— Star Bureau.
NAMIBIA threatens to ask Security Council to put pressure on SA

Spotlight on Walvis

(2014) Mar. 21/14

NATIONAL
Rightwingers fear unfair trial in Namibia

Court Reporter

Orde Boerevolk members Leonard Veenendaal and Darryl Stopforth feared they would not get a fair trial in Namibia, where they are wanted for murder and sabotage, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

The two men have applied for bail pending a decision on a Namibian extradition application. The Namibian government wishes to try the men on charges arising from an attack on an Untag building in 1989.

The two men’s defence counsel told the court the men would not flee if bail were granted, adding that Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee appeared sympathetic to their plight and may not order their extradition.

Mr Justice M J Strydom replied there was no doubt that anyone standing trial in Namibia would be given a fair trial. Counsel appearing for Mr Coetsee said the minister would decide later on whether to extradite Mr Veenendaal and Mr Stopforth to Namibia.

Judgment was reserved.

Impatient Namibian government officials suggest that the UN be approached to nudge SA to hand over the port.

Tuesday that talks with South Africa were "bogged down". This followed his address to the Security Council during the special debate on South Africa in which he accused South Africa of delaying the reintegration of the enclave into Namibia.

"If we go to the Security Council it will be to seek their assistance to implement Resolution 432 which must start somehow," said Gurtirab. Resolution 432 calls for the reintegrtaion of Walvis Bay but no decision to go to the UN has yet been made. Officially Namibia is still engaged in negotiations with South Africa for the joint administration of Walvis Bay.

It is believed that Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob raised the problem in talks with US Secretary of State Mr James Baker recently. Geingob reportedly offered the argument that the uncertain status of Walvis Bay was delaying Namibia's infrastructural planning as the development of road and rail links were dependent on the status of its only deepwater port.
'Boer has claims on Namibia'

WINDHOEK — The "Afrikaner Boer" has just claim to parts of "South West Africa", right-wing extremist Eugene Terre-Blanche said at the end of a visit to Namibia.

The Afrikaner Weerstands beweging leader's visit was presented as the main item of the news on Namibian television on Sunday night.

He warned that power-sharing was not possible and that the Herero and the Nama would one day realize they had the right to be their own nations.

"You can't throw different races together and that has nothing to do with racism," he said.

He said that international law the Boer had a rightful claim to parts of South Africa — and even certain parts of South West Africa. — Star Africa Service.
WINDHOEK - The "Afrikaner Boer" has just claim to parts of "South West Africa", said rightwing extremist Eugene Terre'Blanche at the end of a visit to Namibia. Sowetan 28/11/92.

It is almost certain that Terre'Blanche's Afrikanerweerstandbeweging resistance movement has a handful of supporters in Namibia although officially it no longer exists having been dissolved by its founder here, Mr Hendrik van As. - Sapa and Sowetan Reporter.
WINDHOEK - The Namibian Government has declared Afrikander Weerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche persona non grata in the country, the Information Ministry said in Windhoek yesterday.

Before ending a visit to Namibia last week, TerreBlanche granted an interview to Namibia-TV during which he said parts of South Africa and Namibia should be set aside exclusively for whites.

Addressing a weekly news briefing on Cabinet decisions yesterday, Deputy Information and Broadcasting Permanent Secretary Ngum Nakoie said the Cabinet had reviewed reports of TerreBlanche's activities in Namibia with particular reference to some of the "seditious utterances" he had made. 3(17)92

"These utterances are contrary to both the letter and spirit of Namibia's policy of national reconciliation," Nakoie said. - Sapa-Reuters-AFP.
ET not wanted

WINDHOEK — AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche has been declared persona non grata by the Cabinet of Namibia.

This follows a recent visit to Namibia by the “Boer” leader for ostensibly personal reasons. At the end of his visit, Mr TerreBlanche said in a TV interview that the “Boer” had a claim to certain parts of Namibia. — Star Africa Service.
Namibia will not offer indemnity to Koevoet

Sowetan 13/8/92

But government prepared to help the notorious police return to the country:

Sowetan Africa News Service

WINDHOEK - The Namibian government will help with the return of former Koevoet members to Namibia but is not offering amnesty to the notorious police unit fighters.

Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba told the Namibian news agency Nampa that former Koevoet members could approach the government to assist them in their repatriation.

This follows controversy in South Africa over the use of extra-territorial forces like Koevoet in security operations in South Africa and the announcement by State President FW de Klerk that these forces would be disbanded.

Pohamba said any criminal prosecutions would be in the hands of the judiciary, noting that it was known that some members of Koevoet had contravened the Namibian constitution. It was not clear from the report whether Pohamba envisaged a retroactive application of the constitution created at the close of 1989 when Koevoet was no longer operational in Namibia.

Pohamba criticised the South African Government for having used the former Namibian counter-insurgency unit for duties in South Africa.

Although Koevoet was created as a police unit by South Africa during the war for independence in Namibia, it was widely operational as a fully-fledged fighting force modelled on the Selous Scouts of the then Rhodesia.
WINDHOEK — The violence in SA and the stalemate at Codesa will be scrutinised by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) at its annual summit in Windhoek.

SADCC information officer Kgosiwe Moesi said at a news conference yesterday SA was an area for concern and both the SADCC council and the summit would look at the role the organisation could play in facilitating change in SA.

Moesi said the SADCC acknowledged SA had a very powerful economy and there needed to be a re-arrangement of relations if the guiding principles of SADCC were to be met. These were balance, equity and mutual benefit.

But the liberation movements of SA were at one with the SADCC, he added. Representatives of the ANC were taking part in the summit, but would not be signatories to the treaty, or have voting rights.

A treaty, to be signed on Monday, will create a legally binding instrument which will enforce obligations if they are not met by member countries. Moesi said the SADCC would set up a tribunal to settle disagreements between member countries.

This could not be described as a "regional parliament yet," but the SADCC was looking at creating a regional government and other associations to express the collective will of the region. "The thinking of the community is not simply confined to the economic community," he added.

Reuter reports that he said harmonising economies in southern Africa was the first step towards regional integration.

"The first thing we will have to deal with is to harmonise our macro-economic policies. Then we can work towards the free-trade zone, a customs union... even a regional parliament," he said.

In addition, the treaty did not specifically address establishment of a regional defence force, Moesi said.

"We are thinking of a community that is not simply confined to economics," he said.

"We are talking about co-operation in security, diplomacy and monetary affairs, so in time some of these things will be established."

The summit is also to focus on programmes in food security, transport, the environment and land management because of the drought in the region, Sapa reports.

Both council and summit would review measures set up under a regional drought task force to alleviate effects of the drought and decide if extra outside assistance was necessary, Moesi said.

Moesi said the theme document, delivered at the donor conference in Maputo earlier this year, could be seen as a blueprint for the future economic integration of the region.

The document set out a development integration process, with the SADCC as the co-ordinator and regulator of the process. Eventual goals were monetary and fiscal regional integration, the eventual elimination of tariffs and freer movement of capital and labour throughout the region.

"SADCC would identify practical and pragmatic programmes and there would be a timetable outlining what would be achieved during the next few years."
Namibian irritation grows at pack-pedaling on Walvis Bay

Namibians are growing impatient at the lack of progress in the Walvis Bay talks. They feel that the Namibian government is not taking the talks seriously enough. This is a major issue for Namibians, who have a strong desire for self-determination and independence.

The Namibian government has been accused of being too willing to compromise on the issue of sovereignty over Walvis Bay. This has led to frustration among the Namibian people, who feel that their country's interests are not being represented adequately.

The issue of Walvis Bay is a complex one, involving not only Namibia and South Africa, but also other countries in the region. The Namibian government is under pressure to find a solution that is acceptable to all parties involved.

In conclusion, the Namibian government needs to take a more proactive role in the talks and work towards a solution that is fair and acceptable to all parties involved. Namibians have a right to self-determination and independence, and this issue should be addressed in a way that respects their wishes and interests.
Pity about the bad timing, eh

IT LOOKS as though the Namibian government is beginning to wish it had never bought that damned executive jet. It's not the purchase of the thing itself that is bothering them so much as the timing of it. If ever timing was lousy, this was.

Just when they had put out the begging bowl for drought relief, along came the Falcon 200B they had ordered a while back from Dassault in France. And now—on the tarmac at Eros airport, as conspicuous as a Rolls Royce in a refugee camp. They might as well paint the R50 million price tag on the tail for all to see—along with the Namibian flag that was painted on back-to-front.

The Falcon officialdom was probably hoping the issue to be seized on by the Windhoek press, despite official insistence that the plane was not really intended for the exclusive use of President Sam Nujoma but would be shared by the whole government. It came as a bit of a shock, though, when foreign governments began to get in on the act and have second thoughts about contributing to Namibian drought relief when Windhoek was spending more on its new toy than the R24 million it was seeking in aid.

Information Minister Eligio Hamutenya called a news conference to explain the Falcon had been ordered from Dassault a week back and, by the time the severity of the drought became apparent it was too late to cancel the order.

He conceded the government made a mistake. But what he could not understand was why Namibia should get clobbered for buying an executive jet when the Botswana government, which has also just bought one—and a more expensive one, at that—had said it seemed to be getting off scot free.

It could be a little premature to say it, but the energetic Botswana newspapers have been writing on their government's jet. The 12-seater Gulfstream 4 flew into Gaborone from Atlanta, Georgia, three weeks ago, but hardly anyone noticed. The government kept very quiet about it.

Normally when something as prestigious as a presidential jet is bought by a Third World government it is presented before its own people, the taxpayers, with much fanfare. But the Botswana government, possibly sensing the growing rumbles about its neighbour's acquisition, hustled the Gulfstream straight into an all-force hangar and kept it there until Friday morning, when it made a fanfares-festive flight over the capital—and hardly anyone knew it had happened.

The Gaborone government is also refusing to say what the Gulfstream cost. However, it might now be forced to come clean in response to Mr. Hamutenya's calm, for the Gaborone grapevine says Windhoek's plane is actually much more expensive—at R78 million against a rumoured R27 million for the Gulfstream.

And R78 million may have been a bargain price, for gosh sakes. In Windhoek is that the Falcon was a kind of demo model, with a few hours of flying time on the clock when it passed into the Namibian government's hands.

The Windhoek government was unable to keep the arrival of the Falcon secret—assuming it was a matter of pride to do so, that is—because there was no big enough and they had to part it in the open. I understand that an old SAF hangar at Grootfontein is being dismantled and will be rebuilt at Eros for the Falcon. Only then, methinks, will Windhoek's have some justification for calling Eros airport Falconcress, as they have lately been doing.

It was the lack of a hangar that revealed the back-to-front flag. Now it is too late to avoid the inevitable jokes about either the plane or its owners, or both, being able to fly backwards.
Koevoet men’s fate debated

By Abdul Milazi

The Namibian government should accept Koevoet members who wanted to return, to prevent them from committing further atrocities in South Africa, says Namibian Ministry of Information and Broadcasting secretary Bob Kandetu.

Speaking in Johannesburg on Monday, Mr Kandetu said Namibian ministers were debating the return of members of Koevoet, the controversial police paramilitary unit accused by the ANC of fomenting violence in South Africa.

"Any Namibian citizen serving in another country’s army relinquishes his or her citizenship. Such people are not welcome in our country, especially those who were involved in the atrocities in South Africa. However, if we do not take them back they will continue killing people," said Mr Kandetu.

Police spokesman Captain Burger van Rooyen said there were 626 Koevoet members serving as "labourers" in the South African police force. He said all had been granted South African citizenship.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC wanted Koevoet to be disbanded.
The Muck the German received a death threat.

The council also asked for a special human rights mission to be sent to Namibia.

The South African government has been under pressure to act on the report of the Human Rights Watch.

The report criticizes the South African government for its lack of action on the issue of human rights.

The report calls for a special commission to be set up to investigate the allegations.

The Human Rights Watch has been critical of the South African government's response to the report.

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Botha visits Namibia

WINDHOEK - South African Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha is to visit Walvis Bay today and is expected to meet Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Theo-BenGuiraud in Windhoek. A news report in The Namibian yesterday said Botha can expect a "hostile" reception from demonstrators demanding the immediate return of the South African port enclave to Namibia.

A local magistrate has already granted permission for a march by SWAPO and the National Union of Namibian Workers, a news report said.
NAMIBIAN President Mr Sam Nujoma is a worried and embarrassed man. He bought an R80 million presidential Falcon jet which was delivered just as his government was asking for R22 million in drought aid from Nordic countries.

And now questions are being asked about the jet and whether buying it was right during the devastating drought.

The government says those opposed, including the Norwegian and Swedish governments, are interfering in domestic affairs and trying to influence the outcome of local elections due in November.

This government statement followed the Norwegian decision that Namibia would not be given any money for drought aid as the country was "relatively better off... as shown by her ability to buy the Falcon jet... and could probably also find money for other purposes in the budget".

Defended president

The jet has also led to the dismissal of a farm labourer who apparently defended the decision to buy it in an argument with his employer, Mr Heid Hartnuth.

Mr Izak Mulemanye told New Era newspaper that Hartnuth had spoken against the buying of the jet and when Mulemanye defended it, he was fired.

The government’s response to the future has been that with the Namibian Airline unable and ill-equipped to release part of its limited fleet to the president when he travels, it was necessary that a jet be found to ferry not only Nujoma, but other government officials around.

It has become a messy affair in the light of the pending elections and a big embarrassment, especially as the national flag painted on the jet is painted upside down.

But then Nujoma is not alone, as his information minister, Mr Hidipo Hamutunya, pointed out when cross-questioned during a Press conference.

Botswana, Hamutunya said, had just received its own jet which was even more expensive but no one was making any noise about it.

And indeed that is so. For the 12 seater Gulfstream 4 built in Atlanta, Georgia, flew into Botswana three weeks ago.

Zambia, which is struggling to survive the drought and recession, sent its presidential jet to the United States recently for renovation at the cost of millions of rand.

President Frederick Chiluba, who travelled to Washington late last year on a normal flight of the national airline, today used Kaunda’s former plane exclusively.

Zimbabwe has a presidential jet that is, however, used by the national airline when it is not used by the government.

In Tanzania, where the government also owns a presidential jet, the 232 members of parliament have each been given Japan’s latest model car, costing R26.3 million in all.

"The joke about it all is that Tanzania does not even have the roads on which these cars can travel. So you find the spectacle today of these members of parliament who drive around the dusty streets of Dar es Salaam in cars that have bridges and other electronic gadgets," one editor, Mr Ndumiso Tsegbwane, said.

In years gone by, donor nations such as Norway and Sweden would have been quiet and continued to give money. But as the winds of change blow through Africa, bringing with them vigorous parties and militancy by citizens, there is a discernible openness that is emerging.

What will the situation be like when a black led government takes over here?

We will have to wait and watch to see whether the temptation of executive private jets will not be too tempting for the new leadership.

But if present taxes and trends in black leadership is anything to go by, we should prepare ourselves for fleets of executive ministerial jets.
Walvis Bay will be run jointly

WINDHOEK — Namibia and South Africa have formally agreed to a joint administration for Walvis Bay. The question of who has sovereignty over the enclave is still outstanding.

Officials would meet in two weeks to discuss details, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

"Only a few practical matters must still be ironed out," he told a briefing held together with Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab at Windhoek Airport.

"This is a joint effort and we need to appoint chief executive officers for a management committee," Botha said. Issues such as funding and premises also had to be finalised.

This would be discussed at a meeting of a technical committee, established to investigate joint administration, when it met in a fortnight.

Botha spent yesterday morning in Walvis Bay meeting representatives of different communities.

"I am happy to say that the decision-makers in Walvis Bay welcomed the plan, and Mr Gurirab has been invited to visit Walvis Bay as soon as he can fit it in."

Gurirab said he was pleased that the technical matters of joint administration and the attendant practicalities had been resolved.

He was asked whether he was more encouraged now, having recently expressed a suspicion that South Africa was dragging its heels in settling the dispute and was not showing the necessary political will.

Gurirab replied: "Yes and no. We've not yet discussed the real nitty-gritty issue of sovereignty. I don't have Walvis Bay in my hands yet."
Walvis Bay gets two masters

Foreign ministers Pik Botha and Theo-Ben Gurirab have agreed on joint administration of Walvis Bay. But the “nitty gritty” question of sovereignty over the enclave remains to be settled.

DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—Obstacles to joint Namibian-South African administration of the disputed enclave of Walvis Bay were removed yesterday.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, the Namibian Foreign Minister, said he was pleased that the path to the technical matter of joint administration and its attendant practicalities was out of the way following his meeting with South Africa’s Foreign Minister Pik Botha at Windhoek international airport.

Asked whether he was more encouraged now, having recently expressed to the Argus Africa News Service his suspicions that the South African government was dragging its feet in negotiations to settle the dispute and was not showing the necessary political will, Mr Gurirab replied:

“Yes and no. We’ve not yet discussed the real nitty gritty issue of sovereignty. I don’t have Walvis Bay in my hands.”

He was optimistic that “at last” the implementation of joint administration, as agreed to in principle last December, could now get started. “It was important to get it off our hands so that we can get round the table to discuss the other (sovereignty) issue,” he said.

No date has been set for joint administration but a joint technical committee meets within two weeks.

Mr Botha described yesterday’s talks as “the beginning which augurs well for the future”.

He linked the final settlement of the dispute to attempts in South Afri-
Joint control of Walvis Bay agreed

NAMIBIA and SA have agreed to the joint administration of Walvis Bay and officials will meet in two weeks to discuss details, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said on Friday.

"There are only a few practical matters that must be ironed out," Botha told a joint briefing with Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab.

"This is a joint effort and we need to appoint chief executive officers and managers of a management committee," Botha said, adding there were also issues like funding and premises that needed to be dealt with.

Negotiations over the disputed South African port enclave, geographically part of Namibia and home to its fishing industry, began after independence in 1990.

In terms of Namibia’s Constitution and UN Resolution 432 of 1978, Walvis Bay and 12 offshore islands must be reintegrated into Namibia.
Walvis Bay deadline

NOVEMBER 1 was the deadline for resolution of all outstanding issues regarding joint administration of Walvis Bay and the 12 offshore islands, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Bea Gurrirab said in a report to the National Assembly this week.

The report-back followed a meeting between Gurrirab and Foreign Affairs Minister Pilie Botha last Friday at Windhoek International Airport at which the joint administration of Walvis Bay and the islands was officially announced.
November deadline for future of Walvis Bay

WINDHOEK — November 1 is the deadline for all outstanding issues over the joint administration of Walvis Bay and the 12 offshore islands to be resolved and for the new authority to be in place.

This was said by Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab in a report on progress on the disputed territory to the National Assembly this week, according to a report in The Namibian newspaper.

He and a team will visit Walvis Bay on Friday.

The report-back follows a meeting between Mr Gurirab and South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha last Friday at Windhoek International Airport at which the joint administration of Walvis Bay and the islands was officially announced.

The Joint Administrative Authority would include a chief executive from each country assisted by a management committee represented by senior officials from both sides. The authority would decide collectively how it operated and what areas would fall outside its authority.

One area, he said, might be the budget "but the starting point of the joint administration is a joint undertaking by the two governments of including all facets of life in Walvis Bay within the ambit of the joint administrative authority". — Sapa.
Deadline for joint authority at Walvis

WINDHOEK — November 1 is the deadline for all outstanding issues over the joint administration of Walvis Bay and the 12 off-shore islands to be resolved and for the new authority to be in place.

This was said by Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo Ben Gurirab in a report on the disputed territory to the National Assembly on Monday, according to The Namibian newspaper.

At a meeting between Mr Gurirab and South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha last Friday at Windhoek International Airport, the joint administration of Walvis Bay and the islands was officially announced.

The Joint Administrative Authority would include a chief executive from each country assisted by a management committee represented by senior officials from both sides.

Mr Gurirab said the joint authority would decide collectively how it operated and what areas would fall outside its authority, at least immediately.

One area, he said, might be the budget “but the starting point of the joint administration is a joint undertaking by the two governments of including all facets of life in Walvis Bay within the ambit of the Joint Administrative Authority”.

— Sapa.
Walvis urged to accept change

WALVIS BAY. — Namibian Foreign Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab on Saturday called on residents here to accept change and join hands for a better future.

He asked Walvis Bay residents to welcome the recent announcement that a Joint Administrators Authority would be created. The combined SA/Namibian structure will control the disputed port enclave.

In terms of Namibia’s constitution, Walvis Bay forms part of the country’s sovereign territory and must be re-integrated.

Mr Gurirab told a gathering at the Kuisebmond community hall that Namibia regarded negotiations on the reintegration of Walvis Bay and 12 offshore islands as “slow but on course”.

He called on Walvis Bay residents to welcome and accept change.

Namibia saw the introduction of the JAA as an “interim arrangement” until the primary issue of sovereignty had been resolved.

Namibia and South Africa could not have normal relations while the dispute existed.

The JAA, he said, would affect “all facets of life” in Walvis Bay and was expected to be in operation by November 1 or shortly afterwards.

Mr Gurirab told the crowd of thousands outside the hall they were impatient about reintegration into Namibia.

He asked them to have trust and confidence in President Sam Nujoma and the Namibian government.

“We will never give up the struggle until we have regained Walvis Bay and the islands,” he said.

“We have the support of the whole world behind our demand.”

He told the crowd current negotiations were “a realistic and possible step in obtaining reintegration”.

“You must build things step by step, that is what we are doing.” — Sapa
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Namibia - The Legend, The Stateman

Although Namibia is often overshadowed by its neighboring countries, particularly South Africa, it has a rich history and culture that is worth exploring. The country's name is derived from the Namib Desert, one of the world's most remote and arid environments.

Namibia gained independence from South Africa in 1990 after a long struggle for freedom. The country is home to a diverse population of different tribes and cultures, including the Bushmen, who are the original inhabitants of the region.

The capital city of Windhoek is a fascinating blend of modern and traditional architecture. The city is known for its delicious cuisine, which features a mix of African and European influences.

Namibia is also a popular destination for adventure travelers. The country is home to many wildlife reserves, including the famous Etosha National Park, which is a haven for desert-adapted wildlife.

In conclusion, Namibia is a country that offers something for everyone. Whether you are interested in history, culture, or adventure, Namibia has it all. So pack your bags and set off on a journey to discover the true spirit of this incredible country.

Dike Lauthemba spoke to him

After Years

Davor, 31/8/19

Namibia (Namibia)
lent and sprout... as ever is to exist.

[Image of a hand holding a plant]

Sam Nihaya... a rover to Flint moor...
Tutu helps secure Veenendal's release

June 19 in protest against the possibility of being extradited to Namibia to face various charges in connection with an attack on an Untag base, murder and escaping from custody.

Lawyer Wim Cornelius said he would be launching an urgent application for bail for his client, who is under guard in Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital.

The decision to release Veenendal must be taken by the court, but the Justice Department has said it would not oppose a bail application. However, the govern-

ment's legal representatives had been instructed to request conditions to be attached to the release to ensure the ends of justice were not defeated.

Botha said Namibia responded to his request by stating that on humanitarian and compassionate grounds, it had no objection to the SA government taking measures to facilitate Veenendal's immediate release. However, the Namibian response was valid pending a decision in respect of its extradition request.

Botha expressed appreciation to the Namibian government for its "understanding attitude", saying discussions on extradition would be held between the two governments soon. He also acknowledged Tutu's "important contribution".
More talks on Walvis Bay

Namibian and SA officials would meet in Pretoria tomorrow to discuss structures and modalities for the joint administration of Walvis Bay, the foreign affairs ministry said in Windhoek yesterday. (2ZJ)

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and counterpart Pik Botha announced agreement on joint administration of the disputed port enclave on August 21.
WINDHOEK - Germany has contributed about R13.5 million to the Namibian Defence Force and is to send a small advisory group to the country in 1993.

The two agreements were signed in Windhoek yesterday by Defence Minister Peter Mushibanye and Ministerial Counsellor Dr Rudolf Weidinger. The budgetary assistance, for 1992 to 1994, is to buy vehicles and establish workshops to improve the NDF transport capacity.
Detainees smuggle letter

WINDHOEK. — A group of 28 people detained at the central prison here have smuggled out a letter asking the Namibian government why they are being held and prevented from leaving the country.

According to news reports yesterday, the detainees, from a number of African countries, claim some have spent over 10 months in prison. Home Affairs Deputy Minister Mr Nangolo Nhau-etu said: "We do not have money to deport them, and in some cases we are waiting for air tickets to be arranged by the governments of the refugees' home countries." — Sapa
Walvis Bay poll plan

WINDHOEK. — South Africa has agreed in principle to allow Namibia to conduct regional council elections in Walvis Bay and an agreement is due to be signed shortly.

Reports by Staff Reporters, Own Correspondent, Sapa-Frisen-AP and UIt.
WINDHOEK - Namibian President Sam Nujoma yesterday called on citizens to register for forthcoming regional and local government elections.

"That means real democracy. People will have a say, not necessarily to be dictated from the central government," he said. - Sport-Reporter-APP.
South Africa has given the go-ahead for Namibians in Walvis Bay to register for the forthcoming Namibian elections, the SA Mission said in Windhoek yesterday.

Namibians began registering throughout the country on Monday for regional and local government elections scheduled for the end of November.

"South Africa in principle is prepared to allow Namibian citizens to be registered in Walvis Bay for the elections and to allow such citizens, once registered, to later vote," Mr Bram Eckhard said.

-Sapa.
Rightwingers refused bail

By Susan Smuts

Rightwingers Leonard Veenendaal and Darryl Stopforth have to stay in jail until the Minister of Justice decides whether they should stand trial in Namibia, because there was no guarantee they would not try to escape, a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

Refusing an urgent bail application by the Orde Boerevok members, Mr Justice M.J. Strydom said it remained “an open question” whether the men would stand trial.

They face seven charges, including murder and arson, after an attack on an Uniaq building in Namibia in 1989 and their subsequent escape from custody when they allegedly killed a policeman.

The judge said the men faced lengthy jail sentences. They were heavily in debt and had escaped custody before.

Their only tie to South Africa was their families — both their wives are pregnant — and it was an open question whether they would stay until the Minister had decided.
Bay of peace closer to rule by Namibia

Special Report: DIANA STREAK
Pictures: TERRY SHEAN

SIX years ago, Freddie Herzberg stood in shock amidst the dead and injured after a bomb planted by a Swoppa guerrilla exploded in his butchery in Walvis Bay, killing five people.

Today Mr Herzberg has rebuilt a bigger, better shop and has a constructive outlook which brought him through that ordeal is shaping his attitude to the possible inclusion of the South African enclave into Namibian or a Swoppa government.

The Joint Administrative Authority (JAA) controlling Walvis Bay and 12 offshore islands, is in place by November 1, as seen by most Walvis Bay residents as an interim measure leading eventually to Namibian control.

Nestling between the icy Atlantic ocean and the sun-baked Namib desert, this is the only deep water port along the coastline, and most of Namibia's imports pass through it. A flat South African enclave surrounded by the Namib Desert, Walvis Bay is of vital importance to Namibia's fishing and shipping industries, the mainstays of the town's economy.

Two kinds of white people live in Walvis Bay: South African civil servants and migrant fishermen, and South African civil servants and migrant fishermen.

In the town, the South African population of about 25,000 consider themselves Namibian.

Carried by the South African and Namibian telephone directories.

"Although many residents are dubious about Namibia's ability to run the town and maintain "standards", there is an acceptance that Southern Africa will inevitably relinquish control.

Trust

George Wilcox has lived in Walvis Bay for 29 of his 86 years. It doesn't worry him at all that Namibia will take control of the town. On the other hand, Jan Wilkins, who has been town official for 34 years, is dead against incorporation into Namibia.

For him, the spectre of communal living is too large, and he doesn't trust the JAA.

HEAVEN ON EARTH... Mr. Ebrahim Pooche with daughter Nasreen, left, her schoolfriend Candida Theron and his cousin Safeya Nanabey

KEY PORT... port manager Captain Jens-Dieter von der Focht, right, and mayor Buddy Bramwell on Johannesberg and open a fast-food outlet in the enclave.

"This place is heaven on earth. There's no crime, there's no one running around with AK 47s. I think we'll see a lot more Indian people settling in Walvis Bay, both because of the quality of life and because of the deteriorating political situation in South Africa," he said.

Tension

Harbour master Schalk de Wet is one of many residents whose allegiance is to Walvis Bay rather than to South Africa or Namibia. "Our registration is CMB. Do you know what that stands for? Coloured, White and Black. The new South Africa could learn a lot from these relations from this town," he says.

Boatbuilder Harold Blum, who has lived in Walvis for 30 years, is resigned to becoming a Namibian citizen. "What option have we got? They will give Walvis Bay away eventually. At least we have no unrest here, no stone throwing, no racial tension. The only question is whether incorporation will be good for the economy or not," he said.

His concern is shared by Mr. Justus Grebe, who campaigned for the National Party in the Namibian elections, and has since become a Namibian citizen. "Walvis has to become part of Namibia at some stage," he predicted.

Town councillor Nico Rietief — who is "proud to come from this area" — believes some people would leave Walvis Bay if it were placed under full control of Namibia, but he wouldn't be one of them.

"This is a great country. I have no intention of leaving. If I have to renounce South African citizenship to stay here I will do so, and I don't think anyone in South Africa could blame me," he said.

Mayor Buddy Bramwell believes the logical conclusion to the JAA is that Walvis will become part of Namibia.

"But that's going to be decided by the politicians in Pretoria. I have my own ideas, but I don't think anyone in South Africa could blame me," he said.

A staunch rightwinger, who did not want to be named as he is a public servant, said, too, would stay in Walvis.

"There's nothing waiting for me on the other side of the Orange River. If I have to choose between being under a Swoppa government and an ANC one, I'll take Swoppa every time," he said.

The once bustling SADF base now houses only a few hundred people. Of the rest, Walvis offers a handful of one and two star hotels, a black township, a colored township, a white working class suburb and a "millionaire's row" along the lagoon.

For those who live there, the future will depend on the quality of their life as superior to anything in the Republic; which is how they uniformly refer to South Africa.
Mandela waits as Nujoma basks

There was some inconvenience, says airport official.

Sowetan Africa News Service

GABORONE - A Comair flight from Johannesburg with ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela on board was made to wait for more than half an hour at the far end of the Gaborone Airport yesterday while Namibian President Sam Nujoma was given a red-carpet welcome opposite the terminal building.

Sources said the passengers from Johannesburg were kept waiting for 35 minutes in their plane as Nujoma alighted from his new executive jet, inspected a guard of honour and stood to attention on a podium as a band played the Namibian anthem.

Only after he had been whisked away in a limousine, the red carpet rolled up, the podium removed and the band and guard of honour had marched away was the Comair plane allowed to taxi up to the terminal and disembark Mandela and his fellow passengers. Some of them are said to have been furious - but Mandela’s reaction is unknown.

A Gaborone airport official said: “Yes, there was some inconvenience to Nelson when Sam arrived.”

Comair confirmed that its plane had been held up for 35 minutes but gave no other details of the incident.

Both Nujoma and Mandela are in Gaborone to attend a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity’s Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, which is being attended by several other heads of state. The OAU committee was meeting to discuss the situation in South Africa and Angola.
Swapo camps probe urged

WINDHOEK. Two groups of former detainees held by Swapo during its war for independence called yesterday for an inquiry into their detention and treatment in camps in Angola and Zambia.

It was reported here that Swapa was urged to follow the example of the ANC.

Last week, an internal ANC commission found detainees had been brutally treated. — Sapa-AFP.
Follow ANC, Nujoma told

WINDHOEK - Two groups of former detainees held by Swapo during its war for Namibian independence yesterday called for an inquiry into their detention and treatment.

The Namibian newspaper reported that the Patriotic Unity Movement and the Political Consultative Committee have urged President Sam Nujoma's ruling party to follow the example of the African National Congress in South Africa.

Swapo should set up an investigation into its imprisonment of Namibians in camps in neighbouring countries, the two Namibian groups said.
Nam cops killed: 2 SA men held

WINDHOEK — Two South Africans have been arrested in connection with the killing of two top Namibian policemen and a police informer in a failed diamond bust, police said yesterday.

The October 17 police trap resulted in the deaths of Inspector Andreas Shilomboleni and Warrant Officer Christoff Swartbooi of Namibia’s diamond branch, and informer Mr Connie Campbell.

On Sunday police arrested Mr Karel Foure Prinsloo, 26.

Another suspect was arrested on Tuesday between Bloemfontein and Kroonstad, allegedly as he made a bid to cross into the Transkei. His identity cannot yet be released.

Another suspect, Mr Mervin John Africa, was found bludgeoned to death on Monday on a highway near of Krugersdorp. — Sapa
Refugee riot under control

WINDHOEK - Inmates at a refugee centre in Namibia rioted at the weekend and authorities said yesterday they had arrested four people who led the disturbance.

Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Frieda-Nela Williams confirmed the disturbance during which the UN High Commissioner for Refugees representative there was threatened with death on Wednesday. Williams blamed the riot on "elements who did not qualify for refugee status". - Sapa-Reuter-AP-APP.
Inquest on Anton Lubowski

WINDHOEK - A date for the inquest into the death of Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski is to be decided on within the next week, according to a news report in Windhoek.

Lubowski (37), the first white to publicise his membership of the black Namibian liberation movement, was gunned down outside his Windhoek home in 1989.

An Irish national, Mr Donald Acheson, arrested in connection with the murder, was acquitted after appearing in the Windhoek High Court in 1990. - Sapa.
WINDHOEK.—The opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) is seeking a court interdict to prevent intimidation of its members in the Ovamboland region, where former Swapo combatants reportedly ran amok on Monday night.

A DTA official at Ondangwa, Mr. Namupala Nangolo, died on Sunday after being assaulted for three hours by members of a Development Brigade composed of former combatants, police said.

DTA chairman Mr. Dirk Mudge said yesterday that about 1,000 armed brigade members ransacked homes of DTA supporters on Monday night.

It is understood the trouble started after two Swapo officials reportedly exhorted party followers to violence at election meetings over the weekend.

"The DTA is virtually banned by Swapo in Ovamboland, under pain of death," Mr. Mudge said.

Meanwhile, a Swapo candidate in next week's local authority election at Arandis, Mr. John Kluft, 44, was in a stable condition in hospital yesterday after being shot in the neck at the Arandis Supermarket on Monday.

Witnesses said robbery appeared to be the motive, but Chief Inspector Sean Geyer said police had not ruled out a political motive. — Sapa
Lesotho elections off

The general elections which were due to take place in Lesotho on November 28 have been postponed by the country's military council chairman, Major-General E P Ramaema.

Ramaema, in a statement on Tuesday, cited "unavoidable delays in the preparations (affecting) the essential activity of delimiting constituencies" as the reason for the postponement. The delays meant nominations for the elections could not be completed.

6 appointed to varsity body

Namibian President Sam Nujoma, who is also the Chancellor of the University of Namibia, has announced six appointments to the University Council.

They are Dr Theopolis Tuceumuna, a doctor at Oshakati State Hospital, Mr Peter Bottger, a Windhoek businessman, Mr Justice Harold Levy, a senior judge of the Windhoek High Court, Roman Catholic Bishop Bonafactus Haukua, the Reverend Willem Konjore, a Swapo MP, and Mr George Mayambelo, an official in the Ministry of Education and Culture.

SA to sign CWC treaty

South Africa will sign the Chemical Weapons Convention, which prohibits the development, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons, in January next year, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has said.

"The decision to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention in January 1993 is an expression of the South African Government's wish to participate in international non-proliferation and disarmament activities," Botha said.

Although SA is party to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention, the CWC goes far beyond the Geneva Protocol which only bans the offensive use of chemical weapons. - Radio Correspondents and Sapa
DIY ‘cultural democracy’

Namibians will get their second taste of democratic election on Monday (November 30) when they go to the polls to elect municipal and regional councils.

It will be their first experience of voting since the independence election of 1989, which gave Swapo a majority in the country’s first parliament. And it will be the first election run by Namibians themselves, the 1989 poll having been conducted by the United Nations.

If the poll goes smoothly it will show that even after decades of division and war at least one African country can quickly establish what election director Gerhard Telemeyer calls a “culture of democracy”.

Posters have sprouted throughout Windhoek as the parties have campaigned in what is in effect the country’s first direct election of candidates to office. The 1989 election was for a constituent assembly, which, after drafting and adopting a constitution, became a single-chamber parliament with Namibia’s independence in 1990.

The polls will be open for four days from Monday for voters to elect 50 local authorities and 18 regional councils. The 95 members of the regional councils will then choose the members of a National Council, which will become the second chamber of parliament.

The two-track election is being contested by six political parties, three residents’ associations and four independent candidates. In many constituencies it will be a straight fight between Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), which won the second largest share of the vote in 1989.

Municipal candidates will be chosen from lists submitted by the respective parties, because wards have not yet been drawn up.

Although the two elections will be held simultaneously, there will be two different voters’ rolls. The roll for the regional council election has 523,965 registered voters, whereas the municipal roll only 156,222 out of an estimated electorate of between 650,000 and 700,000 eligible voters.

Local issues do not feature highly in the campaigning, which became active only from the middle of November. Swapo is promising measures to consolidate Namibia’s independence, to improve the infrastructure and to fight crime.

The DTA is making an issue of the R75 million executive jet the Swapo government bought for President Sam Nujoma and his Cabinet, promising if elected to sell the plane and put the money into building low-cost housing.

At rallies in rural areas some politicians have attempted to stir tribal feelings, although the tactic has been condemned by church groups and is contrary to a code of conduct signed by all parties.

So far the campaign has been peaceful and orderly, impressing a group of visiting parliamentarians from Ireland, Germany and Denmark. They said the debate was better tempered and relations between rival political groups were friendlier than in their own countries.

The group’s leader, Nora Owen, MP for Dublin North, said she was “heartened by how free people of all walks of life felt to criticise, discuss and argue without retribution”.

Star Africa Service □
DTA warns on intimidation

THE official opposition DTA of Namibia will not accept the results of next week’s local and regional elections in Ovambo, northern Namibia, if “one person is intimidated”, information and publicity secretary Andrew Matjila said in Katutura.

Over 530 000 Namibians begin voting today to elect local authorities and regional councils in 13 regions comprising 95 constituencies.

The Windhoek High Court last week granted the DTA an interim interdict, then a court order, prohibiting Swapo members from intimidating its supporters and candidates.

Last Sunday a DTA official, Mr Nampala Nangolo, died after he was assaulted allegedly by former Swapo combatants in a development brigade at Ondangwa.
Namibians flock to vote

WINDHOEK. — Namibians began flocking to more than 300 polling stations yesterday to vote in their first regional and local authority elections.

More than 530,000 people, or 80% of eligible voters, have registered for the four-day poll.

Six political parties, three civic associations and four independent candidates are standing.

So far there have been no reports of intimidation. — Saps
Swapo ahead of DTA in Namibia poll

WINDHOEK — Namibia's ruling Swapo party is leading the official Opposition DTA after early results were announced in the country's first local and regional elections.

The polls have been characterised by a high turnout.

Results that started coming in shortly after the four-day ballot ended at 9 last night gave Swapo 11, the DTA five and the United Democratic Front one of the 73 contested regional council constituencies.

Elections director Professor Gerhard Tolomeyer said the average voting figure was 81 percent. "It indicates that the interest in democratic processes and participation in Namibia is exceptionally high," he said.

Six political parties, three civic associations and four independent candidates are contesting the elections. In the regions, candidates are elected from each constituency for a regional council, while local authorities are elected by proportional representation from party and association lists.

Swapo secretary-general Moses Garoeb said: "Those who are victorious must be magnanimous in victory and must realise the enormous responsibilities they have taken on their shoulders." — Sapa.
Nampula Presidium Sam Nujoma... Swapo's influence is growing.

Opposition leader Dr. Hage Geingob: "We are waiting for the Nujoma era to end, and for a new leadership to emerge."

Geingob is a key figure in the Swapo party, and is often seen as a potential successor to Nujoma. His views on Nujoma's leadership are widely watched in the country and beyond.

Local Elections

Swapo sweeps election, confirming multiparty democracy as 80 percent vote

Party wins nine regional councils:

- Good Showing Sam Nujoma's

Swapo holds the balance of power in the local councils, confirming the multiparty democracy as 80 percent vote.
Swapo sweep elections

WINDHOEK. — With final ballots in Namibia's first local and regional elections still being counted, the ruling party Swapo has increased its support around the country.

Provisional results give Swapo clear majorities in seven of Namibia's 13 regions.

The opposition DTA has similar majorities in two regions.

Of the 79 regional constituencies being contested, Swapo has so far won 44 seats, plus 14 uncontested, the DTA 14 and the United Democratic Front two.

The ruling party has also made inroads in areas traditionally held by the DTA.

Swapo has taken the Karas region bordering South Africa, and won local election majorities in farming towns in central Namibia.

Full results are expected later and must be verified during the weekend to appear in the government gazette early next week.

This is the first time Namibians have voted since pre-independence elections, organised by the United Nations, in November 1989.

Election director Professor Gerhard Tolemeyer yesterday again expressed his delight at the way the process had run and the high voter turnout of more than 80 percent. — Sapa.
More voters choose Swapo

WINDHOEK. — With final ballots in Namibia's first local and regional elections still being counted, the ruling party, Swapo, has increased its support around the country.

Provisional results give Swapo clear majorities in seven of Namibia's 13 regions, with similar majorities for the DTA in two regions. This is the first time Namibians have voted since pre-independence elections in 1989. — Sapa
Shootout in island dispute

WINDHOEK: Generally good relations between Namibia and Botswana have been soured because of an ongoing dispute over two islands.

The two countries traded shots this week at a remote river that serves as their border.

Namibia said four Botswana soldiers were killed. However, Botswana said there were no casualties in Wednesday's incident.

The Botswana president's office confirmed on Thursday that there were three shooting incidents on the border between Botswana and Namibia on the Chobe River on Wednesday.

The shootings occurred in an area near the disputed Seludu island, a 3.5 km piece of land in the middle of the Chobe River in northern Botswana. Both countries claimed the island as their territory. They made similar claims over Kasikili island.

The Namibian Commissioner of Police in the Caprivi, Pius Kaunda, said members of the force in western Caprivi were attacked by bazooka and automatic rifle fire by members of the Botswana Defence Force.

Kaunda said a 14-man squad was sent to Lixedi village about 150 km south-west of Katima Mulilo came under fire from a BDF river boat on the Linyanti River and a foot patrol on the Botswana side of the river.

He said his men returned fire after their tents and equipment were hit and a police vehicle severely damaged.

The headman of Lixedi village, Thomas Mbengela, has asked for police reinforcements.

The latest shooting followed the shooting of a 7-year-old boy who was fishing on the Namibian side of the river in September last year.

The shooting was discussed with Namibian authorities. Namibia's president Sam Nujoma and Botswana's president Seretse Khama met in May and agreed to establish a joint technical team to determine the boundary. The team has yet to release any findings. -- Foreign Desk
Polls win adds to Swapo's duties

WINDHOEK — Visiting German observers have praised Namibia's first local and regional elections, but pose the question whether the vast country, with its small population, is not over-administering itself.

In the country's first elections since independence from South Africa in 1990, the ruling party, Swapo, scored a landslide victory over the official opposition, the DTA.

Swapo won control of nine of 13 regions and the DTA three. In the 13th region, the United Democratic Front (UDF) and Swapo each won two constituencies with one to the DTA.

The ruling party had majorities in 39 of 48 local authorities to the DTA's seven and the UDF's two, provisional results showed.

For Dr. Herbert Weiland of Freiburg University, Germany, the election outcome was no surprise and mirrored findings of a poll he conducted in the country a year ago.

"It was quite clear Swapo would get 70 percent," he said, "but a year ago the preparedness of people to abstain was probably a little bit higher."

Dr. Reinhard Kossler, of the University of Munster, said Swapo's success could be viewed differently in different parts of the country.

"There is obvious continuity in the north and apparently a real breakthrough in many parts of the south."

"People seem to be voting for the ruling party, giving it credit for what it has done so far. Disillusionment with the DTA — with its weak showing — is certainly part of the picture."

Swapo's win, he said, had given the party a huge responsibility as it now had to prove itself at three levels — national, regional and local.

Weiland and Kossler observed the polls on behalf of the German government.

A tendency in not-so-sophisticated countries, Weiland observed, was to support the government in power, which, even with all democratic means available, was very difficult to topple "except if it has totally messed up the situation."

If things did not deteriorate, there would be no change.

In Namibia, after independence, the situation had deteriorated for some: mainly exiles, whose expectations had not been met, and other, better-organized sections, including unions and activists.
Border posts go at Walvis

WINDHOEK. The first visible sign of implementation of the Joint Administrative Authority for Walvis Bay has been the removal of border posts between the disputed South African port enclave and Namibia. (2)

Namibia's CEO on the Joint Administrative Authority, Nangolo Mumba, said the removal followed agreements between the two countries on the issue.

"It was decided that the harbour and airport at Walvis Bay would be official entry points," he said.

Namibia, which has always considered Walvis Bay part of its territory, dismantled its border post close to the Swakop River bridge last week. Six South African posts have already been removed. — Sapa.
Border posts go at Walvis

WINDHOEK. — The first visible sign of the implementation of the Joint Administrative Authority for Walvis Bay has been the removal of border posts between the disputed South African port enclave and Namibia.

Namibia's chief executive officer to the JAA, Mr Nangolo Mbumba, said the removal followed agreements between both countries.

"It was decided the Walvis Bay harbour and airport would be official entry points," he said.

Namibia dismantled its border post close to the Swakop River bridge last week.

Six South African posts have already been removed, leaving just one near Swakop River.

Namibian police have arrested a member of the Ondangwa Development Brigade, Mr Malakia Iita, 26, in connection with the death of a DTA official, Mr Namupala Nangolo, on November 21, according to reports. — Sapa
Shifting Emphasis to Cope with Change

By CAROLYN RICKARD

Police say this is another example of the need for a proactive, forward-looking code enforcement strategy. The traditional approach of waiting for complaints and then reacting is no longer effective in today's fast-paced urban environment.

The recent series of public demonstrations and protests have highlighted the importance of effective law enforcement in maintaining public order and safety. However, the current code enforcement system is lacking in proactive measures to address these issues.

The city is exploring new tactics, such as increased community engagement and the use of data-driven approaches, to better anticipate and respond to potential problems. This shift in focus is necessary to ensure that the city's code enforcement efforts remain effective and responsive to the needs of its citizens.

In conclusion, the city's police department is committed to adapting its approach to meet the challenges of today's urban environment. By shifting its emphasis to proactive strategies, the city can better protect its citizens and maintain a safe and vibrant community.
Namibian voters 'more experienced'

Namibians last week went to the polls for their second democratic elections and it appears they have become more experienced voters.

The nation had passed democracy's "acid test" with "flying colours", according to Swapo secretary-general Mr Moses Garoob.

Regarding the provisional outcome of the first local government and regional elections, marked by a landslide victory for the ruling party, he said the poll was "free and fair and democratic".

In the four-day elections which ended last Thursday, provisional results gave Swapo control of nine of the country's 13 regions, with three going to the official opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

For DTA information and publicity secretary Mr Andrew Matjila, the result was "unexpected and a major setback for the party", considering its good showing in pre-independence elections in 1989.

In that poll, Swapo secured 41 of the 72 elected seats in the National Assembly, followed by the DTA with 21, the United Democratic Front with four and the balance going to smaller parties.

Asked about the poll being free and fair, Matjila said: "We are not 100 percent satisfied."

The DTA has claimed intimidation of party members in the northern regions where Swapo holds majorities.

UDP secretary-general Mr Eric Hlwa said he was satisfied with his party's showing — two local authorities and two regional council constituencies.

Swapo's victory in the DTA stronghold in the south, he said, came as a "total surprise".

Voters there succumbed to threats that if they wanted to benefit from government projects, they should be party members, he said.

"People decided to vote for Swapo to see if anything could come their way," Hlwa argued.

Garoob said Swapo's strategy had been to concentrate on areas where the party had not done well previously, like the south, but added they were "surprised" at their victories in the DTA areas.
SA's first black judge seconded to Namibia

Staff Reporter

MR Justice Ismail Mahomed, South Africa's first black judge, has been seconded to Namibia to serve as chief justice.

Mr Justice Mahomed, of the Transvaal Division of the South African Supreme Court, will serve as chief justice for an initial period of one year from yesterday.

Namibia became independent in March 1990.

Judge Mahomed was appointed to the South African bench in 1991 but before this he had for many years been a judge in several neighbouring countries including Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

He became the first black senior counsel in 1974 and has been described as "brilliant" by his colleagues.

The consensus of opinion in legal circles is that he would have been a judge years ago were it not for apartheid. He is said to experience to most judges.

Before the Group Areas Act was amended he was unable to have chambers in the Johannesburg city centre building occupied by his colleagues.

For 12 years he would ask which of his colleagues was in court and then "borrow" their chambers until the advocate concerned returned. If there were no colleagues out, he had to work in the library.

Mr Justice Mahomed saved the multi-party talks from breakdown earlier this month when he forced prominent communist Mr Moses Mayekiso to apologise after he questioned the impartiality of the two chairmen Mr Justice Mahomed and Mr Justice Petrus Schaboti.
SAP officers interviewed by
an Asian reporter and
told she had a profound
impact on their lives. They
found it stimulating to
learn about the company's
accomplishments and
future plans. They were
particularly interested
in the creative solutions
the company had developed
to address challenges in
their industry.

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South Wests, Sandwielty
by SAP

Reaping Rewards
Former

up on SA Oil
Kyreval Living It

Nambian outcomes are supported by South African taxpayers' money

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By Abobe Mndoe

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Soweto
FORMER South African information secretary Dr Ezechiel Rhodie has surfaced at the centre of an angry dispute over an organisation founded to protect “European culture” in Africa.

Rhodie, best known for his role in the 1978 info scandal, has fallen out with former ally Dr Mario Oriani-Amбросini — one of the American lawyers who drafted the proposed kwazuZulu constitution announced a fortnight ago by chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

At issue is R1.9-million which, Oriani says, Rhodie controls. Rhodie counters that the amount is not hard cash, but merely an estimate of the money it would take to run the organisation for three years.

After working closely together in the organisation they founded in May, Oriani and Rhodie now run separate groups promoting minority rights and federalism in Africa. Both see their groups promote “cultural diversity and human rights”.

The organisation they founded jointly in May was originally called the International Centre for the Protection of European Cultures in Africa Inc (Ipeca).

Rhodie was a trustee of Ipeca at its launch in May and in June he was elected chairman and president. The organisation became involved in several contentious issues in Namibia. Among them: the claim of the Reheboth Baster community to land owned either by the community or by private individuals before Namibian independence. The issue is contentious because many people fear it could lead to a demand for a degree of autonomy.

In June Oriani, as Ipeca spokesman, also accused the Namibian government of “cultural genocide” for seeking the return of R9-million granted by the former Administration for Whites to an organisation called Culture 2000, set up to advance the cause of “western European cultures” in Namibia. He said he was reporting the Namibian government to the United Nations Human Rights Commission and Unesco for “violating cultural and minority rights”.

The organisation ran into further controversy when nearly all the Namibian trustees listed on Ipeca’s letterhead said they had never heard of the group.

By the end of the month, Ipeca had changed its name and its acronym — to Icpoda, International Centre for the Protection of Cultural Diversity and Human Rights in Africa. Days later, a power struggle erupted for control of the organisation.

According to Oriani, speaking this week from the office of Inkatha Freedom Party executive member Suzanne Vos, Rhodie had access to R1.9-million for funding Icpoda and wanted to use it to install himself as solo director, sidelining the others. Oriani said Rhodie refused to reveal the source of the money, which Oriani believed came from a private party in South Africa, either to him or to other “leading figures” in the movement.

Rhodie denied this week that he had R1.9-million available; it was, he said, only a notional figure based on a rough estimate made in June for the running costs of Icpoda over three years.

From his office in Atlanta, Georgia, he launched an attack on Oriani, calling him “untruthful, immature and irresponsible”. He said Oriani had not registered the organisation as a non-profit making corporation, so legally it never existed, and that Oriani had told “a string of untruths” about Icpoda to prospective donors.

Rhodie said he had fired Oriani because documentation he prepared for funds from the National Endowment for Democracy “lacked proper scholarship, was riddled with inaccuracies and contained untruths”.

Meanwhile, Rhodie has set up his own organisation, called the International Centre for the Protection of Minority Rights and Cultural Diversity, which he is planning to launch next year. He said it is not concerned with the Reheboth Baster controversy; its major work in Namibia will involve the promotion of mother-tongue education.

Rhodie also said his group will not work in South Africa and has no South African trustees or funding. It is “not interested in a particular race, group or country but in minority rights and cultural diversity all over Africa”. It is planning 14 research projects, including one dealing with Namibia, Switzerland, Nigeria and Ethiopia, to prove the thesis that a federal structure provides better protection to minorities and a better safeguard for cultural diversity than a centralised governmental system does.

At the same time, Oriani is pressing on with another organisation, which he still calls Icpoda and which is funded, he said, by a private American group called the International Strategic Concepts Foundation. His organisation is dealing with the Reheboth Baster issue and is advising the lawyers representing the Baster community.
NAMIBIA — GENERAL + POLITICS

1993
Namibia accused of refugee torture

WINDHOEK. — A human rights group has accused the Namibian government of torturing refugees.

"Indefinite detentions without trial and unlawful deportations of refugees and asylum seekers by the Namibian Ministry of Home Affairs continue unabated," said a statement by the National Society for Human Rights.

It said detained refugees "regularly complain about inadequate medical treatment, maltreatment and even torture".

There was no immediate comment from Namibian authorities. — Sapa-AP.
NEWS IN BRIEF

Redressing imbalances

NAMIBIA's government would cut recurrent public spending and streamline tax collection to make available resources to redress inequities in the critical social service areas of education, health, housing and pensions, President Sam Nujoma said in his New Year message to the nation.
Christopher Saunders

The SA transition

Hopeful Lessons for Namibia holds

Preface by the President of the African National Congress

1990. It was clear that it is time —

The history of the country, its people, and its culture.

One of the most important aspects of Namibia's transition to independence was the role of the African National Congress (ANC). The ANC had been the leading anti-apartheid organization in South Africa and had played a key role in the struggle against apartheid. It was clear that the transition to independence was a significant milestone in the country's history, and the ANC was proud to have played a key role in achieving it.

However, the transition was not without its challenges. Namibia was facing a number of complex issues, including political instability, economic difficulties, and social unrest. The ANC understood that it needed to work closely with the new government to ensure a smooth transition and to address these challenges.

The ANC also recognized the importance of engaging with other stakeholders, including other political parties, civil society organizations, and the business community. It believed that this engagement was necessary to build a consensus on the future of the country and to ensure that the transition to independence was successful.

Overall, the ANC was proud to have played a key role in Namibia's transition to independence and looked forward to working with the new government to build a better future for the country and its people.
Christopher Saunders

The SA Transistion for Namibia holds

Opportunities for

S President
Walvis Bay agreement

JOHANNESBURG.—South Africa and Namibia have agreed in principle that a Namibian customs presence can be established immediately in jointly administered Walvis Bay.
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1. THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE


3. In 1995, the Ministry of Defence was established.

4. The Ministry of Defence is responsible for the defence of the United Kingdom.

5. The Ministry of Defence is chaired by the Secretary of State for Defence.

6. The Secretary of State for Defence is appointed by the Prime Minister.

7. The Ministry of Defence has a number of key responsibilities:

   a. Planning and budgeting for the defence of the United Kingdom.

   b. Procurement of military equipment.

   c. Training and equipping the armed forces.

   d. Conducting military operations.

8. The Ministry of Defence works closely with other government departments, such as the Department for International Trade.

9. The Ministry of Defence is funded by the Government through the annual defence budget.

10. The Ministry of Defence has a number of key ministers:

   a. Secretary of State for Defence

   b. Defence Secretary

   c. Minister for the Armed Forces

11. The Ministry of Defence is located at Defence Command House, London SW1A 2HN.

12. The Ministry of Defence is headed by the Secretary of State for Defence, who is responsible for the overall management of the Ministry.
Big chiefs of Walvis Bay

iT is doubtful whether either Carl von Hirschberg or Nangolo Mumba has ever experienced anything quite like the job they are doing now.

They are the representatives of Pretoria and Windhoek respectively in the enclave of Walvis Bay, which is possessed by South Africa but claimed by Namibia. And their job is to run the enclave together, under their governments' decision to administer it jointly pending a final resolution of the dispute.

"This is something like being in a car with two sets of controls and two drivers. To avoid crashing, both have to steer in the same direction at the same time."

The two men operate from adjoining offices in the Walvis Bay municipal centre, where they are known as "the Chiefs". They have been in office only a few weeks, but apparently get on well together.

Von Hirschberg summed up his approach with a question: "How can you resolve issues by not working together?"

Mumba, for his part, says of his South African counterpart: "There are no difficulties working with him. We have a similar mandate to implement."

Their mandate is not to decide whether or when South Africa should hand over the enclave to Namibia. Basically, their job is to run the enclave – which centres on the only good port serving Namibia – as efficiently as possible until the politicians eventually resolve the dispute over its future.

Joint administration was agreed on as an interim measure after preliminary negotiations between Namibia, which claims the enclave as an integral part of the country, and South Africa, which claims legal sovereignty over it under a British colonial cession going back 109 years.

Mumba (53) and Von Hirschberg (61) are still settling into their new job, having opened their offices only at the beginning of last month under the title of the Joint Administrative Authority (JAA).

Their bailiwick includes not only Walvis Bay but also the 12 offshore islands which Namibia is also claiming from South Africa. They hold sway over a population of 28,000 people.

The two administrators hold daily meetings and, having adjoining offices, can communicate with each other more frequently if they wish.

At its first formal meeting, scheduled for today, the JAA committee is expected to discuss the running of the harbour, health services, tourism, roads and nature conservation.

Von Hirschberg is technically on home ground, and Mumba is technically the foreigner, but the Namibian appears not to feel isolated or vulnerable.

"The community seems happy about the joint administration. They are happy that it is associated with real or perceived change to come," he said.

South Africa's representative obviously believes in what he is doing. "The alternative to joint administration," he said, "would have been confrontation between Namibia and South Africa, which would have been in the interests of neither country."
Namibia out as Govt-PAC talks venue

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter

The Namibian government has turned down the Pan Africanist Congress's request to have its meeting with the government held in Windhoek on Monday, PAC legal and constitutional affairs secretary Willie Seriti confirmed yesterday.

The meeting, initially scheduled to take place in the Namibian capital under the chairmanship of either President Sam Nujoma or his Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurrab, would now take place in another neighbouring African state, Seriti said.

Details will be made available today.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Andreas Gubebe was yesterday quoted as saying his government had first heard of the meeting when it received a letter from the PAC on Wednesday.

"It comes as very short notice," Gubebe said. The Star has learnt that the Namibian Foreign Minister's office phoned PAC headquarters in Johannesburg late yesterday afternoon to talk to PAC president Clarence Makwetu.

In their letter to Seriti, the Namibians said they would be tied up with visits from heads of state next week and could not host the South Africans as well.

Seriti dismissed criticism that the PAC had not informed the Namibian government in time about Monday's meeting. He said the agreement about the venue was reached with Pretoria on Tuesday, and he had informed the Namibians as soon as he could.

He said the PAC had "five or six" possible countries where the meeting could take place, but did not know which one would be acceptable to the government.

Seriti was last night working furiously to get another neighbouring country to host the talks, and was confident the meeting would still go ahead on Monday.

The talks, the first to be attended by SAP and SADF generals and the high command of the Azanian People's Liberation Army, come three months since the Government and the PAC met in Gaborone, Botswana.

The delegations will be led by Law and Order Minister Henri Kriel and PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander.
Namibia won't host govt, PAC meeting

THE South African government meeting with the PAC and its armed wing, Apia, on Monday will no longer take place in Windhoek.

A search is now on for another venue outside the country.

The decision came after the Namibian government said yesterday it was not at this stage prepared to host the talks. Foreign Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab said the request to hold bilateral talks in Namibia was carried by the media even before the government had been informed.

It is understood the delegations are now most likely to meet in Gaborone, Botswana. — Political Staff, Sapa
Trapped in a time-warp

Did she kill her child or is she an innocent victim of modern society?

Last year a 17-year-old Bushman mother gave birth to a premature baby on the side of a road in northern Namibia. Two days later, the baby was dead and the tiny woman, who speaks no language other than a Bushman dialect, was charged with murder.

Baby G/ago Nhalwa died after sustaining head injuries in a fall at Otiwarongo state hospital in northern Namibia on July 5 last year.

He was the second son of Nhalwa G/ago, a 17-year-old Bushman girl who lives in the tiny Bushman settlement of Baraka, 34km from Tjandjikui - which the Bushmen call "place of death" - a government administration centre established for Bushmen 30 years ago, with a school, clinic, church, large jail and bottle store near the Botswana border.

Next Friday she will travel 790km to the capital of Namibia, where she will appear in the Windhoek High Court on a murder charge.

The court must decide whether Nhalwa is a cruel mother or an innocent trapped in the confusing, frightening web of 20th century society.

The story is simple, but its implications are many and complex. They raise questions about the human rights codes of nations and their implications for people like the Ju/hoansi, who are unfamiliar with the ways of modern society. The case is expected to arouse international interest as 1993 is the United Nations Year of Indigenous People.

Trapped in a time-warp

Dr. winter 1993

Did she kill her child or is she an innocent victim of modern society?

"I went to the room where the baby was kept and began to clean him. After I finished cleaning the baby, I began to prepare his sleeping place in the incubator. The baby was in my right lap.

"While I was trying to prepare the sleeping place, he fell through my arms. I tried to catch him but there was no chance.

"I took the baby from the floor. A nurse entered and accused me of throwing the baby on the floor. By that time, I had already placed the baby in the incubator.

Buried

"He was dead. I tried to demonstrate what happened to the nurse, but due to lack of language she did not understand.

"It came to my mind that the nurse accuses me of killing the baby because she pointed to me and demonstrated what she thought happened.

"I did not know what she said because she spoke to me in Afrikaans and I only speak Bushman language.

Her statement, written in English by a police officer, is, signed with a small thumbprint.

The baby was buried at Tjandjikui some days later. John Marshall, one of the world's foremost experts on Bushmen and founder of the Nyae Nyae Foundation which assists these people in Bushmanland, said N/haokoa's family supported themselves by "hunting game and gathering wild bushfoods in the 80s.

However, their ancient way of life was ended by dispossession in the 70s. They lost more than 70 per cent of their land after the South African colonial administration established Bushmanland as the only homeland for all the people classified as Bushmen in Namibia.

"N/haokoa was raised in a small community in Bushmanland and people are making the profound transition from hunting and gathering to subsistence farming and wage work in the modern world.

Her family and its culture are among humanity's most endangered cultures and people.

There are about 30,000 people classified as Bushmen left in Namibia, most of whom have been dispossessed of their land and hunting grounds for a generation. The most traditional 3,000 live in Bushmanland, or Nyae Nyae, as the Bushmen call it.

Extinction

Forty years ago they were befriended by an American family, the Marshalls. A decade ago, Bushmen experts John Marshall and Claire Ritchie, faced with declining Bushman populations and the real threat of their extinction, established the Nyae Nyae Development Foundation to assist them.

A colleague, Megan Bischof, who began studying the community 20 years ago and is fluent in Ju/hoansi, will travel to Namibia from her home in Austin, Texas, next week to give evidence in the case.
A BUSHMAN village in northern Namibia faces starvation if an appeal against the conviction of the men of the village for hunting and killing two giraffes without a permit fails.

The case, one of many over the years where the rights of wildlife have taken precedence over those of the hunter-gatherer Bushmen, will be heard by the Windhoek Appeal Court in June. It will take place 18 months after all the male members, including two boys under the age of 16, were arrested in the northeastern Bushmanland village of Nqutuqsha.

Hungry

They were held in January last year by a Namibian Nature Conservation official for hunting the giraffes without a permit.

The men were found skinning one giraffe and it was alleged they had also killed another giraffe some kilometres away.

They said they had killed the animal because they were hungry.

Nothing in Namibian law specifically protects the right of the Bushmen to hunt, as they have done for centuries, nor does anything accommodate the realities of reduced game herds and a smaller hunting area for the Bushmen because of the encroachment of modern society.

However, the Bushmen have been traditionally allowed to hunt all animals in Bushmanland except for adult ostriches and elephants.

Conservation officials say they may only hunt on foot with bows and arrows and may not use dogs, or horses or donkeys to help transport their kill.

The magistrate who heard the case at Tshepake — in the heart of Bushman territory — not only did not inform the men of their right to legal representation but imposed fines of R13 000. The state said the giraffes were worth R1 200.

However, because the community is a traditional Bushman community which lives by gathering roots and bulbs and hunting as well as subsistence farming, most have never been employed, have no money and none could pay the fines.

They offered to surrender their bows and arrows to pay the fine, but because of their minimal value this was ignored.

All the men of the village went to jail in Grootfontein and later in Windhoek.

The Bushmen are assisted by the Nyae Nyae Development Foundation, which is involved in rural development. It also pays their legal costs.

The case was sent on appeal to the Namibian High Court, where it was dismissed because the Bushmen did not have a permit and were in contravention of the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975.

Horse

In a 1989 case, two Bushmen who killed a gemsbok with the assistance of three dogs were fined R300 each or three months in jail.

In another case that year, two Bushmen had all their wealth confiscated — two horses, a donkey, two saddles and two bridles — after one of the men, who had polio and whose family were starving, asked the police strong, healthy man in the community to hunt a giraffe to feed his family.

He hired the man his horse to use in the hunt.

The hunter 'sold' his own donkey to transport the meat back to the community.
Namibian swoop on aliens

Staff Reporter

THE Namibian Department of Home Affairs is cracking down on illegal residents and skilled whites with South African connections have been deported at short notice under police guard.

Last Monday at 2am members of the police, the army and immigration officials under the orders of the Department of Home Affairs raided dozens of houses and rounded up 31 men, women and children from their beds and took them to police stations.

Twenty-two were released. A Home Affairs spokesman said yesterday none of them were South Africans.

The clampdown on non-Namibians reached boiling point last week when Ms Mariette Theron, 22, a high school teacher from Tsumeb, was deported.

South African-born Ms Theron, who spent 20 years in Namibia with her parents, was given 24 hours to get out of the country.

Home Affairs deputy permanent secretary Mr Sakkie van der Merwe yesterday denied that South Africans were being targeted for deportation.

"South Africans are not being harassed but we are deporting illegal residents who do not have residence or work permits."
WORLD

Windhoek to act on mercenaries

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Defence Force is investigating allegations that foreign mercenaries are using the country as a transit route to Angola, reports Namib radio news.

It was also carefully following developments regarding the possible recruitment of mercenaries within Namibia, yesterday's report said.

Deputy Defence Minister Paliemon Malima said there had been no concrete proof of either activity but the government would act if they were confirmed.

The Namibian government was convinced the war in Angola would be solved only by peaceful means and the recruiting of mercenaries by either party in the conflict was no solution, he said.

Even if Namibia received an official Angolan request to assist in the recruiting process it would decline in no uncertain terms.

Malima said the Namibian Defence Force was prepared for any eventuality on Namibia's northern border but it did not take seriously Unita leader Jonas Savimbi's threat to sabotage the Catique and Rucana hydroelectric schemes on the Kunene River.

Controversy continues to surround three alleged SA mercenaries treated at Windhoek's Medicity Hospital for injuries reportedly sustained in Angola.

Reports in Windhoek yesterday said Nico Basson, Harry Ferreira and Geoff Lambberg were admitted to hospital on Sunday evening after being flown to Eros Suburban Airport from Lunda. They are said to be employed by an oil company to guard installations in Angola.

News reports said the men suffered gunshot and shrapnel wounds. One said five men altogether had come to Namibia.

They were reportedly flown to Windhoek by the company's Pro Pilot, contracted to fly mercenaries recruited from former-SA Defence Force members to Angola.

Hospital administrator Amschen Parkhouse said the men, who said they were hurt in a bakkie accident and had injuries consistent with their claim, were discharged from Medicity on Wednesday morning. She said they had all belonged to SA medical aid schemes.

SA representative to Namibia Stephan Aldrich reiterated the Pretoria government was in no way involved in the recruitment of mercenaries.

In Gaborone, the joint planning committee of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) yesterday called on the international community to take firm, urgent action to stop the war in Angola.

SADC executive secretary Dr Sinbo Makoni stated that the committee also called on the SADC-Frontline member states to continue to follow developments closely in the region and assert their leadership of the region.

He said the committee reviewed developments in the region and received briefings from representatives of Angola, Mozambique and SA liberation movements on the current situation in their countries.

"In particular, the (committee) noted with concern the escalating conflict in Angola which has resulted in large-scale destruction of property and loss of lives," Makoni said.

The committee had noted with regret that gross violations of the right to life and property were a direct consequence of Unita's stubborn disrespect of the wishes of the peoples of Angola to be governed by a democratically elected government, said the communique.

The Joint Planning Committee meeting was attended by delegates from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia and the African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress of SA. — Sapa.
Plan fighters lose to poverty

THREE years after independence, Namibia's liberation war veterans still have no work and many are homeless.

Some even regret that they abandoned school to take part in the struggle against South African occupation.

Liina Nangolo, 37, joined the People's Liberation Army (Plan) – the military wing of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) – in 1982 and returned home during the transition to independence in 1989.

Since then, she has been unable to find a job. "I think it was a mistake to go into exile. I would have owned a house and a mill, and a place to live," she says.

Maria Simon, 24, says she was in one of Plan's infantry battalions for nearly 10 years. Simon sells home-brewed beer to live. "I just want the government to do something about our suffering. When we were in exile, they promised us jobs after independence," she says.

Ndapewa Katiti, a mother of two, says she had to move from Ongwediva in northern Namibia to Windhoek in 1990 to look for work. Despite her experience as a roofer, fitter and builder of prefabricated houses, she has not worked since returning home in 1989.

Together with an unemployed brother, Katiti, she is now running a shebeen. Living in shacks on the outskirts of Windhoek, Namibia's capital, most ex-fighters have turned to street vending for a living. They sell cooked meat, razor blades, fruit and other wares.

Others like Nangule Vilho, Amalia Amutenya and Kakena Konga were not so lucky, and are still squatters outside Katutura, a high density suburb of Windhoek.

"In the Namibia Defence Force, the government employed many former members of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) and Koevoet, a counter-insurgency unit which fought against us," says Nangula.

"That step might have been good for reconciliation, but what about us?"

Kakena says she wants a loan to start a proper business. "But commercial banks are unsympathetic."

The government has established the Development Brigade Corporation (DBC) to train former combatants in various skills.

Nearly 2,500 ex-fighters are already being trained in agriculture, forestry, brick-making and plumbing by the DBC.

Acting chief executive officer of the DBC, Peter Ellison, says the centre will plan to increase the enrollment to 4,000.

Ex-combatants pressured Swapo to launch the program to help form a Veterans Welfare Trust to look into their welfare.

"We have so far assisted over 200 veterans, as well as war victims to obtain welfare benefits," says Gertrude Kandanga, chairwoman of the Trust.

AIA
A NATION LOST

WE'LL FIGHT... Baster leader Johannes Diergaardt, who plans to take the Namibian government to court

BY CHARLENE SMITH

The Rehoboth Basters of Namibia want to return to South Africa. And they want their territory near Windhoek to be incorporated into the Republic of Namibia. This weekend they joined the eclectic company of black and African nationalists and secessionists within the Conscientious South African Group. And their application was backed by Saphalathuma, KwaZulu and the Conservative Party.

The distinctive Namibian group trekked from the Cape to Namibia 133 years ago. Now they want their corner of Namibia to be incorporated into South Africa.

Baster leader Captain Johannes Diergaardt, 66, said he would travel to SA soon for an urgent meeting with Coas.

Stripped

"Independence in Namibia has seen us lose any say in our own affairs. The government does not recognise our culture or allow us our own Christian education system," he said.

"A unitary state won't work in SA. Rehoboth used to be a prospered country when it was self-governing, and now many of our people have lost work.

"The only solution for the problems of Africa is federalism."

The Rehoboth Basters have been labeled as withers and manipulators and had their land and their cattle stripped from them. Now they are prepared to throw in their lot with any group which will heed their plight.

"Quite simply, they want to be incorporated into the land their forefathers lived in since 1883.

"Two years into that trek they raised a black, red and white flag.

"Capt. Diergaardt, whose grandfather was one of the trekkers, said: "When the people got out of the Cape Province they felt they went without hope. The red in the flag was for the blood they shed, the white symbolises their hope for peace and black was the dark future they foresaw."

"Each morning we raise the flag outside our offices and at sunset we take it down. It is the sad commemoration of a people who were recognised as an independent country by Germany, the former territorial masters of Namibia, in 1883.

"The Rehoboth Baster, whose land is 400km from Windhoek, number around 600 people and are descendants of white settlers in the Cape and Holstein women.

"Capt. Diergaardt, who has served the community as its elected leader for 15 years, recounted his people's litany of betrayal.

"For the better part of a century they operated as an island nation within a larger country. However, they made some serious errors of judgment as the Namibian independence process wound down.

Confiscated

"The South Africans asked us to help with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to ensure Swakop would not get a two-thirds majority. We asked for some guarantees about our sovereignty.

"On June 28, 1989, we agreed to give our power to the administrator-general who would use us as agents to negotiate. But we agreed too that, if the new Namibian was a unitary state, we would take back our powers as an autonomous government.

"Two months later the administrator-general issued a proclamation that gave him the powers of the government of Rehoboth. We protested.""

On February 2, 1990, the administrator-general obtained a court order to evict the Rehoboth Baster government from its offices and confiscated all its money, approximately R42-million, Capt. Diergaardt said.

Seized

But on March 29, the day before Namibian independence, the Rehoboth Basters made a unilateral declaration of independence and raised their flag."
WINDHOEK — Namibia's home affairs ministry has dismissed fears that foreign nationals holding residence permits issued under South African rule will be summarily deported. Home affairs permanent secretary Dr Freda Williams said the ministry would honour the permits.
Anglo offers talks with Namibia

WINDHOEK — Anglo American Corporation had offered to negotiate with the Namibian government over participation in the Namibian diamond industry, deputy chairman Peter Gush said in Windhoek yesterday. 8/08/93

"We believe these negotiations will be on sensible and reasonable bases and will not reflect past trends in Africa," he said.

Speaking at a conference on mining investment in Namibia, Gush said his company also had major exploration programmes in the country.

Gush told about 300 delegates from 25 countries that a central theme in successful economies was sensible and non-excessive regulation.

Entrepreneurship, he said, and a free market economy were robust in many spheres.

"But in some key areas they are delicate flowers which need to be nurtured and tendered with understanding."

Failure to recognise this had resulted in much of Africa being marginalised with little chance of foreign investment.

"There are some notable exceptions such as Botswana and, hopefully, Namibia," Gush said.

As well as a climate of confidence, foreign investors sought stability, a non-punitive tax regime, no super taxes and non-discrimination between existing and new investments.

"There must be free remittability of profits, no threat of expropriation whether by blunt nationalisation or other more insidious methods," Gush said, adding that companies were not looking for super profits but for a reasonable return on investment.

— Sapa.

Excessive debt, losses drag Unihold into red

MARICIA KLEIN

AN EXCESSIVE debt burden and ongoing losses in two divisions caused Unihold to reduce attributable income by 78% to R19.9m (R8.6m) in what directors described as a bleak year to end-December.

The engineering supplies manufacturer reported an attributable loss of R18.2m (income of R8.8m) after a R22.2m extraordinary item, which reflected mainly management's decision to discontinue the operations of UniCast Steel Foundry.

Turnover rose by 32.7% to R268.7m (R201.1m), but operating income declined by 40% to R11.6m from R19.4m previously.

Chairman Bob Arthur said despite additional turnover and the contribution from recent acquisitions, the group experienced substantial losses in the UniCast Steel Foundry division and the luminaire division of U-Lite Holdings.

Reduced profitability, acquisitions and high capex were reflected in a 44% increase in the interest bill to R10.5m (R7.3m), which resulted in a dramatic decline in pre-tax income to R12.2m from R12.1m in the previous year.

Earnings fell to 3.3c from 22.4c a share, and no dividend was declared. Arthur said the balance sheet was "unacceptably geared" at 165.5%. Since year-end steps had been taken to reduce gearing.

In a cautionary announcement, the group said agreement in principle had been reached for the sale of its wear parts division to Ozz Industrial. The sale of a parcel of group-owned properties for R24m was being negotiated.

Arthur said gearing would be below 40% on completion of the deals.

The disposal of the wear parts division would enable Unihold to enlarge the remaining divisions. U-Lite's restructuring was almost complete. The division was trading profitably. Arthur said all divisions should operate profitably in 1994 and the group "should return to higher levels of performance" in the coming year.

U-Control, whose only investment was a 55.7% interest in Unihold, had not declared a dividend.
It's easy to feel at ease in this huge, friendly country

Wide open spaces and lots of wildlife

LITTLE-KNOWN to the world, apart from a stream of dedicated South African anglers and others, Namibia is being listed as one of Europe's "trendy" destinations for the tourist who wants adventure and something new. It has plenty to offer.

- In the far south, the Fish River Canyon is the world's second largest canyon, set in awesome dry landscapes that look as if they belong on another planet.
- In the north are the teeming game reserves such as vast Etosha where grazing, breeding, killing and birth among animals, including elephant, lions, giraffe, leopards and antelope, continue undisturbed by the occasional tourist.
- The harsh landscapes of the Namib — perhaps the oldest desert in the world to judge by adaptations in animals and plants — and Skeleton Coast soothe souls roughened in the rat-race, appearing both empty and yet teeming with animals and plants while the rocks and sand pass through an endless kaleidoscope of hues.
- Between them lies gothic Swakopmund, a surreal turn-of-the-century German resort perched between desert and ocean. Anglers love the bleak coast line that is rich in all kinds of fish, and many make the long trek up from South Africa for a fishing holiday as far away as Henties Bay. A few kilometres away and eating the same fish lies a small colony of 650 000 seals.
- Namibia's far north-east Caprivi puts tourists at the heart of southern Africa, where elephants crash through the tall trees to graze on the succulent leaves that cattle can't reach.
- The capital, Windhoek, its clean streets shining in winter frosts and summer heat, moves the visitor to another continent as it resembles a small, quiet European town.
- In the "wild" are a booming number of comfortable game farms where visitors can sometimes hunt and usually see a huge range of animals. Fly or drive safaris will rush you to the most beautiful and cut-out-of-the-way wilderness spots where experienced guides will explain the wildlife.
- Crossing the long distances between Namibia's huge range of sites are top-class roads and excellent hotels and rest camps.

Tourists are coming, whether for adventure such as hot-air ballooning over the desert or even dust-skiing, or for an air-conditioned luxury glide through Africa. The number can increase far further before the giant land with a small population starts feeling crowded. Namibia's nature is still unspoilt and it is possible to spend days without seeing another human.

New regional airlines have opened since independence. A regional tour of, for instance, Cape Town, Namibia's Etosha Pan and Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe or Okavango Delta in Botswana makes the long-haul flights from Europe, Asia or North America all the more worthwhile.

Tourism is the fourth-largest sector of the economy with huge scope to grow. Average numbers of tourists in the 1980s were 160 000 a year, two out of every three from South Africa. Without strain to its delicate ecology, Namibia could accommodate up to 650 000 visitors if the planning is careful, said a recent report.

Already the numbers of visitors are rising fast and 213 000 were recorded in 1991. Tourism generated R560 million that year of which foreign tourists accounted for R270 million.

Foreign tourism provides about 6'000 of the total 10'000 jobs in the tourist industry, according to the Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism.
Sand, silence, solitude and space at Sossusvlei... surrounded by 400-m-high dunes, the visitor to this area of the Namib Desert experiences something that is very different from anywhere else in the world.

Picture by COLIN MEAD, author of "Shadows of Sand" and "Naked Wilderness".

Development role emerging

INTERNATIONAL events scheduled in Windhoek within days or weeks of independent Namibia's third anniversary are good barometer of the country's emergent role as the region's major new development front.

Over 60 countries will participate in the third Namibia International Trade Fair from April 4. These include Angola, Brazil, China, Egypt, Germany, Kenya, Korea, Malawi, Nigeria, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Tanzania and Zambia. Among this year's newcomers is the USA.

Up to 300 delegates are now tending a four-day international mining investment conference which opened in the Namibian capital on Wednesday. The first Namibia Computer, Communications and Office Equipment Exhibition runs to March 25 to 27.

The newly corporatised post ice, Telecom Ltd, is staging a stimulating seminar on the role of the Namibian telecommunications market.

Tough action halts foreign fish poachers

In the 1960s, the cold sea off Namibia were swimming with silver money. Fishing companies made vast profits hauling out hordes of hake, pilchard, anchovies and other fish.

But the uncontrolled bonanza could not last, and with the stocks hopelessly overfished the industry slumped.

Namibia could have one of the richest fishing grounds in the world. The cold Benguela current produces ideal conditions for a wide range of pelagic fish such as pilchards, anchovies and Cape horse mackerel and demersal fish such as hake.

But it needed a tough approach to controlling the stock before it could recover to an acceptable level.

Young Namibia was ready for the challenge and a few months after independence in March 1990 it declared a 200-nautical-mile Economic Exclusion zone (EEZ).

President Sam Nujoma asked the foreign fleets responsible for so much of the plunder to operate only under agreement with the Namibian authorities. Initially the work was with a Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development but later a Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources was formed when the size of the task was realised.

Still foreign would not stop stealing the fish.

Namibia's response was a raid, in 1991, by a helicopter-borne fishing inspector, backed by soldiers of the Namibia Defence Force. Lowering the soldiers onto illegal fishers in mid-sea netted a haul of five trawlers, which were eventually confiscated in April 1991 after a protracted High Court case.

By then they had been joined off the southern Luderitz harbour by another three, again arrested by the airborne soldiers and inspectors but with the help of South African navy escorts.

Since then the foreigner has got the message and most illegal fishing is now only limited to slipping across the northern boundary from Angolan waters. Namibia is fast building its surveillance and armed response capability. It has armed patrol boats and this year should buy its own aircraft.

The national fisheries policy (set out in 1992) aims to maximise the benefit to Namibia from this rich resource, which optimistic projections say could generate as much as $2 billion by the end of the decade.
Namibians take pride in the fact that they helped to bring democracy to Namibia.

By its third birthday, Namibia has become a model of democracy and peaceful coexistence. It is a shining example of how a former colony can achieve freedom and independence.

The country is now governed by a democratically elected government, and the people have the right to freedom of speech, press, and assembly.

Drought and desertification are still problems in Namibia, but progress is being made in addressing them. The government is investing in irrigation projects and water conservation initiatives to help the country recover from the effects of drought.

Namibia is now a member of the United Nations and is working towards becoming a full member of the African Union.

In conclusion, Namibia has come a long way since independence. It is a peaceful and prosperous country that is working towards a bright future.
The government, as it is, is one of the institutions of the country, which is designed to serve the people. The government is responsible for the maintenance of law and order, the provision of public services, the protection of the country’s interests, and the promotion of the welfare of its citizens.

The government is made up of different branches, each with its own set of responsibilities. The executive branch is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the country. The legislative branch is responsible for making laws. The judicial branch is responsible for interpreting the laws and ensuring that they are applied fairly.

The government is also responsible for providing public services, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure. These services are funded through taxes and other forms of revenue.

The government is accountable to the people. It is elected by the people, and it is answerable to the people. The people have the right to participate in the democratic process, to vote for leaders who they believe will represent their interests, and to have a say in the decisions that affect their lives.
Young nation has come a long way

As Namibia celebrates its third birthday, our young nation has much to be proud of. We have achieved democracy, freedom and justice that before independence doubts thought impossible.

We have moved from past divisions to a new sense of national unity and purpose. We formulated a model Constitution and have entrenched free speech, human rights and the rule of law, which were little known before 1990.

Our policy of national reconciliation is aimed at forging a national identity and common unity of purpose for all Namibians, emerging only recently from war and racial stratification. This policy is on course although much more must be done to overcome past prejudices and to ensure social and economic equity, especially for the disadvantaged groups.

Likewise, our active multi-party democracy is a model. Last November and December saw the first Namibian-run nationwide election successfully and peacefully picking local and regional councillors from all parties and bringing democracy to the grassroots. Our two-chamber Parliament is thus now in place.

We have built a very stable country where all are free to live and work together for themselves, their families and their country. The courts are independent, the press is unfettered. From the start we have taken tough action against corruption, inherited or new. We have challenges to overcome, particularly in under-developed areas, unemployment and schooling, but in three years we have taken significant steps on a long, hard road.

We have developed a very favourable environment for business with carefully prepared policies. A full package of tax and other incentives will be launched in the very near future. We are committed to a mixed economy and we need foreign investors’ finance and skills to help local companies build our economy and create jobs.

Our country offers avenues to establish new partnerships which would be beneficial to all the parties concerned.

Namibia and South Africa are linked through history, geography, economy and kinship. We have great understanding for the difficult period that your country is going through. But, we are confident, with the necessary political goodwill, honesty and the desire for a lasting solution, you will succeed.

Understandably, many of you are worried about your future and wish for an end to the current violence and turmoil plaguing your country.

Perhaps you can look north and find some answers which might be useful to you.

We have proved that non-racial unity, freedom for all, democracy and stability could be peacefully achieved out of war and division. Three-year-old Namibia is a nation of hope for our neighbours and for ourselves.

SAM NJOMA
President of the Republic of Namibia
A huge land of vast opportunity

Sunday is the third anniversary of independence for Africa's newest country

NAMIBIA TODAY
More South Africans in Windhoek hospital

WINDHOEK — Two more injured South Africans, working as security personnel at Angolan oil installations, have been admitted to a Windhoek hospital for treatment.

It was reported yesterday that Lukas Coetzee (25) and a Portuguese-speaking Mr Laci were admitted to Medicity Hospital on Friday after flying directly from the oil mining town of Soyo in northern Angola. They were suffering from malaria and head injuries respectively. Both were said to hold South African passports.

Coetzee, from Balfour in the Transvaal, reportedly said he was employed by the Luanda-based oil company Sonangol.

Security guards

About 35 men were employed to guard the company's installations there, he said. They were not in uniform and were armed with pistols.

"It is so quiet and peaceful at Soyo I don't know what all the fuss in the newspapers is about," he is reported as saying. "There is just about nothing going on there."

Security personnel being recruited in South Africa and transported to Angola, some through Namibia, have been described in news reports as mercenaries hired to assist the government against Unita.

A storm of protest erupted in Windhoek last week when three South African security personnel were admitted to Medicity for treatment for injuries sustained in Angola.

"Namibia is not going to be used as a base to recruit mercenaries for whatever purpose and we didn't know about those who came in," Prime Minister Hage Geingob said last week.

— Sapa.
Senior US official slams Unita threat to attack dam

WINDHOEK — US Deputy Secretary of State Clifford Wharton had deplored Unita's threat to attack the Ruacana Dam which supplies water and electricity to northern Namibia, Namibia's foreign affairs ministry said on Wednesday.

Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and Wharton met in Washington on Monday to discuss issues of common concern, including the conflict in Angola.

Gurirab outlined his government's concerns over the potential impact the conflict in Angola might have on Namibia.

In particular, Gurirab raised the recent threat by Unita to sabotage the Ruacana Dam, on the Kunene River bordering both countries, that supplies most of the water and electricity to northern Namibia.

During discussions, Wharton expressed the US's continued support for the democratic evolution in Namibia and the country's contribution to the UN relief operation in Somalia.

"The governments of Namibia and the United States shared the view that the continuing tragic conflict in Angola requires both sides to cease hostilities and return immediately to face-to-face negotiations," the statement said.

Diplomats in Luanda said efforts to patch up an Angolan peace accord were to resume this week, but talks between Unita and a top US envoy might be shifted to Morocco.

A senior Africa specialist at the US State Department, Geoffrey Davidow, was expected to meet spokesman for the rebel Unita movement Jorge Valentim in Ivory Coast today, the diplomats said. But they said the meeting's date and venue could be changed, with the Moroccan capital Rabat a likely alternative.

Namibia's State House in Windhoek has confirmed President Sam Nujoma is to attend a Frontline states emergency summit at Harare in Zimbabwe on April 2, Namib radio news reports.

Namibia's delegation will include Gurirab.

Although no details have been released, political observers believe the summit has been called specifically to discuss the regional implications of the Angolan conflict.

The latest developments in SA are also expected to be discussed.

A 30-year-old Namibian, Frans "Bux" Erasmus, was the first security operative to die guarding oil installations in northern Angola, Windhoek newspaper Die Republika reported on Wednesday.

He was killed in a Unita mortar attack on an installation near Soyo in north-western Angola last week while employed by Executive Outcomes. — Sapa-Reuter.
Nujoma warns tribal leaders

WINDHOEK. — Namibian President Sam Nujoma has warned tribal leaders who support the Rehoboth Basters’ claim for independence that his government would protect the country’s constitution with all the means at its disposal.

“This is a serious situation which the government regards as a threat to the sovereignty of Namibia and her people,” he told a third independence anniversary rally in Okavango.

Mr Nujoma was responding to a meeting last weekend at Okahandja at which Herero, Nama and Damara leaders reportedly supported the Rehoboth Basters’ claim for self-determination.

Former Rehoboth Baster leader Kaptein Hans Diergaardt is reportedly taking his case to the World Court.

Sapa. ARG 22/3/93
Sisters expelled from Namibia because they are South African

By DONNA COLLINS
Windhoek

THE wife of a former SWAPO "freedom fighter" and her sister have been kicked out of Namibia after 22 years — because they are South African.

Helga Hoveka, 27, her five-month-old daughter, Inessa, and Karla Postz, 26, drove for 20 hours from Windhoek to Cape Town on Friday after being told by Namibian Home Affairs Minister Dr Frida Williams to leave the country or face criminal charges.

This weekend, the sisters are in the care of a Cape Town family, virtually penniless and uncertain about their future.

The two women were told on March 8 by Dr Williams that they were illegal immigrants and should "get out or face the consequences".

Both women applied for permanent residence in Namibia three years ago, but repeated inquiries about their status were ignored by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

This week their mother, Mrs Dawn Ridgeway, and Helga's Herero-speaking husband, Mbuanga, said they had "never been exposed to such confusion".

SCARED . . . Helga Hoveka, her daughter, Inessa, and sister, Karla Postz

"Every time we paid one of our numerous visits to Home Affairs, documents would be missing from the files, or the files themselves couldn't be found," said Mrs Ridgeway, who owns a small restaurant in Windhoek.

Adding to her concern is the fact that her granddaughter, who was born in Namibia, is registered as a Namibian citizen and therefore cannot travel on her mother's South African passport.

"Inessa is in South Africa on a temporary visa which expires at the end of April. What happens then, I don't know."

Mr Hoveka, who fought for SWAPO's military wing, Plan, and now works as an interpreter at the Windhoek magistrate's court, is deeply distressed by the departure of his wife and child.

"We phone each other every day, I really miss them. Who knows what is going to happen? I might never see my child again."

"I have been to war for this country, gone into exile, lost friends in prison dungeons and fought long and hard for Namibia. Now the government slaps me in the face," he said.

The Legal Assistance Centre is now applying for temporary residence permits for the two women, so that they can return to their homes.

Their expulsion is the latest in a series of similar incidents, and there is a growing belief that the Namibian authorities are conducting a campaign to throw white South Africans out of the country.
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Foreign Ministry of Zambia is responsible for the conduct of external relations and the promotion of Zambia's national interests and foreign policy. It aims to foster friendly and cooperative relations with other countries and international organizations, and to preserve the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence of Zambia.

The Ministry's functions include:

1. Conducting diplomacy and negotiating treaties and agreements with other countries.
2. Representing Zambia in international organizations.
3. Promoting Zambia's economic interests abroad.
4. Providing consular services to Zambian citizens abroad.
5. Handling international disputes and conflicts.
6. Ensuring the protection of Zambia's national interests.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is appointed by the President of Zambia. The Minister is assisted by a Director-General and other senior officials.

The Ministry has embassies and consulates in many countries around the world, and maintains close ties with other countries and international organizations. It plays a vital role in promoting Zambia's interests on the global stage.
Progress on Walvis Bay

The management committee of the Joint Administrative Authority for Walvis Bay met in Cape Town this week and reported good progress in the joint administration of the port enclave in Namibia.

The committee continued its consideration of financial and organisational matters. A sub-committee of technical experts will meet in Windhoek on April 15 to resolve outstanding financial issues.

Joint administrative progress has been made with immigration, customs and excise, nature conservation, hospital services and aspects of the use of Rooikop Airport.
Afrikaners a divided nation

‘One morning I may wake up angry’

Three years after Namibia’s independence, most of the once-dominant Afrikaners are still there,

HANS-PETER BAKKER of The Argus Africa News Service

The Afrikaners who once imposed apartheid on this land are today a divided people.

On the one side are the “bitterenders” who have quietly and sourly retreated to their farms, their hearts filled with hatred. On the other side are the “adherents” who have joined the ruling Swapo party or who can find little wrong with it.

As filling the political field between the two and making up the largest group, are those who have accepted the new order and the accompanying sacrifices, but who continue to keep a close watch on Swapo’s every move, vigilant for the first signs of Namibia becoming “just like the rest of Africa.”

The “South Westers” who crossed into South Africa when the formerly Marxist Swapo government came to power in Namibia three years ago have returned to their land. Many of them now look across the border at the violence permeating their former protectorate and give thanks for the peace and calm in Namibia.

Most whites still live in fear of the excesses they were taught to fear from Swapo before independence, but in the short time since then they have learned to accept their new country and its new rulers and are learning to live in the changed political culture.

For many, little has changed. Swapo has been cautious — some say overly cautious — not to send the whites scrambling across the border. They continue to live on their expansive farms, continue to send their children to predominantly white schools, and continue to criticize Swapo in the privacy of their “members-only” clubs.

In the small, dusty town of Keetmanshoop, Hetty Afrika

ner, a boy in the heat of the afternoon running up and down a rugby field passing the ball down the line. One slightly-built coloured boy tries to keep up with them. He fumbles and drops the ball which is scooped up by one of his fellow players and passed along the line with hardly a pause. On a nearby field the girls practise at drum major.

etoes — here nearly half the squad is “coloured”. Keetmanshoop, with 16,000 people, is the capital of the south. The main road and the railway line still separate the town into two racially divided areas, although the division is not as clearly defined as before. The central, formerly whites-only school has remained mainly white and the municipality is still controlled by whites.

The Swapo mayor of the town, Oskar “Hampie” Plichta, is an engineer who studied at Stellenbosch University and who was a staunch supporter of the National Party before independence.

When the results of Namibia’s first free elections were announced three years ago he wasted no time in hanging a portrait of the new President, Sam Nujoma, in the council chambers and replacing the South African flag with the new Republic’s flag. He lost his mayoral office soon after that, but before the municipal and regional elections at the end of last year he joined the new ruling party and regained the mayoral seat as Swapo’s candidate.

Mr Plichta has a vision of Namibia becoming the Switzerland of Africa. He entreats his fellow Afrikaners — in Namibia and in South Africa — to “choose the path of realism”. He brands as spoilers those whites in Namibia who continue to call their country South West Africa and refuse to accept the reality of the new Namibia.

“I have no quarrel with the older people,” he said. “They will phase out anyway. But the reality is we are an independent country and I think it is no more right that we all make up our minds.”

Mr Plichta’s answer for the development of the south rests on tourism. “We are going for community involving.

ment. You know, the grass-roots thing. The have-nots must feel that they are being exploited.”

Most of his former political soulmates are confused about his and other former Nationalists’ swing to Swapo. Some simply dismiss him as a “veneerer” (traitor) and accuse him of being an opportunist who joined Swapo simply to further his own political ambitions. But others, while also finding it hard to stomach his political swerve, whisper that he may be just the voice of what is necessary to keep the white man’s interests on the table.

Former HNP leader Sarel Becker, who has withdrawn from politics and now lives on a small farm about 20km from Windhoek, does not believe the Afrikaners in Namibia will cast out people like Mr Plichta.

“The whites feel that these guys could be of value to them because they may have a moderating influence on Swapo,” he said. “We cannot put them up against the wall and shout them as traitors as we would have done in the Boer War because we realize that they could play a positive role. In any case with the economy being what it is, we can’t just say ‘bigger jollies’ we cannot afford you jobs. But history will judge these people harshly.”

According to Mr Becker, Swapo still planned to transform Namibia into a communist state, but “where in the past they used the Dangaa method which is direct and violent, they have now adopted the Moshoeshoek approach which is a much more indirect approach. Someone is telling Swapo that they will reach their goal eventually, time is on their side.”

“There is no doubt about Swapo’s plan. Just look at its hatred for the Afrikaner. They have launched an unprecedented assault on the Afrikaans language. I am amazed that the Afrikaners in South Africa don’t take better care of us. Why isn’t President De Klerk helping us to establish private schools for Afrikaans or something like that?”

The Afrikaner in Namibia was more blase than he had expected.

“At the beginning of the century they would already have grabbed their guns. But I believe the hour will come when they will say so far and no further.”

He said the HNP could no longer be active “for the simple reason that it is terribly risky to stand on a stage and address a meeting. You may just say something which would be interpreted as racist and be forced to pay such a high fine that you could lose your farm and your house.

“Not one morning I may wake up angry and go back to politics.”
Kosie Pretorius, former South West Africa National Party leader, is still in politics as an MP — one of three members of the Akke Chris- telik Nasionaal party. He formed a watchdog group called the Monitor Akke Groep when the South West African National Party was disbanded two years ago. He plans to take part in the 1984 general elections in the name of his new organisation.

Mr Pretorius is increasingly being ridiculed by other Afrikaners who accuse him of excessively praising Swapo in the hope of getting a cabinet post.

He defines his cause as “negotiating for the convictions of the whites — and a great deal of those convictions are shared by black and coloured people. Here in Namibia you must create a channel to the government and unless you develop trust between you and the government you will get nowhere.”

For Mr Pretorius, those convictions concern the rights of minorities and the protection of a Christian education system.

But how does he feel about Koëskyhof’s mayor joining Swapo? “I would not join Swapo. For me it concerns my stand point … unless it involves an appointment, you know, if Swapo wants to use me somewhere, a cabinet minister or something like that.”

The recently appointed editor of Die Republikein, formerly a mouthpiece of the opposition DTA, Chris Jacobie, represents the younger generation Afrikaners. He is full of praise for the Swapo government, rejects the charge that his newspaper is a mouthpiece for the opposition DTA, and prides himself on being an effective watchdog.

“We have to trust one another. The whites in Namibia will have to decide what is more important: skin colour or the future of our country.”
A CASE with important lessons for South Africa will be argued in Namibia's highest court this week.

It canvasses a significant political and legal issue: the extent of the new Windhoek government's right to repudiate actions by the previous administration.

It also gives a glimpse of the scramble by the South African administration to enrich the white "cultural group" in anticipation of a black-dominated government.

Evidence emerging during the case showed that once it had become clear Swapo had won at the polls, the then administration tried to bolster the position of whites in Namibia through multimillion-rand "donations" to a "cultural organisation", Cultura 2000.

By CARMEL RICKARD

The case originally came to the High Court last year, after the Namibian legislature passed a law repudiating "gifts" made to Cultura and demanding their return.

Under the Namibian constitution, all actions of the previous government are accepted as actions of the present administration, unless the new assembly repudiates them by an Act of Parliament.

In 1981 the assembly passed the State Repudiation (Cultura 2000) Act, saying the donations were wronged and all the money and a farm, allegedly sold at far less than market value, had to be returned.

Cultura challenged the validity of the law, asserting a "right to culture" and claiming that the Act expropriated its property without compensation.

The High Court, however, decided the matter on a different basis. It ruled that the repudiating act was unlawful, that the assembly could not revoke acts of the previous government which had not yet been completed. Parliament was not entitled to repudiate finalised actions such as the outright gifts given to Cultura.

The court also held that the Act breached a fundamental right to promote one's own culture and amounted to a statutory expropriation of property without compensation. The government will now appeal against this decision to the Supreme Court (Namibia's equivalent of the Appellate Division).

According to the government's argument, the court should have found that the assembly may revoke any decision by an Act of Parliament, not only "incompleted" decisions.

Responding to the High Court's finding that the Act was invalid because it took away property without compensation, the government asks that the issues of repudiation and recovery be separated.

Culture

The government accepts that the exact amount which it is entitled to get back should be decided by the courts rather than by Parliament. It undertakes that if the Supreme Court finds the repudiation section of the Act was not unlawful, the government would be prepared to allow the question of recovering the money and the farm to be debated in court.

Cultura would thus have the right to argue such questions as compensation for improvements made on the farm.

Details about Cultura 2000 have been difficult to obtain. It was set up during 1980 for the preservation of the culture of the Afrikaans, German, Portugese, English and other communities of European descent as represented by the founding members.

It quickly received lavish endowments from the government. In March 1989, the representative authority for the white population the valuable and historic farm, Regenboog, to Cultura for R316 000, considerably less than its market value.

At the same time, it donated R4-million to Cultura and loaned it a further R4-million at a nominal interest.

On February 26, 1990, just before independence, the loan was converted into an outright gift by the then Administrator-General of Namibia.

Murky

Lawyers acting for the new Namibian government tried to obtain details of Cultura's origins and operations. However, they claim they were frustrated by "euphemism and obfuscation". Letters by Cultura officials give some insight into its purpose, referring to the setting up of a "privatised cultural centre for whites".

In contrast with the R8.9-million for "white culture" given to Cultura in the last year of Pretoria's administration through slice-of-hand donations, the government spent R2-million on the health budget of the Damara Group, numerically the same size as the whites.

Although the High Court found in favour of Cultura in the original case, the court was scathing about the organisation, noting that its roots lay in the "murky depths" of the policy of white domination.

The acting President, who heard the case, also referred to the "highly suspect motives" of the previous government in converting the R4-million loan to a gift just three weeks before independence.
Namibia’s Munde to retire from politics

Sweri Sigma 1993

Munde’s decision is a surprise, and he said he had done his bit in poll.
Dirk Mudge to quit Namibia’s parliament

WINDHOEK — Opposition leader Mr. Dirk Mudge, one of the first white politicians in power to advocate a majority government under universal franchise, has announced his resignation from Namibia’s first parliament.

Mr. Mudge, 65, who also intends to resign as chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) before the next election, said yesterday he had done his bit in politics and wanted time for himself, his family and his prize-winning cattle stud.

He has been in politics for 32 years and has been DTA chairman since 1977. He is DTA spokesman on finance and economic affairs.

He is to continue as board chairman of Democratic Media Holdings, which owns several Namibian newspapers and prints all Windhoek’s papers.

No date was announced for his resignation, but he said he would leave the National Assembly after the approval of the main budget, which must take place by the end of June. — Sapa
WINDHOEK — Veteran Namibian opposition politician Mr Dirk Mudge, one of the first white politicians in power to advocate a majority government under universal franchise, announced his resignation from the country's first parliament after 32 years in politics.

Mr Mudge, 65, who also plans to resign as chairman of the DTA of Namibia, formerly the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, before the next election, said he had done his bit in politics and wanted time for himself, his family and his prize-winning Brahman stud. He has been DTA chairman since 1977 and is spokesman on finance and economic affairs.

He will continue as board chairman of Democratic Media Holdings, which owns several Namibian newspapers and prints all of Windhoek's newspapers.

No date was announced for his resignation, but Mr Mudge said he would leave the National Assembly after the approval of the main budget, which has to be by the end of June.

He did not want to stay in politics too much longer.

"This is the beginning of the end of my political career. I don't want to go on for ever, I want to retire. It could be argued that with Namibian independence my mission was completed."

He said the high point of his career was playing a role in the drafting of a new Namibian constitution and seeing the country finally gain its independence in March 1990 after 78 years as a South African mandate territory.

"Another highlight was his appointment in 1975 to convene what became known as the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference, where he represented the whites and served as chairman until 1977."

"This was the first time black and white came together to discuss politics. Until then there had been no real consultation."

He said he and his party had made a significant contribution to Namibia's peaceful transition.

The Namibian newspaper editor Mr Gwen Lister said it was unlikely the DTA alliance could have stayed together without Mr Mudge's brinkmanship.

Mr Mudge declined Swapo's offer of a Cabinet position for the DTA in 1990.

Swapo secretary-general Mr Moses Garoeb said Mr Mudge, an arch-enemy of Swapo who had not wanted the Swapo government to succeed, had been a controversial figure who would be missed in parliament.
Ntsanwisi’s successor

Minister of Works Nxumalo is new Chief Minister

By Don Seokane

GAZANKULU Minister of Works Mr SWD Nxumalo on Monday became the homeland’s second Chief Minister following the death of Professor Hades Ntsanwisi.

Nxumalo was elected during a sitting of the Gazankulu legislative assembly at Giyani.

Former lawyer Mr SC Mhinga, who has since been struck off the roll of attorneys for neglecting his practice, contested the position with Nxumalo.

Nxumalo gained 76 votes while Mhinga got only five votes.

Mhinga’s relative, Mr Edward Mhinga, became acting Chief Minister when Ntsanwisi was taken ill in July last year.

Ntsanwisi died at the Johannesburg Hospital on March 25.

After his election on Monday, Nxumalo said he was pleased to be able to lead Gazankulu. He said he believed the vast experience he had gained while working with Ntsanwisi would help him shape Gazankulu’s future.

He appealed to the people of Gazankulu to be united for the development of their region.

Unita man's mystery trip

Brigadier in jail after trying to enter Botswana illegally

THE NAMIBIAN Home Affairs Ministry yesterday revealed details of the arrest of a senior Unita officer currently being held in a Windhoek jail, saying he had been arrested trying to cross the Botswana border illegally.

Brigadier Jorge Valentin, son of Unita chief negotiator and information head Dr Jorge Valentin, had been handed to Namibian immigration officials by Botswana police. Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Ms Frieda Williams told Namibia Broadcasting Corporation radio.

She said Valentim had never asked for asylum in Namibia, despite having visited the country several times prior to his arrest at the Upington border post.

He had been served with a deportation order and would be taken back to Angola unless another country granted him asylum.

Prison gang fight leads to killing

Prisoner knifed to death

A LONG-TERM prisoner died after a fight between two members of the Big Five Gang in Pretoria’s Central Prison on Monday night, according to a prison spokeswoman.

Lieutenant-Colonel LJ Weppenaar of Correctional Services said yesterday that Johannes Ramakgala, who had been in prison since October 27 1988 serving a seven-year sentence for housebreaking and theft, was stabbed during the fight and died later in hospital.

- Sapa.
US envoy’s
Namibia job

WASHINGTON — The
second in command at
the US embassy in South
Africa, Marshall McCal-
lie, has been nominated
by President Clinton as
the new US ambassador
to Namibia. He has been
deputy chief of the US
mission since 1996.
— Star Bureau.
Namibia court bomb defused

WINDHOEK - Military explosives experts have defused a bomb found in the Rundu Magistrate's Court in northern Namibia.

Police found the device behind a door at the building's entrance during a routine inspection yesterday.

The bomb was destroyed in an open space near the court.

Police said they were trying to determine its origin.

Sapa
Mac the Man for Namibia

WASHINGTON. - The second-in-command at the US Embassy in South Africa, Mr Marshall McCallie, has been nominated by President Clinton as the new US Ambassador to Namibia.

Mr McCallie, who served in Zaire, Liberia and the United Arab Emirates, has been deputy chief of the US mission in South Africa since 1989.

His appointment has to be confirmed by the Senate, but officials said there appeared to be no difficulty with confirmation. Hearings are likely this month. — Weekend Argus Foreign Service.
Govt acts to head off teachers’ strike

GOVERNMENT moved yesterday to head off a potential national teachers' strike and requested the SA Democratic Teachers' Union to attend an emergency meeting with the DET in Cape Town today.

Sadiu is balloting its members this week on the proposed strike and has said it will proceed with the action if the majority of teachers support it. Western Cape teachers have overwhelmingly endorsed a strike.

DET spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said the meeting had been called "in the light of the serious concern about the major loss of education which has resulted from the disruptions by teachers as well as pupils thus far this year".

Rademeyer said more than 5,5-million pupil days had already been lost in secondary education this year.

He said a strike would be illegal and a breach of a formal agreement between the DET and Sadiu.

Pupils trickled back to black high schools in the western Cape yesterday, but classes closed early and student representatives met to discuss action for the rest of the week, Sapa reports.

In a separate statement, Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer said government was wrongly being accused of delaying the formation of an education forum to tackle teacher and pupil grievances. Government had stressed the complexity of "establishing a representative and credible education forum in such a way that as many stakeholders as possible are able to participate".

WILSON ZWANE reports the SA National Civic Organisation yesterday expressed support for students' demand for the scrapping of matric examination fees.

Port Elizabeth Cosas spokesman Zoelile Matikani said Cosas would stick to a decision not to occupy white schools until May 30 when the organisation would meet other education bodies to seek a solution to problems in black schooling, Sapa reports.

Education and Culture Minister Piet Marais said in Parliament yesterday his department was moving to protect schools and pupils against threats of occupation. Education institutions had contingency security measures, which could be implemented quickly.

Residents of Brent Park outside Kroonstad announced they would march on the NP offices tomorrow to protest against the firing of seven teachers in the township.

And hundreds of Sadiu members have resolved not to return to classes in KwaMasuhu, outside Durban, until they received a response to their demands.

They demanded, among other things, the recognition of the union by the Kwazulu Education and Culture Department.

Schools in Durban and Maritzburg were reported to be back to normal yesterday following a teacher protest against merit evaluation last week.

Meanwhile, ERICA JANKOWITZ reports the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) was closed to its 4,000 students yesterday and they were given two hours to vacate hostels and return home.

The university's media liaison office said Unibo had been closed "indefinitely" after weeks of conflict and disruptions.

Transkei ammunition returned to Namibia

WINDHOEK — A truck carrying 700,000 rounds of ammunition from Namibia to Transkei was last week stopped by police in De Aar and sent back to Namibia.

The driver was arrested for not having a permit and released on bail, police said. Namibian police said the Namib Arms and Ammunition Corporation was granted permission to re-load scrap ammunition.

The ammunition was sold to a Windhoek gunshop which obtained a permit to export it for use by the Transkei Defence Force, Chief Inspector Sean Geyer said.

A Transkei Defence Force source said the purchase had been arranged through a Queenstown broker. — Sapa.
Namibian Aids orphans are long on struggling, short on help

By Elie Freedman

MRS LENTINA Gwanes, a 54-year-old domestic worker in Namibia, is restless because she suffers from high blood pressure. She fears she may be admitted to hospital and there will be no one to look after her five grandchildren whose mother died of AIDS. Their father died a long time ago.

"I am a sickly person. I am a domestic worker and have to take care of my grandchildren," she said.

Her daughter died from Aids last year after testing positive during her third month of pregnancy. The baby died a month after birth.

The disease is claiming the lives of more and more working adults here, but the Namibian government appears unwilling to help the growing number of children left behind.

The National Aids Control Programme (NACP) said it does not know the number of orphans in Namibia and has not yet started to support them.

"The numbers are not big. They only go through the welfare department like all other orphans."

"It is difficult to say how many orphans there are but the numbers are rising fast," said Mr Alfred Xoagub, the NACP programme officer.

Mr Amon Hendley, co-ordinator of the National Network of AIDS Services Organisation (Ramos), said most of the orphans were adopted immediately by relatives.

Hendley said Namibia was trying to establish the number of Aids orphans. It also plans to set up care centres in the main areas.

"The situation is very serious in rural areas where relatives who are taking care of orphans rely heavily on subsistence farming. Some complain that they cannot continue to look after the orphans because of a lack of money," said Hendley.

Xoagub said the department of social welfare helped young victims of AIDS, like other orphans, but Gwanes said support did not come easily.

In her case, the department provided food for four orphans, but the money for education, health, housing and clothing. And she has to feed for the fifth child, who is mentally ill, and was abandoned by her father before the mother died.

"They (her welfare department) have refused to give any allowances to the last-born, who is disabled, unless her father comes to sign the documents. I must take the child to hospital every week, with the little money I earn," she said.

Gwanes said despite the stigma attached to Aids, her neighbours gave the orphans some support.

"Aids is killing and it is here to stay. What can we do? My appeal to the community is not to reject those who are suffering from Aids or their relatives," she said.

The SOS Children's Village, an orphanage in Windhoek, says although it took children referred by the department of social welfare, it had not received any Aids orphans.

Officially, 50 people died of Aids in Namibia. Without giving any details, the NACP says this is only the tip of the iceberg. -- AIA

This page was made possible
Seal slaughter outrage

By SHARON CHERNY

MORE than a million people will ask Namibia's President Sam Nujoma to ban seal culling in the next few weeks.

The Namibian head of state is to be swamped with letters and postcards from members of the International Fund for Animal Welfare, urging him to ban seal clubbing on his country's beaches.

The practice of clubbing baby seals to death — their bodies are sold as fertilizer — and shooting older males — whose genitals are sold in Asia as aphrodisiacs — has drawn worldwide condemnation.

But the Namibian government continues to allow seal culling. Last year, at least 23,000 Cape fur seals were killed and as many are expected to die again this year.

The fund's founder Brian Davies said recently that the organisation had tried for the past two years to halt the slaughter.

"In 1991, the Namibians agreed to consider ending the hunt if we showed them an alternative to the killing. We presented them with a report showing that seal watching tours were potentially more profitable than seal hunting.

"The scheme would have provided jobs for unemployed Namibians, saved the government from wasting thousands of tax dollars on regulating the slaughter and rescued countless seals from terrible cruelty. They dismissed it as unacceptable."

Instead, the Namibian government asked the fund to buy out all sealing contracts, reward the sealers with a lifetime pension and pay off the government in the form of a tax on every seal that would have been killed.

However, there would be no guarantees that the slaughter would stop as the Namibians would still reserve the right to kill seals if they thought they were eating too many fish.
On the eve of his retirement from Parliament, Dirk Mudge looks back on 32 years of politics in Namibia. In Swakopmund, he speaks to CLAIRE ROBERTSON

The DTA was a product of the times; there could be little, if any, constitutional development without Swapo.

But the field was open to political development. By creating a giant which would eventually cause a respectable reaction from Swapo in the elections — and one in which Hereros, Kavangos, whites and others could settle their differences behind a united front.

To Mudge fell "the most difficult" problem of recruiting the whites. An Afrikaner of English and farmers' stock, he encapsulated the white tribe's three sub-groups — but he could only introduce the latter two into his new political vehicle — the Republic Party, formed in 1977.

He has lived long enough to note with great satisfaction that it is now doing far better as a collective, according to the DTA now do so as individuals.

He also relishes the idea of his party being the first white party to be recognized by the N.P.'s Pietermaritzburg regional committee to share the nomination papers.

Unanimously elected chairman of the multi-ethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, at 55, he came to be seen as representing white interests in Namibia.

This perception forms part of his decision to quit politics — a year before qualifying for a pension.

"I find myself in the very uncomfortable situation that, as my political parties disappear, I am perceived to be right-wing."

"I'm white, the government is black. The perception exists that I am fighting a racial battle. That's the last thing I want to do."

Speaking of racial battles "I don't want to interfere in South Africa, but I think (South Africans) have too little political development!"

But then politicians and their machinations have long been a source of disappointment to him.

"I don't make the mistakes of thinking that they can determine the future, but it's a stupid idea that forces beyond their control."

"But I do think politicians should at least be able to somehow anticipate the future."

"I can see when a thunderstorm is brewing, and I would be a fool if I say it's not going to rain, or stop the rain, instead of putting a raincoat."
DIUG MURDOCK. I suppose you're going to call this picture wrong in the political wilderness.

Picture: CLAIRE ROBERTSON
Joint rule of Walvis nearer

Political Staff

MOVEMENT toward joint South African and Namibian administration of Walvis Bay gained momentum today with the tabling in parliament of legislation arising from agreements between the two governments.

In terms of the Joint Administrative Authority for Walvis Bay Bill a chief executive officer will be appointed by each government.

They will head the joint administrative authority, which will include a management committee.

The Bill will give effect to an agreement between the two countries that was signed on November 4 last year.

Since Namibian independence the continued administration of Walvis Bay by South Africa has been the source of prolonged negotiations between the countries.

Provision is made in the Bill for a joint revenue fund.
Namibia’s anomaly nears end

Bill suggests joint administrative authority with South Africa in overall control:

THE South African enclave of Walvis Bay is moving closer towards incorporation into Namibia.

The Joint Administrative Authority For Walvis Bay Bill, which allows for a joint South African-Namibian authority to manage the area, was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

A memorandum to the Bill explains that South Africa and Namibia had entered into agreements to administer the port jointly.

"Legislation is necessary to give effect to those agreements and to establish the joint administration in respect of Walvis Bay," the memorandum says.

Pretoria retained control over the enclave, situated in the centre of the Namibian coast, after that country became independent of South Africa.

The joint authority will consist of two chief executive officers and a management committee. In terms of the agreements and the Bill, South Africa and Namibia will each appoint a chief executive officer, who will operate by consensus.
Joint control
of Walvis Bay
a step closer

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Movement towards joint South African and Namibian administration of Walvis Bay gained momentum yesterday with the tabling in Parliament of legislation arising from agreements between the two governments.

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The Bill will give effect to an agreement between the two countries signed on November 4 last year.

In terms of the Bill, the State President may assign "the administration of any law or a provision in a law to the chief executive officers".

Since Namibian independence, the continued administration of Walvis Bay by South Africa has been the source of prolonged negotiations between the countries.

Budget debate

CAPE TOWN — Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer today opens debate on his Budget vote amid increasing signs that Friday's meeting of the negotiating council could be critical to the process.
CAPE TOWN — A mini-summit could soon take place between the foreign ministers of South Africa, Namibia and Angola in Windhoek.

This was announced after a meeting yesterday between Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab. The three-way meeting was suggested by Angolan Foreign Minister Vasco Cardoso.

Regional security, allegations of Namibian and South African involvement in the Angolan war, and aid to war victims will probably be discussed at the meeting. Gurirab has been in South Africa to attend Oliver Tambo’s funeral.
Namibia acts as go-between

THE Namibian Government was helping arrange a meeting between the South African and Angolan governments, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking soon after a lunch with his Namibian counterpart, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, he said the meeting could be soon.

Mr Gurirab said the Angolan government believed such a meeting to be most desirable.

Mr Gurirab, on his second visit to Cape Town, was in the city after attending the weekend funeral of ANC chairman Mr Oliver Tambo. — Sapo.
Namibia braces for refugees

By S. French, H. Dimmore & Rees

The situation is critical...a refugee woman and child waiting in the communal office.
PRETORIA — SA reopened its diplomatic mission in Angola yesterday, signalling a return to the gradual normalisation of economic and political ties between the two countries, said a Foreign Affairs spokesman.

The return of SA diplomats, almost six months after Angola collapsed back into its civil war, was a vote of confidence in the UN-brokered Angolan peace negotiations under way in the Ivory Coast, the spokesman said.

SA diplomats were evacuated in December last year when deteriorating conditions in Luanda threatened their safety.

It was also confirmed that Foreign Minister Pik Botha would be meeting newly appointed Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura to discuss bilateral issues, said Botha’s spokesman, Arie Marais.

While no date had been set for the meeting, expected to take place in Namibia, Marais said it was likely to happen sooner rather than later.

SAA spokesman Leon Els said the airline was optimistic that regular passenger services to Luanda would also be resumed.

“We are now just waiting for clarification of the situation from the Luanda authorities,” Els said.

Senior SA diplomat and former Foreign Affairs operational services head Roger Ballard-Tremeer has been appointed the new resident mission head in Luanda.

He was accompanied to the capital yesterday by non-resident head of mission Gert Grobler and four diplomatic officials.

A priority of the re-established mission was the provision of support for SA business concerns in Angola as well as the facilitation of investment opportunities, the spokesman said.

He added, however, that if the situation deteriorated to conditions comparable with December last year, the diplomats would be withdrawn again.

Sapa-Reuter reported from Lisbon yesterday that the Angolan government had tried to recapture the diamond-mining areas of northeastern Angola from Unita. Diplomatic sources said the government launched the offensive with airborne troops last week on mining regions in Lunda North province.

Diplomats said the government wanted to deny Unita access to the mines as a potential revenue source. The government depends on more than $3.5bn a year in oil revenues to finance its own war effort.

The Angolan government stopped commenting on military developments in the interior when it began a fresh round of peace talks in Ivory Coast four weeks ago. Diplomats said it was difficult, therefore, to get a good idea of developments in the interior.

The peace talks have been adjourned until tomorrow while the Unita delegation consults its leader Jonas Savimbi on the last major sticking point, the government’s demand that Unita withdraw from cities it is occupying at present.
Lubowski probe completed

WINDHOEK. — Four years after the assassination of a rising star in the Swapo hierarchy, police have concluded their investigation and handed the dossier to an inquest magistrate.

Mr Lubowski, a former Swapo leader, was gunned down outside his home on September 12, 1989.

The Namibian newspaper yesterday claimed in a front-page story that plans to kill Mr Lubowski were hatched by high-ranking officials of the former SWA Police and Defence Force.

It said many of them were still employed by the Namibian Police and Namibian Defence Force. Among the officers named by the newspaper was one who played a role in investigating Mr Lubowski’s murder.

The allegations are believed to have come to light in affidavits made by two former policemen serving sentences for robbery, theft and arson.

Two of the officers have denied any role in the killing.

Police yesterday declined to comment, saying the matter was sub judice. — Sapa
Clinton to meet Nujoma

President Bill Clinton will meet Namibian President Sam Nujoma on June 16, the first visit to the Clinton White House by an African head of state, the White House announced on Wednesday. A statement said the meeting with Nujoma, the first elected president of an independent Namibia, underscores the president's commitment to support democracy throughout Africa and elsewhere. — EPA-Reuters.
US, Namibia heads to meet

WINDHOEK — President Sam Nujoma of Namibia has been invited to meet US President Bill Clinton on June 16, making him the first African head of state to be received in the White House by the new administration.

The US Embassy here said the meeting underscored Mr Clinton's commitment to supporting democracy throughout Africa.

The two leaders were expected to discuss developments in Southern Africa. — Sapa
No SA recognition yet for MPLA govt

LINDA ENZONI

CAPE TOWN — SA's government would not follow the example of the White House in recognising Angola's MPLA government, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said at the weekend.

Government supported the UN peace process, which required that a second election be held. SA would recognise only a "permanent government", he said.

Unita has disputed the validity of the election last September in which the MPLA won a majority vote in a poll foreign observers accepted as free and fair. Unita leader Jonas Savimbi declined to take part in the second election for the presidency and resumed the civil war.

Sapa reports that ANC president Nelson Mandela on Saturday called on government to follow the lead of the US and recognise Angola's government.

Speaking in Ladysmith, Mandela congratulated President Bill Clinton on recognising the MPLA government's legitimacy and said he hoped other nations would do the same. "In particular, we hope the government of SA will without delay recognise the Angolan government."

An SA government spokesman said: "We feel it is not appropriate at this point to recognise one party over another prior to the conclusion of the peace process and the holding of a second election."

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's meeting with Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura on June 4 had been scheduled for some time. The talks were intended to support the UN peace process and were not geared towards normalising relations between SA and Angola. The US policy shift towards Angola — Unita had the backing of previous US administrations for about 15 years — was announced by Clinton last week, a move hailed by the ANC as a positive step.

Clinton said he was using US recognition as a lever in promoting an end to the civil war, and had taken his decision after Unita refused to accept the peace plan.

Sapa-AFP reports from Abidjan, Ivory Coast, that Unita called for new peace talks with the Angolan government on Saturday, the day after six weeks of negotiations ended in failure. But Unita, which controlled about 70% of Angola, stuck to its demand to remain in the cities and towns under its command.

Farmers fancy redistribution

HARARE — The Namibian National Farmers' Union is pushing government to adopt land acquisition measures similar to Zimbabwe's to correct imbalances in land ownership created by colonialism, says union director Hudson N'embongi.

N'embongi was in Zimbabwe with 16 Namibian farmers to study the Zimbabwe experience, national news agency Ziana reported.

Ziana quoted him as saying on Saturday that his organisation would lobby the Swapo government to act decisively on the "burning" land question which, he stressed, was central to the armed struggle that led to Namibia's independence from SA in 1990.

"Our view, based on the profiles from Zimbabwe, is that land must be acquired and must be redistributed. We urge the government to do it now while the cake is hot," he said. — Sapa. 6/10/95 24:15:33
Six to take action

Officers plan to sue newspaper:

SIX Namibian police and army officers have demanded the appointment of a public commission of inquiry to probe allegations made by a Windhoek newspaper that they were involved in the murder of Swapo advocate Mr Antuan Lubowski, one of the officers said yesterday.

Military Colonel Des Redmore said the six also planned to bring defamation suits against The Namibian newspaper, which last week claimed they had laid plans for Lubowski's assassination. Swakopmund 24/5/1982.

Lubowski was gunned down outside his home on September 12 1989. — Sapa
Call to probe Lubowski murder claim

WINDHOEK.—Six Namibian police and army officers have demanded the appointment of a public commission of inquiry to probe allegations made by a Windhoek newspaper that they were involved in the murder of Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski.

Military Colonel Des Radmore said yesterday that the six also planned to bring defamation suits against The Namibian editor Gwen Lister and the prosecutor-general 10 days ago.

Mr Lubowski was gunned down outside his home on September 12, 1989. The murder docket was handed to the prosecutor-general 10 days ago.

The Namibian editor Gwen Lister had no comment. — Sapa.
Lubowski: Six call for probe

WINDHOEK — Six Namibian police and army officers have demanded the appointment of a public commission of inquiry to probe allegations made by a Windhoek newspaper that they were involved in the murder of SWAPO advocate Mr Anton Lubowski, one of the officers said yesterday.

Military Colonel Des Radmore said the six also planned to bring defamation suits against The Namibian, newspaper which claimed last week they had laid plans for Mr Lubowski’s assassination in September 1989.

Police investigating the murder handed their docket to prosecutor-general Mr Hans Heyman 10 days ago.

Namibian Police Deputy Commissioner Jumbo Smit, who headed the police investigation into the murder, was one of those named by The Namibian. He said yesterday he would consult lawyers.

The Namibian editor Ms Gwen Lister had no comment. — Sapa
Lubowski probe

NAMIBIAN Police Inspector-General Raona Aindima has taken control of investigations into allegations that police and army officers were involved in the assassination of Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski, police said.

A spokesman dismissed a report that several policemen implicated in the plot to kill Lubowski could be suspended this week.
Lubowski: Top cop takes over

WINDHOEK. — Namibian Police Inspector-General Saona Andima has taken charge of investigations into allegations that police and army officers were involved in the assassination of SWAPO advocate Mr. Anton Lubowski, police said yesterday.

The allegations had been under investigation since May 1992. The murder docket would remain open until the matter went before court, police spokesman Chief Inspector Sean Geyer said.

He dismissed as “nonsense” a report in The Namibian that police officers implicated in the plot to kill Mr. Lubowski could be suspended pending investigations.

Suspensions would be considered only if there was evidence that they had been involved. — Sapa
Summit on Angolan ties

PRETORIA — The upgrading of SA’s diplomatic status in Angola and the possibility of full recognition for the MPLA government were likely to be discussed at a foreign ministers’ summit to be held in Windhoek on Friday.

In a meeting brokered by Namibian Foreign Minister Ben Gurirab, SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha would be holding talks with Angolan counterpart Venancio de Moura on all aspects of relations between the two countries, a spokesman said.

The return of SA diplomats to Luanda in April, following a six-month absence as a result of security reasons, had been seen as a positive action by the Angolan authorities, the spokesman said.

This, together with the brokerage of Namibia’s foreign minister, had paved the way for this week’s talks between SA, Angola and Namibia.

Among topics likely to be discussed were the extension of SA’s diplomatic representation — possibly to full ambassadorial level — and full recognition of Angola’s MPLA government, a source said.

A recent Foreign Affairs statement said SA, unlike the US administration, had not “explicitly withheld any form of recognition” for Angola.

Meanwhile, PETER DELMAR reports that delegations from 24 African states are expected in Johannesburg later this year for the largest gathering of the continent’s business and government leaders in SA yet.

Organisers of the Africa Initiative said yesterday official ministerial delegations from Mozambique, Gabon, Cameroon and Ivory Coast had confirmed their participation. The number of official government delegations could climb to 10 or 12 and indications were that Angola would soon decide to send a ministerial team.

The initiative, to be held at Nasrec outside Johannesburg from August 30 to September 3, would include nine exhibitions and 10 conferences.

Africa Initiative project director Andrew Clare said yesterday up to 700 business delegates were expected to come from Africa and 1500 South Africans would attend.

Our political staff reports that, Deputy Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff is in Maputo to discuss prospects for greater business co-operation between Mozambique and SA. He would meet senior government officials and business leaders, his office said yesterday.
Namibian envoy

WINDHOEK. — A Swapo stalwart has been appointed Namibia's first representative to SA.
Mr Josua Hoeben received his letters of introduction from Namibian foreign affairs minister Mr Theo Ben Gurirab yesterday.

— Sapa 2.21
Peace groups fear ANC, Inkatha clashes at rallies

PEACE organisations yesterday expressed concern that clashes could break out between Inkatha and ANC supporters when the two organisations commemorate the 17th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising at rallies in the East Rand township of Vosloorus tomorrow.

The ANC’s rally will be addressed by the organisation’s Natal Midlands chairman Harry Gwala and the Inkatha gathering by Transvaal organiser Themba Khoza.

Neither organisation is holding rallies in surrounding townships and this could boost the numbers attending the Vosloorus rallies.

Inkatha senior official Saphire Ndlovu said yesterday that his organisation would not switch its rally from Vosloorus “just because the ANC will be holding a similar rally in the area”.

And sources close to the Wits/Vaal peace secretariat said the organisation had been caught off guard by Inkatha’s eleventh hour announcement that it would hold a rally in the township.

They said Inkatha had yet to furnish the secretariat with details of their rallies.

These details are essential if agreement is to be reached on issues such as policing and choice of routes.

Sources expressed concern that violence could break out unless steps were taken to avert confrontation.

Ndlovu said the secretariat was “not God”. He said Inkatha could not have provided the secretariat with details of its rally in Vosloorus without having first secured a venue. This was done only on Sunday.

The organisation was due to provide the secretariat with details of its rally yesterday.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa called on all people commemorating the day to do so “with the dignity it deserves”.

Mamoepa also called for peace monitors to be out in full force to ensure that “peace reigns supreme during the services”.

He also urged police not to act in a manner which might ignite violence.

Mamoepa pointed out that the agreement which the ANC FWV region and Inkatha reached in March — on the eve of Sharpeville Day commemorations — should serve as a guide for tomorrow’s activities.

In terms of the agreement — brokered by the Wits/Vaal peace secretariat — Inkatha and the ANC vowed to conduct themselves in a peaceful manner. The parties also agreed on routes their respective followers would use.

Ndlovu said it was about time that members of the ANC and Inkatha

held rallies in the same area without police having to keep them apart.

Hundreds of thousands of black workers are expected to stay away from work tomorrow, AP-DJ reports.

Cosatu said it expects all of its estimated 1.2-million members to stay away.

Cosatu threatened it would take industrial action against employers which did not recognise the day as a paid holiday.

Socab estimates the stayaway will involve 80%-100% of workers across the country.

Labour consultants Andrew Levy & Associates predicts more than two thirds of the estimated 6-million black workers will stay away.

Sapa reports the Johannesburg City Council said yesterday officials anticipated a stayaway tomorrow and said the action may disrupt some services.

Council solid waste director Gys du Plessis requested Johannesburg householders who normally have their refuse collected on Wednesdays to keep their rubbish inside their properties until next Wednesday.

He added: “A June 16 stayaway may also disrupt other services such as clearing sewer blockages or repairing water leaks.”

The ANC’s western Cape region is to call for a stayaway tomorrow.
Counsel tells of death threats

PORT ELIZABETH — SAP senior counsel Pieter du Bruyn told the Gonwane inquest yesterday that he and a client, Maj Dean Nieuwoudt, had received death threats.

He said that follow allegations made at the inquest on Monday that Nieuwoudt, a former member of the Port Elizabeth security branch, might have information regarding the murder of Matthew Gonwane and two other activists in 1985 and the subsequent murder of police and an informer in 1989.

Du Bruyn said he had received a death threat on Wednesday morning. He was told that his client was being watched and that he and Nieuwoudt would be killed.

Giving evidence at the inquest yesterday, former Cradock security branch head Col Eric Winter acknowledged that they had known Gonwane would be driving from Port Elizabeth to Cradock three days before he was murdered on the return trip.

Counsel for the families of the deceased...

George Bizos submitted to Winter that the police had been concerned that Gonwane was about to be reinstated as a principal, allowing him to politicise schoolchildren.

Winter denied this and said he had regarded Gonwane as an enemy of the state, but never as dangerous.

Bizos also submitted that it was improper for the officer who had investigated the murder of the activists to have supplied Winter with details of the murder as he and the security police in general had been regarded as prime suspects.

Winter denied this, saying he had not regarded himself or the police as suspects.

Earlier, Winter denied having detailed knowledge of the murders. Bizos then presented a detailed report on the murder written and signed by Winter. Winter then said it was impossible to remember what had happened seven years ago. — Sapa.

Exotic wood no boat

CAPE TOWN — They searched high and low, but they couldn’t find a Phoenician galley.

According to a statement released by Cape Town University’s archaeology department yesterday, tests on wood unearthed in the Pinelands police sports fields showed it was at least 44,000 years old and came from indigenous trees. The find suggested the Phoenicians had used wood from a Phoenician galley.

The investigation was initiated early this year after anthropologist Raymond Dart, who said trees in the 1600s had been able to grow in Mediterranea...

On the basis of this O’Sullivan commissioned the department to excavate for more wood. This resulted in the discovery of the 44,000-year-old wood.

Aplas security deaths claim

WINDBROEK — A senior Apla official yesterday claimed the PAC’s armed wing had killed 50 members of the security forces this year and said the police and army remained legitimate targets.

Apla military wing training director Willie Brown said Apla had comes in July, 1983, and police were part of the system. Apla intended to overthrow the government as part of the struggle. "We reject this notion that black police are part of the..."
Frontline wants UN to discipline Unita

WINDHOEK — Defence ministers from the Frontline states yesterday urged the United Nations and the international community to take firm and decisive action against Unita to force it to accept the democratic process in Angola.

Concluding a defence and security meeting in Windhoek, the seven ministers condemned alleged continued logistical support for Unita by South Africa and Zaire.

In a joint communique released after the two-day conference, Unita was urged to accept and abide by the Bicesse peace accord and return to the negotiating table.

In a closing address to the conference, read on his behalf by Namibian Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba, Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob said delegates had agreed they should collectively and individually give assistance to the MPLA government to enable it to defend Angola's democratic process.

The ministers welcomed the recent United States recognition of the Angolan government and urged the US and "any other country" to ensure no further support was given to Unita.

The signing of the Rome peace accord between Mozambique's Frelimo government and Renamo rebels was welcomed, but the ministers expressed grave concern at Renamo's "apparent delaying tactics".

They appealed to the UN to take "adequate measures to prevent developments in Mozambique from deteriorating into uncertainty and chaos".

The ministers noted positive political developments in South Africa regarding negotiations and the tentative April 27 election date. However, they "deplored the attitude of right-wing elements" who refused to join negotiations.

The meeting was attended by defence and security chiefs from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Tanzania, Botswana, Angola and Mozambique as well as military representatives of the ANC and PAC. — Epa.

C
Nujoma confident on Walvis

NEW YORK — Namibian President Sam Nujoma has voiced confidence that South Africa will soon hand over control of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands to Windhoek.

At a press conference at the United Nations, he described the administration of the port by a joint South Africa-Namibia executive as a transitional measure.

Asked about relations between South Africa and Namibia, he said only that Pretoria and the ANC have representatives in Windhoek.

He added that developments within South Africa were “encouraging” and that he believed the April 27, 1994 date for elections was “realistic.”

Nujoma has been in the US at the invitation of President Clinton.
Reef koevoet base found

TORTURE CLAIMS Former members of Namibian police unit housed at Midrand:

By Mathatha Tsedu
Investigations Editor

Former members of the notorious Namibian police unit Koevoet are housed at a Midrand farm, less than 30 km from Johannesburg. The base, which includes rows of corrugated iron buildings in which members lived and horse stables, was uncovered two weeks ago but locals say it has been around for at least a year.

The discovery comes amid requests by the Transvaal Agricultural Union that Koevoet members be seconded to farmers to counter increasing murders on the farms.

The unit achieved notoriety during the Namibian war of liberation when its members allegedly tortured Swapo supporting villagers in Ovamboland. Witwatersrand police spokesman Major Eugene Opperman confirmed the existence of the base but said the men were engaged in tracking stolen cattle.

Opperman said the base was a temporary one as the unit served in many areas, including the East Rand.

He said the base was not a training camp but had been located there because of large-scale stock thefts. Situated at Witpoort, the base is about 3 km from the main road connecting the N1 north with the Old Pretoria Road that passes near Kyalami. Koevoet has also been in the news recently as one of its former senior officers, Colonel Eric Winter, has been testifying in the reopened inquest on slain Eastern Cape activists.

The killing of Matthew Goniwe and three others in 1985 was blamed on an alleged feud between the Azanian People’s Organisation and the United Democratic Front that led to many members of both organisations being killed.

The former Koevoet members were transferred to South Africa two years ago amidst objections by political organisations.
Bop TV head's suspension 'temporary'

BOP Broadcasting Corporation spokesmen and employees were tight-lipped yesterday about the suspension of director-general Jonathan Procter. Spokesman Peter Godson and various staff members refused to furnish any information on his suspension. Godson said he could not comment as it was an internal matter. ( )

An official Bop Broadcasting statement said Procter had "been relieved temporarily of his position at Bop Broadcasting to facilitate the ongoing inquiry into staff grievances in the corporation". Seven other heads of department were previously suspended to facilitate the work of the commission.

The inquiry, ordered by Bophuthatswana Post's Telecommunications and Broadcasting Minister M Masilo, had been in progress since May 24. The committee was expected to conclude it in a week and submit the report.

Reports of Koevoet activity worry ANC

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said his organisation was investigating the matter, which he said was "unacceptable" to the ANC which had been assured that the notorious unit was being disbanded. Witwatersrand police spokesman Maj Eugene Opperman said the reports were incorrect as the unit had been disbanded "many years ago".

Opperman said four former Koevoet members were temporarily assisting members of the SAP's stock theft unit at Midrand.

He said there was no special base in the area for the four and the men were living on a plot belonging to a policeman.

"There is nothing sinister. These ex-Koevoet members are excellent trackers. Because of their work a number of arrests in connection with stock theft have been affected."

He said ex-Koevoet members were used as and when the need arose. This was, however, a temporary measure pending the incorporation of the members into other police units.

Koevoet became notorious during the Namibian war when its members allegedly terrorised SWAPO-supporting villagers in Ovambo.
Briefly

Lubowski inquest date set
WINDHOEK — The judicial inquest into the assassination of SWAPO advocate Anton Lubowski will be open to the public and starts in Windhoek on October 4. Chief Magistrate Ben Myburgh would not say if applications would be made for the extradition of suspects from South Africa. — Sapa

Anti-IRA cordon in London
LONDON — Police threw a cordon around London's financial heartland from midnight to deter IRA guerillas after two devastating bombings. There were only eight guarded entry points into the City of London. — Sapa-Reuters

Muslim setback in Bosnia
BELGRADE — Muslim fighters in Bosnia suffered a major setback yesterday when Serb and Croat forces forcing pressing for more territory encircled one town and overran another, cutting Bosnian army supply routes. UN officials in Vitez, central Bosnia, said Serbs and Croats had encircled the town of Maglaj by cutting a salient of territory surrounded by Serb-held areas dominating supply routes north of the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo. — Sapa-Reuters

Bomb: ANC blames Right
EAST LONDON — The bomb which rocked the municipality building on Thursday was a large STM limpet mine of Russian origin, police said. ANC media officer Mcebie Bata said the bomb was the work of right-wing elements. — Ecna

Gqozo earns more than FW
EAST LONDON — Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo receives a higher salary, before allowances, than State President FW de Klerk, according to sources in Bloem. While Gqozo is said to be paid R209 000 a year, de Klerk earns R202 734 with effect from July 1. — Ecna

Aids cases nearing 1 million
GENEVA — Member states of the World Health Organisation have reported 718 694 Aids cases to date. WHO's Global Programme on Aids estimates the real cumulative total at more than 2.5 million because of under-reporting by developing countries. The US reported a cumulative total of 239 000. — Sapa-Reuters

Italian UN soldiers killed
MOGADISHU — Heavy fighting broke out yesterday between Somali gunmen and UN troops searching for weapons. At least four Italian soldiers were killed and 11 wounded. Four Somali policemen were wounded. At least one civilian was killed and several wounded. — Sapa-AP

US begins closing of bases
WASHINGTON — President Clinton yesterday approved a plan to close 130 US military bases, saying the post-Cold War shrinking of America's military demanded it. — Sapa-Reuters

Free condoms for Riviera
Farmers protest tax.

WINDHOEK — More than 100 disgruntled Namibian farmers drove tractors and trucks to State House on Friday to deliver a letter in protest against proposed new taxes based on livestock values. Farmers, already hard hit by drought and depressed prices, fear the new tax could drive them off the land.
Japan aids Namibia

HARARE — Japan will grant Namibia ZS18.5m to support efforts to increase food production, it was reported yesterday.

Namibia imports nearly 70% of its grain requirements.

The aid package brings ZS61.6m Japanese assistance to Namibia’s food production programme since 1990.
Lubowski: Media sued

WINDHOEK. — Six people claiming to have been implicated by news reports in the assassination of Swapo leader Mr Anton Lubowski in 1993 are suing the Namibian newspaper and the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation for damages of nearly $3.5 million.

(221) 1993

Namibian editor Ms Greer Lister and reporter Mr Erich Bois are first and second defendant respectively. The Free Press of Namibia, publishers of the newspaper, and NBC are third and fourth respondents. — Sapa
Graphite price rise hits Rossing

WINDHOEK — International graphite prices might force Rossing Uranium to shelve its Oshanganda graphite project.

A feasibility study report would be submitted to the board with a management recommendation that the project be discontinued, the company said yesterday.

Rossing began work on the mine in 1999, extracting 60,000 tons of ore and bringing a pilot plant into operation. It initially planned to mine 40,000 tons of quality graphite annually, said spokesman Johan du Toit.

Du Toit said 14 permanent staff at the pilot plant and 25 contract workers would be affected if the project was terminated, but the company would attempt to avoid retrenchments if at all possible.

Employees and the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia had been informed of the situation.

Graphite is not mined commercially in SA. — Sapa.
Namibia calls for UN help in Angola

THE UN should establish a presence in Angola, said Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab at a meeting with Security Council members this week.

He also called for the international community to start thinking about the war-battered country's reconstruction.

He said Angola had suffered massive destruction of cities, its economic infrastructure, mines, public utilities, hospitals and schools. And reconstruction would go a long way to convince the warring parties that there was a better future in peace.

Mr Gurirab added that the Security Council should also take strong and effective measures to deny Unita arms.

He said the international community should realise that the Unita leadership was prepared to sit the UN out, adding that Unita leader Jonas Savimbi had distinguished himself as the only obstacle to peace. — Sapa-Reuters
neutral army and police are needed for free elections

16 voter education
Basters petition UN

WINDHOEK—Namibia’s Baster community in Rehoboth has applied to the UN for recognition as an indigenous group, hoping this will strengthen their case in a campaign for self-government.

Hans Diergaardt, leader of the traditional Rehoboth council, returned from Geneva on Sunday after attending a conference on indigenous populations under the UN subcommission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities.

The prevailing feeling at the UN conference, according to Diergaardt, was that the only way indigenous people could claim their rights was through self-determination. A draft declaration on the rights of indigenous people was likely to be accepted by the UN in December, he said. — Sapa.
Namibia praises Walvis decision

WINDHOEK. — Namibia’s cabinet yesterday welcomed the majority decision by South Africa’s multi-party negotiators to exclude Walvis Bay from the interim and final constitutions. The move was consistent with Namibia’s constitution and United Nations Security Council Resolution 432, the Namibian Foreign Affairs Ministry said.

A draft resolution presented to negotiators on Monday urged the Negotiating Council to mandate the South African government to promulgate legislation to transfer Walvis Bay to Namibia. — Sapa (221)
No solution yet to Walvis

Debate in the Negotiating Council on the future of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands has been postponed until tomorrow because no agreement could be reached.

Some parties believed an interim government of national unity should decide the issue, while others said the Negotiating Council should decide.

The Namibian government yesterday welcomed a PAC proposal that Walvis Bay be excluded from the interim and final South African constitution.

— Political Correspondent,
The South African government was not opposed in principle to the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said in Pretoria yesterday. However, because territorial boundaries were an important matter, a transitional government of national unity would be best equipped to deal with the issue.

Mr Botha said there were a number of vested interests and rights which needed to be cleared up.
Skeletion Coast stays creaky clean — no nuclear waste-dumping, says Namibia

WILLEM STEENKAMP
Weekend Argus Reporter

HARSH but vividly beautiful, the Skeleton Coast in Namibia will not be used as a dumping ground for toxic or nuclear waste — and tourism in the area will be strictly controlled to minimise the impact on the ecology.

This was the assurance given by a senior spokesman of the Department of Tourism in Namibia, who said rumours that the Skeleton Coast was to be used as a dumping ground for toxic and nuclear waste from European countries were unfounded.

"In fact we have had an internationally reputed company investigate the area recently and they could find no evidence or signs of such dumping."

Tourism to the Skeleton Coast has become part of a heated dispute which is set to end in court early next month.

For the past 18 years Louw Schoeman and his wife - renowned writer and photographer Amy Schoeman - had the sole right to take tourists on safaris into the desolate area.

But recently the Tender Board of Namibia granted this right to a German company which has since registered a subsidiary company in Namibia to service the Skeleton Coast with tourists. The Namibian registered company trades under the name of Olimpla Reisen.

The withdrawal of the licence and its subsequent award to Olimpla Reisen led to an outcry among conservationists who were concerned that an increase in tourist numbers to the area could damage the sensitive ecology.

Mr Schoeman decided to take the Tender Board to court and fight back to regain his rights to the area. But in July he had a heart attack and died. However the case is set to be heard on September 2.

The Department of Tourism spokesman, who declined to be named, said as the matter was part of court proceedings, he was not prepared to comment on the issue.

He did say, however, that tourism to the Skeleton Coast would be strictly controlled, tourists would be flown in to the area and would have to take their own supplies.

"We want to conserve and protect the sensitive ecology of the area and it has been stated a number of times by our government that the dumping of toxic or nuclear waste in this area would not be considered. We are happy that this is still the case," said the spokesman.
Govt ‘ready to talk’ on Walvis

THE South African Government was not opposed in principle to the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in a statement here yesterday.

However, because territorial boundaries were an important matter, a transitional government of national unity would be best equipped to deal with the issue, he said.

**INTERESTS**

Botha said there were a number of vested interests and rights which needed to be cleaned up for incorporation to be orderly and successful, adding that his government was ready to talk on the matter.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said Botha’s principled support for incorporation was a step in the right direction that was negated by its qualifying conditions.

If the South African Government really supported integration, it should make this known to the negotiating council in Kempton Park, he said. He ruled out further talks on the issue.

Walvis Bay has been the focus of intense lobbying at the multiparty talks this week, with debate on the matter in the negotiating council finally postponed until next Monday at the Government’s request.

All major parties at the talks, with the exception of the National Party and the Government, are understood to support rapid incorporation of the port into Namibia.

This would be in line with repeated demands by the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the international community. The UN has long recognised Walvis Bay as an integral part of Namibia, whose constitution includes the port and its offshore islands.

**Unthinkable**

The Pan Africanist Congress, which sparked the debate in the negotiation council this week with the introduction of its draft resolution on Walvis Bay, rejected Botha’s statement, saying the PAC would enter talks next week with a push for the immediate incorporation of the enclave.

PAC secretary general Benny Alexander said it was “unthinkable” for the liberation movements to have to rule over Walvis Bay in a future dispensation.

Botha said the fact that a successful joint administration had been installed in the port last year clearly indicated South Africa’s willingness to resolve the Walvis Bay issue.
Rossing closes
graphite mine

Windhoek — Rossing Uranium said at the weekend it would dis-
continue its Okanjande graphite project in Na-
mibia because of deterior-
ation of international
graphite prices. Star

Exhaustive market re-
search had shown a Na-
mibian graphite mine
would not currently be
viable, Rossing said.

However, because the
size and quality of the
graphite orebody were
excellent, the company
had arranged to retain
the rights to the site for
several years. 16/3/93

This was in case
prices increased suffi-
ciently to warrant re-
evaluation of the project.

— Sapa (221)
SA will hand Walvis to Nambia

Political Staff

THE South African government last night agreed to hand over Walvis Bay to Namibia.

In terms of a Negotiating Council agreement — endorsed by the South African government — the enclave on the Namibian coast and offshore islands which are part of the Republic will be incorporated in Namibia "at the earliest opportunity."

The far-reaching decision, which breaks South Africa's 83-year hold on Walvis Bay and the islands, was reached after some sharp exchanges in the at Kempton Park's World Trade Centre.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who spoke at the talks for the first time yesterday, said he was bemused by the recent outcry over the issue as the creation of a joint SA/Namibia Administration for the enclave in November last year "in fact meant by implication that Walvis Bay would be integrated."

In Windhoek, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab hailed the decision as a victory for common sense. "I am happy, very happy indeed," he said.

"We have waited for a long time for this wonderful moment in our history."

Namibia to get Walvis Bay

THE negotiating council last night unanimously agreed to reincorporate Walvis Bay and its offshore islands into Namibia as soon as possible. (221)

Intense behind-the-scenes negotiations at the World Trade Centre, and international lobbying by Namibia, led to a compromise resolution, with the SA government dropping its insistence on Pretoria's continued rule of Walvis Bay.

The resolution, based on a compromise proposed by ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, gives government a month to report back to negotiators on the progress made towards the reincorporation.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who repre-

sented government in the debate, said gov-
ernment was not in favour of the continued colonisation of Walvis Bay and was not opposed to its early reintegration.

But it was difficult to give an exact timetable. The SA and Namibian governments needed time to resolve issues such as property rights and the transfer of administrative structures.

Botha said he did not understand the fuss because there had never been any doubt about the incorporation into Namibia of the disputed territory. But he believed the

Walvis Bay

matter should have been left to a new government.

Early in the debate, Botha was criticised by Ramaphosa for using "unacceptable language and insulting all of us here in the negotiating council". (221)

Botha had accused other parties of talking "nonsense" by claiming that government wanted to cling to the territory in order to gain votes for the election.

Ramaphosa demanded a retraction and Botha withdrew his remark.

Sapa reports that a draft resolution on the issue was introduced by the PAC a week ago, but debate was postponed three times to allow for intense behind-the-scenes consultations.

Government opened the way for its agreement last Friday when Botha said Pretoria was not opposed

in principle to such a move.

In Windheek last night Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab hailed the decision as a victory for common sense. He said the move was a necessary step to complete Namibian independence and fulfil the terms of its constitution.

He praised the SA government for making the right decision, singling out Botha for his leadership and political courage.

Gurirab reassured South Africans living in the port enclave that their rights, interests and property would be safe and protected under the Namibian constitution and laws, and agreements with SA.

He said he was confident Walvis Bay would return to Namibia by April 27 next year, although he hoped the final transfer could be effected before the year-end.
Walvis Bay
‘to go to Namibia’

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa’s multi-party negotiators have unanimously agreed on the incorporation of Walvis Bay and the Off-Shore Islands into Namibia.

The decision was taken after intense last-minute behind-the-scenes talks last night at the World Trade Centre led to a compromise resolution.

At the last moment the government, which a week ago was still calling for the continued rule of Walvis Bay and the Off-Shore Islands by Pretoria, relented and agreed to the incorporation.

The accepted resolution stipulated that the government must report back to negotiators within a month on the progress on the incorporation.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab last night hailed the decision as a victory for common sense.

“I am happy, very happy indeed,” he said, adding the decision by the multi-party negotiating council was necessary to complete Namibian independence and fulfill the terms of its constitution.

The final resolution was based on a compromise proposal by ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa. — Sapa
Government agrees to give up Walvis Bay

By Themba Molefe
Political Correspondent

The South African Government has agreed to give up its hold on Walvis Bay and is to formulate legislation to finally effect its incorporation to Namibia before April next year.

Effectively, Walvis Bay will be part of Namibia before South Africa’s first democratic elections on April 27 next year.

The decision was taken in the negotiating chambers of the World Trade Centre. It was welcomed by Namibian Foreign Minister, Mr. Andreas Goebbela, who was at the talks yesterday.

Emotive argument

Agreement was reached after a heated and emotive argument started by Foreign Affairs Minister, Pik Botha.

Botha came under fire from African National Congress general secretary, Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa for using “strong and insulting” language during the debate.

Botha, who took offence at a statement that the Government was delaying on giving up Walvis Bay, said that was “nonsense”, immediately drawing rebuttal from the ANC.

Insulting insinuation

He withdrew the statement, but not before saying he felt insulted himself by the insinuation. The Government had inherited Walvis Bay from British colonisers who annexed it over a century ago.

Yesterday’s resolution said the South African and Namibian governments should meet urgently to finalise outstanding matters for the incorporation of Walvis Bay and the Off-shore Islands “at the earliest opportunity.”

According to the resolution, Pretoria is to give a continuous progress report to the multiparty negotiating council and the Transitional Executive Council.
BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
and ESTHER WAUGH

The South African Government last night agreed to hand over Walvis Bay to Namibia. In terms of a Negotiating Council agreement — endorsed by the South African Government — the enclave on the Namibian coast and offshore islands, which are part of the Republic in terms of its present constitution, will be incorporated into Namibia "at the earliest opportunity".

The far-reaching decision, which breaks South Africa's 83-year hold on Walvis Bay and the islands, was reached after some sharp exchanges in the Negotiating Council at Kempton Park's World Trade Centre. Namibian Foreign Affairs director-general Andries Gubebe said last night "This is the moment all Namibians were waiting for when President de Klerk made his address on the eve of Namibian independence."

Bemused

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, addressing the Negotiating Council for the first time yesterday, said he was bemused by the recent outcry over the issue. The creation of a joint SA/Namibia Administration for the enclave in November last year "meant by implication that Walvis Bay would be integrated into Namibia."

In terms of the Negotiating Council resolution, unanimously adopted last night, the SA and Namibian governments will act on an urgent basis to finalise the outstanding matters for incorporation of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands into Namibia to take place at the earliest opportunity. The

83 YEARS of South African rule over strategic area will end with handover to Windhoek 'at earliest opportunity'.

The SA Government would "in the meantime prepare legislation to this end as a matter of urgency". It would also inform the Negotiating Council of the Transitional Executive Council's sub-council on foreign affairs — yet to be created — of progress "within a month". The council was informed that the Namibian government had agreed that, in accordance with its constitution, "every possible consideration would be given to the legitimate rights and interests of South African citizens in Walvis Bay."

Botha later accused the PAC — which first tabled a proposed resolution before the Negotiating Council on Walvis Bay — of attempting to hijack the issue in a bid to "score points against the ANC".

Attack

ANC negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa created the biggest stir in the council with a sharp attack on Botha. Botha had suggested during Negotiating Council debate that "nonsense" had been spoken by some other delegates. Ramaphosa, speaking on a point of order, said: "Mr Botha, you do not come in here and say there is nonsense in here."

Botha said that he had been insulted by some of the comments directed at him, but that if his words caused offence he would withdraw them.
Walvis 'will not affect' new port plans

WINDHOEK - Plans to build a new deep water harbour at Mowe Bay on the Skeleton Coast would not be affected by Walvis Bay's integration into Namibia. 21 May 1982

This was stated by Namibian Works, Transport and Communications Permanent Secretary Pien gondjibi Shipoh yesterday. 221

His government saw Walvis Bay as a commercial harbour, not a fishing port, he said, and the Mowe Bay harbour was planned as a fixed base for fishing on the Atlantic Coast.

The news of reintegration into Namibia drew mixed reactions from Walvis Bay residents yesterday. Most seemed confident Namibia was likely to be a more peaceful home than SA in the near future though some said they felt betrayed by the SA government.

The joint administrative authority in Walvis Bay reported that reaction had appeared calm, adding that its work over the past nine months had paved the way for a smooth transition from SA to Namibian rule.

The ANC yesterday welcomed the multiparty negotiating council decision to hand Walvis Bay and offshore islands to Namibia, but the CP condemned the move.

The ANC said there should be no further delay in integrating Walvis Bay into Namibia. — Sapa.
A lesson from Walvis

Walvis Bay — Nangolo Mbumba spent a sizeable part of his life as an exiled "freedom fighter" in Lusaka, furthering Swapo's efforts to get South Africa out of Namibia.

Carl von Hirschberg spent a large part of his life trying to frustrate those efforts, as a South African diplomat at the United Nations in New York.

Today they work side-by-side in Walvis Bay, jointly running the South African enclave. In one sense they are a long way ahead of the decision, taken in principle, by the Negotiating Council at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park on Monday to hand over Walvis Bay to Namibia. The two symbolise the struggle between Pretoria and Swapo over the enclave and the apparent inevitability of its incorporation into Namibia.

In his youth, Mbumba was a committed Swapo supporter and he sees himself as a freedom fighter. A teacher, he advanced through the ranks to become head of education and training at the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka in 1988.

He then became Swapo's deputy secretary for education and culture and, on independence, secretary to the prime minister of Namibia.

In November, he and Von Hirschberg were appointed chief executive officers of the Joint Administrative Authority of Walvis Bay.

Von Hirschberg has been a deputy director of Foreign Affairs and was closely involved in negotiations with Unita and the various political parties in Namibia before independence.

"During an interview, the strong bond between the two men and the similarity in their way of thinking were clear. They did not want to be drawn on the legality of handing over Walvis Bay to Namibia. "We are simply administrators of the area," said Von Hirschberg.

Mbumba said he was astounded at the excellent co-operation from officials on both sides.

"Through this exercise we have learnt not only to respect each other, but we have become firm friends. We have opened doors between our governments and feel the successes we have had here could be repeated elsewhere between governments in southern Africa," said Mbumba. Von Hirschberg agreed.

They also agreed that Walvis Bay could not be handed over to Namibia overnight.
Once sworn enemies, today they have found a comm

LIKE chalk and cheese — this is how
the two executives on the Joint Admin-
istrative Authority of Walvis Bay, Nam-
golo Mbumba of Namibia and Carl von
Hirschberg of South Africa, can be de-
scribed.

They have been administering the de-
sert port of Walvis Bay jointly since De-
ember — but not long ago they were
sworn enemies, bound by the policies of
the South African government and the
actions of SWAPO fighting to liberate
Namibia.

In his youth Mr Mbumba was a com-
mited SWAPO supporter and sees him-
self as a freedom fighter.

A teacher, he advanced through the
town council, said the decision was not
only unacceptable, but made a mockery
of international law.

“We are in the same position as the
Falkland Islands a number of years ago
when Argentina challenged Britain's au-
thority over them. But the British went
to war to protect the rights of its citi-
zens while our government has sold us
up the river.”

“The South African government
promised us that no decision would be taken on the future of Walvis Bay without con-
sulting our people. But what is their
feeling is that the issue rested on the
court. Well, they did not consult us. No referendum has been
held to test our views.”

“This is despicable and we will not
let the issue rest. If necessary we will take
them to the World Court and abide by
the decision of that court.”

Mr Grobbelaar went to great lengths
to explain that he and his organization
were not anti-Namibia.

“We do business with Namibians on
a daily basis and often have negotiations
with officials from Namibia. We get on
well with Namibians, but Walvis Bay
is a point of South Africa and we are
South African citizens. Our government
surely has a responsibility towards us.”

“The fact that Walvis Bay will not be summarily
handed over to Namibia is not a reason to
compromise, we have a modern harbour, a
strong fishing industry, and a port that can
accommodate large vessels, ensuring
stable transport services.”

“The construction of a new port in Walvis Bay will
be beneficial for all Namibians.”

Joint Admin
Hirschberg of the
JAGDET
NAI
vis Bay to Namibia
this could not take
place once
the fears of war
and instability
emerged.

But Mr Mbuma
denied the accu-
This decision
was taken
without the
council’s
input or con-
firmation from
the Namibian
government.”

JOINT ADMINI-
Hirschberg of
Walvis Bay to
Namibia could
not be
achieved.

But Mr Mbuma
rejected the
idea, stating
that the
construction
timeframe would
not be
acceptable.

“We have
investment plans
dependent on
the construction
timeframes and
this idea would
not be
feasible.”

The question of
handing over Walvis
Bay to
Namibia
would not
be
accepted.

The Namibian
government
would not
accept
any
compromise.

The situation
remains
complicated,
but both sides
are
working
towards
a
solution.

DUSTY ROAD: The
windswell road, left,
through the Namib
desert which links
Walvis Bay with the
rest of Namibia.

BUSTLING PORT:
The busy port of
Walvis Bay, right,
which soon may be
handed over to the
Namibian
government.
African citizens. Our government has a responsibility towards us." A clerk Fanie du Preez agreed the town was split on incorporation.

But up until now we have not been told by the South African government what the intentions are with Walvis Bay. We also have not made any accommodation for the population.

It has always been our belief that Walvis Bay will not be summarily handed over to Namibia. Surely no government can simply give its people, its citizens, away to another country.

These and other issues, including property rights, a choice of citizenship and the position of employees in local government positions, harbour officials and the like, will have to be addressed.

That is particularly important to us because local authority is the question of control. Under South African rule Walvis Bay has grown financially into one of the strongest local authority outside Germany.

We have built an extensive infrastructure. We have a modern harbour, a successful fishing industry, several large transport businesses, the Rooikop Airport outside the town, a good railway system, a strong business community and sound law enforcement by the South African Police.

"People have spent a lot of money to build businesses. They have a vested interest in the town and we feel South Africa needs to give us some sort of compensation — call it a going-away present.

"Under Swapo rule, Swakopmund, our neighbouring town, has had very little financial support from the central government. This could happen to Walvis Bay too. There should, therefore, be some compensation to our town," said Mr Du Preez, who is a Namibian citizen.

Stefan Hrywnick, a businessman and chairman of the Walvis Bay Chamber of Commerce, said his organisation welcomed the incorporation of the enclave into Namibia.

"Look, it is a fact of life that all our trade goes through Walvis Bay and from Namibia. We welcome the fact that there has finally been some sort of decision.

"But we have some concerns about the security of the area. We have good policing compared to Swakopmund where the crime rate has snowballed. Another cause for concern is service from civil servants.

"But for these small concerns, we welcome the incorporation into Namibia. In the past we have, under the joint administration, had two tax systems and two different governments with different policies, which was an added burden."

"Then again these problems may have been further aggravated with the new monetary system for Namibia which is soon to get its own Namibian dollar. But, we have concerns, but overall we welcome the fact that the future of Walvis Bay has now been decided. We can now get on with our lives," said Mr Hrywnick.

Neither Nangolo Mbumba, chief executive officer for Namibia on the joint administration of Walvis Bay, nor Carl von Hirschberg, chief executive officer for South Africa on the joint administrative authority, were prepared to comment on the political and other implications of the decision on Walvis Bay.

But they both agreed that the handing over of the enclave and the South African islands off the coast would be a protracted procedure and would not happen overnight.

have found a common cause

The bond between them and the similarity in their way of thinking was clear: Von Hirschberg would start a process only to have the subject taken expanded by Mr Mbumba, and vice versa.

At the point they wanted to make it clear was that they were not going to be drawn on the legality of handing over Walvis Bay to Namibia or any other political issue.

We are simply administrators of the territory. Our brief is to work closely together and ensure the smooth running of the town under two governments," said von Hirschberg.
Report on Walvis Bay due in a month

BY CHRIS WHITFIELD and ESTHER WAUGH

The Department of Foreign Affairs says it will proceed as rapidly as possible to consult the Namibian government on the reincorporation of Walvis Bay and report progress to the Negotiating Council within a month.

This follows a PAC charge in the council yesterday that Foreign Minister Pik Botha had, while addressing a press conference, backed off from agreement struck in the talks forum.

Botha said at the press conference that progress would depend on how soon agreement could be reached with Windhoek on practical and logistical matters.

PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander said in the council that his organisation would request a special session of the forum within 30 days if the Government delayed the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia.

Meanwhile, the ANC has welcomed the agreement but the Conservative Party described it as fresh evidence that the Government had become play in the hands of its political adversaries.
Last vote
for whites
only in
Walvis Bay

The Argus Correspondent

WALVIS BAY.—White South Africans in Walvis Bay lined up to vote in a whites-only election, probably the last of its kind in the enclave which will soon be part of Namibia.

Although blacks can now live in the white part of the port town after the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, the South African constitution still stops them from voting there.

"Smaller things, like voting, have not come through yet," said election candidate Shane Westerdale, a communications specialist.

He and other candidates agreed that consensus among whites in the town was that they had been sold out by the South African government.

Although most whites recognised that incorporation into Namibia was inevitable, they were "bitterly disappointed" at the lack of consultation, especially considering a host of promises by politicians that Walvis Bay would remain South African.

Earlier this year Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited Walvis Bay and promised residents that their South African sovereignty was safe.

On Monday Mr Botha was in the negotiating council when it voted unanimously to incorporate the enclave into Namibia.

Mr Westerdale said that many people feared there would be a decline in standards of education, health care and law and order.

"Namibia could never give us the same standard of support we got from Pretoria," said Mr Westerdale.

One election candidate proposed that whites in the town stop paying taxes to South Africa and rather save the money to maintain their own living standards.—Sapa.
Working together for easy handover

By Willem Steenkamp
Sowetan Africa News Service

Working together for easy handover

EXEMPLARY RELATIONSHIP Two

former enemies find a recipe for success which is worth copying:

During an interview with the two, the strong bond between them and the similarity in their way of thinking was clear.

Von Hirschberg would start a sentence only to have the subject taken up and expanded on by Mbumba, and vice versa.

But the point they wanted to make quite clearly was that they were not going to be drawn on the legality of handing over Walvis Bay to Namibia or any other political issue involving the enclave.

“We are simply administrators of the area. Our brief is to work closely together and ensure the smooth running of the port under two governments,” said Von Hirschberg.

These included health matters, the commercial harbour, financial issues involving the sharing of costs and revenue, the promotion of tourism, the smooth joint administration of immigration matters, customs and excise, hospital services, nature conservation and water affairs.

Mbumba said he was “surrounded” at the excellent co-operation from officials on both sides.

“Through this exercise we have learnt not only to respect each other but we have become firm friends.

“We have opened doors between our governments and feel the successes we have had here could be repeated elsewhere between governments in Southern Africa,” said Mbumba.

Von Hirschberg agreed, saying that such joint administration exercises — where officials from the different departments of different governments got to...
Walvis Bay heads for boom period

WALVIS BAY — Showing consistent 3% economic growth, Walvis Bay is gearing up for a boom led by increased exports, potential offshore oil and fishing.

While the announcement that the port enclave is to be incorporated into Namibia came as a surprise, organised business appears confident the move will benefit the local economy.

With construction under way on key link roads to land-locked countries in southern Africa, Walvis Bay anticipates substantial growth in exports to and imports from Europe and the Americas.

Chamber of Commerce president Stefan Hrywniak said the impact of expected oil exploration had already been felt, creating jobs and business opportunities.

Namibia's effective management of its fish resources had placed that industry well for continued growth.

Manuel de Castro, MD of Cadilus Fishing, said the decision to hand Walvis Bay back to Namibia was "wonderful news" which had ended uncertainty about the future. Businesses would now be able to plan ahead, he said.

Afrikaanse Sakekamer chairman Willem Grobelaar felt betrayed by the decision after constant reassurances that Walvis Bay would remain South African. The SA government's about-turn on the enclave's sovereignty had already cost it R15m in potential investment, he said.

However, Walvis Bay had all the ingredients to grow into a "great trading house" for southern Africa.

Once a link road through Botswana from the PWV to the Namibian coast was completed, an increase in traffic would see Walvis Bay competing with east coast ports for exports across the Atlantic.

Most changes were likely to come in government functions — law and order, administration, health services and education — with civil servants fearing for their jobs and pensions and many whites anxious about an expected decline in standards.

Hrywniak said Walvis Bay could see a slight drop in population affecting retail trade if many South Africans returned home, but this would be filled by replacements from Windhoek.

Walvis Bay's internationally recognised and ecologically important wetland, with its abundant bird-watching potential and Africa's biggest flamingo population, would guarantee continued growth in tourism, Hrywniak said.

Other attractions were magnificent coastal dunes and wildlife at the historic Sandwich harbour where sailing vessels of old used to anchor at the Kuiseb River mouth.

Water remains the one major limiting factor for economic growth. But alternative sources were being investigated.

A benefit of transition to Namibian rule could be the removal of a stigma attached to investment in SA, Hrywniak said. But the Namibian Investment record to date was not inspiring.

Businesses would benefit from the the removal of conflict between SA's VAT system and Namibia's GST. However, Namibia's 15% sales duty due on September 1 was seen as inflationary. — Sapa.
Walvis Bay Nats furious over SA’s ‘blunder’

NATIONAL Party supporters in the Walvis Bay enclave were in a state of shock this week after their political masters at the multi-party talks in Johannesburg back-lipped and agreed to transfer the enclave to Namibia.

Minister of Regional and Land Affairs Andre Fourie is expected to face heavy criticism this weekend when he arrives for a meeting of the Walvis Bay Advisory Council. It was Fourie who gave the Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress the chance to press Namibia’s case for reincorporation when he proposed to the World Trade Centre negotiating council that Walvis and 12 offshore islands be administered by South Africa’s planned Western Cape region.

Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said the NP “blunder” was “manna from heaven ... it added impetus to a campaign that was already in full swing”.

Gurirab has been lobbying extensively, enlist ing the support of United Nations secretary general Boutros Boutros Ghali and numerous foreign governments to put the heat on Pretoria in the last few months.

A team of Namibian Foreign Affairs officials also “camped out” at the World Trade Centre for two weeks, ensuring that virtually every negotiator bar the South African government and the NP was behind reincorporation. According to Gurirab, the campaign had left the government “with no room for manoeuvre”.

Walvis Bay mayor Koot Blauw was angry, although not very surprised: “These days from our (South African) foreign ministry you can expect anything under the sun,” he said. Former NP MP for the area, MC Botma, said: “We are in a state of shock, but we are not angry with the Namibian government. We are angry with the South African government.” Sitting MP Christo de Jager was resigned, saying “we will just have to accept what is coming to us”.

Predictably, the most militant reaction has come from Walvis Bay’s Conservative Party leader, Otto Mank, who is talking to his superiors in Cape Town about possible protest action.

Business people were more positive about joining Namibia, especially as the move will clarify ambiguities about the origins of fish products from Walvis.

Namibian officials are hoping that the urgency in the language of the Kempton Park resolution will translate into an early handover of the port, although no date has been specified.

All that was needed from South Africa, a Namibian official said, was a “minor amendment to the South West Africa Act of 1990”, which recognised Namibia’s independence.

One complex issue which could hold up the transfer is the question of who pays for what. Although no one would give exact figures this week, the Pretoria government has been infusing substantial sums in the form of grants and low-interest loans to support services in Walvis.

De Jager said one loan was in excess of R10-million. Some business figures at the port expressed doubt as to whether Namibia could take over such financial commitments in the short term or would be willing to pay off the port’s debts to Pretoria.

Portnet employees at the harbour also expressed anxiety over job security under Namibian rule. It appears that Namibia will second key South African officials, while offering a deal whereby South Africans resident in the enclave for a number of years can apply for Namibian citizenship.
A neighbour’s dilemma

By JURIE VAN DER WALT

The continuing carnage in Namibia’s neighbouring Angola has resulted in calls for Namibia to search for ways and means to mediate in the war between the MPLA government and Unita.

Namibia played a crucial role in the provision of humanitarian aid to Angola in the past, but the fierce fighting in southern Angola has made any assistance from Namibia impossible.

Acting head of the World Food Programme (WFP) in Namibia Hiro Mutsumura said there were no immediate plans to supply Angola with much-needed foodstuffs from Namibia.

Efforts to reach starving Angolans in southeastern Angola from Namibia were brutally stopped when Unita downed a WFP plane near Luena in April, killing its Russian crew.

Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Garirab, backed by the OAU, called on the UN Security Council in mid-July to send a clear message to Unita to return to the peace process.

The Namibian government is coming under increasing pressure to mediate between the two warring parties in Angola.

Namibian President Sam Nujoma had on several occasions invited Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to Namibia for talks. The Namibian government has also indicated its willingness to meet Savimbi anywhere else for a “friendly dialogue”. However, Savimbi has refused all invitations.

The instability caused by the continuing Angolan war as well as the multitude of Angolan refugees streaming into northern Namibia on a daily basis are cause for great concern for the Swapo government. Unita has also warned that it would attack the Rauscans hydro-electric and Calueque water schemes in northern Namibia should it be “provoked” into doing so.

Swapo is caught in the middle of a sensitive diplomatic battle: on the one hand a Unita demanding a policy of neutrality from Namibia, on the other the MPLA government relying on Namibia to support an old ally.
A first for negotiators, but a headache for government

By EPITH BULBRING
Political Correspondent

This week saw negotiators at the World Trade Centre go over the head of Foreign Minister Pik Botha and, for the first time, decide on foreign policy when they effectively gave Walvis Bay to Namibia.

It was the culmination of a sequence of events started inadvertently by Regional and Land Affairs Minister André Fouette, pursued relentlessly by the Labour Party’s Llewellyn Landers, hijacked unsuccessfully for political gain by the PACs Patricia de Lille and skillfully lobbied for by Namibia.

And it has resulted in a major headache for the Department of Foreign Affairs, which had hoped to leave the tricky question of Walvis Bay to a future government.

Besides glowering darkly at any mention of the name André Fouette, Foreign Affairs officials are now also holding their collective breath in the hope that Swaziland will not follow suit and appeal to negotiators to arbitrate on the reincorporation of Ingwavuma — a tract of land in KwaZulu to which Swaziland has long held claim.

Two weeks ago Mr Fouette — rejecting caution from government negotiators — confidently stated in a debate on regions that Walvis Bay should be part of the future Western Cape region.

Mr Landers, who was chairing the session, quickly drafted a resolution that demanded the immediate reincorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia.

He asked his co-negotiator, Mr Desmond Lockey, to get the resolution typed for tabling. Mr Lockey announced that he would present a resolution after tea.

Mrs de Lille asked to see the resolution, and Mr Lockey showed it to her. She got it typed up and presented it as a PAC resolution to the forum.

The matter was held over until Monday this week, after Mr Roelf Meyer asked for more time to consult the government, and in particular Mr Botha.

At 6.20pm on Monday, after repeated behind-the-scenes pressure from Mr Landers, the debate began.

Confronted with a wishy-washy resolution from the planning committee, which allowed the government to maintain the status quo, Mr Landers put forward a hard-line amendment demanding the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia by the end of next month.

He said that, since the government had maintained it could not decide unilaterally on the sovereignty of Walvis Bay because it was negotiating, it was now time for the participants to decide the matter.

It was then Mr Botha’s turn to take the government’s position to the floor. But Namibian observers at the talks had already successfully lobbied sympathetic parties, and he was assured of defeat before he had even started.

The debate was adjourned to allow a group, including Mr Meyer and Mr Landers, to work out a compromise.

They came back with a resolution, endorsed at the forum, saying that the government could not keep the issue of Walvis Bay on hold.

Now it has to start urgent negotiations with Namibia, prepare legislation and report back to the forum in a month.
De Klerk stopped at Walvis to meet whites

WINDHOEK. — President F W de Klerk used a refuelling stop in Walvis Bay on his way to South America to meet white community leaders and assure them they would be consulted and informed of important issues during the transition to Namibian rule. (CT 24/11/93) (221)

He appealed for calm in the enclave and assured residents his government would provide the necessary support during the transition, according to a statement yesterday from Lands and Regional Affairs Minister Mr. Andre Fourie.

Mr. Fourie said the State President wanted to ensure key issues in Walvis Bay, including education, pensions and the future of civil servants, were properly handled. — Sapa
Schools integration under single education system brings encouraging results

Racially segregated a few years ago, Namibia's schools have quickly and relatively painlessly been integrated and brought under a single system. WILLEM STEENKAMP reports for the Argus Africa News Service from Windhoek.

WHILE teacher strikes and class boycotts are throwing education in South Africa into chaos, education in Namibia is going from strength to strength. Encumbered at independence in 1990 with 11 ethnic-based education authorities and all the inequalities still found in South Africa, the Namibian government moved swiftly to dismantle the old system and replace it with one system for all.

Said Namibian Deputy Minister of Education Buddy Wentworth: "When we came into power, we immediately moved to unify the 11 education authorities into one.

"This was one of our very first actions and it is an ongoing process which obviously cannot be concluded overnight. It would be unrealistic to expect any country with a history such as ours to effectively bring about unification overnight.

"But we are a long way down the line and have attained about 95 percent of our goals with some encouraging experiences in the unification process.

"Initially there was a lot of resistance to the integration of former white and black schools when segregation came to an end. But when everyone had access to schools, the process of integration evolved quite painlessly. "Although integration was not forced onto any school, the constitutional mandate clearly specified that no one could be refused entrance to a school on the basis of race, ethnicity or religion.

"There was some anxiety in the white community which was clearly based on racial prejudice which they articulated as a fear of a lowering of standards in schools.

"But it was soon realised that integration did not mean a lowering of standards. In fact as a ministry we made it clear that we would under no circumstances tolerate a lowering of standards.

"Teachers and headmasters soon realised there was no difference in educating black scholars. But it was also clear that many black children had a weaker academic background compared with their more fortunate white counterparts because of the education policies of the past.

"Teachers realised that with special effort and after-school classes they could soon bring less fortunate blacks to reach required standards. After the first year the pass rate in our schools increased substantially."

Mr Wentworth said although integration at staff level had lagged behind, the situation was improving. "We also realised that to maximise human resources, there had to be a rationalisation of facilities. We adopted a policy under which different communities could get together and decide on utilising facilities to the advantage of all scholars.

"In some areas we have what we call the double platoon system — two shifts of teachers running classes for two groups of scholars at different times in the same
INTEGRATION: Pupils at the Jan Mohr secondary school in Windhoek writing exams. Jan Mohr is one of the many fully integrated schools in Namibia.

"But this is being done gradually with the first three years at primary school level still being in the pupil's own language.

"But it is important to note that no other language is seen as subservient to English."

On the question of private schools, Mr. Wentworth said the constitution made allowance for their establishment, with the requirement that they were primarily set up for educational reasons and not to perpetuate racism.

"Namibia uses the same education system as the Cape Education Department and the same standards for university entrance apply. But from 1996 Namibia will introduce the internationally accepted Cambridge educational system which will allow pupils meeting the pass standard to study at any international university."

"We feel much has been achieved in normalising education and our message to South Africa is that it needs a strong government with the political will to embark in the right direction to improve education."

"The challenges must be identified and met and teachers, children and parents must be motivated to become partners in education. They must be committed to a meaningful and lasting educational system for all - while maintaining standards."
Swapo rally celebrates return of Walvis Bay

By JACOB Dlamini: Walvis Bay

MORE than 3,000 people attended Swapo's Heroes' Day rally here yesterday to celebrate the announcement of the reintegration of the enclave into Namibia.

Among the guests were dignitaries from foreign embassies and the PLO. Speakers included officials from the PAC, ANC and the Labour Party. (2, 2,1)

PAC general secretary Benny Alexander told the cheering crowd that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia, and that unity among all delegates at the World Trade Centre had made reintegration possible.

The ANC representative in Namibia, Dr Neo Moikanoga, said the reincorporation decision was "a triumph in the struggle for African unity".

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said the fears of white residents in Walvis Bay were his primary concern and that "every possible consideration will be given to any legitimate interests of South African citizens residing or doing business here".

Earlier, Walvis Bay mayor and local NP chairman Koot Blauw told Mr Gurirab he welcomed the transfer.

Mr Gurirab is expected to meet with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha on Tuesday to finalise plans for the hand-over.
P raise for Walvis Bay Reintegration
‘Give back Walvis by November’

BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Windhoek — Namibian Foreign Minister Thee-Ben Gurirab will tell the South African Government on Friday that Walvis Bay should be reintegrated into Namibia within three months.

Gurirab’s meeting with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria on Friday follows a Negotiating Council decision, taken two weeks ago, that Walvis Bay and the Offshore Islands be reintegrated as a matter of urgency.

“I will take out a calendar and would want him (Botha) to decide with me on dates ... But it should not go beyond November,” Gurirab said in an interview with The Star.

Local government elections would be held in the harbour town shortly after its reintegration, he said.

Elections for the Namibian parliament are scheduled for November next year and for regional representatives in another five years.

Assuring Walvis Bay residents who are opposed to the reintegration, Gurirab said the future would be “a constructive and positive one”.

He added that development possibilities existed for Walvis Bay after its reintegration.

Gurirab said he had spent the weekend in Walvis Bay to meet all sections of the community. He said the fears raised in discussions related to citizenship, pensions and job security.

He dismissed suggestions of dual citizenship as a “non-starter”.

He noted that not one civil servant had been dismissed when Swapo came to power.

Civil servants in Walvis Bay would be accommodated in the interest of national reconciliation, he said.

“Our national economy is dominated by South African companies. Nothing has been done by the Namibian government to undermine South African interests. What is so special about Walvis Bay?” he said.
ANC takes flak for inaction on abuse

WASHINGTON — The US attorney who served on the Motsenanye commission yesterday criticised the ANC's handling of the commission's findings — as did SA human rights groups.

Attorney Margaret Burnham said she was disappointed at the ANC's response to the recommendation that disciplinary action be taken against human rights violators named in the report, which found that murder and torture had been perpetrated in the organisation's camps.

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) and the Human Rights Commission (HRC) both criticised the ANC's call for a truth commission in place of disciplinary action. The HRC said the ANC "appears to be excusing itself through a comparison with the appalling human rights record of the present SA government".

Although Burnham stopped short of criticising the ANC, she said the ANC's response "was not how we felt the thing should be resolved". She hoped there would not be too long a delay in granting redress to those who had suffered in the camps, and that if the ANC could not afford financial compensation, other means would be found. These might include providing "educational opportunities" for victims and "opening arms to those who still want to belong to the organisation but who have been labelled enemies".

Burnham said she had long been active in the anti-apartheid movement.

NP spokesman Martinus van Schalkwyk said yesterday the NP derived no pleasure from the ANC's inability or unwillingness to deal with the Motsenanye report. He said the ANC was "avoiding its responsibilities".

DP Justice spokesman Tony Leon said the ANC was using the idea of a truth commission as an escape hatch. "The ANC has national executive committee's response to the Motsenanye commission represents another sorry page in a scurvy chapter of human rights abuses and violations."

"Its substitution of pious words for decisive action is cynical in the extreme."

LHR national director Brian Currin said: "LHR believes that the ANC is shirking its responsibility and calls upon the organisation to take action against those members found to have been responsible for human rights abuses and provide assurance that these individuals will not be considered eligible for party or public office in the future."

Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Ed Tillel said the ANC's decision was "a breathtaking slap in the face for the numerous victims who suffered cruel treatment and often death at the hands of their ANC captors".

Preparatory talks over Walvis Bay begin

PRETORIA — Officials from SA and Namibia met in Pretoria yesterday to prepare for Friday's talks on details of Walvis Bay's incorporation into Namibia.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the two foreign ministry teams were isolating issues and drawing up an agenda ahead of Friday's meeting between Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his Namibian counterpart, Ben Gure. (221)

Botha has said an agreement must be reached guaranteeing the vested interests of SA citizens and businesses. Details of this agreement would be discussed by the ministers, the spokesman said.

Sapa reports Portnset said yesterday it was prepared to repatriate all of its Walvis Bay employees and accommodate them at other SA ports when the enclave was handed to Namibia. Alternatively, it was prepared to negotiate the most favourable conditions for those wishing to resign and join the company administering the port after the transition.
SA-Namibia meeting postponed

BY KAIZER NYATSUMBA
POLITICAL STAFF

The much-awaited meeting between Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and his Namibian counterpart Theo Ben-Gurirab, which had been scheduled to take place today, is off, the two governments announced yesterday.

The meeting was set up after the Negotiating Council's August 16 resolution urged Pretoria to soon hold talks with Windhoek to finalise the handover of Walvis Bay to the Namibians.

The meeting, postponed at Ben-Gurirab's request, will now take place on Wednesday, Botha announced last night.

Botha said he and Ben-Gurirab felt today's meeting would have been premature in the light of the preparatory work that is required on both sides.

In its statement, the Namibian foreign affairs ministry said the meeting had been postponed "to allow (for) further consultations aimed at finalising the agenda items".
Namibia steps up pressure on SA

By CLAIRE ROBERTSON

Windhoek has stepped up pressure for a speedy incorporation of Walvis Bay just days before a crucial meeting on the issue between the Namibian and South African governments.

In an exchange of letters this week, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and his Namibian counterpart, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, teased publicly over Namibia's insistence that the governments agree on a two-month timeframe for the enclave's incorporation into Namibia.

Namibia also "expects ... your firm commitment that an appropriate Walvis Bay bill would be part of the package of bills to be approved by Parliament during the forthcoming special session," Mr Gurirab wrote to Mr Botha on Friday.

Mr Botha replied that day: "At no stage did I commit myself to passage of (Walvis Bay) legislation during the September session ... If that is possible in terms of the legal requirements, and in terms of the advice which we both need to obtain regarding the practical issues involved, then naturally we will endeavour to do so."

"However, it would be completely irresponsible of me to commit myself to a target date without having first obtained the advice of a large number of government departments on what will have to be done to ensure uninterrupted service and address the concerns of SA citizens in Walvis Bay." (221...)

The exchange follows a preparatory meeting between officials from both sides in Pretoria on Tuesday.
Talk on workers' fate

The future of public servants at Walvis Bay will come up for discussion again at a meeting later this week between the Public Servants League and the South African Department of Foreign Affairs.

PSL spokesman Mr. Bernard Wentzel said a meeting scheduled for yesterday had been postponed. Wentzel said the league expected the department to clarify the security of tenure of public servants at Walvis Bay, which is to be incorporated into Namibia.
Namibian courts ‘failing’

JOHANNESBURG. — Namibia’s policy of affirmative action had led to the appointment of people who would not previously have qualified because of a lack of, or inappropriate, training, Namibian lawyer Mr Peter Koep said yesterday.

Addressing the South African Law Conference, he said the lower courts were also unable to cope with demands placed on them through an unrealistic desire to introduce magistrate’s courts in areas where they had not existed previously.

This created more posts than there were suitably trained people, hence the need to appoint people who would otherwise not have qualified.

Mr Koep said the courts had an important role to play in educating the population about their rights and identifying ways for people to achieve these rights.

There was enough evidence in South Africa that the government could not successfully legislate away their problems. Governments needed to be convinced of the need to address and solve problems at the point of origin, said Mr Koep. — Sapa.
WINDHOEK — A Namibian delegation including several Cabinet ministers left Windhoek for Pretoria yesterday for the start of negotiations on the integration of Walvis Bay into Namibia.
Date set for handing over Walvis Bay

Star 9/9/93
Namibia and South Africa have set the end of their present tax years, February 28, as the target date for the transfer of the sovereignty of the port of Walvis Bay to Namibia.

Foreign Affairs Minister Piet Botha and Namibian counterpart Theo-Ben Guntrab led two delegations to a meeting in Pretoria yesterday during which they "reaffirmed their commitment to the incorporation/re-integration of Walvis Bay and offshore islands into Namibia as soon as possible"...
Right-wingers warn TEC will trigger war

Waires Bay transfer date announced

The Right-wingers have warned that the TEC (Tauranga Eastern Corridor) will trigger a war if it is not stopped. They have called for a cessation of transfers to the TEC, which they claim is a waste of resources and a threat to national security.

The TEC, or the Tauranga Eastern Corridor, is a proposed railway line that would connect the city of Tauranga to the east coast of New Zealand. The project has been controversial due to concerns over its cost, environmental impact, and potential for economic development.

The Right-wingers, who are a group of citizens opposed to the TEC, have been vocal in their opposition to the project. They claim that the transfers will result in a significant loss of jobs and economic development opportunities.

The TEC is currently under construction and is expected to be completed in 2024. The project is being funded by both the New Zealand government and private investors.

The Right-wingers have called on the government to reconsider its support for the TEC and to seek alternative solutions to the proposed transfers.

"The TEC will trigger war," the group warned. "We are not going to let this happen. We will not stand by as this project is pushed forward."

The TEC project has been a source of debate and controversy in Tauranga, with residents divided over its potential benefits and drawbacks.

The Right-wingers have also called for a moratorium on further transfers to the TEC, until a comprehensive review of the project can be conducted.

"We are not going to be silenced," the group said. "We will continue to fight against this project until it is stopped."
The map shows the relationship of Walvis Bay to Namibia and South Africa. Walvis Bay is a port in Namibia, and its economic activities are significant to both countries. The port is located on the Atlantic Ocean, close to the border between Namibia and South Africa. Walvis Bay has been a historically important port, and its development has been closely tied to the economic growth of the region. The port is a major hub for trade and transport, facilitating the exchange of goods and services between Namibia and South Africa. The map highlights the strategic importance of Walvis Bay as a gateway to the region, connecting South Africa to the rest of the world through its deep-water port facilities. The map also includes annotations and labels that provide additional context and information about the port's infrastructure and its role in the regional economy.
SA, Namibia in money deal

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA signed a bilateral monetary agreement with Namibia yesterday which will retain the rand's convertibility with the new Namibian dollar on a one-to-one basis.

At a ceremony in Windhoek, Finance Minister Mr Derek Keys mooted bilateral monetary agreements with other countries in Southern Africa.

He said the agreement with Namibia meant that the internal and external value of the rand would directly influence the value of the Namibian dollar.

Mr Keys assured Namibian President Sam Nujoma that the SA Reserve Bank would take this responsibility seriously.

He also announced that the Namibian dollar would be immediately accepted as legal tender in Walvis Bay.

Mr Keys said the economic integration of the countries in Southern Africa had developed a momentum of its own.
HUNDREDS of tons of unstable explosives and ammunition left over from the Namibian war are threatening the existence of the northern Namibian town of Grootfontein, a confidential official report has claimed.

The report was submitted to the Namibian Defence Force (NDF) earlier this year by the chief of procurement, research and development in the Namibian Defence Department, Colonel Des Radmore. He has since been fired.

Most of the explosives formed part of Swapo stockpiles in Angola. After independence they were transported from Lubango to the old SADF military base at Grootfontein.

In his report, Radmore warned that “Grootfontein Military Base is an 800 ton time bomb ticking away, ready to explode — it is a man-made disaster waiting for an opportunity to happen.”

Listing “examples of blatant irregularities and extremely hazardous reckless disregard for safety”, he says:

- Grootfontein appears unpacked, together with open unpacked blocks of TNT explosive, mechanical blasting machines and safety fuse and cordex detonating cord, all unprotected in an open box. This was seen at six stores.

- One store was “carpeted” to the depth of 2cm with exposed plastic explosive the width of the doorway and for 75cm of the floor. It was “well trodden down by hundreds of pairs of boots”.

- The report says radio transmission waves, veld fires or even a small object dropped into open ammunition boxes could result in an explosion that would pulverise the military base and cause huge damage and loss of life in the town.

Shock waves transmitted through the hard dolomite structure of the surrounding area might cause rock falls in the underground structures of mines as far away as Tsumeb, while major damage to dams and the water canal system bringing water to central Namibia might also result, it says.

Blaming senior generals of the NDF for the situation, Radmore refers to the “toue of severely negative criticism of senior generals by myself… but I am not prepared to withhold facts”.

Radmore told WM&G that after he submitted his report at the end of March this year, there was no reaction. After three weeks, he went back to Grootfontein to take photographs of the ammunition and explosives dumped haphazardly all over the base. He submitted the photographs to the authorities but again there was no reaction.

After the existence of the report became known, rumours started circulating. This led to Namibian President Sam Nujoma’s apparent investigation into Dr. Ndhala’s case set on August 2.

In a recent attempt to defuse the situation,

Much was said at that time about Radmore’s past career in the SADF with the implication that the report contained untruths. Radmore said he had been in the SADF until it withdrew from Namibia before independence. At that time he was commanding officer of 1 South West African Logistic Brigade.

Having lived in Namibia since 1955, he chose to stay on and was appointed as a civilian official in the Department of Defence with the rank of deputy director. NDF Permanent Secretary Frans Kapili was not available for comment.
Challenge to SA on Walvis Bay move

WINDHOEK.—A Walvis Bay businessman hopes to challenge South Africa in the World Court and turn Walvis Bay into a free port like Hong Kong.

"It will be one hell of a battle," said Mr Justus Grebe, who claimed yesterday he had the backing of two European governments, but declined to name them.

Central to his strategy is the Atlantic Charter, signed in 1941 by Russia, Britain and the United States, which renounces attempts to increase the power or wealth of existing countries.

Waste

The charter further declares the inalienable rights of people to self-determination.

Mr Grebe's court bid will seek to overturn a unanimous decision by South Africa's multi-party negotiating council that Walvis Bay be integrated into Namibia.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theoben Gurira said the court bid was a "waste of time and money."

Mr Grebe's ultimate goal is an independent free port in Walvis Bay, like Hong Kong. This, he said, would put South African ports out of business and ultimately benefit Namibia. —Sapa
Battle of Walvis Bay to land up in World Court?

WINDHOEK.—A Walvis Bay businessman hopes to challenge South Africa in the World Court and turn Walvis Bay into a free port along the lines of Hong Kong.

"It will be one hell of a battle," said Justus Grebe, who yesterday claimed to have the backing of two European governments but declined to name them.

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The charter further declares the inalienable rights of people to self-determination.

Mr Grebe’s court bid will seek to overturn a unanimous August 16 decision by South Africa’s multiparty negotiating council that Walvis Bay be integrated into Namibia.

He said he believed the legal battle would focus on whether the charter holds sway over United Nations Security Council Resolution 432, which declared Walvis Bay part of Namibia in 1978.

Mr Grebe said the resolution was not binding in international law, but the charter was.

However, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said UN resolutions were binding on its member states. He described the court bid as a “waste of time and money”.

Mr Grebe knows he must get the case to court before March when the enclave is scheduled to be handed to Namibia, and plans an urgent court interdict to stop parliament from passing legislation for the hand-over.

Letters outlining his position have been sent to governments around the world in a bid to take the Walvis Bay issue out of local politics and into the international arena.

Support has already been received from certain homeland administrations in South Africa, Mr Grebe said. “They have more than a passing interest in what is going to happen here.”

Mr Grebe’s ultimate goal is an independent free port in Walvis Bay, on the lines of Hong Kong. This, he said, would put South African ports out of business and ultimately benefit Namibia.

He claims to have the support of many local businessmen. — Sapa.

Become a champion shopper!
Namibia drafts laws on Walvis

WINDHOEK. -- Officials are drafting legislation on the hand-over of Walvis Bay and offshore islands to Namibia for a parliamentary session beginning on November 2, reports said yesterday.

The attorney general's office said the drafts provided for the protection of property and individual rights.

Legislation on transferring the territories must also be passed by the South African Parliament, which resumes briefly on November 8.

— Sapa CT311073
Namibia to retrieve SA’s R8m ‘donation’

NAMIBIA’S highest court this week confirmed the Windhoek government’s power to repudiate actions by the previous administration.

The government plans to retrieve R8-million donated to Cultura 2000, a white “cultural organisation”, by the South African administration in the last days before independence.

After the elections, once it was clear SWAPO had won, the South African administration, still in power, handed Cultura with gifts and loans, later converted into donations. The organisation ended up richer by R8-million.

After being sworn in, the new parliament passed a law revoking the donations and ordering their return.

A flurry of legal activity followed, ending on Friday when Chief Justice Ismail Mahomed ruled the Namibian constitution gave parliament power to repudiate specific actions of the former administration.
Joe Mdhlela, who recently spent a
fortnight in Namibia, spoke to Minis-
ter of Trade and Industry Hidipo
Hamutenya about that country’s land
issue. This is his report.

Cyril Ramaphosa

"No one can dispute that these peasants
deserve to be given land."

Despite all this, blacks are not interested in
taking away productive farms from whites. Their concern is about large tracts of unproduc-
tive land which are owned by few whites.

"Obviously the struggle for democracy and indepen-
dence would have been in vain if we were to allow this situation to continue. People
cannot forever be squeezed in little pockets of land determined by the apartheid regime."

Hamutenya urged black farmers who have at least 150 cattle to go to the Land Bank for assistance.

"These farmers are entitled to a loan that will enable them to buy land and repay it over 20
years at 4 percent interest," he said.

Just as Zimbabwe is now discovering that small-scale black farmers contribute to the re-
structuring of the economy, Namibians are con-
vinced that they can walk the same path, pro-
gress and provide the government with a problem
imaginatively.

There are lessons to be learned by the South
Africans as they prepare for their first nonracial
election on April 27 1994.

Political power without economic power is
meaningless. The acquisition of land has the
to empower people. Just as the
Namibians who feel betrayed because they do
not have access to land, South African blacks
will go the same route if the land question is not
addressed.

Political independence without land is mean-
ingless. Failure to address problem at the outset
may contribute to tensions and bitterness, espe-
cially for blacks who have not had access to land
for generations.

It is encouraging to note that the African
National Congress has committed itself to at-
tending to the land problem.

Secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa last week
talked about the need to address the land ques-
tion.

"Effective measures to ensure that landless
people gain access to land on fair terms, and a
legal process to resolve competing claims to
land, will be introduced by the ANC govern-
ment," he said.

Obviously, Ramaphosa is hoping that the
ANC will have a greater say in the government
of national unity expected to be installed next
April.

In different ways, Ramaphosa was perhaps
echoing the sentiments expressed by Namibia’s
Hamutenya when he said: "If we handle the land
issue badly, we tear South Africa in pieces."

Hamutenya’s words suggested that his coun-
try would either be made or broken by how they
resolve the land issue.

The rumblings in Namibia have begun, or you
might say the testing of waters have begun with
black Namibians erecting squatter camps around
Windhoek and other opulent residential areas
in the country. Informed sources in Namibia be-
lieve the action by people to erect shackles next
to the affluent suburbs is symbolic. It is aimed at
telling the government that the aspirations of the
ordinary folks cannot be ignored at the expense
of satisfying those who have wealth.

Often this is done to the annoyance of the
government. The squatters claim they are not
treading on anybody’s toes. All they are doing is
erecting shackles on their ancestral land.

Although the Namibian government is a bit
irritated by this development, it has allocated
millions of rand into national housing projects
to attend to the squatting problem.

South Africa has lessons to draw from the
Namibian experience.
Namibian brewery to lift its premium

By DON ROBERTSON

NAMIBIA Breweries is repositioning itself in the premium beer market in SA with a campaign to boost its German Holsten brew. It also has new labels for Windhoek Lager and Windhoek Light.

The largest independent brewer in Southern Africa, it has less than 1% of the SA market. It competes only in the premium sector, which comprises 8% of the total.

Holsten was brewed by Namibia Breweries a year ago, but is now being relaunched in SA together with an international advertising campaign: "Now world, one beer!"

Holsten international marketing manager Wolfgang Ehrlich says: "As SA takes its place again in international circles, so the demand for international brands will increase."

Namibia Breweries is not competing against mainstream brands and does not view the entry of National Sorghum Breweries into the clear-beer market as a threat.

Marketing manager Chuck Muller says: "We welcome their initiative and guts in trying to break the monopoly in this market.

"We welcome competition. Given the number of brands entering or rumoured to be entering the premium section of the beer market, competition is likely to hot up. Our aim is to remain dominant in this market and to increase volumes."

Beers produced by Namibia Breweries are made according to the Reinheitsgebot, purity law, established in Germany in 1516. It requires that only barley, hops and water, but no chemicals, be used in beer.

Namibia Breweries is one of only four brewers outside Germany licensed to brew Holsten, which is sold in 75 countries.
Fishing aims for first place

WINDHOEK — Namibia's flourishing fishing industry could overtake mining as the country's major employer with up to 15,000 jobs predicted for Namibians in the next eight years. 27/10/93

Excluding foreign personnel on chartered vessels, the fishing sector employed more than 2,000 people, 2,500 of whom were temporary workers, the fisheries and marine resources ministry said yesterday. This reflected growth from fewer than 6,000 jobs at independence three years ago.

The mining industry employed about 10,000 people, substantially down since the recession-led labour cutbacks on diamond and uranium mines. — Sapa.
Landmine kills five in Namibia

WINDHOEK — Five people were killed in a landmine explosion on Namibia's border with Angola last week, just days after police explosives experts warned new mines were being laid in the area.

Police said the five died when their vehicle detonated a mine in the strip between the border fences.

In another incident, a nine-year-old boy was killed while tampering with an unexploded bomb in northern Namibia on Sunday. Three people were injured in the blast.

A police spokesman said last week that it was possible civilians were using the deadly weapons for armed robbery or grudge attacks.

Northern Namibia is littered with explosives after 31 years of war. — Sapa
Indigenous minorities to meet in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Indigenous minorities from three continents will join forces at a meeting in Namibia this month to discuss their legal rights to land and access to development, the Swedish embassy here said yesterday.

The two-week meeting starting on November 14 would include representatives of Scandinavia’s Sámi people, Australia’s Aborigines and Southern African Bushmen.

Each of the minorities has seen recent significant developments in their status in their home countries, the embassy said.

The meeting is financed by development agencies in Scandinavia and Australia. — Sapa
Legislation expected on transfer of Walvis Bay

WINDHOEK. — Legislation providing for the official transfer of Walvis Bay and the Offshore Islands to Namibia on February 28 is expected to be tabled in the Namibian parliament this week, parliamentary sources said.

The home affairs ministry said today Namibian citizenship would be granted on application to all non-Namibian citizens who had lived in the port enclave continuously for five years.

South Africans not wanting to become Namibian citizens would be given permanent residence permits if they wanted to stay in Walvis Bay.

Holders of South African temporary residence or work permits, who did not wish to apply for Namibian citizenship, could convert their permits to similar permits under corresponding Namibian legislation.

Applications by non-Namibians in Walvis Bay to regularise their status may be made any time before February 28 or within three months of the transition. — Sapa.
Walvis Bay debate revisited

By Mathatha Tseu
Political Editor

The debate is expected in the Negotiations Council at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park today when the transfer of Walvis Bay to Namibia is discussed.

Sources told Sowetan yesterday that the Bill tabled by the Government to provide for the transfer was unacceptable to the Namibian government, which has sent a delegation to lobby.

At issue is the "saving of certain rights" clause, which stipulates that "any property situated in Walvis Bay ... which (was) ... vested in the Government of South Africa shall continue so to be vested".

Order to protect

The Namibian delegation has circulated an amendment which calls for the property to be transferred to the Namibian government.

Sources said the South African Government appeared to be digging in its heels in order to protect the huge naval base and other infrastructure.

The Namibians are also insisting on February 28 next year to be confirmed as the transfer date in accordance with a resolution adopted during bilateral meetings with the SA Government in Pretoria in September.

The African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress are understood to be backing the Namibian delegation's proposal.

Full-blown debate

Meanwhile, delegates yesterday discussed the Draft Local Government Transition Bill and referred contentious clauses to today for full-blown debate.

One of the major issues to emerge yesterday was the majorities needed by the regional forum to make decisions. A built-in 50-50 representation, agreed to between the ANC and right-wing town councils last week to woo the extreme rightwing into the talks, was seen as loaded to protect existing white councils.

The debate continues today.
Negotiators given Walvis Bay Bill

THE reintegration of Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands into Namibia took a step forward yesterday when a draft Bill handing over the territory was tabled before negotiators.

Walvis Bay and the 12 islands commonly known as the Penguin Islands will be transferred to Namibia on February 28 next year.

Negotiators did not discuss the Bill as some amendments first have to be cleared with Cabinet and the Namibian government.

Land and immovable property in Walvis Bay and rights and interests in such land that vests in SA will continue to be held by SA.

Any South African who wants to retain his citizenship will remain a South African, but anyone born in the territory after the date of transfer will be a Namibian with no right to SA citizenship.

Any citizen who, at the date of transfer, is resident in Walvis Bay and ceases to be an SA citizen, but returns to SA as a permanent resident will be allowed to assume SA citizenship.

All laws in force in Walvis Bay before transfer will be repealed as far as they affect SA.

Tabling the Bill, Transkei negotiator Zam Titus called it "a historic occasion for people of SA and the people of Namibia".

A couple of months ago Foreign Minister P. Botha was asked to appear at the negotiating council to explain why Walvis Bay and the islands had not yet been transferred to Namibia. After that discussion Botha started negotiations with the Namibian government to decide on a date.

Following protracted discussions, and a visit by President F. W. de Klerk, the date was set.

Titus said it was necessary for negotiators to mandate the Transitional Executive Council to require government to give it regular progress reports on the transfer of the territories.

Titus was chosen to work with the planning committee's subcommittee to draft the required resolution. This will be presented to the council today when the Bill is debated.
Walvis Bay goes to Namibia in February

Walvis Bay and 12 offshore islands would be transferred to Namibia on February 28, the negotiating council decided at the World Trade Centre yesterday.

"This is an historic moment because it marks a very, very important milestone in the decolonisation of Namibia," said Namibian cabinet secretary Petrus Damaseb.

"Full credit must go to the people of SA for deciding to shed Walvis Bay to Namibia."

"Walvis Bay shall be transferred to Namibia with effect from February 28, 1994, unless the governments agree otherwise," the draft Bill states.

The 12 offshore islands known as the Penguin Islands are included in the definition of Walvis Bay.

The Bill provides for South Africans residing in Walvis Bay at the date of transfer to retain their citizenship.

Any property, right or interest vested in the SA government at the time of transfer will continue "until such time as the matter is resolved by the governments in accordance with internationally recognised laws of state succession and agreements that may be entered into by the said governments," the Bill states.

Former SA citizens who choose to return to SA will be permitted to apply for SA citizenship.

No person born in Walvis Bay on or after the date of transfer will be an SA citizen by birth. — Sap.
Walvis Bay (22D) return finalised

JOHANNESBURG. --

Walvis Bay and 12 offshore islands are to be transferred to Namibia on February 28 next year, multiparty negotiators have decided.

"This is a historic moment because it marks an important milestone in the decolonisation of Namibia," secretary to the Namibian cabinet Mr Petrus Damaseb said.

The 12 Penguin Islands are included in the definition of Walvis Bay. -- SapaCT 2/10/92
Walvis Bay returns to where it belongs

By Mathatha Tsedu
Political Editor

Walvis Bay, Namibia’s only deep port, is on its way to where it belongs — under the control of Namibia.

Governed by a succession of colonialists for centuries, handed from one to the next until South Africa got its chance, the port was yesterday handed back to Namibia by the Negotiating Council at the multiparty talks. Attempts by the South African Government to retain control and ownership over property, that which had been taken by colonialists.

and land was yesterday crushed by negotiators, who felt a clean break with the past was necessary.

Taken by colonialists
A beaming Mr P Damazeb, secretary to the Namibian Cabinet, said the moment belonged to the South African people, who, he added, had decided on their own to give back to Namibia what had been taken by colonialists.

“it is a historic moment as Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands were the remaining battles we had to wage to complete the process of decolonisation,” he said after passage of the Bill. Walvis Bay will be transferred on a date still to be announced after the Bill had been discussed in Parliament and passed into law within the next two weeks.
Putting out the fires of hunger

By ELIAS MALULEKE

AMIBIANS in the Caprivi Strip are hungry for food – not power.

The drumbeats and ululation that followed the independence celebrations of this far-flung area five years ago has been replaced by starvation.

At Katima Mulilo – which means “putting out the fire” – on the banks of the Zambezi, able-bodied men and women complain of hunger and no jobs. Food is so expensive as to be beyond their reach and many live mostly on berries and fish.

A loaf of white bread in the Caprivi costs up to R2.50, and R2 for brown. A bag of rice is about R2.30, an average-sized tomato costs 50c, a green mush costs R1.30 and a small head of cabbage R2.50.

Although drought took its toll and created famine in the Caprivi, the worst enemy is the lack of employment.

It pleases the people little to hear that some government ministers are said to be enjoying opulent lifestyles.

In a report released by the Auditor General last week, it was found that millions of Namibian dollars were used to fill luxury cabinets and for first-class flights around the world by ministers.

The auditor slammed overspending in government departments by ministers, saying some of the spending had not been authorised.

Prime Minister Hage Geingob defended the overspending, saying Namibia was a young country trying to find its footing. He said that the new government’s spending was not different from other countries and the situation would improve.

This must be cold comfort for Namibia’s struggling rural people.

A government official who did not wish to be named told City Press that 32 percent of Namibians were unemployed and more job cuts were expected when the government and private sectors began to rationalise.

The lesson, the official said, was for the South Africans not to expect changes overnight.

“Freedom is not only all about power, it is about food, jobs and homes, and Namibia is still a long way from achieving this,” he said.

There is disillusion among members of the Lozi and Sobia tribes who live around Katima Mulilo, which overlooks Zambia, and was hard-hit during the 15-year war against SA occupation. They claim they have nothing to show for their hard toil over the years.

They have no jobs, no homes and must often scavenge for food. Speaking from a tiny make-shift home consisting of grass, poles and canvas, Kambe Kumako, 32, who was wearing torn pants and vest and had no shoes on, told about the hardship which led to his broken marriage.

Like many other destitute Lozi and Sobia families, Kumako stayed in a place called “Piggery” in Katima Mulilo.

Not far from his home, rows of bunkers are constant reminders of what the inhabitants of Katima Mulilo went through during the war.

Kumako remembers that when the firing started, inhabitants dove into the bunkers. Sometimes the shooting went on for days without stopping.

“It is now quiet, there is no shooting, but there is also no food,” he said.

Kumako said the “Piggery” where he and hundreds other live was used as a pig farm in the past.

“Now it houses people who do not live any different from pigs.”

His wife and four children left him and crossed the border into Zambia for a better life.

Kumako told of how he went for days without food. Most of the time he eats only berries from the surrounding bush, like ages and other animals.

When he is lucky he catches a fish from the Zambezi River, then salted and dries it before eating it.

“It is the best I can do and to make some money I gather wood for selling to neighbours,” he said.

He said he slept like a dog on the floor of what he calls home, without a stitch of bedding.

Kumako’s neighbour, Sinuka Gwanzu, 42, and his wife, sat in front of their plastic home eating dried fish. Empty dark tins used for cooking littered their yard. They had not cooked for over a month.

In the township of Katima Mulilo, dream-looking four-roomed houses are falling apart, the streets have not been tended for months and piles of garbage are rotting next to street corners.

Tiny children are walking about with bulging stomachs and glazed eyes, clinics are overcrowded and nurses complained of shortages of medical supplies.

A government spokesman in the area, who asked not to be named, tried to explain away the mess.

He said Namibia was a young nation with a lot of problems on its hands.

“Starvation is unfortunate, but we just do not have the resources to fight it,” he said.
Walvis Bay to Namibia in '94

A DRAFT BILL transferring Walvis Bay to Namibia on March 31, 1994, was tabled on Saturday, heralding the end of more than 83 years of South African rule over the territory of South Africans residing in Walvis Bay until the date of transfer can opt to retain their citizenship, but nobody born there on or after the date of transfer will be regarded as a South African citizen by birth.

— Sapa (2-21)
Justice deal coming

Justice Minister Mr Kobie Coetsee would sign a bilateral agreement with Namibia to ensure the continued orderly administration of justice in Walvis Bay, Mr C de Jager (NP, Walvis Bay) said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Transfer of Walvis Bay to Namibia Bill, he said he trusted a similar agreement on policing involving the Minister of Law and Order would follow.

He had no hesitation in recommending that the people of Walvis Bay accept the legislation, which sets March 1 as target date for the handover.

Mr De Jager also asked if National Education Minister Mr Piet Marais would negotiate with Namibia on the retention of the two Afrikaans-medium schools in the enclave.

He hoped that the negotiations on Walvis Bay would lead to greater recognition of Afrikaans as a language in Namibia. — Sapa
Walvis Bay case in court

AN urgent application to prevent the South African Government handing over the enclave of Walvis Bay to Namibia was lodged in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday.

Also yesterday, the South African Parliament started debate on a bill to incorporate Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands into Namibia.

The application against the South African government and the Administrator of the Cape was brought by Walvis Bay resident Mr Berthold Bahr.

Mr Bahr has asked the Supreme Court to restrain the government from severing the enclave from its South African sovereignty until it has properly consulted its bona fide inhabitants.

He has also asked that any decision the government makes without this consultation be declared unlawful and invalid.

The government should be charged with establishing in an objective and verifiable manner that the majority of bona fide Walvis Bay residents want it excluded from South Africa. — Sapa
Walvis Bay: Government in court

ARGUMENT has started in the Supreme Court today in an application brought by a Walvis Bay resident to prevent the South African government handing the enclave to Namibia without consultation.

Berthold Bahr, an insurance consultant, wants the court to order that the government is not authorised to hand over Walvis Bay without first “thoroughly consulting” the “bona fide” inhabitants of the area of Namibia.

He also wants the court to order that if the government does end its sovereignty over Walvis Bay without these consultations the act be declared unlawful.

Mr Bahr wants the court to order the government to start these consultations within 14 days.

The Administrator of the Cape is also named as a respondent but he has declared he will abide with the court’s ruling.

Mr Bahr said in papers the inhabitants of the enclave had been reassured by the government over a period that they were a part of Namibia.

(To page 9, cols 1)

Walvis Bay resident takes SA to court

the republic and their future was safe.

He said the people of Walvis Bay were “different” to those of Namibia and if they were incorporated it would “influence” the locals’ position.

He said “out of the blue” they were informed that the multiparty Negotiation Council had declared on August 16 that Walvis Bay would be handed to Namibia.

“No-one in Walvis Bay expected the government to take such a decision without first consulting the inhabitants.”

In replying papers Jeremy Gauntlett, SC, for the government, said the second reading of the Transfer of Walvis Bay to Namibia Bill had just been completed in parliament providing for the legislative transfer of the enclave.

He submitted that the application was misdirected as it related to a policy decision taken by the executive which had since been superseded by legislative process.

He said the principles of legitimate expectation relied upon by Mr Bahr were not capable of being applied in this matter.
Walvis Bay transfer: Man loses application

By RONALD MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

A FULL Bench of the Supreme Court has dismissed with costs an application by a Walvis Bay businessman to prevent the cession of the enclave and its offshore islands to Namibia.

Mr Justice G Friedman, with Mr Justice P Tebbutt and Mr Justice F D J Brand, ruled yesterday that the decision in principle to transfer Walvis Bay to Namibia and the actions that flowed from this were not the exercise of a prerogative by the government.

The judgment follows an urgent application by Mr Berthold Bahr, a South African citizen, against the South African government and the Administrator of the Cape.

He sought two declaratory orders: that the government was not entitled to end its sovereignty over Walvis Bay without proper consultations with inhabitants; and that any decision which had been taken without consultation was unlawful and therefore invalid.

Mr Justice Friedman said it appeared from court papers that the bill debated in the South African Parliament provided for the cession of the Walvis Bay enclave to the Namibian government.

Mr F Bertelsmann, SC, for Mr Bahr, conceded that if the bill was approved by Parliament the court would have no jurisdiction to interfere.

His submission was that the original decision to give up its sovereignty had resulted from the government's prerogative, which was reviewable.

Mr Justice Friedman said in judgment that in the circumstances it could not be the execution of a prerogative by the South African government.

Mr Jeremy Gauntlett, SC, with Mr Les Rose-Apples, instructed by the state attorney, appeared for the government. Mr Bertelsmann was instructed by Van der Spuy and Partners.