NAMIBIA - GENERAL

1989 - DECEMBER.
Namibians nervously draft new constitution

WINDHOEK - As the parliament of an African country which has just emerged from a bloody delocalisation struggle, Namibia's Constituent Assembly is remarkably stud\ldots

The occasional African-print open-neck shirt or "Mao" jacket amid a sea of conservative, expensively-tailored suits in muted greys, charcoals and blues, points to the fact this is not Westminster.

Taboo

And, the fact that Members in the Mother of Parliaments are far more vociferous in their comments and interjections than their Namibian counterparts.

Strict rules of procedure mean heckling is taboo, and that Members must address each other formally with approved honorifics like "The Honourable Member, Mr. Madame or Comrade".

Spacious

In the high-ceilinged Landesrat (National Assembly) debating chamber that was built as part of the Tintenpalast (Palace of Ink) government building during the German colonial era, Namibia's 72 elected politicians gather to draft the country's first independence constitution.

The Landesrat renovated some years ago at a cost of more than R2 million - is not a spacious room, although its height lends airiness and helps provide upstairs accommoda\ldots

| Members of Namibia's Constituent Assembly are still feeling their way in unfamiliar terrain, BRENDAN SEERY of the Sowetan Africa News Service reports. |

| Windhoek is certainly not Westminster |

| Experience |

| Speaking one's mind, losing one's temper, or playing to the gallery would probably be frowned upon here. |

| Prayer |

| Sessions normally begin with a prayer from the Chair followed by notices of motions or questions. Members often share pleasantries and jokes across party lines both during and after the start of the session. |

"Yet there is still an underlying sense of some tension, or perhaps nervousness. It is apparent immediately that the Swapo politicians are skilled as they may be in front of rallies - but have yet to settle down in the somewhat stilted formality of the Constituent Assembly."

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"Namibians nervously draft new constitution"
A SENIOR South African Defence Force officer this week told the Weekly Mail he had evidence that Unita rebels in Angola massacred thousands of elephants and sold their tusks to blackmail the rebel movement's war effort in Angola.

The bulk of Unita's equipment came from South Africa, Breitenbach said he received reports that the SADF established a front company, called Interarma Trading, to transport large quantities of ivory out of Angola. Breitenbach said that in South Africa — the country where journalists were taken in to create the impression that the rebels did not possess weapons.

Breitenbach said Savimbi used the area as a private game reserve where "influential" friends from overseas and South Africa were entertained and taken on hunting safaris. He added that certain guests.

But Democratic Party MP Rupert Lord, who has had extensive contact with Breitenbach, says he will use the next session of parliament to ask if Defence Minister Magnus Malan and former Prime Minister P.W. Botha went on hunting trips in Angola.

Breitenbach has supplied "more details about the alleged slaughter of elephants by Botha and Malan. The officer's claim contradicts the findings of a military board of inquiry which said no elephants were slaughtered to pay for South Africa's military aid to Unita.

Breitenbach said he was formerly employed by Botha and Malan.

"I want to stress that I do not believe that these are the only activities in making this information public. My biggest worry is the fact the elephants are dying out. I feel like a blood sucker," said Breitenbach.

Breitenbach's claims were made in a report that 39 Parachute Brigade commanders and 600 soldiers of the 44 Parachute Brigade, which are fighting for Unita in Angola. Breitenbach said that the Weekly Mail had spoken to an "informed" source that the SADF was involved in the killing of elephants.

"It is understood exclusively in the Camulo Cocktail before it became a top secret. The informative campaign was launched by the SADF," says Breitenbach.

Colonel Jan Breitenbach tells of mass animals

By EDDIE KOCH

PARATROOP commander confirms: Savimbi's men shot thousands of elephants

The SADF prepared massive quantities of ivory for shipment, according to Breitenbach. The SADF has been involved in the illegal trade in ivory in South Africa and has been involved in the trade in ivory in South Africa and has been involved in the trade in ivory.

The military board of inquiry, which was set up to investigate the killing of elephants, said that the SADF was involved in the killing of elephants.

Breitenbach said he was told by one of his informants that the SADF had been involved in the killing of elephants.

"I understand exclusively in the Camulo Cocktail before it became a top secret. The informative campaign was launched by the SADF," says Breitenbach.

Colonel Jan Breitenbach first to come from within the ranks of the SADF, argues the legality of the ivory trade, but not that it was widespread.

"Last month the London-based Environment Investigation Agency (EIA) presented a report to the Government of the Conventions on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) which said: "

"Unita spokesmen such as Jonas Savimbi said that Unita used ivory to pay South Africa for military assistance. Another spokesman said in an American report in 1988 that Unita earned US $1 million from ivory sales per year."

Colonel Jan Breitenbach
Namibians to be freed

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK.—At least three of five Namibians still held prisoner by Angola are expected to be returned across the northern border within days.

The release of three civilians, Mr. Martin Ernestus, Mr. Sakkie Ninda and Mr. Gideon Thomas, is expected within days. Two Namibian soldiers, Mr. Christian Condia and Mr. Elias Paulus, should be freed soon.

Mr. Simeon Petrus, a 24-year-old soldier, was freed earlier this week.
Assembly points

All was sweetness and light as the Namibian Constituent Assembly met again this week with old enemies affably greeting and even embracing one another.

The standing orders under which the assembly will operate looked set to pass without much haggling. They had been drafted by a multiparty subcommittee last week and contained no surprises — though members may address one another as “comrade” if they wish.

According to the standing orders, the constitution itself, once drafted, must be passed by a two-thirds majority of the 72-member assembly. Simple motions — on points of order, appointment of subcommittees and so on — may be passed by a simple majority, either by a show of hands or a secret ballot.

The orders provide for the assembly to meet for three-and-a-half hours each day but it seems likely that much of the constitutional drafting work will be done in subcommittees, with the full assembly recessed to await proposals.

The subcommittees, like the one which produced the standing orders, will represent the parties in more or less the proportions elected to the assembly.

A Swapo proposal during the first assembly session last week — that the 1982 constitutional principles, which specify a multiparty system and a bill of rights controlled by an independent judiciary, should be the guidelines for the assembly’s deliberations — was carried unanimously.

This went some way to convincing minority parties that the pragmatists in Swapo are in the ascendant. All party leaders have called for speedy agreement on the constitution, formation of the government of national unity and independence as soon as possible.

They are all probably sincere. With the bulk of SA aid to the Namibian administration cut off, this year’s budget is in deficit and there is no prospect of aid for a non-sovereign government.

“Independence by January” is the rather euphoric call in Swapo circles; but the end of March remains a more likely date.

Whatever the present wary goodwill, the assembly will hit some sticky points. It will probably opt to stay with proportional representation but the terms on which a government is dissolved, and elections called for a new assembly or parliament, are naturally issues of concern for the opposition parties.

How a government is to be formed, what the Cabinet posts are to be, and who is to hold them, are already subjects of a good deal of haggling behind the scenes.

Before the assembly comes to the last stage of the job there are, however, several problems it must face.

The 1982 constitutional principles say: “Provision will be made for the balanced structuring of the public service, the police service, and the defence services, and for equal access by all to recruitment for these services. The fair administration of personnel policy in relation to these services will be assured by appropriate independent bodies.”

Since all sides are profoundly suspicious of one another’s security and military operations, questions of structure, accountability and retraining of police and military personnel could result in deadlock.

For a country with a large number of jobless ex-combatants from both sides, plus large numbers of weapons in circulation, setting up a command structure to absorb them is probably a prerequisite for short-term stability.

Sporadic incidents of violence continue in Ovamboland and Kavango in the north with, however, numbers of injured and dead still low. The UN has confirmed that the numbers of police and military monitors will remain virtually unchanged until independence.

Since the money is running out, the assembly can’t sit about and deliberate for months. Most of its members seem to know this. In Namibia, this festive season will also be one of intense political horse trading.
3 die in bush store shooting

WINDHOEK. — Three people were killed and two injured in a shooting incident at a coca shop (bush store) near Rucana in northern Namibia on Wednesday.

UN police monitors said there was no evidence the incidents were of a political nature.

A number of people have died and several were injured in the north during clashes between members of rival political groups following the outcome of the election results. — Sapa

Constitution consensus reached

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian Constituent Assembly yesterday managed to reach a compromise on the method it should follow in drawing up a constitution for the country.

The need for compromise became clear when the DTA said it wanted to debate general principles in the assembly before committees were appointed to deal with specific problems.

Swapo on the other hand wanted parties to submit their constitutional proposals to the standing committee on standing rules and orders, which would be charged with identifying categories for discussion and areas of dispute, as well as recommending a committee structure to deal with the areas thus identified.

Mr Vekuii Rukoro (NNF) proposed a compromise that parties could be given a chance to explain their constitutional positions in the assembly after submitting their proposals.

It was agreed that the public statement of constitutional proposals would start on Monday.

Meanwhile Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma said in Windhoek yesterday that the future government did not intend to take away land from farmers in Namibia. — Sapa
Prisoners tell of night beatings

WINDHOEK. — SWA Police are investigating allegations of night-time beatings given to awaiting-trial prisoners held in the Tlootsonfontein police cells, the daily newspaper Namibian reported yesterday.

The report quoted police sources as saying a docket had been opened after a letter detailing the allegations was smuggled out of the cells and that the matter had been reported to the deputy commissioner of police, Major-General Piet Fonche.

The prisoners said they were told they would be killed, especially since Umag police monitors, who had been protecting them, had left, and "time for the Boers is running out."

They said they were told the beatings were being given because they were Swapo supporters.

— Sapa
WINDHOEK. — Border control posts at Oshikango on the Angola-Namibia border and Moheombo on the boundary between Botswana and Namibia will be officially opened for traffic from today. The border posts will open daily from 6am to 6pm. Travellers crossing between Botswana and Namibia must be in possession of a valid passport.

Report by SANS Reporter, Oam Correspondent, Sanae-Petersen and UTN
Shock split of

Walk out follows leadership dispute

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

WINDHOEK — Namibia's conservative white politics were in disarray yesterday with reports that the National Party of South West Africa (NP-SWA) had split.

The story of the split has come as a shock for party members and as a surprise for political observers because the NP-SWA had appeared more united recently than for some time.

Led a walkout

Reports in two Windhoek newspapers yesterday said the split occurred on Thursday night at the party's congress here, when deputy party leader Mr Jannie de Wet led a walkout of several members.

Mr de Wet also leads the NP-SWA's election front, Action Christian National (ACN) and heads its three-man delegation to the Constituent Assembly.

The dispute was apparently over Mr de Wet's position above NP-SWA party leader Mr Kostie Pretorius in the ACN hierarchy. Mr Pretorius is the ACN's No 2 man in the Constituent Assembly.

Indications were that the NP-SWA would seek to expel Mr de Wet and remove him from his post as head of ACN — a move which was reportedly going to be resisted in legal actions by Mr de Wet.

The position of the ACN delegation in the Constituent Assembly was also hanging in the balance. The official rules of the Assembly, agreed to by its 72 members earlier this week, provide that members expelled from their parties must vacate their seats.

Raised money

It is understood that Mr de Wet is arguing that the ACN is not synonymous with the NP-SWA and that he had raised much of the front's election capital through the Namib Foundation.

Neither Mr Pretorius nor Mr de Wet were available for comment either on Thursday night nor yesterday. A secretary at the office of the NP-SWA in Windhoek said Mr Pretorius would be attending the closed session of the congress this morning, but would hold a Press conference this afternoon.

If reports are correct about the split, it will be the third rift in 12 years in the NP-SWA.

In 1977, Mr Dirk Mudge split with a number of Nats to form the Republican Party which in turn became the basis of the multiracial DTA. Two years ago, former NP-SWA stalwart Eben Von Zijl, a former minister in the Transitional Government, left the party with a handful of his followers.
Swapo keeps its cool

BY BRENDAN SEERY
Argus Africa News Service, Windhoek

A S Namibia's Constituent Assembly got down to its task of thrashing out an independence constitution, Swapo could be forgiven for feeling snug, as its political opponents in the Assembly seemed beset by internal strife.

Biggest surprise was the report that the whites-only National Party of South West Africa (NP-SWA), which is the mainstay of the election front Action Christian National (ACN), had split. The party's number two man, Mr Jannie de Wet, who is leader of the ACN, led a walkout at the NP-SWA congress in Windhoek, leaving unanswered questions about the composition and continued participation of the ACN in the Constituent Assembly.

Under the rules of order, which were agreed upon by all parties this week, members lose their seats if they are considered as no longer representing the party which nominated them as candidates.

In Mr De Wet's case, early indications were that he intends arguing — through court actions if need be — that he cannot be dismissed from the ACN by a decision of the NP-SWA executive. The party, though, believes otherwise.

The provision about members losing their seats if they no longer represent their party has raised interesting debate and speculation about the actions and future conduct of other parties, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in particular.

With 21 seats, Mr Dirk Mudge's "rainbow coalition" fared well in the election, having played on ethnic and racial fears of Swapo and Ovambo domination. However, it is known that Swapo would like to win over DTA Assembly members to its way of thinking, and to boost its 41-seat majority to the 46 it would need for the whipsand two-thirds majority to dictate the constitution.

Swapo Vice-President Hendrik Witbooi gave a clear indication this week that the organisation is aware it can mobilize the "fringe communists" within the DTA. He dwelled for some time on the voting procedure to be applied in the Assembly, noting that the proposed system of public "head counts" could count as "intimidation", as party members might feel forced to vote with their colleagues rather than with their consciences.

Reverend Witbooi suggested that all voting be by secret ballot.

With his feet to answer the Swapo Vice-President's suggestion was Mr Mudge. Arguing that all debates of the Assembly should be in full public view, Mr Mudge said all members of the Assembly had been elected by the people of Namibia and that the people were entitled to see them work in the open.

Political observers saw Mr Mudge's reaction as confirmation of unease within the DTA top hierarchy that some of its Constituent Assembly members may not be relied upon in the final constitutional squeeze.
Swapo, DTA differ on major areas of govt

WINDHOEK — Three major areas of dispute emerged in the Namibian constituent assembly yesterday when Swapo and the DTA introduced separate proposals for a constitution.

Swapo favours an executive president, a single-chamber parliament and opposes a system of proportional representation. The DTA, on the other hand, wants a symbolic president, who is above party politics, a bi-cameral parliament and proportional representation.

However, the parties were in agreement on the need to end all forms of racial discrimination.

They also agreed on a multiparty democracy based on universal adult suffrage, an enshrined Bill of Human Rights, an independent judiciary to enforce such a Bill, an executive accountable to the legislature and the need to control the power of officials.

The constitutions have not been tabled in the assembly yet and will first be referred to a standing committee, which will study them to identify areas of agreement and dispute. — Sapa.
Namibia date for top U.S. group

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

THE COMMODORES, the black American group that was forced to pull out of a Sun City concert last July, will be the first overseas group to appear in Namibia which has just been dropped from the United Nations blacklist. The band is scheduled to appear in Windhoek on December 16 as part of a four-country tour that will also include Zambia, Botswana and Lesotho.

Profits

The tour is being arranged by Maurice Roda Promotions which invited the Commodores to make the politically safe tour soon after July's fiasco that ended with long-time band member Milan Williams quitting the group. The Commodores will be joined by another black American group, Salsoul, and a portion of the profits will go to the Red Cross.

Their first concert is at Gaborone's National Stadium on Saturday. Brenda Fassie will join the two bands in Gaborone but will not take part in the Maseru concert on the weekend of December 17. The Commodores will perform in Lusaka on December 15 but the Swaziland leg of the tour has been cancelled.
R60 480 a year for politicians

WINDHOEK — The 72 members of Namibia’s Constituent Assembly have decided to pay themselves a minimum of R60 480 a year.

A report by the Assembly’s Standing Committee on Rules, Orders and Internal Arrangements, presented to the House last week, proposed salaries of R60 480 a year for ordinary members, and R69 561 per annum for the chairman. — The Star’s Africa News Service.
WINDHOEK. — The political future of the once-powerful National Party in Namibia is clouded by a post-election rift and uncertainty over its minority position in the Constituent Assembly.

Bickering among leaders of the National Party, an all-white country cousin of South Africa’s ruling party and formerly the political home to most of Namibia’s 30,000 whites, has led rival officials to consult lawyers on representation in the House.

An election umbrella known as Action Christian National (ACN) that embraced the NP and two smaller German-speaking groups secured three seats in the 72-member assembly.

But NP efforts to stamp its party control on the ACN last Friday triggered a split at the party’s congress in Windhoek.

Veteran white politician Mr Jannie de Wet — deputy NP chief but leader of the ACN election front — walked out, taking a handful of followers with him.

Mr De Wet, a former commissioner for Ovambo, has been tagged as a possible minister in the cabinet, probably heading up an agriculture and water affairs portfolio.

Party insiders said NP leader Mr Kosie Pretorius sought to take over leadership of the umbrella organisation, thereby ousting Mr De Wet as head of the three-man assembly delegation in which Mr Pretorius currently holds second place.

Mr De Wet pledged to take his place as ACN leader in the house today, amid reports that the feuding officials had both sought legal guidance on their positions.

Mr Pretorius held his options open at the weekend, declining to say whether he would pursue efforts to oust Mr De Wet.

At the official opening of the Constituent Assembly two weeks ago, Mr De Wet sought to diminish the ACN’s image of a white-interest group.
Three 'hit men' on the run in Namibia

By KEVIN JACOBS
and BARRY STREET

THREE alleged right-wing "hitmen" held for a terrorist attack against the United Nations in Namibia escaped from police guards yesterday, after confining a policeman with his own pistol.

And last night a senior police source disclosed the three escaped to the three men being held in South Africa in connection with the death of the three escaped, said David Webster and Mr Anton Lubbe.

The escapes were due to appear in court in Natal tomorrow to face charges of detention and weapons-possession charges.

Accomplices

They were arrested in connection with the death of an Allied African security guard who died in the August 10 gun and grenade attack on an UN post in Oottj, the most serious assault on the UN in Namibia.

The three are South Africans Mr Deryl Steadman and Mr Leonard Venemans and German national Mr Ernst Kienzle.

Late last night they were on the run with two unidentified accomplices, who aided their dramatic breakout.

Police spokesmen put coming

Hearts are in London

A 10-YEAR-OLD Transkei girl has become South Africa's youngest heart transplant patient.

Nombuyiselo Mabula of Butterworth is recovering at Groote Schuur Hospital three weeks after receiving her new heart.

Yesterday the remarkable story of how the little girl arrived in Cape Town for the operation was pieced together.

Nombuyiselo was flown to Groote Schuur Hospital for a 10-year-old boy's heart, and was flown back to London to give her new heart.

She was operated on by the heart surgeon who operated on the boy.

Although Nombuyiselo is said by a busy child, she became lively and became in hospital. She thought to see her mother who is a factory worker in Butterworth. When members of Round Table No 9 heard about her plight, they took up her cause.

Through their efforts she now has a carved for brand-new clothes, an array of toys and is in a position to keep the child's education.

A Groote Schuur spokesman yesterday said Nombuyiselo was doing "very well".

The 51-year-old man who lost his heart.

HEART GIRL ... South Africa's youngest heart transplant patient, Nombuyiselo Mabula of Butterworth in Transkei, recovering in Groote Schuur Hospital yesterday. The toys were provided by Round Table.
Hunt for 3 set free in ambush

By Jon Gwelane,
The Star's Africa News Service

A huge police manhunt is being conducted in Namibia today after two white men ambushed a police vehicle yesterday afternoon and freed three murder suspects held in connection with the attack on the UN offices in Opuwo in August.

Police described the ambush as "a well-planned outside job." The suspects were freed from a police van taking them back to Opuwo after a brief appearance in court in Windhoek. One of the two policemen escorting them was shot and wounded and the other was locked in the vehicle as the attackers made their escape.

The three men who were freed, described by police as "very dangerous and desperate," are Mr. Leonard von der Heyde, a Namibian police officer, and Mr. Hans Klar, who was in charge of the AWPL in Opuwo, a close associate of Mr. Derik Steyn, a German-speaking man, and Mr. Harold Höffstetter, who was the leader of the AWPL in Opuwo.

Light aircraft

Immediately after the men escaped, helicopters were sent up to tow the UN's helicopter, which was used to search for the three suspects yesterday afternoon. Police said the helicopter was searched for the next few days.

According to a police spokesman, the suspects managed to take advantage of the confusion at the airport in Opuwo, where three prisoners locked in the cell block window and indicated they wanted to alter their escape.

When they were allowed out, theSuspects were given a green Nissan car that had apparently been waiting in the vicinity to meet a man and a woman and a man who had been released at a police station.

The suspects were held by police who were believed to have been arrested when the police vehicle failed to arrive in Opuwo.

Contingent van Wyk was said today to be at a sisterly conference in the Windhoek Hospital.

"It was not immediately clear what had happened to the men who were charged with the three suspects, Mr. Josef Kvaso, a police officer in Windhoek, South Africa," Speculation was in Windhoek on whether the right-wing opposition may have been behind the attack.

Hillbrow pool

Senior SAW police Colonel Charles van Wyk warned that the escapees were "armed, very dangerous, and desperate," and the public must not try to apprehend them but should contact the nearest police station.

In the August ambush attack on the UN offices in Opuwo, at least two UN officers were killed and two others were wounded.

A UN official made headlines in July when he defied a police order to leave his house in Windhoek swimming pool in Opuwo, where he was swimming in protest against segregated municipal facilities.

At the time he was employed by the Johannesberg City Council as a supervisor at the Hillbrow pool.

More claims of police killings submitted to State President

By Karen Lander, Jean Bevis and Anna Louw

New claims of police killings have been sent to the State President, Mr. P.W. Botha, in a letter from Inspector-General of Police, Mr. van der Merwe, and a visit from the Free State Central Police.

Mr. Botha was given a suspended sentence for attempted murder.

Mrs. E.W. Botha, whose husband was killed by a police officer, has been granted a settlement of R1,000.

The letter asks the State President to reconsider the decision not to prosecute the police officer in the case of Mr. Botha.

The letter claims that the police officer"refused to co-operate with the investigation into the death of the police officer, who was killed in the line of duty."
WINDHOEK — The political future of the once-powerful National Party in Namibia is clouded by a post-election rift and uncertainty over its minority position in the Constituent Assembly.

Bickering there among leaders of the NP, an all-white country cousin of SA's ruling party and formerly the political home to most of Namibia's 60 000 whites, has led rival officials to consult lawyers on representation in the House.

An election umbrella known as Action Christian National (ACN) that embraced the NP and two smaller German-speaking groups secured three seats in the 72-member assembly.

But NP efforts to stamp its party control on the ACN last Friday triggered a split at the party's congress in Windhoek.

Veteran white politician Jan de Wet — deputy NP chief but leader of the ACN election front — walked out, taking a handful of followers with him.

De Wet, a former commissioner for Owamboland who imposed tight Pretoria-dictated control on the region 20 years ago, has been tagged as a possible minister in Swapo's first government Cabinet, probably with an agriculture and water affairs portfolio.

Party insiders said NP leader Kosie Pretorius sought to take over leadership of the umbrella organisation, thereby ousting De Wet as head of the three-man ACN delegation in which Pretorius currently holds second place.

"My credibility and that of the ACN was placed in question," De Wet told reporters at the weekend as the party rift widened.

"The election was fought and candidates elected under the umbrella of the ACN and not the NP. Only the ACN can take away my seat in the Constituent Assembly."*

Options

De Wet pledged to take his place as ACN leader in the House today, amid reports that the leading officials had both sought further legal guidance on their positions.

Pretorius held his options open at the weekend, declining to say whether he would pursue efforts to oust De Wet.

At the official opening of the Constituent Assembly two weeks ago, De Wet sought to diminish the ACN's image of a white-interest group, pledging acceptance of Namibia's new order and willingness to play a full role in the independent state.
**Murder suspects escape**

WINDHOEK - A West German citizen and two South Africans facing murder charges were sprung from police custody in an ambush on the road between Windhoek and Ojiwarongo yesterday afternoon, police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand, said.

Horst Klein (52), of West Germany, Darryl Stopforth (22) and Mr Leonard Veenendaal (23), were being escorted from the Windhoek Magistrate's Court to the Outjo police cells when they overpowered two police guards, critically wounding one policeman with his own service pistol.

**Attack**

Police arrested the three men after a machinegun and hand-grenade attack on United Nations offices at Outjo on August 10.

A private security guard, David Hoazeb (22), died in the gunfire at the premises hired by the world body.

A police spokesman, Warrant Officer Leon Rust, said the men in the back of the police vehicle knocked on the interconnecting window of the enclosed compartment and indicated the police should stop so that the prisoners could relieve themselves.

After that, they overpowered two unidentified men who helped them make their getaway in a green Nissan Langley about 2.30pm.

Sapa.
WINDHOEK — Three men held for a terrorist attack against the UN escaped from police guards yesterday after seriously wounding one of the officers with his own pistol. 8104751219

The three men facing murder and weapons-possession charges — South Africans Darryl Stopforth and Leonard Veenendaal and German national Horst Klenz — were on the run late last night with two unidentified accomplices who aided their breakout.

Police described the five armed suspects as dangerous and said roadblocks were being put in place in a wide search for their light-coloured Nissan Langley, which was thought to be heading south. Const R van Wyk who was wounded in the escape was being treated in Otjiwarongo for a bullet wound in the back and was said to be partly paralysed.

Police put out conflicting reports of the incident in an attack ranking as one of two most widely publicised crimes in Namibia during the transition to independence. The other was the assassination of Swapo official Anton Lubowski in September.

A black Namibian security guard died in the August 10 gun-and-grenade attack on an Unita office in Oshakati.

Police said the three suspects overpowered two police guards during a drive from the town back to the capital.
By BARRY STREEK and CHRIS BATEMAN

POLICE yesterday arrested five more men in their crackdown on right-wing hit squads.

SAP public relations directorate chief Major-General Herman Stadler said in Johannesburg the men were arrested on the Witwatersrand and other areas in the Transvaal.

The men are believed to be linked to the three murder accused still on the run last night after their sensational escape in Namibia on Monday.

Those arrested yesterday are all thought to be involved with an extremist breakaway group from Aquila, the security unit of the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

All are believed to be South African and some are English-speaking.

According to a source, the group had compiled a hit list which included AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and former Sunday Times columnist Ms Jani Allen. They apparently also planned to bomb a restaurant which served blacks.

The fanaticism of the well-trained splinter group was described as extreme and would "make Hitler look like a puppy".

General Stadler said the men were being held under section 29 of the Internal Security Act. They were in custody at various centres and were being questioned in connection with bombings and other violent incidents. Further arrests could follow.

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FW may talk on hit squads

By BARRY STREEK

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk may respond today to the report of the McNally investigation into alleged police hit squads after a meeting of the cabinet in Pretoria.

Mr de Klerk has not yet said anything about the McNally report which has been with him for several days.

The cabinet has been at a special working session "somewhere in the Transvaal countryside" for the last two days to discuss future policy initiatives — and it is probable that the hit-squad allegations were discussed. However, it is expected that Mr de Klerk will only comment after an official meeting of the cabinet today.

The three co-leaders of the Democratic Party, Dr Zach de Beer, Mr Wynand Malan and Dr Denis Worrall, said in a statement yesterday that the McNally report had now been with the president since last week. "Yet the public is still in the dark."

The arrest of the five was not directly connected to the Webster/Lubowski murder investigation, he said.

"This was another group. But naturally we will question them over a whole spectrum of happenings in the past," General Stadler said.

General Stadler said a statement giving details concerning the men could be expected today.

In Namibia yesterday, the police described the three fugitives — Mr Leonard Veenendaal, 33, Mr Darryl Stopforth, 22, and Mr Horst Klink, 52 — as "armed, very dangerous and desperate."

Throughout Namibia, border posts were late last night sealed to the three — and to the two men who sprang them from the police in a meticuously planned ambush operation near Otjiwarongo.

Two aircraft and dozens of police vehicles scoured the vast territory yesterday.

In neighbouring Botswana, police commissioner Mr Simon Hirschfield placed his security apparatus on full alert, "with a special look-out for false passports".

Inspector Nico Smith, one of two detectives investigating the fatal bombing of Uitshoek Outjo offices in August, said he had spent "days" interrogating the suspected trio.

According to Inspector Smith and Namibian CID chief Brigadier "Tommy" Tomasse, the trio were 10km from the Otjiwarongo Magistrate's Court on the route to Winifreda jail when they hanged on the police van cab about 3am on Monday and indicated they wanted to relieve themselves.

The two junior constables obliged at a roadside picnic spot where a metallic bluegreen sedan was inconspicuously parked. As Constable L Boos
Ahtisaari surprised at ‘lax’ methods

Escaped suspects linked to hit squads

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Three murder suspects, on the run in Namibia after being freed in an ambush of a police vehicle, were due to be questioned by police in connection with “hit squad” activities in South Africa.

The Star learnt this yesterday as one of the biggest hunts yet conducted in Namibia was under way for the fugitives.

Two white men ambushed a police vehicle on Monday afternoon and freed the three men accused of murder in the attack on the United Nations offices at Outjo last August.

Questioning

The attackers locked the two policemen in the back of the van, abandoned it on a side road and sped away in a car with the three prisoners: Mr Leonard Veenendaal of the Johannesburg suburb of Southdale, who is leader of the AWB in Johannesburg; a close associate of his, Mr Darryl Stopforth of Rosettenville, Johannesburg; and Mr Herst Kienz, about whom little is known, except that he speaks only German and has given his address as “care of Vermaak, Duitelskloof”.

Two senior South African policemen were on their way to Namibia to question the three South Africans about a series of right-wing attacks in South Africa when they escaped.

South African police wanted to question them about the activities of a fanatical “hit squad”, said to be a breakaway movement from the AWB.

The squad even had the AWB leader, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche, on its “hit list”.

Police said the fugitives were “armed, very dangerous and desperate” and warned the public not to try to apprehend them.

Police described the ambush as “a well-placed outside job”.

Mr Veenendaal, Mr Stopforth and Mr Kienz were arrested, together with Mr Johan Coetzee and Mr Arthur Archer, both South African citizens, after the attack on the Outjo office of the UN monitoring force, UnTag.

• The United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has expressed his surprise at the “surprisingly lax” transport arrangements provided for the three escaped prisoners.

UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday Mr Ahtisaari raised the matter with the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

• The policeman shot in the daring escape is paralysed and, though unconscious, was in a “serious but stable” condition yesterday. Constable R van Wyk was shot in the back during the escape.

He suffered serious spinal and chest injuries, and has been paralysed. He was due to be transferred to Cape Town yesterday for treatment.
Emergency op for ambushed policeman

From JON QUELANE
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—An emergency operation was performed late yesterday on the policeman who was paralysed by gunshot wounds after he was ambushed and two dangerous members of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbewiging (AWB) forcibly freed from police custody.

There has been no explanation from the police about why two junior members of the force were sent with three men who Namibia police have described as "very dangerous."

Constable R van Wyk was shot in the back, had spinal and chest injuries, and lapsed into unconsciousness when he and Constable Bois were attacked by two men on a mission to "rescue" Johannesburg leader of the AWB, Mr. Leonard Veennendal, and his close associate, Mr. Darryl Stopforth.

STILL ON LOOSE

Also freed in the ambush on Monday afternoon at Koekoeks Kop, about 10km south of Oshiwango, was German-speaking Mr. Horst Klenz.

According to Warrant-Officer Leen Rust, the three escapees and their two accomplices were still on the loose early today and roadblocks and the big manhunt which followed the escape were continuing.

Namibian police would not say if Mr. Johann Custre and Mr. Arthur Archer, originally charged with the escapees, but now being held as potential state witnesses, would be questioned by the South African Police about "hit squad" deaths.
SA was 'a tough negotiator’ on Namibia

By Jacqueline Myburgh

Pretoria could have found some pretext for backing out of the Namibian peace process, had it so wished, Mr. Cedric Thornberry, the Unatag director in the Special Representative's office, said yesterday.

Addressing the 50th annual meeting of the SA Institute of International Affairs, Mr. Thornberry said the Swapo infiltration into Namibia from Angola in April was one such moment when the SA Government could have backed out of the independence plan.

"The South African Government was a tough negotiator and the going was rarely easy," he said.

However, despite initial suspicion between South Africa and the UN in view of the past background, there was a steady relaxation and the objectivity of Unatag became accepted.

Mr. Thornberry said he had the impression that the South African Government was frustrated by the unhelpful activities of certain elements which seemed less than committed to the process of decolonisation.

WALVIS BAY

In reply to a question on the future of Walvis Bay, Mr. Thornberry said it had been "put on ice" until independence and would then be left to South Africa and Namibia to figure out.

"Walvis Bay is clearly of vital importance to Namibia, but I don't see how important it is to South Africa. The costs of opening another port are considerable, but they are being looked at at the moment," he said.

The UN officer said Unatag's role in the second phase of the independence process was imprecise but the fact that "an embryo of the will of the Namibian people — a government presump-tive" had been elected, had to be acknowledged.
UN NOS
ANGERES
ESCAPES
THE AMBUSH WHICH KILLED THE HIT MEN
Dramatic escape en route to Windhoek

Search for 3 Namibian Prisoners

Page 11

SOWETAN Wednesday, December 6, 1989

WINDHOEK - SVA-PO

The man, a West German, was accompanying a full-scale investigation when the three Namibian prisoners escaped from prison and stole a German police car. They were believed to be en route to Windhoek. The German Embassy in Windhoek confirmed the escape. The prisoners are believed to be in a nearby town. The police are searching for them.
3 minor parties back DTA against Swapo

WINDHOEK — Clear battle lines were drawn in the Namibian Constituent Assembly yesterday as three minority parties sided with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance against Swapo on three major points of dispute.

On Monday, Swapo and the DTA introduced their constitutional proposals by way of statements in the assembly, showing that they differ on the issues of an executive president, a bicameral parliament and a proportional electoral system.

Yesterday the United Democratic Front (UDF), Action Christian National (ACN) and National Patriotic Front (NPF) aligned themselves with the DTA in proposing a non-executive president, a bicameral parliament and a proportional electoral system.

Swapo favours an executive president, a single-chamber parliament and a constituency electoral system.

Compromise

The DTA's 31 seats, combined with the UDF's 10, ACN's three and NPF's one, means a compromise would have to be reached on these proposals before the constitution can be adopted by a two-thirds majority in the 72-member assembly.

The minority parties also indicated they disagreed with Swapo's suggestion that the national emblem and national anthem be decided upon after independence.

The UDF and NPF backed the position previously stated by the DTA that these issues should be decided by the Constituent Assembly before independence.

Mr Jan de Wet ... wants second chamber. UDP president Mr Justus Garoeb suggested a system of regional government with each regional council nominating three members to the Senate. A national assembly would have 72 members elected through proportional representation.

He also emphasised the need to address communal, tribal-land, matters and suggested that tribal trusts, administered by traditional leaders, be created to own and manage these properties.

ACN chairman Mr Jan de Wet introduced the idea of "collective rights" as part of the bill of rights which all parties agreed had to be included in the constitution. These rights included communities' right to elect councils for a limited form of self-government.

Integration

Mr de Wet proposed a second chamber of parliament, the Chamber of Communities, be created out of these councils.

The ACN's Mr Koos Pretorius said protection of minority rights should be a priority as forced integration was as wrong as forced segregation.

NPF president Mr Moses Katjipungus said the Senate should be elected by a regionally based electoral college.

He rejected the idea of regional government, saying central government and local councils would suffice.

The constitution had to rule out the option of a one-party state, prohibit foreigners from buying land in Namibia and outlaw the dumping of toxic and nuclear waste.

The Constituent Assembly meets again today to hear submissions by the remaining parties. — Sapa.
Acheson hearing is postponed

WINDHOEK — Irish national Mr Donald Acheson (52), held in connection with the killing of prominent Swapo advocate Mr. Apton Lubowski, has been remanded until January 10.

At a brief hearing in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday, the chief prosecutor, Miss Elize van der Linde, requested that Mr Acheson be remanded until next month.

Mr Acheson's defence attorney requested that his client be allowed to plead on January 10 and be informed of the court dates for the hearing.

The state replied that such an application, if brought on that date, would be heard.

The magistrate, Mr Gerhard van Pletzen, postponed the case for further investigation.

Mr Acheson was arrested a day after Mr Lubowski (37) was shot and killed outside his Windhoek home on September 12.

Mr Acheson brought a successful application in the Windhoek Supreme Court on November 6 for illegal detention under immigration laws, but was immediately re-arrested and told he was to be charged with the murder of Mr Lubowski. — Sapa.
2 of Outjo ‘bombers’ ex-AWB members

Staff Reporters

CAPETONIAN Mr Keith Conroy, founder member of Aquila, the militant security wing of the AWB, yesterday positively identified two of the five alleged Untag Outjo bombers as ultra-right-wingers who broke away from Aquila.

Mr Conroy, who provides “VIP protection” for right-wing meetings in the Peninsula, said the two broke away soon after AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche became embroiled in controversy over his love life.

The breakaway members were Mr Johan Coetzee, 23, who is presently being held under Namibian security legislation, and Mr Leonard Veenendaal, 23, one of three fugitives who escaped police custody in Namibia in a daring ambush near Otjiwarongo on Monday.

Mr Conroy, who said he had “pulled out” of Aquila after initiating the Johannesburg section in 1987, said he had met Mr Coetzee and Mr Veenendaal once at AWB functions in Johannesburg and Pretoria.

He denied knowing Mr Arthur Archer, who is being held with Mr Coetzee, or Mr Craig Barker, who was briefly questioned and released after the Outjo attack. Both are Cape Town AWB members implicated in the controversy.

● Irish national Mr Donald Acheson, held in connection with the killing of prominent SWAPO advocate Mr Anton Lubowski, has been remanded until January 10.
WINDHOEK. — Two weeks after it started its historic task of drafting an independence constitution for Namibia, the Constituent Assembly yesterday completed the first substantial part of the process — introducing proposals by means of party statements to the house.

The proposals will now be referred to the Standing Orders Committee, which is to identify working categories and areas of dispute.

The first dispute centres on Swapo’s desire for a strong executive president with extensive powers, among them the right to make laws by decree. — Sapa
Namibian escape: explanations sought

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — With no breakthroughs by last night in police investigations into the escape of three dangerous men from custody, there was also no official explanation as to why two junior members of the police were entrusted with guarding the men on a 300 km journey.

One of the two policemen, Constable R van Wyk, was permanently disabled when he was shot in the arm.

A senior police source last night said that more experienced policemen should have been given the job, but said: “In the end it wouldn’t have mattered if it was generals or colonels transporting the prisoners. The plan to get them out had already been laid, and there would have been an attempt to free them anyway, regardless of who was driving them to Windhoek.”

The senior police source added that Constable R van Wyk and Warrant Officer Leon Rust had been following every lead and were aware that the men were said to be heading for Botswana. Roadblocks were in place and the massive hunt would continue until the men were caught.

Police would not comment last night on a sharp rebuke by United Nations special representative for Namibia, Mr. Martti Anttisaari, who criticized the “surprisingly lax” arrangements made for transporting the three men from Otjwarongo to Windhoek.

The senior police source disclosed last night that the original plan had been for Constable van Wyk and Warrant Officer Leon Rust to drive from Otjwarongo to Okahandja and then hand the prisoners over to policemen from Windhoek.

In the circumstances, the source said, the policemen stopped and let the prisoners go when they indicated they wished to relieve themselves.

“But if they had not stopped the van, something else could have happened: The occupants of the green Nissan Langley which ambushed the policemen could perhaps have started a chase — since the plan to free the three prisoners had already been made — and still forced the three free.”

On Monday, shortly after the ambush and escape, police called it “an outside job.”

The escapees are charged with murdering a security guard who was killed when they allegedly bombed and machinegunned the UN regional headquarters in Otjiwarongo.

They have also been charged with malicious damage to property, being in possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition, being in possession of handgrenades and stealing a car.

Another question being asked casts doubt on the police version that Constable Boos, bundled into the back of the police van and locked in there, managed to free himself and walk up to the highway to hitch a lift to Otjwarongo.

It is being said in Windhoek that the back of a police van, literally, a mobile prison cell. Wire mesh blocks every window at the back and door, once closed, can only be opened outside. A padlock usually fits to the door added security.
NNF against death sentence

By Joe Qwelane,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A powerful denunciation of the death sentence was made in the constituent assembly by the Namibia National Front when the party outlined its constitutional proposals yesterday.

NNF leader and sole member in the chamber, Mr. Vekuii Rukoro, said his party was opposed to the death sentence as a form of punishment, and urged the assembly to adopt a constitution which legislated against executions.

Mr. Rukoro, an advocate, argued that possibilities existed for innocent people to be sent to the gallows. He called capital punishment "revenge on behalf of society." He said: "The best way of avoiding putting an innocent man to death is to avoid the death penalty."

The NNF envisaged a constitution which would allow women, who comprised 69 percent of the national population, to play a more meaningful role in the decision-making processes as well as in industry and commerce.

The proposals for a Bill of fundamental human rights presented by Mr. Rukoro did not vary much with those already presented, though the NNF subscribed to the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The party called for a two-chamber parliament which, by a vote of two-thirds at a joint sitting, would have the power to amend the constitution. But no amendment which removed the democratic or republican nature of the state would be permitted.

When it presented its constitutional proposals the Federal Convention of Namibia took a different stand in the assembly to that which it had taken in the run-up to the elections.

Party leader and sole member in the assembly Mr. Hans Diergaardt did not advocate a separatist state for the baster ethnic unit politically independent from the whole.

He called for a single state where English and Afrikaans would be the official languages, with instruction at junior level in mother-tongue. He asked for independent courts and urged that consideration be given to the institution of a small claims court.

The man who headed an "own affairs" administration for the Basters and refused to resign after the Administrator-General had taken over the duties of such authorities after the implementation of the Namibian peace plan, surprised some people with some of his proposals.

He said all apartheid laws must be repealed by the constitution, those apartheid laws which did not delay the adoption of the constitution must be abolished after independence and all other laws must remain until amended or repealed by the future parliament.
Namibia Facing Crucial Issues

Page 1 of 4

The world of economics and politics is facing crucial issues that need to be addressed.

Namibia, for instance, is facing significant economic challenges. The country's economy is heavily dependent on agriculture and mining, which are affected by global market fluctuations and natural disasters.

The government needs to diversify the economy and invest in other sectors such as tourism and manufacturing to reduce its vulnerability to external shocks. Infrastructure development is also crucial in attracting investment and boosting economic growth.

Social issues, such as healthcare and education, are also pressing concerns. The government needs to allocate more resources to these sectors to improve the quality of life for its citizens.

The issue of corruption is another significant challenge that needs to be addressed. Corruption undermines trust in the government and hinders economic development.

International pressure is also increasing on Namibia to address human rights issues, particularly in the wake of allegations of human rights abuses by the police and security forces.

The government needs to work with the international community to improve its human rights record and demonstrate its commitment to the rule of law.

These are just some of the crucial issues that Namibia needs to address. It is up to the government, the private sector, and civil society to work together to find solutions and ensure a better future for all Namibians.
Cop killed as Untag, police shoot it out

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — A night-time shootout between a specialist Namibian police squad and Kenyan United Nations soldiers on Wednesday left a policeman dead and an officer and a soldier wounded.

Untag and police investigators are jointly probing the unexplained confrontation at Okahandja, 80km north of the capital.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar yesterday called for a full police report on the incident and pledged to appoint a judicial inquiry "if any facts should be in dispute".

Members of the SWA Police Task Force, apparently chasing a crime suspect near the base on Wednesday night, fired shots at the fleeing man.

Soldiers of the Kenyan Battalion stationed at the former SWA Territory Force base investigated the shooting, Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said.

"For unknown reasons the police and the UN military fired at each other," he said, describing the incident as "bizarre and tragic".

Police later identified the dead policeman as 28-year-old Constable Abud Usendere.
Farmers may be helping escapees

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — A possible support network among white farmers is frustrating a police hunt for three suspected terrorists and has angered administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar.

Mr Pienaar has insisted police work all-out to recapture the three white fugitives, South Africans Mr Darryl Stopforth and Mr Leonard Veenendaal and German Mr Horst Klenz, accused of a murderous attack on a UN office and two accomplices who aided their escape from police guards on Monday.

One of the policemen shot during the escape is paralysed in a Windhoek hospital.

"There is concern in some quarters over assistance they have clearly received," an official said.

The fugitives were last seen on Tuesday near Okhandja, north of Windhoek, possibly heading eastwards, in a beige four-wheel-drive vehicle. The report of a sighting prompted police fears they were heading for the remote Botswana border area.

Investigators have warned that the three escaped suspects are dangerous and are armed with at least a 9mm pistol, and possibly heavier weapons.

Withdrawal of South Africa’s military from Namibia has left police with no helicopter backup for manhunts in wide-open bushland.
Disagreement in Namibia assembly

By Jan Jawula
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The constituent assembly adjourned yesterday until Tuesday to give its standing committee time to identify points of agreement and disagreement in the various constitutional proposals tabled.

Before the adjournment three major areas of difference had already been identified during the seven parties' presentations of their proposals for an independent Namibia's constitution.

The areas of dispute involved the type of presidency the parties envisaged for the future state.
Farmers may be helping escapees

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Mr Pienaar has insisted police work all-out to recapture the three white fugitives, South Africans Mr Darryl Stelphorth and Mr Leonard Veenendaal and German Mr Horst Klenz, accused of a murderous attack on a UN office and two accomplices who aided their escape from police guards on Monday.

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Namibian schools face privatisation

WINDHOEK. — The South African administration in Namibia is involved in moves to privatise Afrikaans and German-medium white schools ahead of independence and officials of the white Department of Education had their Christmas leave cancelled to rush through the plan, two Windhoek papers reported yesterday morning.

According to the Times of Namibia and Republiek newspapers, the schools would be leased from the Administration for Whites on a long-term basis and enrolment of black pupils would be restricted.

The Times said the plan had caused strain between administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar and a number of senior civil servants who objected to the plan on the basis that public money would be used to alienate government property.

It said the dissident officials received “thinly-veiled threats of dismissal” over their objections.

Mr Pienaar allegedly by-passed his senior team of advisers and worked directly with the Director of White Administration, Mr Jan Visser, who is also chairman of the Broederbond in Namibia.

It mentioned a sum of R38 million for the project. Some of this had been budgeted for by the Administration for Whites and would be channelled through Broederbond-controlled businesses in South Africa. The newspaper named 15 schools earmarked for privatisation.

It said Swapo had tentatively agreed to the move after certain assurances from Mr Pienaar’s office, but that the party was definitely not aware of the way in which the move would be financed with public funds. — Sapa
Bitter broedertwist splits Namibia's white nationalists

NAMIBIA'S whites have given up their decades-long fight against Swapo but a bitter broedertwist has emerged between the leaders of the white Action Christian National party in the territory's Constituent Assembly.

Engaged in a no-holds-barred leadership struggle are flamboyant Mr Jan du Wet and dour Mr Kosie Pretorius, both farmers and politicians.

The two are long-time National Party stalwarts — the main component of the ACN.

Mr Pretorius is the leader of the NP, but Mr De Wet was elected to the leadership of ACN, an electoral alliance for the November ballot.

Ousted

The ACN won three seats in the assembly, which is drawing up a constitution for independent Namibia.

Mr De Wet has made conciliatory statements in the assembly, giving his full support to the speedy attainment of independence and pleading for reconciliation and cooperation between parties.

He has even been tipped in some circles as a possible Minister of Agriculture in a Swapo Cabinet.

But at the recent NP congress, the party decided to oust him as leader and appoint Mr Pretorius to lead the ACN in the assembly.

Mr De Wet walked out of the NP, taking a number of supporters with him, and insisted the ACN had nothing to do with the NP.

Mr Pretorius, who now claims to be leader of the ACN, said he was still a member of the assembly.

"I have no problem with Mr Pretorius. It is he who has a problem with me. I am the legal leader of the ACN," Mr De Wet told the Sunday Times.

"The ACN was a legally registered party in the November election. The NP was not a registered party in the election."

Every day Mr De Wet and Mr Pretorius continue to take their seats in the assembly, but their bitter feud — which even led to Swapo assembly chairman Mr Hage Geingob being consulted — has been the subject of much mirth among members.
THE MANHUNT for three rightwing fugitives on the run in Namibia intensified yesterday amid fears that sympathisers in the vast territory might be sheltering them.

"If they came to me I would help them," admitted one rightwinger. Meanwhile, a firearm hidden in a courthouse toilet provided the key to the escape of the three suspected assassins from police custody on Monday. The massive dragnet for the armed and dangerous trio and their accomplices spread to farms throughout Namibia this weekend.

But Swapo Chief Inspector Charl Human said there had been no reports of sightings since the fugitives were last seen on Thursday near Ohabandja, north of Windhoek.

"We are investigating the possibility that one of the men removed a hidden firearm from the cistern of a toilet at the Ojjarango courthouse on Monday," Inspector Human said.

The three, who were being held in connection with an attack on an Untag office in Outjo in September, escaped after shooting one of the two policemen escorting them back to their cells in Windhoek.

They were assisted by two unidentified men driving a blue-green Nissan Langley.

The fugitives are:

- Leonard Veenendaal, 23, the AWP leader in Johannes-
burg and formerly employed as a swimming pool superin-
tendent by the Johannesburg Municipalit-
ity;

- Daryl Stopforth, 22, an electrician and AWP mem-
ber from Rosettenville, Johannes-
burg;

- Horst Klitz, 52, a West
German citizen who gave his
address as "care of Vermaak,
Duiwelskloof" and who ar-
rived in South Africa on De-
cyber 31 1955.

The fugitives have been
linked to a rightwing assassi-
nation squad now being held
in Johannesburg under Sec-
tion 29 of the Internal Secur-
ity Act. They are believed to be

hiding on farms owned by
rightwing supporters in cen-
tral Namibia.

However, police are also
probing the possibility that
they have already fled Nam-
bia for Botswana, or have
slipped across the border into
South Africa.

Their escape was unwill-
ingly aided by the acting
magistrate in Ojjarango, Mr
Quentin van Roojen, who
suggested to the driver of the
vehicle in which they were
being transported that they
be allowed to "stretch their
legs from time to time" on the
driving journey.

When the three appeared in
court on Monday they were
told they would be tried
for the murder of a security
officer who died in the August
19 machine-gun and grenade
attack on the Untag post.

As the men left the court
under police guard, Vee-
endaal said he had to go to the
toilet.

Struggle

The two policemen accom-
panying the men waited out-
side and it is then that Veen-
endaal is believed to have
retrieved a weapon hidden
by an accomplice.

About 10km outside
Ojjarango, the men tried
to shoot on the window of the police
van, asking to be allowed to
relieve themselves.

Police constables Ricardo
van Wyk stopped the vehicle
and allowed the men to get
out.

He and Constable J Boos
were overpowered by the
prisoners who were aided by
two men who emerged from
a vehicle parked nearby.

In the struggle, Constable
Van Wyk was shot in the side
and is still in a critical condi-
tion in Windhoek's State Hos-
ital.

The wounded policeman
was left at the side of the
road and his companion
forced into the back of the
police van which was later
found abandoned about 50km
away.

An intensive land and air
search was launched on Mon-
day afternoon and road-
hacks set up on all major
routes.

South Africa's Minister of
Law and Order, Mr Adrian
Vlok, said at a media briefing
on Friday that Namibian
police were closing in on the
men.

Mr Vlok said "numerous"
calls had been received from
people supplying the names of
known rightwing sympath-
sisers in the territory who
might give the fugitives shel-
ter.
Nujoma rally recalls
'Namibian Sharpeville'

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service.

WINDHOEK — With less than four months to go before their country becomes independent, Namibians gathered in the capital yesterday to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the event which many regard as the start of active resistance against South Africa and its policies of apartheid.

In the process of commemorating Namibia's own "Sharpeville", Namibia's politicians shelved their differences and preached reconciliation.

SA POLICE

On December 10 1959, South African police, backed up by armoured cars, moved into Windhoek's "Old Location", with the intention of breaking up protests and boycott actions.

The demonstrations had been sparked off by the decision by the authorities to remove people to a new township to make way for a white housing estate.

Police opened fire on protesters, killing 12 and wounding at least 40, in an action which preceded the killings in South Africa's Sharpeville township by three months.

The evictions to the new township of Kalutara (which means, in Herero, "the place where we do not want to go"), were completed in 1959.

In the wake of the death of many organisers of the growing resistance movement in Namibia fled into exile. Included among them was Mr Sam Nujoma, who helped form and lead the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

Recalling the Old Location shootings at the rally yesterday, Mr Nujoma told about 600 supporters that the killings had shown apartheid was prepared to brutally suppress unarmed civilians and that the only way the system could be tackled was through the use of force.

Mr Nujoma said he believed that the security chiefs had, from the beginning, intended to shoot protesters. He described a meeting just prior to the killings, attended by protest leaders, top police and military officers and municipal officials.

The Swapo president said one of the "Boers" at the meeting had warned protest leaders that "if you chase a wounded lion into the bush, you will get hurt".

Mr Nujoma said he believed this showed the authorities were not prepared to negotiate, but were ready to use force.

The Swapo president also paid special tribute to the role played by the women in the Namibian struggle.

Mr Nujoma said his organisation would in future also commemorate December 10 as Namibian National Women's Day.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

Swapo was represented briefly by Mr Nujoma at a memorial service earlier in the day for the victims of the Old Location shootings. The service was attended and addressed by representatives of a number of political parties including the National Patriotic Front of Namibia, Swapo, the Namibia National Front and the DTA.

Mr Nujoma yesterday warned Afrikaans and German church leaders that apartheid under any guise would not be tolerated in an independent Namibia.

He was referring to the establishment last week in Windhoek, by five churches, of a non-profit company that had applied to the administration to lease 16 schools to promote Christian mother-tongue education.
Renamo links?

Death squads:

By Maruis Bosch
Row brews in Namibia over private schools

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Swapo president, Mr Sam Nujoma, has become the latest entrant in a row involving the Administrator-General, Afrikaans churches, and the Broederbond over the planned privatisation of white schools before Namibian independence.

Plans initiated by Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, to privatise white education apparently include an approach to President De Klerk by Mr Pienaar to help finance the scheme.

Mr Pienaar has been at loggerheads with the country's senior white civil servants over his scheme to privatise 15 white schools and hostels.

They told him they did not go along with his plan because it involved placing in private hands institutions and equipment paid for with public monies.

Mr Pienaar allegedly threatened to fire the civil servants for "non-cooperation" and they, in turn, spoke about resigning if the plan proceeded.

Mr Pienaar then circumvented the civil servants' objections by dealing directly with Mr Jan Visser, director of white education and also head of the Broederbond in Namibia.

On Friday Afrikaans churches entered the fray, claiming they wanted "Christian education and recognised standards" to be maintained.

They said they would be seeing Mr Pienaar, probably today, about white education remaining in white hands.

Mr Nujoma yesterday expressed disappointment at the Afrikaans churches' involvement, and warned they should not attempt to practise apartheid in an independent Namibia.

Swapo has stated in its constitutional proposals that it is amenable to private schools provided they do not practise or propagate apartheid.
Worry grows over Namibian schools

By Brendan Seery, The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — While Namibia’s education crisis deepens, South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar has said in no uncertain terms that schools will remain segregated when they reopen for the first term in January next year.

Mr Pienaar said, however, that “adjustments” would have to be made in the current educational system, which is a relic of the apartheid-style policy of separate ethnic government bequeathed to Namibia by Pretoria in Proclamation A G 8 of 1980.

The Administrator-General said that he hoped there would be a period allowed for “transition” to a new educational dispensation.

His comments come in the wake of allegations by many Namibian politicians that Mr Pienaar and white minority leaders are trying to set up elite, white-dominated private schools, using government funds and existing public schools.

A white inter-church committee has already been set up to promote the establishment of a “Christian” system of education where Afrikaans would be the language of instruction, but where there would officially be no colour bar. Reports suggest that Mr Pienaar is considering leasing or selling existing white schools to the church group, which has formed a non-profit company to implement its plans.

SEEKING FUNDS

There have also been suggestions that state funds may be used for the scheme.

The white churches plan to take over 15 existing white junior and senior schools out of the 35 that are currently run on a segregated basis by the “administration for whites”.

The plans for the takeover have met with widespread criticism from most political leaders, with the exception of white right-wingers.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, who will probably be Namibia’s first president when the country becomes independent next year, has said his organisation will not allow the spending of state money on “apartheid structures under the guise of protecting culture and church groups”.

Mr Pienaar announced yesterday that a committee of the Constituent Assembly would be meeting with the church group to discuss the issue.
Untag frequencies use not irregular – SADF

The Untag radio frequencies on which the South African Defence Force monitored purported reports of large-scale Swapo troop movements on the Angolan/Namibian border shortly before the Namibian elections had not been used irregularly, the Chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuys, said in Pretoria yesterday.

General Geldenhuys said investigations into the origins of the messages had been completed and no new information had been found indicating irregular or unauthorised use of the frequencies.

By implication, he dismissed suggestions that the SADF had fabricated the interception of the messages. He said the situation in Namibia, and the SADF having withdrawn, precluded further investigations into the origins of the messages.

The text of General Geldenhuys' statement reads in part:

“Radio messages transmitted on Untag frequencies were intercepted and made public on 1 November 1988. This gave rise to a dispute leading to investigative visits by representatives of various South African departments including the SA Defence Force, and also Untag, to Walvis Bay and Namibia.

“The investigations have now been completed and no new information was found indicating irregular or unauthorised use of the frequencies in question.”
Swapo asks Britain to train army

JOHANNESBURG. — Swapo, which will dominate Namibia's independence government next year, has asked Britain for military aid to train a new national army.

During a meeting in Windhoek last week, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma told Sir Robin Renwick, British ambassador to South Africa, that British military expertise was required to help integrate disparate elements into a new defence force.

Mr Nujoma said he would be making a formal request to the British government shortly.

Namibia has a surplus of trained fighters who have now been demobilised in accordance with the UN plan for Namibian independence.

Absorbing these men into a national army will be one of Swapo's biggest challenges following formal independence from South Africa next year. — Sapa
Swapo man dies from car crash injuries

WINDHOEK — A Swapo member of the Namibian Constituent Assembly, Mr Kapuka Nauyala, died in Cape Town's Hospital at the weekend from injuries sustained in a car crash earlier this month, a Swapo spokesman confirmed yesterday.

Mr Nauyala, who had been Swapo's chief representative in Zimbabwe, was being treated for a broken neck in the intensive care unit of the hospital's spinal cord injury centre.

PARALYSED

He was paralysed at the time of his death.

Meanwhile, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's Chief Whip in the assembly, Mr Piet Junius, was readmitted to the intensive care unit of the Windhoek Hospital on Monday.

Mr Junius was hospitalised last week after suffering a heart attack during a meeting at the Tintenpalast government building. — Sapa.

Namibian parties back Swapo's plan still major dispute

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Constituent Assembly has unanimously agreed to use Swapo's constitutional principles as a working document in drafting the country's independence constitution.

It appears as though the seven parties in the 72-member Assembly have reached broad agreement on a wide range of constitutional issues, fuelling hopes that the constitution could be completed ahead of the independence deadline of April next year.

A standing committee, in which all seven parties were represented, agreed that Swapo's proposals would form a basis for deliberations in drawing up the constitution. The decision of the committee was accepted without debate or comment by the Assembly yesterday.

According to the standing committee, party representatives had identified a number of issues that enjoyed broad agreement in principle and which would be subject only to minor amendments and discussions.

Areas of accord included:

- **Fundamental rights**;
- **The electoral system**;
- **Procedure for amending the Constitution**;
- **Language**;
- **Education**; and
- **Local government and regional councils**.

The standing committee identified only two major areas of dispute, where further deliberations would be needed.

These were the composition of the executive, and the role of a president within that executive, and the composition of the legislature.

**Good spirit of co-operation**

Swapo favours an executive president and a single-chamber parliament, while most of the other parties, headed by the DTA, want a bicameral parliament and a non-executive or ceremonial president.

The chairman of the Constituent Assembly, Mr Hage Geingob (Swapo), remarked that the standing committee had been hard working and that a good spirit of co-operation prevailed in all its discussions.

The Assembly agreed that the standing committee should continue with its deliberations on points of dispute, and should report back on December 20.
Ex-cop ‘was Lubowski man’s handler’

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. — Former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad detective-sergeant Mr Carl ‘Calia’ Botha was a ‘handler’ for Irishman Mr Donald Acheson, charged with the assassination of Windhoek lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski, according to documents before the Supreme Court yesterday.

The documents form part of an application by Mr Botha’s father to secure his release. Mr Botha was arrested on November 30 in connection with the murders of Mr Lubowski and Wits academic Dr David Webster. He is being held in terms of Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Mr Sam Maritz, the counsel for the police, who are opposing the application, defined “handler” in the context of the case as “one who facilitates murder”.

“The least one can say is he (Mr Botha) had contact with Acheson,” Mr Maritz told Mr Justice J C Kriegler.

Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad chief Brigadier Floris Mostert said in an affidavit that according to his information Mr Botha was involved in the Webster and Lubowski murders.

Information obtained after Mr Acheson’s arrest and “other information” led to the arrest of former West Rand policeman Mr Ferdinand Barnard.

Information obtained after Mr Barnard’s arrest revealed Mr Botha’s involvement in an organisation consisting of members from all levels of society whose purpose was to demoralise or scare the public and to impose their political beliefs on people, he said.

Mr Botha had so far refused to divulge any information or co-operate with police, Brigadier Mostert said.

He said the public exposure of facts surrounding the police investigation into the murders of Dr Webster and Mr Lubowski had done irreparable damage and alerted the people police suspected of committing the murders.

For this reason, Brigadier Mostert said, he could not divulge to the court the full extent of facts available to him.

Investigations into Mr Lubowski’s murder showed Mr Botha was one of Acheson’s “handlers”.

Judgment in the matter was reserved and Mr Justice Kriegler said he would not hand down his judgment before next Monday at the earliest.

An application by the SAP to have Botha’s application held in camera — opposed by Mr Botha’s counsel — was dismissed by the judge.

He will give his reasons for this when he hands down his judgment.
Namibian schools to be open to all

WINDHOEK — Namibia’s constituent assembly, forerunner of a national parliament, says lingering apartheid in the territory's schools system will disappear from the start of the new year.

In a statement supported by all seven parties represented in the assembly, chairman Mr Hage Geingob said no short-term changes in the system were proposed but racial separation in classrooms would be scrapped.

"The parties reiterate the fact that all schools should be regarded as open to all children regardless of race, colour or creed as from January 1990," he said.

Mr Geingob issued the statement amid a widening row over proposals by conservative Afrikaner churches to take over the cream of the territory's currently whites-only schools as private institutions.

Under a law kept in place by administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, schools are run by racially defined second-tier governments for 19 ethnic groups.

Leaders of the five churches, who have registered a non-profit company to run the schools, defend their proposal as a measure to ensure mother-tongue, Christian-based education and to prevent a slump in educational standards under new ideologies.

Swapo draft adopted as ‘working document’

WINDHOEK — An all-party committee reported to the 72-member constituent assembly yesterday that it has agreed to use Swapo's draft constitution as a "working document" to precipitate agreement on a final constitution.

They identified 11 areas of common agreement "subject only to minor amendments", including fundamental rights, the electoral system, environment, language, education and local government.

Main areas of dispute are the role of a state president and the composition of the legislature.

Issues identified by the standing committee for fine-tuning on general agreement include police, defence, prisons, economic system and land reform.
WHILE it was under Pretoria's control, South West Africa was used as a kind of environmental laboratory for finding ways to resolve the Republic's own racist problems to the advantage of the white minority. No magic formula emerged however, and the wishes of Namibia are going into independence with no more protection than the promise that basic democratic rights will be written into the constitution.

Namibia is still a colonized and oppressed laboratory, however, and the issues that are being raised in it are even larger and more widely relevant than before.

They include not only the question of whether whites can find happiness under black majority rule but also whether whites elsewhere in the world can find a way to emerge from their own social and economic structures.

These issues have, of course, been looked elsewhere in Africa, notably in Zimbabwe. But Namibia is different for several reasons. The territory is going into independence with a good opportunity to avoid the mistakes that were made by other newly-independent African countries, and which brought poverty and other problems to many of them.

Whether or not the choice will be made is the point the issue will probably decide whether Namibia becomes a relatively prosperous and stable state or another of Africa's basket cases.

Namibia has the advantage of the lesson that there can be hope in hard places. It should by now be clear to every African nation that the wealthy industrialized countries that formed black politicians in the past were not willing to be accepting to the idea that black independence is a simpler task, especially now that the white population is shrinking. Whether the aspirations of the black politician can be met without sacrificing the white rights and capital on which prosperous immediately depends.

In Namibia the majority of the country will be under the control of the government of independent Namibia will be the second government of independent Namibia, and it is relatively well endowed with skills and capital.

Tourists

Not even in West Germany, despite its strong historic and cultural ties with Namibia, will pump much of its wealth into assistance for independent Namibia. This will be so especially if Germany is rewarded, for there will then be too preoccupied with revitalizing a run-down East Germany to give much thought to aiding its distant former colony.

Namibia is likely to get more real wealth out of the German tourists than the average one in the country.

The word coming out of Western capitals is that while economic aid is expected, it is not seen as the solution to the problems of Southern Africa.

As it enters independence Namibia has a unique opportunity to avoid the mistakes made elsewhere in Africa. GERALD L'ANGE, editor of the South African News Service reports.

EQUALS

If Swape accepts that this is so it will have to find a way to tell the black politicians that would be one of the most difficult things any black government has ever attempted.

History teaches that black politicians at independence tend to expect overnight to become the economic as well as the social and political equals of the formerly dominant whites.

So Swape's most urgent problem would be to find a way to overcome the envy factor.

Swape's contemplation of the situation in his country would be unsettled by the fact that the black politicians may not like to be considered incomers without a study of the history of the whites, and the rise of the black powerlords might be helped more by the continued existence of a prosperous white community than by limiting that community's opportunity to earn wealth.

PROLETARIAT

There are realities that should influence policy in Namibian political leaders as they form the central government that will be forced black politicians in South Africa. The situation is that both independence is a simpler task, especially now that the white population is shrinking. Whether the aspirations of the black politicians can be met without sacrificing the white rights and capital on which prosperity immediately depends.

Corruption

Without political accountability, such an arrangement would be impossible. It would also demand that national leaders dictate the way such a government should be formed and what the rules of the game, and that the people have any say in the organization of the new government.

As a result, he said, "the leaders get whatever they want, and asking much changes for the people.

"Third World nations that have sovereignty over their own land, and the right to self-determination, have been powerful influence on the whiteness in South Africa approach the business of forming a new government with a new system, and the equal rights of the blacks."
Peaceful fists of freedom

By BRENDAN SEERY

WINDHOEK — There's a new kind of "Black Power" salute around here these days.

At Mr Sam Nujoma's rally in Katatura township, eager throngs cluster around the mega-Watt, mega-bucks loud-speakers relaying the words of the Comrade President.

Swapo's Labour Secretary, Mr John Ya-Otto, calls across to the organization's "cultural" group, Nnilamba, to "play us a hot piece". 14/12/89

As the amplified blast of close harmonies, bass and rhythm guitars, drums and saxophones cuts across the Katutura soccer stadium, dozens of black arms rise into the air.

Clutched in revolutionary fists are mail-order, Taiwanese cassette recorders to capture the upbeat sounds of liberation on tape.

Namibia is certainly going along the final steps of a tortuous road to independence in a low-key, laid-back manner.

A prime example is up in the Tintenpalast government building, which looms paternalistically over the bustling business centre of Windhoek.

Foreign diplomats and journalists in the public and press galleries of the Landesrat debating chamber marvel at the lack of antagonism among the members of the Constituent Assembly who are drawing up the constitution which will take Namibia to independence after a century of foreign rule and 23 years of bloody bush battles.

Setting records

The assembly seems, at first glance at least, to be trying to set records for short sessions and long adjournments (at an average salary of N$60,000 per annum for each member).

But, behind the scenes, the work appears to be getting done. So much so, in fact, that this week, the Standing Committee collating the constitutional proposals, said the seven parties in the house differed only on two matters — the composition of parliament and the role of a state president.

There is nevertheless now an air of co-operation and reconciliation in the House, which appears genuine and which could well help speed up the work on the constitution, possibly bringing independence by late January or early February, as opposed to the target date of April 1.

Debates have been notable for the absence of serious character-assassination and bitter recrimination, and good-natured joking has become part of the daily routine. White right-winger Mr Jannie De Wet, for example, can stand up and exchange banter with Swapo's Assembly chairman, Mr Hage Geingob, agreeing to withdraw a debate motion on the request of Mr Geingob.

After the close of each day's official business, there is usually a traffic jam of people in the hall outside the debating chamber as Members chat to each other, to diplomats, journalists and civil servants.

Demonstrations, protest marches, rallies and cries of "Aluta continua" (the revolution continues) seem more appropriate on the other side of the Orange River.
Education in Namibia is heading for crisis

WINDHOEK - Schools in Namibia would re-open in the "normal" racially segregated manner on January 16 next year, the South African Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, said in a statement yesterday.

He also said a plan to privatise white schools ahead of independence had been shelved.

**Conflict**

Observers have said Mr Pienaar's insistence on segregated learning was launching him on a course of conflict with the Constituent Assembly, which on Tuesday said it rejected "apartheid education" and warned although the status quo would continue for some time, this should not be regarded as a green light for classroom apartheid.

Mr Pienaar said all schools, including those under the "Administration for Whites", would continue to function in terms of existing legislation until independence. The legislation prohibits black children from enrolling at white schools.

He added, however, he would consider suspending the race bar at white schools where this was requested by the school committee concerned.

He also said he would not go ahead with plans to lease white schools to the recently-launched Inter-denominational Association for Christian Education - a non-profit organisation formed by five conservative Afrikaans and German churches with the aim of offering private Christian-based mother-tongue education.

**Concern**

Looming education crisis in Namibia might ultimately lead to racial clashes such as depicted (above) and just because of "apartheid education."

White Namibians are concerned about Swapo's policy that all education would be in English-medium. This has been mentioned as the reason for the launch of the association, which has been widely condemned as an alleged underhand attempt to "smuggle" apartheid into Namibia via the back door.

The Association this week said it had decided to withdraw its application to the Administrator-General to lease 16 schools from the Administration for whites.

The decision was taken in the light of the Constituent Assembly's opposition to the move, as conveyed at a meeting between the Association and a sub-committee of the Assembly, Dutch Reformed Church moderator, the Rev Cobus de Klerk, said in a statement.
Pienaar to insist on segregation at Namibian schools

WINDHOEK — Schools in Namibia would re-open in the “normal” racially-segregated manner on January 16 next year, South Africa's administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, said in a statement yesterday.

He also said a plan to privatise white schools before independence had been shelved.

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White Namibians are concerned about Swapo's policy that all education would be in English. — Sapa
Namibians ask for sanctuary

WINDHOEK — The West German embassy in South Africa has confirmed that 11 Namibians had applied for political asylum.

The First Secretary for Media Liaison and Information at the embassy, Mr. Herbert Quelle, said the people were former SWAPO detainees who left Namibia recently in fear of their lives.

He said their applications were being considered by the West German Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Mr. Quelle said details about the applicants, who were currently in South Africa, were being withheld in their best interests.

A spokesman for the West German Observer Mission in Windhoek also confirmed several members of the Parents' Committee of Namibia — which campaigns for the release of detainees it alleges are still held by SWAPO — had applied at the office for protection against possible political persecution.

According to the spokesman, the requests were channeled to the Office of the Administrator-General.

Parents' Committee spokesman, Mr. Phil Ya Nangoloh said the group of former detainees who had applied for asylum with the West Germans had been warned during their detention by SWAPO that action would be taken against them if they publicised details of their detention after being released.

Mr. Ya Nangoloh said the committee had already informed the SWA Police of threats against the lives of former detainees.

The US and Canadian missions in Windhoek said no applications for political asylum had been received.

The Australian and British missions said no details of such applications would be announced, since asylum was regarded as a confidential matter between the government and the applicant. — Sapa.
Children in Mozambique and the Effects of AIDs are met with a severe crisis in the 1980's due to the war and the impact of AIDs on the population. The country was torn apart by civil war and the disease spread rapidly among the populace. The World Health Organization and other international agencies worked to provide aid and relief to the affected areas. The focus was on providing medical care and support to those in need. The war and the disease had a devastating impact on the country and its people.

Nambia free, but elsewhere famine and war...
Cuts are a goodwill gesture to Namibia

SA to reduce Walvis Bay forces – report

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South African Defence Force is prepared to scale down its military presence in Walvis Bay as a "token of goodwill" towards an independent Namibia, says a report here.

"The Times of Namibia" newspaper quoted what it said was a South African Government spokesman in Pretoria as saying, the objective of the scaling down would be to leave only a "nominal presence" of troops in Walvis Bay.

Comment from Pretoria comes in the wake of allegations by the Council of Churches in Namibia, echoed by Swapo, that the SADF is building up its forces and embarking on an intensive military construction programme in the enclave.

The Times said it had received information that a large number of South African military personnel — mainly naval officers and men — were preparing to leave Walvis Bay by the end of the year. The newspaper said the SADF's "radical reduction" in strength would start with a withdrawal of naval and air force personnel and that there would also be a reduction in the number of soldiers at the Rooikop army base.

A Colonel van Rooyen, the Walvis Bay base commander, denied to The Times that there had been any build-up of men or material, and said Umtog had verified this fact and had physically counted the troops in base there.

Troop strength

South Africa maintained the same troop strength now in Walvis Bay as it had for the past 27 years, said Colonel van Rooyen. The current force level was about battalion-strength. He added that he had not yet received official order to reduce troop levels.

However, other military sources quoted by the newspaper said there would soon be "one-way traffic" on the roads to South Africa, as the Walvis Bay contingent was sent home.

The SA Navy commander in Walvis Bay, a Commander Reynolds, refused to confirm or deny reports of a strength reduction, but he reminded The Times that President de Klerk had said recently that South Africa would have to, "for economic reasons", scale down its military effort.

Kenyan says he'll sue Windhoek newspaper

By Brendan Scery

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The commander of the Kenya contingent in Umtog, Brigadier Daniel Opande, has threatened to sue a Windhoek newspaper for libel after it reported a shooting incident near Okahandja two weeks ago in which Kenyan troops killed an SWA Police constable.

Brigadier Opande said the report of the incident by the Windhoek Observer was "without any basic grain of truth", and that unless the paper apologised, "my government will not let this matter rest until the true facts of the matter are settled in a court of law".

The Windhoek Observer accused the Kenyan military contingent at Oshana base near Okahandja of deliberately "ambushing" SWA Police officers who were trying to arrest a theft suspect.

According to policemen interviewed by Observer reporter Ted Magill, the Kenyans had blasted away into the night even after the policemen had identified themselves. One detective was allegedly assaulted by Kenyan soldiers who refused to accept his identification.

An SWA Police constable, Abul Vaendere (25), was killed.

The unrestrained Seeno editor of the Windhoek Observer, crusading journalist Hannes Smith, printed the brigadier's letter in this week's edition, plus the comment: "I do not intend to retract a single word". If it was proved, by a board of inquiry that the report was wrong, then the paper would apologise.

He referred Brigadier Opande to the SA Media Council if he wished to lay a complaint.

Mr Smith added: "I would like to point out to you, Brigadier Opande, this is my country and I was born here many decades ago. I have suffered a lot. A threat by a foreign officer is no skin off my nose."
Right-wing escape: SWA constable dies

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDEHOEK — Three right-wingers, who escaped from police custody two weeks ago while awaiting a murder trial, faced a second count of murder.

Constable Ricardo van Wyk (21), an inexperienced policeman, was shot during the escape and died of his injuries in the Windhoek Hospital yesterday.

Mr Leonard Veenendaal, said to be head of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbevegeng in Johannes burg, and two other men, West German Mr Horst Klenz and South African Mr Darryl Stopforth, were facing a charge of murder arising out of an attack on the Unita offices in Otjo earlier this year.

In the grenade and rifle attack, a young Namibian security guard, Mr Michael Hoadseb, died.

The three men escaped south of the town of Otjiwarongo when Constable van Wyk and another rookie policeman were escorting them back to Windhoek after a court appearance in Otjiwarongo.

The policemen were overpowered by their three captives after they stopped to allow them to relieve themselves. Two accomplices, driving a Nissan Langley, were also on the scene.

Reports said the prisoners had armed themselves with a pistol which had been hidden in a cistern at a toilet in the Otjiwarongo courthouse.

Police have so far made no progress in tracking the men, who were last seen near Okahandja, apparently making for the Botswana border.
Rearm us, plead 300 ex-policemen

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Representatives of the SWA Police, Unga, Swapo and former members of the Koeveld police unit and 101 Ovambo battalion met for urgent talks in Oshakati yesterday afternoon following town violence which left five injured. During the demonstration, a security guard at a store apparently fired at protesters and a hand grenade was thrown. Five people were injured in the blast.

The SWABC reported that about 300 former security force members gathered yesterday morning in a protest demonstration outside the local police station. They demanded to be re-armed, claiming some of their comrades had been murdered in recent weeks.
Hit-squad's police victim dies

Own Correspondent
WINDHOEK — The policeman who was wounded when three right-wing "hitmen" escaped in Namibia died in a hospital here yesterday.
Constable Ricardo van Wyk, 21, was wounded in the back during the well-planned escape on December 4.
South Africans Darryl Stopforth and Leonard Veenendaal and West German national Horst Klenz now face a second murder charge.

Just before their escape the three made a brief court appearance in Oshiwambo for the August 10 shoot-up of a UN district office during which a security guard died.

Two weeks ago they escaped from two police guards with the aid of two unidentified accomplices, wounding Constable Van Wyk.

Doctors had planned moving the policeman to Cape Town for specialist treatment, but his serious condition and paralysis prevented the airlift.

Conservative farmers have apparently hindered a police hunt for the three fugitives, whom police believe are still in Namibia.

Police officials have publicly warned that harbouring the fugitives was a criminal act, but investigators have still found their probe thwarted by an apparent network of support and concealment.

"It's a double murder charge now," SWA Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand said last night.

"These men are still very dangerous and desperate, and the public must be cautious about approaching them."

Umtag chief Mr Martti Ahioaari and Administrator-General Mr Louis Plenaar demanded the shoot-up of the UN office as "blatant terrorism", and UN investigators said the attack showed the precision of military-trained planners.

Policemen on the case have lined up with South African investigators probing allegations of organised hit-squads seeking out left-wing activists for assassination, but no firm connections have yet been established.
SA to clarify Walvis Bay role today?

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

FUTURE relations between Walvis Bay and an independent Namibia are likely to come under the spotlight today when the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, visits the harbour enclave.

Mr Breytenbach, whose visit today forms part of a annual tour to the "operational area", is expected to spell out Pretoria's attitude on the status and role of Walvis Bay once Namibia achieves its independence next year.

Government sources said yesterday the deputy minister was expected to dismiss out of hand the growing clamour for the enclave to be incorporated into Namibia.

However, South Africa is expected to adopt a conciliatory approach on Namibian access towards the deepwater harbour for trade.

One government source dismissed reports that South Africa was preparing for a drastic scaling-down of its military presence in the enclave as "a thumbsuck".

However, a statement is expected in the New Year from the head of the Defence Force, General Jannie Geldenhuys, on cost-cutting moves by the SADF.

This is expected to include a rationalisation of activities and military units in Walvis Bay itself.

Sapa reports from Windhoek that the Times of Namibia newspaper reported yesterday that an unnamed government source in Pretoria said a scaling-down of the military presence in Walvis Bay would be undertaken as part of a "token of goodwill" towards independent Namibia.

The newspaper said it had received information that many military personnel, mainly from the navy, were preparing to leave Walvis Bay before the end of the year.

Military commanders at Walvis Bay refused to confirm the report.
‘Swapo, DTA caused most poll headaches’

By David Braun, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Swapo and the DTA were responsible for most of the complaints of intimidation during the run-up to last month’s elections in Namibia, according to Mr Bryan O’Linn, former chairman of the Commission for the Prevention and Combating of Intimidation and Election Malpractices.

Mr O’Linn told a luncheon meeting of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs here yesterday that intimidation had been largely kept under control in the election for several reasons.

In the first instance, the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) and the South African Government had co-operated very well in the letter and spirit of the territory’s settlement plan to make it work.

Secondly, the Joint Commission set up by South Africa, Cuba and Angola had played a critical role. The three countries had joined in a declaration of a code of conduct and all three had declared their opposition to intimidation.

Unfortunately, however, Mr O’Linn said, he found that as soon as a finger was pointed at either Swapo or the DTA, then their representatives made it very difficult for his Commission or the police to establish who were the culprits.

IMPORTANT PART

He added the presence in the territory of official and private international observers and monitors had played a very important part in ensuring the success of the elections.

"On the whole, the presence of people representing the international community is imperative in such a situation, and it should be an institution in all democratically minded societies that there should be extensive international representation at such times."

Koevoet commander Dreyer shielded to Pretoria S.A.R.

African News Service

By Brendan Seer, The Star

WINDOWE - The commander of the Koevoet, General John Fourie, has been given a shield to protect him in a confrontation with the police. The shield is made of metal and is designed to protect the commander from gunfire.

The commander has been ordered to return to Pretoria by General John Fourie.

The Koevoet is a paramilitary force established by the South African government to combat the Ovamboland Rebellion.
Koevoet chief to go

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — The commander of the former Koevoet counter-insurgency unit, Major-General Hans Dreyer, has been transferred to Pretoria.

General Dreyer — known as "Sterk Hans" to his men — will take up his new appointment in South Africa next month.

News of the transfer of the former Koevoet commander comes after months of pressure on South African Administrator-General Louis Pizaar to have the counter-insurgency veteran moved.

General Dreyer, a long-serving SAP officer, gained experience in counter-insurgency techniques in Rhodesia in the 1970s.

Five people were injured by a grenade yesterday when 300 former security force members, including Koevoet, staged a protest in Oshakati, claiming they were being victimised by Swapo.
SA to stay in Walvis Bay

Political Correspondent
THE government yesterday rejected calls for Walvis Bay to be incorporated into Namibia and dismissed any suggestion that the SADF would be withdrawn from the area.

In Pretoria's most explicit statement on the future of the harbour enclave to date, Deputy Minister of Defence Mr Wynand Breytenbach said: "Just as little as it could be expected of the USA to give up Alaska, could it be expected of South Africa to give up Walvis Bay."

Police chief goes

WINDHOEK. — The chief of police in the north of Namibia and former Koevoet commanding officer, Major-General Hans Breyer, has been transferred to Pretoria.

SABC reported that he was expected to take up his new position — which it did not name — next month.
— Sapa

Walvis Bay was the most important harbour between Simon's Town and Luanda, he told SADF members at a military base in Walvis Bay.

Besides the strategic importance, South Africa's fishing grounds along that section of the coast also had to be protected, he said.

Mr Breytenbach warned parties responsible for "propaganda and threats" relating to Walvis Bay being surrendered to Namibia that SA's "patience and willingness to co-operate" should not be tested.

Mr Breytenbach said there was no question of a South African military build-up in Walvis Bay, nor of a withdrawal of the SADF's presence there.
SA lawyers for constitution

WINDHOEK — Bridging decades of ideological hostility, Namibia's fledgling parliament has agreed on constitutional principles and is assigning, three top South African lawyers the complex task of transforming them into the new nation's first founding law.

Swapo, once feared as the sharp edge of a Marxist wedge in the region, launched the multi-party system entrenched in the principles and voiced the hope that open democracy would take root.

"Democracy has passed its second test, the election being the first," opposition DTA leader Dirk Mudge told the 72-seat Constituent Assembly yesterday.

"The people of this country can have no fear for the future... for democracy, it is a good start."

Lawmakers hope to have a draft constitution projecting a multi-party system tightly wrapped in democratic principles.

KEVIN JACOBS
— tabled for debate by January 12, firing expectations of independence by the end of March.

Swift agreement reported yesterday on a new fundamental democratic pillars of the nation's constitution came after barely a week of closed-door argument in an all-party committee.

Assembly members hailed it as a triumph for national unity and reconciliation in a country torn by decades of conflict.

The extent of common ground between Swapo, the DDA and three smaller minority parties surprised the former enemies and their critics who had predicted protracted wrestling with conflicting ideologies.

Assembly members yesterday agreed to assign three South African lawyers to embroider constitutional principles into a legal document for tabling in the house on January 12.

Agreed choices are constitutional law expert Professor Marinus Wiersma of Unisa, Stellenbosch University's Prof Gerhard Erasmus and top Johannes burg human rights lawyer Arthur Chaskalson, SC.

Hartmut Ruppel, a Windhoek lawyer and Swapo assembly member who chaired the all-party committee that synthesized the principles, reported yesterday that the group "had to reduce and resolve all remaining substantive issues in principle" barring minor fringe details.

The committee did not table all the underpinning principles, but Ruppel said afterwards major areas of dispute were cleared by compromise.

For example, Swapo got its favoured executive presidency. Earlier opposed by its major opponents, the DTA. In return, Swapo conceded its opposition to a bicameral parliament and proportional representation electoral system backed by the DTA.

"We have overcome the mutual suspicion — at worst a mutual hatred — that clouded our relationships when we were abroad," senior Swapo member Moses Garoeb said.

"A sense of national unity and reconciliation has prevailed.

"We have accepted, for better or for worse, a multi-party democracy, an open democracy. We hope it will become entrenched, established and institutionalized."

Lawmakers found no substantive dispute on proposals that included a mixed economy — with a Swapo-backed focus on rural development and land reform — an independent judiciary, constitutional safeguards for recognized human rights and Press freedom and legally backed condemnation of apartheid.
Nujoma announces his shadow cabinet

WINDHOEK — Sam Nujoma, Independent Namibia’s probable first president, has announced a no-surprises 17-post shadow cabinet, and said efforts were under way to merge former battlefield foes into new national security forces.

Chosen shadow ministers and their deputies would begin examining a transition process for existing government departments and structures, Nujoma said, in an effort to dispel uncertainty about future government policies, especially in business and the civil service.

He told a news conference yesterday his chosen cabinet would be run by a prime minister and 16 other ministers.

Pursuing promises to seek outside expertise, Nujoma has drawn in a few non-Swapo officials and wooed big business by assigning a mining corporation chairman to a post on the fringe of government.

But the Swapo leader kept observers and party functionaries guessing on the widely expected appointment of white Afrikaner politician Jannie de Wet, holding open the shadow post of agriculture and fisheries.

Probable prime minister is Hage Geingob, director of Swapo’s election campaign. Others in the team in probable order of cabinet seniority, include:

☐ Theo-Ben Gurirab (Foreign Affairs, with Netumbo Ndamhiwala);
☐ Peter Muesigange, former guerrilla army commander (Defence, with Phillemon Molima);
☐ Windhoek accountant Otto Herrigel.

Nujoma (Finance, assisted by Godfrey Goezab);
☐ Hendrik Witbooi (Labour, Public Service and manpower Development, with Hidino Hishoqua);
☐ Andimba Toivo ya Toivo (mines and energy, with deputy Helmut Angula);
☐ Ngakatuka Mairano (Justice, with deputy Vekuii Rukoro, leader of the minority Namibia National Front); and
☐ Ben Amathila (Trade and industry, with deputy Reggio Dietergaardt, assembly member for the United Democratic Front).

Nujoma has brought in Rosing Uranium corporation chairman Dr Zekekia Nga-virue as director-general of a National Planning Commission.

Human rights lawyer and Swapo assembly member Hartmut Ruppel takes responsibility for the office of Attorney-General, and Gerard Hanekom as Auditor-General.

“This team will start soon to make contacts and to exchange views with the present state officials who are now running various departments and institutions of state,” Nujoma said.
Nic’s new deal

Namibia’s workers have high hopes of a new labour dispensation. Even before the election, Swapo organised campaigns for a living wage. It also favours legislating national minimum wages, which is hardly likely to send investors flocking to the place.

Two trade union leaders are part of Swapo’s team in the Constituent Assembly. They are Ben Ulega, general-secretary of the Mine Workers’ Union, and John Ya Otto, general-secretary of the trade union federation, the National Union of Namibian Workers, and also Swapo’s secretary for labour.

Last week saw the presentation to the Administrator-General of the second (final) part of the report of the commission of inquiry into labour matters in Namibia. Commission chairman Nic Wiehahn (who is retiring as director of Unisa’s School for Business Leadership) made it clear that the recommendations are not aimed at a specific government, but are for the people of Namibia.

The first, more contentious, part of the report deals with the political, economic and social background, international labour standards and relations. Its recommendations (175 of them) include the retention and development of collective bargaining as a cornerstone of the industrial relations system; the introduction of an industry council as a forum for collective bargaining; the right to strike or lock-out as a “fundamental human right”; and application to join the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which Swapo has already done.

The second part focuses on employment, training, social security and safety.

The commission finds the current unemployment rate (20%) to be conservative. It criticises multinationals which take all their gains out of the country and recommends that they should be compelled to channel some of their profits back into pre-determined projects for the benefit of the Namibian people.

According to the commission, the regulation, training and administration of apprentices is too rigid and “smacks far too much of the SA system.” It suggests the formation of a national council for human resources development and a national labour council.

Other recommendations include the investigation of a national unemployment insurance fund; the introduction of functions in an envisaged department of labour, such as a labour exchange, job-creation, legal services and research units.

The lack of accurate data makes proper planning and policy formulation on employment creation exceedingly difficult, says the report. It recommends that international aid in a form similar to the Marshall Plan and best suited to Namibian conditions should be sought with a view to developing the country’s economy.

To what extent a future government will heed the recommendations is not clear. International experts observe that it would be unfortunate if the report was ignored merely because of SA’s (judged) role in drafting it.

Ulega says that new labour laws will hopefully be drafted before the end of 1990.
Surprises as Nujoma names his Cabinet

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo leader and Namibia's future president, Mr Sam Nujoma, named a racially mixed Cabinet yesterday to begin work immediately in a "shadow" capacity until independence.

Surprise exclusions from the Cabinet were the most senior Swapo leaders, the party's administrative secretary, Mr Moss, Garoob, and its national chairman, Mr David Meroro. Both are elected members of the constituent assembly.

In naming his team, Mr Nujoma said: "The business community and the civil service have been anxiously awaiting some indications about the policy direction of the incoming government. "They have been knocking on our door for the last five weeks, trying to obtain some clues as to the policy of the Swapo government to be formed."

While all the key posts are in Swapo hands — none of the former "interim" government Ministers feature — it is basically a government of national reconciliation and includes the leaders of two opposition parties.

Other individuals, possibly members of other parties, "are still being consulted."

The new Cabinet has no ministry of police, and Mr Nujoma spoke about uniting the police and defence forces.

The Swapo leader, assisted by the party's central committee and politburo, structured a Cabinet of 16 ministries excluding the office of the president and that of the Prime Minister.

The formerly exiled husband and wife team, Mr Ben Amathila and Dr Libertine Amathila, are both in the Cabinet. Mr Amathila is Minister of Trade and Industry and his wife heads the ministry of local government and housing.

Mr Nujoma ... named a 16 ministry Cabinet.

Mr Nujoma did not name a Prime Minister but, significantly, did not assign any special Cabinet post for Mr Hage Geingob, present chairman of the constituent assembly and senior member of the politburo.

Mr Geingob is widely tipped for the post of prime minister and "chief assistant to the president", as Mr Nujoma described the position.

Until independence next year, Mr Geingob's task will be to "look into the public service personnel as a whole".

A significant inclusion is Mr Peter Muesliange, Swapo's defence secretary and the man who directed the movement's guerrilla forces from exile during the war years. He is Minister of Defence.

Perhaps the surprise of the new Cabinet was the absence of National Party (NP) member and also leader of Aksie Christelike Nasionala, Mr Jannie de Wet, whom Swapo wooed a few weeks ago — and he agreed — for the important post of Minister of Agriculture.

Mr Nujoma said the portfolio of agriculture was not yet filled. His hesitation in naming Mr de Wet was most likely prompted by the bitter power struggle taking place within the NP.

A fight primarily between Mr de Wet and NP leader, Mr Kosie Pretorius, over who actually is the boss in the constituent assembly; the NP or its creation, ACN.

It was most probable Mr Nujoma, before making a definite choice for the portfolio, was awaiting the outcome of a Supreme Court application to settle finally the ongoing broccodervis in Namibia's Afrikaner political ranks.

Swapo's former representative in Cuba, Mr Peter Hjahana, has been appointed Minister of State for Security, and will be working in the office of the president.

Mr Nujoma appointed Mr Hartmut Ruppel attorney-general and Mr Gerard Haneloom auditor-general.

Well-known director of companies in Namibia, also vice-chairman of the SWA Broadcasting Corporation, Dr Zedeki Nguvire, has been appointed director-general of the National Planning Commission.

A surprise inclusion, as deputy Minister of Information, is Mr Danny Tjongarero. As deputy national chairman of Swapo, he spearheaded the party's campaign internally during the war years while most of the leadership was in exile.

Recently Mr Tjongarero, who failed to gain a seat in the constituent assembly during the elections last month, took a back seat because of illness.

The leader of the Namibia National Front, Mr Veduli Rukoro, has been appointed deputy Minister of Justice while United Democratic Front leader, Mr Reggie Dieperaad, is deputy Minister of Trade and Industry.

Mr Otto Harigol is Minister of Finance and Mr Marco Hauslku is Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

Mr Nujoma did not name a Minister for the wildlife, conservation and tourism portfolio but said the deputy Minister was Swapo's head of women's affairs, Ms Pendaeku Idana.
Swapo now seeks the right economic recipe

WINDBOEK — The South West Africa People’s Organisation (Swapo), the winner of last month’s pre-independence elections in Namibia, declined in its election manifesto that Namibia will be a socialist country based on state ownership of the means of production. It also did not conceal its belief in the moral superiority of socialism over capitalism.

But now is scarcely the moment in history to be proclaiming the virtues of socialism, especially in Africa, where socialist policies have generally failed to create morally superior societies, leaving a legacy of economic decline which is scarcely an inspiration for Namibia.

So Swapo has toned down the Marxist rhetoric of its first 20 years as a liberation movement, and prefers now to preach the merits of social responsibility rather than socialism.

Speaking at his first press conference after Swapo gained a majority in the 7-member constituent assembly last month, Mr. Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, committed the party to a mixed economy and said he welcomed foreign investment in Namibia.

Failed

Swapo officials say they wish to avoid the economic mistakes of other post-colonial African countries. The large-scale nationalisation of assets is offered as an example. Top officials spent many years in exile in Angola, Zambia and Tanzania, where socialism was tried — and failed — giving them first-hand experience of the system’s shortcomings.

But neither are they persuaded of the virtues of capitalism. "The failures are there, whether they (African countries) opted for socialism or capitalism, there is as much corruption (in capitalist) Ivory Coast and Malawi as in (Marxist) Ethiopia," says Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Swapo’s secretary for foreign affairs.

Mr. Gurirab says Namibia must elaborate a system suited to its own needs, but it is far from evident yet what kind of a system that would be. Swapo officials say they are still studying various aspects of the Namibian economy, and will announce detailed policies later.

This evidence of flexibility is welcomed by local businessmen. They are pleased that Swapo has said it will join the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which sent a delegation to Windhoek just before the election, and welcome the fact that Swapo officials are looking at the newly industrialised countries of the Far East as models. A Swapo delegation recently visited Malaysia to study its investment code.

PATTI WALDMEIER of The Financial Times News Service writes that the South West Africa People’s Organisation is casting around for a credible economic policy for independent Namibia.

Swapo officials stress their desire to co-operate with the business community in Namibia, which is dominated by Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), a De Beers subsidiary, and Roossing Uranium, controlled by RTZ. Senior members of the Swapo executive have already held talks with both companies.

But those who believe that Swapo’s commitment to socialism remains intact despite recent rhetorical amendments need look no further than the party’s election manifesto.

The manifesto speaks of "bringing about a change in ownership patterns to redress a legacy of denial, exclusion and exploitation". It says the state must own a significant part of the country’s economic resources and promises land redistribution to correct the effects of the colonial policy of racially based land allocation.

Balance

But the manifesto also foresees no large-scale nationalisation of mines or farms, and speaks of establishing a balance between just economic returns for the Namibian people and reasonable profits for investors.

Swapo is known to be considering increasing taxes paid by the mining houses.

But taxes of any form or another already absorb 70 percent of CDM’s profits, and Mr. Andreas Gube, a member of Swapo’s five-man economics team, says: “You can’t raise taxes while also expecting mining companies to shoulder their social responsibilities in terms of employment creation.”

Mr. Gube says the need to create jobs for Namibia’s estimated 1.5 million people — more than 40 percent of the labour force is currently unemployed — is also behind Swapo’s policy of land redistribution.

Unjust

Mr. Gurirab puts the point more forcefully: “The struggle was not just about freedom. It was about land and wealth. Ninety percent of Namibia’s people live on just 5 percent of the land. Whites recognise that that is unjust. However, the experience of Zimbabwe, which has resettled only a fraction of families identified for resettlement at independence 10 years ago, has proved a sobering one for Swapo.”

Even if Swapo could persuade donors to provide aid for land redistribution, which is far from certain, the sums involved would be enormous.

Mr. Gurirab says that Swapo is not rushing into a land reform programme, but that it eventually hopes to buy out absentee landlords, and some of those people with more than one farm.

Eventually, too, it aims to reduce dependence on South Africa: At present some 90 percent of Namibian imports come from, or through, South Africa. And with Namibia’s only trading port, Walvis Bay, controlled by South Africa, such dependence must continue well into the future.

But Swapo may well opt to leave the rand monetary union and create its own currency, although a rand-linked currency is still an option.

Ironically, both Swapo officials and those in the colonial administration agree that Namibia has the potential to become an African success story despite the loss of direct South African budget aid of R300 million in 1988/89 and R60 million in 1989/90.

It has a superb infrastructure, a larger number of graduates than post-independence Zambia or Botswana, and a store of international goodwill which should translate into substantial aid funding.

Discrepancy

But donors may wish to keep a close eye on how aid funds are spent, given Swapo’s past record. For years, the United Nations paid Swapo to support 88,000 refugees of the war with South Africa, but when peace was declared only half that number returned to Namibia, and Swapo has failed to explain the discrepancy.

And aid funds alone cannot guarantee the 5 percent economic growth rate which Namibia will need to keep pace with its 3 percent population growth rate.

That can only be assured if Swapo can avoid the policy mistakes of the rest of the continent. And with three decades of African disaster stories to learn from, that ought not to be impossible.
Nujoma names shadow cabinet

WINDHOEK. — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma has announced a shadow cabinet that includes two members of the opposition in positions equivalent to that of deputy minister.

The cabinet also includes a number of white, women and prominent businessmen.

Mr Nujoma told a news conference that Swapo's leadership had decided on a 16-member cabinet with deputy ministers for each portfolio.

The cabinet would be headed by a president, who would be the head of state, and a prime minister.

Members of the other six parties were approached to serve in a Swapo cabinet, in a step regarded as an attempt at national conciliation after 23 years of war and violence.

But the Swapo leader kept observers and party functionaries guessing on the widely expected appointment of white Afrikaner politician Mr Janie de Wet holding open the shadow post of agriculture and fisheries.

"Swapo received an absolute majority during the independence elections in November. This means that the Namibian people have given Swapo a clear mandate to establish the first government of independent Namibia," Mr Nujoma said.

Probable prime minister is Mr Hage Geingob, director of Swapo's election campaign, who will examine the entire public service.

Mr Nujoma has brought in Rosing Uranium corporation chairman Dr Zebedikia Ngavirue as director-general of a National Planning Commission.

Human rights lawyer and Swapo assembly member Mr Harmut Ruppol takes responsibility for the office of attorney-general and Mr Gerard Hanekom as auditor-general.

Mr Peter Tshemuma will be Minister of State in the President's Office in charge of security. Others in the team are, in probable order of cabinet seniority:

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- Hifikepunye Pohamba (Home Affairs, assisted by Nangola Iheto).
- Theo-Ben Gurirab (Foreign Affairs, with Netumbo Ndaitwah).
- Peter Mapeshigane, former guerilla army commander (Defence, with Philémon Malima).
- Windhoek accountant Otto Herrigel (Finance, assisted by Godfrey Goaseb).
- Nahas Angula (Education, Culture and Sport, with Buddy Wentworth).
- Hidipo Hamutenya (Information and Broadcasting, with Daniel Tjongarero and church official Vezera Kandeta).
- Dr Nicky Iyambo (Health and Social Services, aided by Dr Solomon Amadhila).
- Hendrik Witbooi (Labour, Public Service and Manpower Development, with Hadino Hishongwa).
- Andimba Toivo ya Toivo (Mines and Energy, with deputy Helmut Angula).
- Ngakatuktuko Tjirirange (Justice, with deputy Vekuii Rukoro, leader of the minority Namibia National Front).
- Dr Libertine Amathila (Local Government and Housing, assisted by Jerry Ekandjo).
- Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development has no head, but will be managed in the interim by Calle Schutte in Vilho Hipondoka.
- Ben Amathila (Trade and Industry, with deputy Reggie Diergaardt, assembly member for the United Democratic Front).
- Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism has no head named yet, but will be managed by Pendukeni Ithana and former draft evader Hanno Rumpf.
- Richard Kapelwa (Works, Transport and Communications, aided by Klaus Derks).
- Marco Hansiku (Land Resettlement and Rehabilitation, assisted by Dr Marcus Shivute).
UN heads home as Namibia raises flag

WINDHOEK — With most of their task successfully behind them, Namibia's UN chaperones are slowly heading home. But the capital is simultaneously preparing for one more red-carpet influx for independence celebrations.

Untag's mission is running down and dozens of military and civilian officials are leaving the territory that has been their temporary home for the past nine months.

Cautious plans are being made to run up the national flag of sovereign Namibia before Untag's mandate expires on April 1, and hoteliers are already taking booking calls from African capitals.

Heads of state of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) will be standing in line to attend independence celebrations of the organisation's newest applicant for membership.

Western governments and many of the 100-odd states in the Non-Aligned Movement are also expected to mark their approval of Namibia's UN-supervised release from foreign rule by dispatching senior diplomats or ministerial-level envoys for the historic flag-raising.

"The hotel industry does expect to be over-run," said prestige Kalahari Sands Hotel GM Peter Kastner.

"The authorities dealing with it are aware that accommodation will be short — certainly it will be worse than it was during the November elections."

In place

Canadian logistics soldiers and British signallers are packing to leave by mid-January, and some 100 military observers drawn from scores of nations have already departed for their home countries.

Three infantry battalions — Finnish, Kenyan and Malaysian — will stay in place until independence, and a handful of Untag administrators will staff an office for some six months after independence, officials said.
Tension ‘starting to ease in Namibia’

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Representatives of the SWA Police, Untag, Swapo and former members of the security forces have met again in Oshakati for talks aimed at lessening the tension and violence which has plagued northern Namibia since Swapo’s election victory last month.

The head of Swapo in northern Namibia, Brigadier Eric von Mollendorf, said the discussions had taken place in a “spirit of sincerity and honesty”.

Brigadier von Mollendorf said the tense security situation in the Ovamboland area in particular had improved considerably over the past week.

Earlier this month, five people were injured in a grenade explosion in Oshakati, which occurred after a demonstration by former security force soldiers and policemen.

A number of black former members of Koevoet and soldiers from the disbande 101 Ovamboland Battalion of the SWA Territory Force, have been murdered in northern Namibia in recent weeks.
Wolves Bay Escapes the Limelight but Won’t be Forgotten
The challenges facing Namibia

As the decade draws to a close, Namibia has set the stage for independence and sovereignty early in 1990 after more than a century of colonial rule — first by Germany and then South Africa.

But there is no dancing in the streets yet. The only signs of jubilation amid cries of umuntu were on November 14, when final results of United Nations-supervised elections gave victory to Swapo.

Having waged guerrilla warfare against South Africa since 1966, Swapo won the elections as expected but failed to gain a two-thirds majority which would have given the movement the right to draw up its own constitution.

Yet the swiftness with which Swapo reached accommodation with the main opposition party — the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — on constitutional principles, took many Namibians and diplomatic observers by surprise.

The 72-seat Namibian Constituent Assembly convened for the first time on November 21 and appointed a standing committee to deal with the various constitutional proposals.

Less than a month later, the CA approved a recommendation by the standing committee of various political representatives that the constitutional principles be referred to three prominent South African constitutional experts — Arthur Chaskalson, Prof Marinus Wiechers and Prof Gerhard Erasmus.

The parties have agreed that the constitution should provide for an executive president assisted by a prime minister, a bicameral parliament and proportional representation.

“There were many who predicted that we would take up to two years to thrash out a constitution, but national unity and reconciliation prevailed,” said Swapo’s Moses Garoeb.

DTA chairman Dirk Mudge described the agreement as “remarkable”, adding that Namibia should have its constitution by the end of next month. “This is a great start for democracy,” he said.

One day later, Swapo’s leader and Namibia’s president-in-waiting, Sam Nujoma, announced the names of about 40 people — including non-Swapo members — who would examine the government service with a view to consolidating the functions of various departments.

“Nobody likes to be in a prolonged state of suspense or uncertainty,” said Nujoma.

“The business community and the civil service have been anxiously awaiting the policy direction of the in-coming government.”

Nujoma has repeatedly said Swapo was committed to national reconciliation and the creation of a Namibian nation from the country’s 11 officially-recognised ethnic groups.

Perhaps the greatest challenge facing Nujoma is the economy.

When Namibia assumes its rightful place among the community of nations next year the country will qualify for preferential trade with the European Economic Community under the Lome Convention, and membership of the Organisation for African Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement and the SADCC.

But economists generally accept that, until Namibia finds alternative trading partners, it will remain dependent, at least for the first few years, on South Africa.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar noted earlier this year, in the last South African-sponsored budget, that Namibia would need to take additional measures in the years ahead if the country wanted to maintain the standards of its public service.

Sapa
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[Text continues on the next page]
Namibian escapers still at large

WINDHOEK — SWA Police are still searching for three men facing two murder charges who escaped from police custody last month, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said in Windhoek yesterday.

Mr Horst Klenz (52) a West German citizen and two South Africans, Mr Darryl Stopforth (22) and Mr Leonard Veenendaal (23) stopped the police vehicle in which they were travelling under the pretence of wanting to relieve themselves.

They overpowered their two police guards and made off with two unidentified men in a vehicle on December 4 last year.

They were being brought to Windhoek after appearing in the Oshiwaramago Magistrate’s Court where they were informed they were to face a number of charges — including murder.

Their appearance was in connection with a machine-gun and hand grenade attack on the United Nations’ Ouljo office on August 10 last year.

A private security guard, Mr David Hosseh (22) died in the attack.

SWA Police Constable Ricardo van Wyk (21) was shot in the back during the escape and died later in a Windhoek hospital.

Six men were originally arrested in connection with the Ouljo incident. One man was later released and charges withdrawn against two others.

Police have offered a reward of R10,000 for information leading to the arrest of the three suspects. — Sapa.
SWATF, Plan for army in Namibia?

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — With an eye on independence day ceremonies, UN military men, administration officials and Swapo leaders are planning a fledgling Namibian army to lead a historic parade.

UN advisers are seeking to merge the best of two former enemies, communist-trained guerrillas of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) and South African-trained soldiers of the demobilised SWA Territory Force (SWATF).

Namibia's Constituent Assembly, voted into being by November's election as a seven-party house led by Swapo, has created strong momentum towards early independence. Surprisingly quick inter-party agreement on constitutional principles indicates formal independence possibly in March.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma discussed the formation of a new military and police force with Administrator-General Mr Louis Fienaar last week. A source said Mr Nujoma claimed some 10,000 former Plan guerrillas are in Namibia. About 8,000 SWATF members were demobilised in the territory. UN advisers are insisting on Swapo the need for national reconciliation in a new military and economy, and also for a small symbolic army rather than a costly war machine with few adversaries.

Mr Nujoma is likely to weld a 8,000-member military from the cream of Plan and SWATF.
SA IDs still OK for Namibia

WINDHOEK — Visitors and Namibian citizens might continue to use existing travel documents until after independence, when Namibian passports were expected to be issued to the country’s citizens, chief immigration officer Mr Fred Gibson said yesterday.

Under existing regulations South Africans and Namibians may leave and enter the country using identification documents, while foreigners are required to use passports.

Mr Gibson said Namibian officials at present monitored six entry points on the country’s borders.

There were two in the south at Ariamsvlei and Noordoewer on the border with South Africa and four in the north and north-east, bordering Angola (Oshikango), Zambia (Wanala) and Botswana (Ngoma and Mohembo).

A team of immigration officials were now on duty at Windhoek airport and one official had been posted at Eros suburban airport in the city.

Mr Gibson said these were still classified as monitoring points and could probably become official border posts only after independence.

The busiest crossing point was at Oshikango on the Angola border where Angolans passed through regularly on day visits to trade and sell cattle, Mr Gibson said.

The Caprivi crossing points into Botswana had also handled a large number of tourists.

He said the border crossing into the South African port enclave, Walvis Bay, was being monitored by the South African Police. — Sapa.
Namibia's athletes in turmoil over links with SA

Brendan Seery

Windhoek — Athletics in Namibia is in disarray, with the SWA Amateur Athletics Union (SWAAAU) on the verge of collapse over the question of breaking ties with South Africa.

Athletes sources in Windhoek said an alternative association — the Namibia Athletics Union — was about to be formed by at least four athletics clubs which have broken away from the SWAAAU.

It is also understood that the SWAAAU will hold an extraordinary general meeting soon to discuss the breakaways and that the present committee of the union could be called on to dissolve itself.

It is understood that the proposed athletics union will function in much the same way as its recently re-arranged South African counterpart — with separate disciplines having wide autonomy under a central umbrella organisation.

Athletics officials close to the organisations involved in the new union say a constitution has already been drawn up and that an application for membership has been submitted to the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF). The world body will discuss the application at its next meeting later this month.

Officially independent

However, IAAF president Mr. John Holt has apparently assured Namibians they will be admitted to the body when the country is officially independent.

The chaos in athletics ranks has been coming for some time. Many athletics clubs have openly said they do not believe the SWAAAU has done enough to break ties with South Africa and establish links with the rest of the world.

Late last year a Windhoek club, Welwitschia, split from the union, and the SWA Police athletics club and clubs from the Rossing and Teurneh mines soon followed suit. Together, the four clubs represent the bulk of the 500 or so registered athletes in Namibia.

A fifth club — Windhoek Harriers — will discuss possible resignation from the union at its annual general meeting at the end of this month.

Windhoek Harriers chairman Mr. Eugene Kuhne said he thought the club — one of the first in Namibia to adopt a nonracial constitution — would go along with the change.

The withdrawal of the Rossing club from the union and the resignation from the body of the mine's coach, Mr. Nico van der Merwe, has led to the cancellation of the SWA Marathon championships which were due to be held in the coastal town of Swakopmund in the first week of February.

More representative body

In addition to the withdrawal of the four clubs from the union, there have been calls for the formation of a more representative national sports body.

The private and government-funded Sports Council, of which the SWAAAU is a member, has been accused on a number of occasions of furthering the apartheid status quo.

Last month, a Swapo member of the Constituent Assembly and the man nominated as a future Deputy Minister of Education and Sport, Mr. Buddy Wentworth, said in no uncertain terms that all sports links with South Africa would end on independence day.

He torpedoed the hopes of some sporting bodies that they might be allowed to gradually reduce ties over an extended "period of grace".

Mr. Wentworth also mooted the idea of a National Sports Council which would enjoy government funding after independence, and said Swapo would like to stage an international athletics meeting to tie in with independence celebrations some time in March.
Constitution ready for final review

WINDHOEK. — Namibia’s draft independence constitution is back in Windhoek and ready to be presented to the Standing Committee of the Constituent Assembly on Monday for a final review before it is tabled in the assembly next Friday.

SWABC radio news reports that the rapporteur of the Standing Committee, Mr Hartmut Ruppel of Swapo, expects only minor problems, if any, in the committee stage.

Mr Ruppel, a lawyer, and Namibia National Front president Mr Ve-kuluk Rukoro, an advocate, took the draft constitution to Johannesburg for review by three prominent legal experts, who made only minor changes to the document. — Sapa
Bank tightens up on student loans

JOHANNESBURG. — First National bank — one of the biggest lenders of student loans — is applying stricter criteria to granting loans this year.

A precipitating factor has been the high increases in university fees (between 10% and 18%) which meant that First National found it more difficult to help students with all of their loan requirements.

The other major lender, Volkskas, has not changed its lending policy, a spokesman said yesterday.

"Our book was growing too quickly," said the sales manager of First National's youth market, Mr Robus Bastiaanse. Last year 10,000 loans (about 2,500 were first-time loans) of an average amount of between R3,000 and R5,000 were granted.

According to Mr Bastiaanse the bank had to restrict the growth in its student book in view of the fact that the bank was subsidising student loans.

"The bank needs to get its student loan book into context with the rest of its lending portfolio."

Mr Bastiaanse said the reason for entering the student market in the first place was to secure the future business of the successful student.

Windhoek residents 'abducted by Unita'

WINDHOEK: Angolan Unita rebels are thought to have abducted two Windhoek residents from northern Namibia, a police spokesman, Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand, said last night.

The missing people are Miss Anselme Gevers and a Mr Puhl who parked their vehicles at a mission hospital in Kavango on December 24.

Inspector Du Rand said their disappearance came to the attention of the police when people began to inquire about the apparently abandoned vehicles at the mission hospital.

It is believed the two people went canoeing on the Kavango River on Namibia’s northern border and were forced at gunpoint into south-eastern Angola controlled by Unita.

Inspector Du Rand said details about the incident were still sketchy but police had begun a full-scale investigation. — Saps

Noppers arrested

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He said members of the group had spotted a group of people enter the forest carrying black bags.

"We reported this to the law-enforcement officers who caught the people in the act of stripping bark off the trees," Mr Gray said.

He said it was suspected that the bark was used for medicinal purposes in the townships.

Environmentalists said that if convicted the people could face fines of up to R2,500 or two-and-a-half years imprisonment or both.
Mata-Mata post closed

JOHANNESBURG. — The border post at Mata-Mata in the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park was permanently closed to traffic between South Africa and Namibia yesterday. Traffic will cross the border between the two countries at Rietfontein and Noenieput.
Couple abducted to Angola

WINDHOEK. — A West German and his South African girlfriend were kidnapped and taken at gunpoint across the border into Angola while canoeing on Christmas Eve, police and witnesses said yesterday.

Mr. Axel Puhl, 43, a West German citizen who has lived in the South African-controlled territory of Namibia for 15 years, disappeared into UNITA-controlled territory, friends said.

He and his girlfriend, Ms Anelise Gevers, were reported missing by workers at a mission hospital near the Kavango River when they did not return to their parked vehicles after setting off for a canoeing trip.

Police said witnesses reported seeing unidentified men firing at the canoers and forcing the two to the Angolan side of the river, where they were taken away at gunpoint.

Mr. Puhl works for Philips Telecommunications, an international company. The West German observer mission in Namibia said it had been notified of the reported abduction and was checking on it.

UNITA yesterday rejected the latest peace proposals from the Marxist government but pledged to seek a negotiated settlement to the 14-year-old civil war. — Sapa-AP
WINDHOEK - The United Nations Development Programme has recruited 21 health volunteers to fill vacancies left by departing South African Defence Force personnel in Namibia, according to an Untag radio broadcast through the SWABC.

UNDP's liaison officer Emily Pastor, said before arranging volunteers to fill these vacancies, UNDP worked with the Department of Health to appoint 13 returnee doctors. Volunteers in education and civil aviation would be recruited shortly also to fill posts left by SADF personnel.

Pastor said the organisation's emphasis on training required that for every outside expert brought in, one local counterpart was trained to do the same job.

UNDP, the world body's coordinating agency for world development, has been in Namibia since April collecting information on a number of sectors including health, education, labour and the fiscal situation. This information has been collected with the intention of presenting policy options to Namibia's newly formed government.-Sapa
Swapo 'shadow' Cabinet too big, claims Mudge

WINDHOEK — Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) leader Mr Dirk Mudge has criticised as too big Swapo's 32-member "shadow" Cabinet, which is likely to become a fully fledged Cabinet on independence day.

Mr Mudge pointed out that the "shadow" Cabinet was almost half the size of the 72-member Constituent Assembly and that he hoped Swapo would drastically trim the size of the final Cabinet when it came to power.

The "shadow" Cabinet — which includes members of a number of minority parties, but not one DTA nominee — was appointed by Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma just before Christmas.

Mr Nujoma said the body would prepare the groundwork for the establishment of a post-independence administration consisting of 16 ministries.

Mr Mudge claimed that some members of the "shadow" Cabinet were inexperienced. He also confirmed that it was the policy of the DTA not to take part in the Swapo Cabinet. He said the policy was not forced by him and suggestions of tension in the ranks over the question were "rubbish".

Reports have indicated that at least one DTA member may have been offered a "shadow" Cabinet post by Swapo.

● See Page 11.
Namibia bans SA cricketers

By Brendan Seery, The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia’s Cricket Union has warned its member clubs not to endanger efforts towards international recognition and participation by using South African players in local leagues.

The chairman of the Union, Mr Louis van den Berg, called on clubs not to make use of players who took part in club cricket in South Africa who had no connection with Namibia.

He said that, likewise, South African provincial players and coaches would no longer be welcome in the territory.

Mr van den Berg said attempts by the union to gain international recognition and join the International Cricket Council (ICC) could be torpedoed by clubs refusing to sever their South African ties.

The union chairman said cricket players studying in South Africa would only be allowed to play in Namibia if their parents were still resident there.

Mr van den Berg said that during his recent visit to Britain, cricket authorities made it clear that if Namibia was to be accepted by the international cricketing community, then no South African player would be allowed to play there and no Namibian cricketer allowed to play in South Africa.

A number of sporting bodies have already severed links with South Africa, but others have been hoping that the new government would allow a “grace period” for them to gradually lessen their ties with South Africa.

However, Swapo has made it clear the Gambia Agreement banning sporting links with South Africa will be applied in full from the day of independence.
Draft constitution for Namibia a compromise

WINDHOEK — Namibia's draft constitution, which was leaked yesterday, is a moderate document which contains few surprises and seeks to strike a fine balance between the various political parties' proposals.

The draft, prepared by three SA legal experts, Arthur Chaskalala SC, Unisa's Prof Marinus Weciers and Prof Gerhard Erasmus of Stellenbosch, sticks closely to Swapo's draft constitution, except in the areas where there are major differences with the opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

Details of the draft were leaked to the pro-Swapo newspaper The Namibian, which described the document as a placatory one aimed at national unity and reconciliation.

The area which invites most controversy and possible confrontation with SA is the issue of Walvis Bay, which the draft includes in the "sovereign territory of Namibia".

The constitution states the republic is founded on the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and social, economic and political justice. Under the chapter on fundamental rights and freedoms, the draft abolishes the death penalty, "the dignity of every person shall be inviolable and no person shall be subject to torture". It outlaw child labour under the age of 14, any form of forced labour and allows for conscientious objection.

All discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, colour, ethnic origin, religion, creed or social or economic status is forbidden. Apartheid and racial discrimination is criminally punishable.

Power

Education is compulsory and free up to the age of 16 and no child is allowed to leave school before then.

Executive power is vested in a cabinet headed by the president, who is head of state and government and is also defence force commander-in-chief. Most of the fundamental freedoms fall away if the executive president declares a state of emergency. However, the constitution does provide a check on the president because the National Assembly must approve any laws under an emergency within 14 days.

The president is to be elected by the National Assembly by secret ballot and by a simple majority, which ensures Sam Nujoma will be Namibia's first president.

He is elected to office for a five-year term but cannot serve more than two terms. The president may be impeached by a two-thirds majority of the National Assembly.

The draft constitution allows the president to establish a House of Review, similar in style and power to the old SA Senate system, within five years from the date of independence giving Swapo time to push through its policies without effective check.

There is little economic directive in the constitution, which merely states the economic order to be "founded on principles of economic justice securing for Namibians a life of human dignity."

The draft allows for private ownership of property and expropriation is permitted only where just compensation is paid.

The draft now has to be debated by a standing committee, which may make changes before submitting it to the Constituent Assembly for further debate and ratification.
Walvis Bay in draft plan for new Namibia

WINDHOEK. — The inclusion of Walvis Bay in the national territory of Namibia is one of the provisions in the draft constitution for Namibia, which has been leaked to a Swapo-supporting Windhoek daily, the Namibian.

The draft constitution, which was handed to the standing committee of the Constituent Assembly on Monday, also outlaws the death penalty and allows conscientious objection to military service.

Besides the SA-held harbour enclave of Walvis Bay it repudiates South African territorial claims to the islands along the Namibian coast and the northern half of the Orange River between the two countries.

The newspaper yesterday published details of the document, which still has to be reviewed by the standing committee, assisted by three prominent South African lawyers, before it is presented to the assembly on Friday.

It provides for apartheid and racial discrimination to be outlawed and made into criminal offences by an act of parliament.

An executive state president will be head of state and head of government, as well as commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He will rule in conjunction with a prime minister and cabinet. A president will be allowed to serve only two five-year terms.

The right to maintain private schools is guaranteed, provided admission is not along racial or ethnic lines.

The economy would provide for mixed forms of ownership, ranging from public to private, and foreign investment would be encouraged. — Sapa-Reuters

Unita captives ‘well treated’

WINDHOEK. — A West German man and his South African girlfriend, freed by Unita rebels after being kidnapped at gunpoint while canoeing on Christmas Eve, had been well treated during their captivity, police here said yesterday.

Mr Axel Pohl, 43, a West German who has lived in Namibia for 15 years, and his girlfriend, South African citizen Miss Anelise Gevers, were handed over at the Angola-Namibia border on Monday.

SWA Police, meanwhile, are investigating a large cache of arms and ammunition found buried in northern Namibia on December 22, SWA Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said.

Residents 10km south of Ondanga in Ovambo reported the cache to Unita, who notified the SWA Police.

Police were investigating the possibility that the Nato arms had been stolen, Inspector Du Rand said. — Sapa-AP
Irishman in Lubowski case plea

WINDHOEK — Irish national Mr Donald Acheson pleaded not guilty in the Windhoek Magistrate’s Court yesterday to a charge of murdering or aiding in or abetting the murder of Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski last year.

Mr Acheson (52) was arrested in Windhoek on September 13 within 24 hours of the death of Mr Lubowski (37), who was shot down outside his home in the city on the night of September 12.

RE-ARRESTED

Mr Acheson has made three previous court appearances and on November 6 last year successfully appealed to the Windhoek Supreme Court against his detention for illegal entry into Namibia but was immediately re-arrested.

Mr Danie Small, for the State, asked that the case be postponed until February 15, pending the decision of the Attorney-General.

Mr Herman Oosthuizen of the Windhoek Bar Council, for Mr Acheson, said the Attorney-General could surely make his decision earlier.

Mr Small told the court the investigation into the murder was still proceeding in South Africa and the possibility of another man being charged with the murder could not be excluded.

Windhoek’s chief magistrate, Mr Frikke Truter, adjourned the case to January 25. — Sapa.
WINDHOEK — Ten Namibian death-row prisoners may escape the hangman in terms of a clause in the country's draft constitution which forbids the death penalty, the Times of Namibia reported yesterday.

If the clause is ratified, Namibia could become the first African country to abolish the death penalty.

The clause states: "The right to life shall be respected and protected. It shall not be competent for any law to prescribe the death sentence as a competent sentence, and no court shall have the power to impose a sentence of death on a person."

The 10 convicted murderers on death row are: Sebedeaus Munonjo, Jefra Mbinge, Willem Tshibeb, Stefanus Majiedt, Jacobus Hugo, Petrus Simbaranda, Johannes Tibot, Gert Elman, Lukas Matsulu and Lazarus Stefanus. — Sapa
Namibian schools, hospitals to open to all races

WINDHOEK — Legislation in Namibia is to be adjusted, opening schools and health services in the territory to all races.

The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said in a statement issued in Windhoek that students of all races would be able to register at the Teachers' College and the Conservatoire in the capital.

He said that subject to generally accepted teaching practices, admission to these institutions would no longer be limited to white students.

All white hospitals under the control of the administration would also be opened subject to certain conditions.

In terms of these conditions, new patients would be admitted as private patients, depending on the availability of facilities and staff. — Sapa
Independence day in Namibia may be delayed.

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Last-minute hitches in the drafting of Namibia's constitution may delay Independence Day.

The country's 72-member Constituent Assembly was due to meet tomorrow to consider a draft constitution, but the session has been delayed for a week, prompting intense speculation that there has been some disagreement in the final stages of the drafting of the document.

A standing committee of the assembly, which contains representatives of each of the seven parties in the House, has been working this week on a draft prepared by three top South African legal experts.

The three — Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, Professor Marinus Weichers and Professor Gerhard Erasmus — have been in Windhoek since Tuesday, working with the committee on the final draft.

The delay of a week in presenting the draft to the assembly could mean the final constitution would be approved only later than the estimated date of the third week of January and that the target date of March 1 for independence also could be put back.

Meanwhile, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma says Namibia's shadow Cabinet, appointed by him last month, is to start examining government departments immediately with a view to post-independence restructuring.

Mr Nujoma said he had approached the South African Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Pienaar, and asked him to ease access to senior government officials by members of the shadow Cabinet. Mr Nujoma said the 32 ministers-in-waiting and their deputies would look at job descriptions and salaries in each department as well as familiarising themselves with the workings of their future portfolios.

Namibia's bid for democracy, page 14.
Lubowski murder
Man pleads not guilty

WINDHOEK — Irish national Mr Donald Acheson pleaded not guilty in the Magistrate's Court yesterday to a charge of murdering or abetting the murder of Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski in September last year.

Mr Acheson, 52, was arrested in Windhoek on September 13 within 24 hours of the death of Mr Lubowski, a prominent Swapo activist who was shot down outside his home on the night of September 12.

Mr Danie Small, for the state, asked that the case be postponed till February 15, pending the decision of the Attorney-General. The outcome of the appeal against Mr Acheson's failed bail application would also be known by that date, he submitted.

Mr Herman Oosthuizen of the Windhoek Bar Council, for Mr Acheson, objected to the proposed date, arguing that the Attorney-General must surely be in a position to make his decision at an earlier date.

Windhoek's chief magistrate, Mr Frikkie Truter, adjourned the case till January 25.

He ordered that Mr Acheson remain in custody. — Sapa
Lubowski murder:
plea of not guilty

WINDHOEK — Irish national Donald Achenson yesterday pleaded not guilty in
the Windhoek Magistrate's Court to a
charge of murdering, or aiding in or
abetting the murder of Swapo official
Anton Lubowski in September last year.
Achenson, 52, was arrested in Wind-
hoek on September 13 within 24 hours of
the death of prominent Swapo activist,
Lubowski, 37, who was shot down out-
side his home in the city on the night of
September 12.
Achenson has made three previous
court appearances and on November 6
last year made a successful application
in the Windhoek Supreme Court against
his detention for illegal entry into
Namibia.\(\text{\textcopyright} \ 199\)0
He was immediately rearrested.
Danie Small, for the State, asked that
the case be postponed until February 15,
pending the attorney-general's decision.
Small told the court the investigation
into the murder was still proceeding in
SA and the possibility of another man
being charged in connection with the
murder could not be excluded.

Herman Oosthuizen, for Achenson,
said the attorney-general must surely
be able to make his decision at an earli-
er date.

The defence expected the attorney-
general to make clear on the postpone-
ment date whether he would proceed
against Achenson, he said.

The case was finally postponed until
January 25 and Achenson remained in
custody. — Sapa.
New realism in SA — Owen

WINDHOEK — There was a new realism in both SA and Namibia which boded well for future cooperation between the two countries, British Social Democratic Party (SDP) leader David Owen said yesterday.

Owen was speaking at the end of a short visit to Namibia, where he met president-to-be and Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, other senior Swapo leaders and UN officials.

He said he had detected a new realism on the part of Nujoma about the future relationship between Namibia and its southern neighbour.

During talks with SA's President FW de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, he had been given the impression SA was serious about allowing Namibia to make a success of its independence.

If independence in Namibia worked, and if it raised living standards for the disadvantaged without destroying the prosperity of the private sector, change in SA would be made easier, Owen said.

Namibia could also serve as an example to Angola of how former enemies could cooperate for the good of a country.

As regards SA, he said with the ANC virtually recognised by the NP government and the release of Nelson Mandela a definite possibility in the near future, he believed serious negotiations could get underway before the end of the year.

He was optimistic about de Klerk's approach to change, which seemed to favour open-agenda negotiations. — Sapa.
The Stars Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Last-minute hitches in the drafting of Namibia's constitution may delay independence day.

The country's 72-member Constituent Assembly was due to meet tomorrow to consider a draft constitution, but the session has been delayed for a week, prompting intense speculation that there has been some disagreement in the final stages of the drafting of the document.

A standing committee of the assembly, which includes representatives of each of the seven parties in the House, has been working this week on a draft prepared by three top South African legal experts. The three - Mr. Arthur Chaskalson, SC, Professor Marinus Weichers and Professor Gerhard Erasmus - have been in Windhoek since Tuesday, working with the committee on the final draft.

The delay of a week in presenting the draft to the assembly could mean the final constitution will only be approved later than the estimated date of the third week of January, and that target independence date, March 1, may also be put back.

It seems, however, that the standing committee will iron out all problems before presenting the draft to the House, making it possible for the assembly to rubber-stamp the constitution.
post of deputy minister for trade & industry; and Yekuli Rukoro (Namibia National Front) will be deputy minister for justice. The appointments have caused a major fuss in those parties: neither was informed beforehand.

Swapo has decided on a Cabinet consisting of 15 ministers plus a president and PM. The post of PM, who will be the chief assistant to the president, is still vacant. Hage Geingob, chairman of the assembly, is favourite.

There were surprises: Pastor Hendrik Witbooi is in charge of Labour and the Public Service, in place of several top unionists. Swapo's shadow minister of finance is Otto Harrige, currently owner of a Windhoek liquidation firm.

The contents of Namibia's draft constitution have not been made public because discussion of the draft in committee will start only on Thursday. SA experts Arthur Chaskalson SC and professors Marinus Wiechers and Gerhard Erasmus are due to round off the constitutional proposals.

But the "working document" was leaked. It seems Namibia is likely to have an executive state president, who will be chosen by a National Assembly, not the electorate. The members of the proposed assembly would be elected on the basis of proportional representation.

The draft also proposes a second chamber, expected to be composed of members co-opted from regional authorities. Detention without trial and arbitrary arrest will probably be ruled out; a Bill of Rights would limit the powers of the president and parliament. The draft also provides for the abolition of the death sentence; a Bill of Fundamental Human Rights; citizenship after five years; and no expropriation of property without just compensation.

Racial discrimination and apartheid are to be prohibited by an Act of Parliament - though the DTA's Dirk Mudge points out that apartheid has already disappeared.

He adds Swapo and the DTA have both moved "more to the middle." In a favourite phrase, he argues that "a constitution is written on the hearts of people. Differences mainly concern the powers of the president and the establishment of a second chamber."

Mudge says members of the DTA will not accept offers to join Swapo's shadow Cabinet because "in order for a democracy to be able to work, an effective opposition is needed."

Mudge does not rule out the possibility of a coalition.
Open debate on constitution urged

WINDHOEK — A pro-Swapo trade union federation accused the Namibian Constituent Assembly yesterday of "secret and undemocratic practices" in dealing with the constitution's drafting.

A statement National Union of Namibian Workers' (NUNW) statement demanded public debate on Namibia's draft constitution before its acceptance and criticised the assembly's decision to postpone for a week the meeting scheduled for today.

An NUNW spokesman said workers were appalled to hear Swapo had tried to prevent the Namibian newspaper earlier this week from publishing the draft prepared by three SA legal experts.

He said Dirk Mudge of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) had stopped publication in DTA papers and "shadow" attorney-general Harriut Rupple had tried the same with the Namibian by saying it was not in the public interest.

The NUNW statement said "By allowing the public to debate the constitution the Constituent Assembly would give people a chance to take part in formulating the laws which affect them. These are legitimate demands in keeping with the fundamental principles of democracy."

The NUNW also said it was unhappy certain rights — such as the right to a living wage — were included only under the article on Principles of State Policy.

Meanwhile, Supa reports Namibia's 16-member cabinet is to begin work on the restructuring of existing government departments into ministries by setting the parameters of the operation, reviewing job descriptions and drafting budget requirements.

Swapo's president-in-waiting, Sam Nujoma told the first meeting of the shadow cabinet he had held talks with Administrator-General Louis Plenner on the issue.
NAMIBIA COULD BE MODEL DEMOCRACY

ALLISTER SPARKS examines Namibia's leaked draft constitution and finds it a classical formula for a liberal democracy.

Dateline: JOHANNESBURG

Namibia's draft constitution, leaked by a Windhoek newspaper this week, will make the country the most liberal democracy in Africa if it is adopted in its present form.

The draft, which still has to be ratified by the constituent assembly elected in the United Nations-supervised elections last November, provides for a republic rooted in the principles of multi-party democracy, the rule of law and social and political justice — with strong guarantees protecting fundamental human rights and freedoms.

It also provides for an executive president elected by the National Assembly, but who cannot serve more than two five-year terms in office. No other African country has such a provision, and many African leaders are installed either for life or until they are overthrown by military coup.

The draft was prepared by three prominent South African constitutional lawyers on the basis of principles already adopted by the constituent assembly.

Agreement on these principles was swiftly reached as the winning party, Swapo, went out of its way to seek consensus with its rivals — notably the moderate Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — in a spirit of national reconciliation.

This week, a standing committee of the assembly was in the process of debating the draft. The committee comprises representatives of all seven parties which make up the interim government and is empowered to make changes before the draft goes to the constituent assembly for final debate and ratification.

Observers in Windhoek said early this week that they did not expect any major changes and that agreement on the final form was again likely to be quickly reached clearing the way for independence in mid-March — well ahead of the April 1 deadline for withdrawal of the UN monitoring and peacekeeping forces.

Later in the week, however, the meeting of the constituent assembly scheduled to have made a start on considering the draft constitution yesterday, was delayed for a week, prompting intense speculation that there had been some disagreement in the standing committee.

Details of the draft were leaked on Tuesday to the pro-Swapo daily, The Namibian, which published them in full.

One issue which invites possible controversy and confrontation with South Africa is that of the port of Walvis Bay, which Pretoria insists belongs legally to South Africa but which the draft includes in the "sovereign territory of Namibia".

For the rest, the draft constitution is a classical form for a liberal democracy. Executive power is vested in a cabinet headed by the president, who is head of state and government and also commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

The president — certain to be the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma — is empowered to establish an upper House of Review to review all legislation passed by the National Assembly, within five years of the date of independence.

He is also empowered to declare a state of emergency, in which case most of the fundamental freedoms fall away. However, the constitution provides a check on the president by requiring the National Assembly to approve all emergency laws within 14 days.

Under the chapter on fundamental rights and freedoms, the draft abolishes the death penalty and declares that "the dignity of every person shall be inviolable and no person shall be subject to torture". It outlaws child labour under the age of 14, any form of forced labour and allows for conscientious objection.

All discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, colour, and ethnic origin, religion, or social and economic status is forbidden. Apartheid and racial discrimination are made criminally punishable.

Education is free up to the age of 16 and no child is allowed to leave school before then.

There is little economic directive in the constitution, which merely states that the economic order is to be "founded on principles of economic justice securing for Namibia a life of human dignity".

Private ownership of property is allowed for and expropriation is permitted only when just compensation is paid.

Observer Service.
SA ‘broke promises, abandoned us’

Ex-Koevoet men angry at ‘betrayal’

WINDHOEK — The estimated 3,000 former members of the SWA Police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, are angry and bitter about being “stabbed in the back” by South Africa, says a report.

The fighters claim that promises that they would be taken to South Africa after their unit was disbanded had not been honoured and that they had been abandoned to their fate in northern Namibia.

And the level of intimidation and violence against the former security force men is so high, they claim, that they will soon have no alternative but to begin fighting back.

Die Republikein newspaper here reported yesterday that the former commander of the unit, Major-General “Sterk Hans” Dreher, had recently gone up to northern Namibia to try and calm down his former men. General Dreher was supposed to have taken up a post with the SAP in Pretoria from the beginning of this month.

The office of South African Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Pienaar, said recently that the problem of the future and welfare of former Koevoet and SWA Territory Force members in northern Namibia was being addressed by a joint working committee including police and SA officials, as well as representatives from Unita.

Meanwhile, Die Republikein also reported that a group of men from the Kavango, who arrived at the new home of the Z2 Battalion of the South African Army at Pomfret in the northern Cape, have been “forcibly repatriated” by air to Namibia.

According to the SADF the men arrived at Pomfret falsely claiming to be one-time members of the unit which was comprised largely of former Angolans.

The men from the Kavango were illegally on an SA Army base and were therefore rounded up and flown back to the Kavango, said Die Republikein.

Sapa reports that representatives of the SWA Police, Swapo, Unita and the office of the Administrator-General, Mr. Louis Pienaar, are due to meet on Monday to discuss border violations by armed groups from Angola. Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie-du Rand said hundreds of cattle had been stolen in northern Namibia in the past few months. In an incident on Wednesday in Okakolo in Omvango, 78 cow thieves made off with 78 cattle, shooting and wounding the owner. — Sapa.
Another suspect in Lubowski murder

By PETER KENNY

A SECOND man could appear in court soon in connection with the assassination last September of Swapo official Anton Lubowski.

This was announced by state prosecutor Mr Danie Smuts when a 52-year-old Irishman, Donald Acheson, appeared before the Windhoek Chief Magistrate, Mr Fransie Tutter, in connection with the killing.

Lubowski was mowed down in a hail of bullets fired from an AK-47 assault rifle outside his home on September 12 last year.

Critical

Acheson was arrested the next day. He pleaded not guilty to the murder charges, and was remanded in custody until January 23.

Namibian Attorney-General Estienne Pretorius told the Sunday Times:

"I cannot reveal the identity of the person who might be appearing in court. The investigation is at a critical stage.

* Mr Ferdinand Barnard, arrested by police in South Africa during investigations into the assassination of Wits University lecturer Dr David Webster, is still in custody.
Nujoma asks UK to train Namibian soldiers

By PETER KENNY

BRITISH military officers and members of Britain's Ministry of Defence will train Namibia's new army at the request of Swapo president Sam Nujoma. The head of the British Liaison Office in Windhoek, Mr Peter Wallis, said British officials would discuss the plan on Monday with the territory's administrator, Mr Louis Plessar, Namibia's President-designate, Mr Nujoma, and UN officials. Britain has also been asked to help train the Namibian police force, until now very much a cliche of the South African Police. The plan was leaked by former British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen after his meeting with Mr Nujoma this week.

A UN official said Canada's Royal Mounted Police had also been asked to help train Namibia's police.

News of the proposal comes at a time when there is a growing campaign within Namibia not to have an army at all.

With 3,000 SWA Territory Force members disbanded last April and 10,000 SWAPO guerrillas back from Angola unarmed, the only soldiers in uniform in Namibia are the 4,400 Unita members.

Namibia's No Defence Force Campaign is being led by Mr Coes Strijbis, head of the Namibian Association for the Handicapped.

Namibia has had no official army since the South West Africa Territory Force was disbanded last April in terms of the United Nations independence plan and Swapo's forces returned unarmed from Angola under a UN repatriation scheme.

Local reports say up to 10,000 SWAPO guerrillas and 3,000 members of the disbanded SWAST would be willing to sign up in a new Namibian army.

Mr Strijbis, who has been backed by the fiercely independent Windhoek Observer, has written to politicians and placed advertisements calling for a "development force" rather than a defence force.

This week he addressed an open letter to Mr Nujoma, with copies sent to the 72 members of the Constituent Assembly writing Namibia's constitution.

"Africa is experiencing the most disastrous period it has ever gone through," Mr Strijbis wrote. "Let us not add to the disasters - let us add to the solutions."

And the Windhoek Observer said in an editorial: "The country is not in need of guns, but has a need for systems and structures to elevate its people to a level of better living and great productivity."
UK army men in Namibia

Own Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. -- A team of about five members of the British Ministry of Defence arrived in Windhoek yesterday to investigate ways in which it can assist in "knocking all the military units, including Plan (Swapo's military arm) into one unit", a British embassy spokesman said yesterday.

He said Swapo president Mr. Sam Nujoma had made the request in December.

A similar police team is expected in Windhoek later this month.
MiG bombs Namibian village by mistake

WINDHOEK — A Soviet-made MiG fighter aircraft from Angola attacked a hamlet near Bengani in Kavango, northern Namibia, about 11am yesterday, police spokesman Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand said here.

The border stretch between Kavango and Angola is clearly marked by the Kavango River.

Inspector Du Rand said there had been no casualties or damage to property. Initial indications from a bombed ground hole two metres deep and four metres wide were that napalm or phosphorous devices had been used, he said.

He said the bombing had occurred about 11am and that the pilot might have mistaken the village for a Unita base.

“We’re trying to establish what happened,” Inspector Du Rand said.

The incident coincides with reports of heavy fighting between Unita rebels and the troops of the Marxist government in Luanda following a breakdown in ceasefire negotiations in the 15-year civil war. — Sapa, UPI

*US calls for settlement in Angola —
Page 4
Swapo drops Marxism

Nujoma, once pilloried, now seen as 'pragmatic realist'

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — A year ago Swapo was one of Africa's most committed Marxist movements, with many of its stalwarts wanting to nationalise sectors of the Namibian economy and favouring a one-party state.

Today it is shutting the door on its old ideology as it clambers aboard the East European express trains surging towards multi-party democracy and a market economy where international investment is a highly desirable commodity.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, Namibia's president, has once pilloried by international politicians and diplomats as a man who utters before he thinks, is being viewed more and more as a pragmatic realist.

Mr Theod-Ben Gurirab, named by Mr Nujoma as his future foreign minister, said in a recent television interview on changes in Eastern Europe that they would have a far-reaching effect on the whole world.

"The international system is now fully integrated politically, economically and ecologically. Therefore what happens in Eastern Europe one way or the other affects us all," Mr Gurirab said.

Swapo dropped references to a Marxist economy in its constitutional proposals being considered in a final draft by a special committee of the Namibian constituent assembly this week.

The 72-person assembly, made up of seven parties, including Swapo, is expected to give its verdict on the final draft constitution on Friday.

The assembly, which has held virtually no public debate on the constitution, will probably become the parliament of an independent Namibia.

The constitution being considered is said to establish a multi-party democracy with an electoral system of proportional representation, a bill of fundamental rights and an executive president elected by parliament who can serve for only two five-year terms.

Since it won last November's UN-supervised elections, Swapo has taken a pragmatic approach to economic affairs.

Potential investors

Mr Nujoma sent his strongest signal yet in a New Year message that the Namibian economic system is not going to be significantly tampered with. He appeared to be abandoning part of Swapo's election manifesto released last August which said: "Under a Swapo government Namibia will not allow the status quo to continue whereby the structure of the economy is tailored to the needs and demands of foreign and local private capital."

Instead Mr Nujoma said in his message Swapo would maintain its policy of national reconciliation. "Swapo is, for example, maintaining a practical attitude towards the Namibian business and farming communities, as well as to potential foreign investors with whom we are busy exchanging views about possible future investments in this country," Mr Nujoma said.

And the Swapo leader also set out to allay fears of whites in key positions in Namibia's civil service and private sector who have anxiously been glancing south since Swapo's victory, fearing their lifestyles may change drastically.

"Swapo continues to appeal to professionals such as doctors, engineers, pharmacists and scientists to remain and to continue their important work, and at the same time to make a decent and fulfilling living for themselves," he said.

A hard-line opposition party, the Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP), however, through its mouthpiece the Namibian Worker, has denounced Swapo for dropping its early goals.

The WRP, a Trotskyite movement and the Communist Party of Namibia, which says it is the only true Marxist-Leninist party in the country, has both lambasted Swapo for selling out to "the agents of capitalism and imperialism".

Swapo may also be running into its first altercation with the umbrella National Union for Namibian Workers (NUNW), an affiliate of Swapo's and a strong ally in the fight for independence.

The NUNW has called for the draft constitution being written for Namibia to be made public and open to comment before it is finally accepted. It has criticised the lack of public debate on it. It said certain rights were not fully spelled out in the draft constitution, not yet made public officially.

"This implies that if the government does not have the political and ideological courage to promote and enforce the rights, then the workers are at a loss," the NUNW said.
Apartheid on way out in Namibia

Colleges and hospitals to be desegregated

The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Apartheid in schools and the health system in Namibia is finally on the way out.

South African Administrator-General Mr. Louis Pienaar announced last week that certain segregated educational institutions and all hospitals under the administration for whites would in future be open to all.

The Statement did not say that all schools would be open, and it is apparent that whites-only schools will remain as they are when the first term opens next week.

Mr. Pienaar said he would consider amending current legislation so that those schools which wished to open their doors to all races would be allowed to do so.

Educational institutions such as the Teachers' Training College and the Conservatoire of Music in Windhoek would in future be open to all, the Administrator-General said.

The statement made it clear that admission to formerly segregated schools would be subject to "generally accepted educational norms" and would include stipulations that prospective pupils would have to be proficient in the language of their intended school, they would have to be educationally "ready", be able to pay the laid-down fees, and would have to undertake to comply with rules and discipline.

In the announcement of the opening of former white hospitals, it appeared there was less than a wholesale capitulation on the former policy. Although whites will still be able to be treated as "state patients" in former white hospitals, all blacks will be admitted as "private patients", said one Windhoek newspaper.

Abortive

The relaxing of some of the race restrictions in education and health follows a motion accepted last year by the Constituent Assembly that all educational and other facilities should be open to all races.

In the wake of that decision, a group of conservative white churches made an abortive attempt to buy State-owned white schools.

The churches backed down when there was a widespread outcry.

A draft constitution currently being studied by a standing committee of the Constituent Assembly provides that schools and hospitals be open to all, and that all children be entitled to free education. The constitution allows for the establishment of private schools, provided they do not discriminate on racial grounds.
Lubowski murder mystery deepens

By John Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — More than four months after prominent Swapo official Anton Lubowski was gunned down outside his home, the mystery behind the killing continues.

The matter deepened yesterday when both the police and the office of the Attorney-General denied knowledge of the possibility that a second man could be brought to court in connection with the killing.

The new puzzle in the Lubowski murder saga is that it was State Prosecutor Mr Danie Small who last week told Mr Frikkie Truter, before whom 52-year-old Irish passport holder Mr Donald Acheson was appearing, that a second accused could be in the dock if the Attorney-General decided on a murder trial in the Supreme Court.

Yesterday a senior police spokesman said he knew nothing about anyone else besides Mr Acheson being charged with Mr Lubowski’s murder.

Police were not holding anyone besides the Irishman in connection with the killing.

An official in the Attorney-General’s office also denied knowledge of any other accused to stand trial with Mr Acheson, and said as far as he knew only one person was on trial and had already been charged.

The SAP, through its head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, Brigadier Floris Mostert, has claimed two former policemen — one of them was released for Christmas by Mr Justice Krieger after an urgent application to the Rand Supreme Court — were being held in connection with the deaths of Mr Lubowski and Wits University lecturer, Dr David Webster.

Mr Acheson, who has already denied the charges of murder, will appear again in the Windhoek Magistrate’s Court on January 25.
Angola denies jet bombed village

LUANDA. — Government and military sources here yesterday denied reports that an Angolan Air Force jet fighter had bombed a village in northern Namibia.

It was reported from Windhoek that a Soviet-built MiG fighter bombed a village near the town of Bangani on Sunday, after apparently straying from a raid against UNITA rebels in southern Angola.

A top Angolan government source said the report was fabricated by South Africa and the United States as a possible justification for eventual South African support for UNITA inside Angola.

Namibian administrator-general Mr Louis Pie- naar, however, yesterday summoned Angolan charge de affaires in Windhoek, Dr A B Ribeiro, to protest against the bombing.

The Angolan government source also said South Africa was preparing to aid UNITA if a government offensive against rebel-held territory in south-east Angola threatens the UNITA headquarters at Jamba.

Military sources contacted in Luanda yesterday said a government central committee meeting was expected to approve the continuation of the offensive against the UNITA positions.

The meeting began yesterday and was slated to last five days. — Sapa-AP
Argus Africa News Service 16/11/90

WINDHOEK. — More than four months after the killing of SWAPO advocate Mr Anton Lubowski outside his home, the mystery continues.

The riddle deepened yesterday when the police and the office of the Attorney-General denied knowledge of the possibility that a second man could be brought to court in connection with the killing.

Prosecutor Mr Danie Small last week told a magistrate, Mr Frikkie Truter, before whom 52-year-old Irish Mr Donald Acheson was appearing, that a second accused could be in the dock if the Attorney-General decided on a murder trial in the Supreme Court.

FORMER POLICEMEN

Yesterday a senior police spokesman said he knew of no one beside Mr Acheson being charged with Mr Lubowski’s murder. Police were not holding anyone else in connection with the killing.

An official in the Attorney-General’s office also denied knowledge of another accused.

The head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, Brigadier Floris Mostert, had said that two former policemen, one of whom was released for Christmas after an urgent application to the Rand Supreme Court, were being held in connection with the death of Mr Lubowski and Wits University lecturer Dr David Webster.

Mr Lubowski and Dr Webster were killed in similar circumstances four months apart. They were shot from cars as they parked their vehicles in front of their homes.

Mr Acheson was held for many weeks on a charge of being an illegal immigrant in Namibia, but it was dropped when he was formally charged with Mr Lubowski’s murder.

Mr Acheson, who has denied the charge of murder, will appear again in Windhoek Magistrate’s Court on January 25.
Namibian schools open to all

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian schools reopened for the new term today and, for the first time, admission of pupils was on a non-racial basis.

The opening of all the country’s schools to all races follows last week’s decision by the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, to waive discriminatory measures at Namibia’s educational and health institutions.

It also comes after recommendations last month by the constituent assembly that all schools in the country be considered open to all races from January 1.

At present the assembly has no powers to make or effect any laws.

The administration for whites — the body which up to now has strictly applied the apartheid rules of admitting no other races to its schools — said today that selection committees at the various schools would consider all applications for enrolment.

Among the prerequisites for enrolment would be pupils’ readiness for learning, language proficiency, and certain age limits.

The whites’ administration made it clear race and colour would be no criteria for pupils’ applications.

During the December holidays an uproar over the white schools was sparked by disclosures that Mr Pienaar was planning to remove control of white education from state to private hands before independence.

US stupid to believe FW — Boesak

By Ramsay Milne, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Dr Allan Boesak told a large gathering of labour and political leaders yesterday he found it difficult to understand how Americans “could be so stupid” as to believe the movement for change promised by President de Klerk was any different from the “deliberate confusion” created by ex-president Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha had also “presented himself as a reformist” in his early days in office, he told a meeting hosted by the Public Employees Federation, the largest white-collar trade union in the United States, in the New York State capital, Albany.

In a lengthy and unflattering comparison between Mr de Klerk and Mr Botha, in which he accused both of employing the same tactics, Dr Boesak added: “Everywhere I find a remarkable confusion about events in South Africa. It is a confusion deliberately created by President de Klerk and his Government in precisely the same way as did Mr Botha.

“What we have now under President de Klerk is a smiling government still maintaining apartheid. For my part, I just can’t believe that people can be so stupid as to be caught twice by the same gag.”
Rift between Afrikaner politicians

WINDHOEK — The reasons behind a bitter power struggle which has split Namibian Afrikaner politics down the middle are of a personal nature, says Afrikaner National leader, Mr Jannie de Wet.

Mr de Wet said yesterday the rift between him and ACN executive member and leader of the National Party (SWA), Mr Kosie Pretorius, could not be healed.

He has rejected Mr Pretorius's suggestion that the dispute between them be referred to an arbitrator and is relying on the outcome of a Supreme Court application to decide on the leadership issue. — The Star's Africa News Service.
SA, US deny fabricating bomb attack

WINDHOEK — South Africa, the United States and the Namibian administration yesterday denied allegations by Angolan government and military sources that South Africa and the US had fabricated a bomb attack on a village in the northern Namibian region of Kavango to justify possible future aid to Unita rebels.

SWA Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kerie du Randt announced earlier that the phosphorous bomb had been dropped by a Soviet-made MiG jetfighter on Sunday morning, narrowly missing a village near Bagani, about 4km inside Namibia.

Reports on Monday quoted anonymous Angolan government and military sources denying any involvement in the incident.

They said the report had been fabricated by SA and the US to justify military aid in the event of an Angolan government offensive threatening Unita headquarters at Jamba in southeastern Angola.

Unita still receive an estimated $10 million (about R100m) in aid from the US every year.

On Monday, Namibian administra-
WINDHOEK. — United Nations military personnel who have completed their functions in Namibia have started to withdraw from outstations and regroup at main bases, a UN information officer said here yesterday.
Namibian govt schools open doors to blacks

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — White government schools opened their doors to black pupils for the first time yesterday as one of the last bastions of apartheid fell in Namibia.

A little over 500 black and coloured pupils turned up yesterday to seek places at the formerly whites-only schools.

"We had applications from 246 children of other colours for primary schools and 285 at our secondary schools and from four people of other colours for the Windhoek Teachers’ College," said Mr Paul Zah, acting secretary of the administration for whites.

About 45 black and coloured pupils arrived at Windhoek’s Centaurus, the only white English-medium secondary school in Namibia under government control.

Of them 22 enrolled, and the others were turned away because they failed an English admission test.

In 1977, with the stroke of a pen, South Africa scrapped most apartheid restrictions in Namibia like the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Mixed Marriages Act.

But with concerted pressure from the “verkrampte” National Party of South-West Africa, a series of administrators-general maintained segregation in schools and hospitals through the AG8 proclamation.

School and hospital segregation was lifted only a week ago by Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

However, he left in place the ethnic administrations that run these schools under the AG8 law.

An education system that is parallel to that in South Africa is likely to face major changes when the South-West Africa People’s Organisation (Swapo) becomes the government later this year.

Another problem facing Namibian education is the use of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in the only country in the world where Afrikaans is the lingua franca.

Namibia, however, faces an acute shortage of English teachers or those who can teach in English.
Namibian schools open to all and SA pupils enrol

From JON QWELANE
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — More than 500 black and coloured children applied for admission to white schools when schools formerly reserved for whites opened their doors to children of all races.

Among at least 517 black and coloured children who sought admission were about 300 from South Africa. The rest were Namibians.

Racial barriers were lifted at all schools when the new term started yesterday. No white children sought entrance to black schools.

No incidents or racial friction or tension were reported at previously white schools as the children of colour applied for enrolment.

The big rush of black children to enrol at white schools that had been expected by some officials did not materialise although new applications were still being received today.

Acting secretary of administration, Mr Paul Zahn, said that 248 applications from children of colour were received at formerly white primary schools and 266 at high schools.

Proficiency

Applications for enrolment at the formerly whites-only Windhoek teachers' training college were also received from blacks but the numbers were not immediately known.

The administration has set up school committees at the various institutions to consider at least three criteria as the basis for admission: A readiness by the pupil to learn, proficiency in the medium of instruction, and age categories for the relevant classes.

At 18 of the 46 schools under the control of whites, some in the fiercely conservative southern town of Keetmanshoop, no applications for enrolment were received from black pupils yesterday.

The opening of schools to all races in Namibia follows the removal last week of racial barriers at all state hospitals.

But though black patients can now be admitted for treatment in "white" wards they will be private patients, and expected to pay their fees as such while the white patients' treatment will continue to be subsidised by the state.

It is expected that immediately after independence, with the abolition of proclamation AGS, which entrenches segregation, the remaining elements of discrimination at state hospitals will be removed.

R11-m rhino bonfire

JOHANNESBURG. — Kenya is to burn a stock of 850kg of rhino horn as part of its struggle against poaching in Africa. The stockpile has a black-market value of R11,25 million.
Quayle may visit SA before year’s end

WASHINGTON — The US administration is quietly weighing up the possibility of sending Vice-President Dan Quayle to SA before the end of the year.

While no decisions have been taken, and many in the administration remain cool about the idea, one scenario under discussion is that he will make a brief, low-key stop-over after attending independence celebrations in Namibia in late March or early April. Betsy 18/11/10

Less likely, but also under consideration, is a more formal mid-year visit.

Former Vice-President Walter Mondale, and George Bush when he was Ronald Reagan’s deputy, were assigned Africa as a special niche, and Quayle is known to be interested in continuing the tradition.

Meanwhile, travel plans for Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen are more certain. He leaves for SA tomorrow.

He is also scheduled to see Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda next month at the invitation of Transfrica lobbying group director Randall Robinson.

Portuguese Prime Minister Cavaco Silva last week urged Bush to take a more active role in expediting a settlement in Angola. Cohen is expected to lay the groundwork for a meeting between Don Santos and US Secretary of State James Baker.
New constitution, new way of life

From MARK VERBAAN
WINDBOEK. — Unofficial publication of Namibia’s draft constitution last week appears to have set the cat among the pigeons, resulting in a week’s delay in presenting the document to the Constituent Assembly for ratification.

Described as "highly confidential", the draft constitution was leaked to a daily Windhoek newspaper and subsequently published.

According to sources within the 72-member Constituent Assembly, this was not at all the intention.

Observers have speculated that the Standing Committee, comprised of representatives of all six parties in the Assembly, intended to rush the draft constitution through to the Assembly adoption, without the public getting an opportunity to query or submit suggestions on the format of the document.

This has drawn a certain amount of criticism from those who feel that Namibians should be given the chance to comment on the constitution which will directly affect their lives in the future.

The draft constitution is still subject to amendments by the Standing Committee, and the public would not have known which parties had compromised on which issues had the constitution been presented to the people as a fait accompli following ratification by the Assembly.

Many feel that now the draft document is out, the Namibian public must be allowed the opportunity to comment on it before it is presented to the Assembly.

The National Union of Namibian Workers, for example, said late last week that by allowing the public to debate the constitution, the Assembly would give people and organisations a chance to take part in formulating the laws which affect them.

The labour body also demanded the inclusion of an additional 15 "fundamental rights and freedoms" in the draft constitution.

The document was supposed to have been presented to the Assembly last Friday, but this was postponed for a week following the surprise publication of the draft.

The working paper contains mechanisms for turning the Constituent Assembly into a national assembly, or parliament, and some major changes in the way of life in Africa’s last colony are envisaged.

The document eradicates the apartheid legacy of the South African colonial power and goes a long way to removing the bitter aftertaste left by years of institutionalised racial discrimination in the territory.

According to the draft constitution, life in Namibia will be vastly different to what it was under South African occupation.

Never again will Namibians be detained without trial, something which happened virtually every day with the South African security forces.

Namibia will become the first African country to abolish the death penalty, and the gallows at Windhoek Central Prison will never be used again.

Consscientious objection to compulsory national service in the military will be permitted.

Children of all race groups will by law have to attend school until the age of 16, unlike in the past when compulsory schooling was directed at whites only.

Racial discrimination and apartheid will become a criminal offence for the first time in Namibia’s history.

These dramatic changes envisaged in the draft constitution will go a long way towards placating critics of the South West Africa People’s Organisation (Swapo), the liberation movement which waged an armed struggle against South African occupation for 23 years and which is now set to become the government of independent Namibia.

Reactions to the draft constitution have been favourable, with many expressing their delight at the proposed changes.

One local Windhoek resident said: "At last Namibia is about to become a normal country. The injustices of the past are over and everyone can begin to live like decent human beings."

Once the Constituent Assembly has ratified the constitution, a date must be set for independence.

Observers predict that this could be several weeks before the official target date of April 1 — exactly one year since UN Resolution 435 was implemented here, setting Africa’s last colony on the road to self-determination.
Bay of discord

HEAD south from Namibia's quaint coastal resort town of Swakopmund and in 20 minutes you are faced by a giant billboard reading "Welcome to South Africa".

This is Walvis Bay — the only deep-sea harbour on Namibia's rugged coastline — and an enclave which Pretoria refuses to hand over to Namibia when it becomes independent in early 1990.

The Walvis Bay authorities erected the "Welcome" signs only after victory by the South West African Peoples' Organisation (Swapo) in the UN-supervised election in November.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma is emphatic that Walvis Bay is Namibian territory, and will be incorporated into the country at independence or shortly after. The United Nations agree that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia, but the issue was not raised during the independence negotiations for fear that South Africa would pull out of the talks.

Pretoria's claim dates back to a colonial manoeuvre at the end of the 19th century. When the British colonies in South Africa formed the Union of South Africa, Walvis Bay was considered part of it. Today Walvis Bay is a South African military base and is represented in the South African parliament by a member of the National Party.

It is largely only the white minority in the town who consider the enclave to be South African territory. The majority of Walvis Bay's 26,000 residents consider themselves Namibians. Thousands crossed the border into neighbouring Swakopmund to cast their ballots in the November election.

Pretoria's attitude is that an independent Namibia will be able to negotiate for use of the harbour facilities on a contractual basis. The mayor of Walvis bay, Nico Retief, believes that a Swapo-led government should accept this offer:

"Namibia has had complete use of the harbour in the past, and I can't see why a new government would want to control it as they wouldn't be able to do anything more than they have been doing in the past," said Retief.

"If they control it, then they will also have to maintain it, and at the moment Walvis Bay is well maintained. If they want the service, they will have to pay for it."

Retief, who owns a luxury house and farm in Namibia, said it would be unfortunate if the new government in Namibia limited the ownership of property in Namibia by Walvis Bay residents.

"I have requested the South African government not to block free movement between Walvis Bay and Namibia. It would be a sorry situation if the status quo of years of peaceful co-existence between Namibia and Walvis Bay is broken down as a result of political ideologies," he said.

"My view is that it is unnecessary for both the Namibian and South African governments to restrict freedom of movement and freedom to own property by residents of both countries."

Retief said he was not unduly worried about living so close to a country governed by Swapo. "I was always prepared for Swapo to get the majority of votes in a free election. It was therefore not a shock to me when I heard that Swapo had won. I find nothing in recent statements by Swapo leaders to make me feel afraid or uncomfortable. I really don't see how a Swapo government can be a threat to Walvis Bay."

"I feel convinced that the South African authorities will have a very low profile in independent Namibia with regard to political activities. And they will likewise expect the lowest possible profile from a Swapo government when it comes to activities on Walvis Bay soil. I think this sort of respect should be maintained between the two governments."

"If Walvis Bay ever becomes Namibian property, we will just get by from day to day. You would find people here who would not stand for that, and they would probably leave... just like Swapo supporters in Walvis Bay would leave if the Swapo government ever accepted that this was South African property."

Swapo rejects the South African position, said a spokesperson for the party, which won 41 of the 72 Constituent Assembly seats: "Namibians have the full support of the international community in their demand to have Walvis Bay re-integrated with the rest of our country."

He pointed out that the UN Security Council resolution which stated that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia also "ensigns the Pretoria
regime to refrain from any activity with regard to Walvis Bay which will threaten the security of Namibia until the issue of ownership has been resolved.

"Contrary to this, South Africa already has full combat strength units of the SA Defence Force stationed at Walvis Bay. Their presence is ominous."

Nujoma probably will attempt to initiate discussions with Pretoria on the return of the enclave, but it is unlikely to be prepared to negotiate for use of the facilities.

Most of the workforce are Namibians, and the harbour could be crippled if they withheld their labour as part of demands for Walvis Bay to be handed back to Namibia. It would also be costly for South Africa to bring in scab labour to keep the port functioning.

In addition, Swapo has indicated that it will declare a 200 nautical mile exclusive zone off its coast which could be used to provide problems for South African trawlers currently using Walvis Bay.

In many respects, the harbour town is more dependent on Namibia than Namibia is on Walvis Bay, but any pressures by the newly independent government in Windhoek would probably be met by powerful economic and political repercussions from South Africa.

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The Walvis Bay authorities erected the "Welcome" signs only after victory by the South West African Peoples' Organisation (Swapo) in the UN-supervised election in November.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma is emphatic that Walvis Bay is Namibian territory, and will be incorporated into the country at independence or shortly after. The United Nations agree that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia, but the issue was not raised during the independence negotiations for fear that South Africa would pull out of the talks.

Pretoria's claim dates back to a colonial manoeuvre at the end of the 19th century. When the British colonies in South Africa formed the Union of South Africa, Walvis Bay was considered part of it. Today Walvis Bay is a South African military base and is represented in the South African parliament by a member of the National Party.

It is largely only the white minority in the town who consider the enclave to be South African territory. The majority of Walvis Bay's 26,000 residents consider themselves Namibians. Thousands crossed the border into neighbouring Swakopmund to cast their ballots in the November election.

Pretoria's attitude is that an independent Namibia will be able to negotiate for use of the harbour facilities on a contractual basis. The mayor of Walvis bay, Nico Retief, believes that a Swapo-led government should accept this offer.

"Namibia has had complete use of the harbour in the past, and I can't see why a new government would want complete control of it as they wouldn't be able to do anything more than they have been doing in the
Namibian Afrikaner rift final

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The deep rift in Namibia's Afrikaner politics is final: The chairman of the constituent assembly has been asked to expel Mr. Jan van der Westhuizen from the assembly.

The leader of the National Party (SWA), Mr. Konrad Pretorius, has pulled out all stops in his attempts to get rid of his arch-rival and settle once and for all the dispute which has torn Afrikaner politics here apart.

Intensifying his attack in the power struggle for the parliamentary leadership of the Christian Party (ACP), an offshoot of the National Party, Mr. Pretorius has asked Mr. Geingob to dismiss Mr. de Wet.

The bid to oust Mr. de Wet, assembly leader of the ACP, from his position and from representative politics altogether, came shortly after Mr. Pretorius launched an offensive on Wednesday by releasing a letter written to Mr. de Wet late last year.

The letter claimed Mr. de Wet had acted "unconstitutionally" as chairman of the ACP and had also used the NP front organisation's funds unconstitutionally.

Mr. Pretorius's offensive was a counter to Mr. de Wet's point-blank refusal to accede to the NP leader's proposal that their differences, which Mr. de Wet said were personal in nature, be settled by arbitration.

As far as Mr. de Wet is concerned the NP has no control over the ACP which, its leader in the assembly has maintained, has been financed separately throughout by an organisation of which he is chairman.

Sources said yesterday Mr. Pretorius's request to Mr. Geingob to expel Mr. de Wet from the Assembly left the chairman of the Constituent Assembly in a difficult position, with a choice of three courses to follow.

He could decide that the matter was an internal NP-ACP one, which Mr. Pretorius and Mr. de Wet should sort out between themselves.

Mr. Geingob could also decide that the dispute involved the smooth functioning of the Assembly — both Mr. de Wet and Mr. Pretorius are members of the Assembly on an ACP ticket — and could seek legal advice before ruling in either side's favour.

His third option could be to consider the legal basis of the request to remove Mr. de Wet from the assembly and act upon it without further ado.

Mr. de Wet was chosen to lead the ACP, a front created by the National Party to contest the multi-racial independence elections, on the grounds that he was also deputy NP leader at the time.

That, say sources, could weigh heavily in Mr. Pretorius's favour when settling the leadership dispute was considered.

Witnesses' names shock Dutton's defence
Windhoek ‘centenary’ provokes a new controversy

WINDHOEK — To celebrate or not to celebrate: that is the question.

City fathers here are pondering the wisdom — or folly — of celebrating Windhoek’s centenary which, if you were to believe them, falls this year.

But if you choose to believe their opponents, Windhoek, if anything, is actually nearing its bicentennial.

The city fathers must have gone into one long Rip van Winkle sort of slumber, slumber because the celebrations are at least 50 years too late.

Bronze statue

The controversy is more historical than political, though a racial element is still apparent. The city council claims that German colonial commissioner, Curt von Francois, founded Windhoek in 1890.

Not only that, but a bronze statue of Von Francois astride his trusty steed proudly commands a place of importance in front of the plush city council complex facing Kaiser Street.

Opponents of the city council, who are many and come from different walks of life, say if you believe Von Francois did anything in Windhoek apart from building a military fortress, you will believe anything.

Enter the advocates of the centenary. There could be a point in the historical argument of the opponents, but the city council’s motivation is that a centre with modern architecture, planning and administration can be traced back to Von Francois in 1890 — presumably referring to the fortress he built, which is still there and, now part of the state museum, is now known as the Alt Feste.

Even so, that argument still does not wash with opponents of the centenary. If the infrastructure cited by the pro-centenary lobby must be taken as the founding date of “modern” Windhoek, then the celebrations are five years late.

The credit for the “modernisation” of Windhoek; if it must be a yardstick at all, should go to Major Theodor Leutwein who arrived in 1885 and laid the basis for that sort of administration.

Even then, the first notable batch of European settlers began arriving in Windhoek only in 1895, quoth the opponents of the “wasteful extravaganza”.

Von Francois, they say, could not have had time to concentrate on building cities and planning administration because a more serious matter was occupying his mind: he was “on the run” from Nama warrior chief, Hendrik Witbooi, when he arrived in Windhoek.

With only 60 German soldiers under his command, Von Francois had thought better than dare to take on the might of the Nama under their chief who, it so happened, had just come around collecting some 2,000 head of cattle and 1,000 sheep from the Damara tribe as part of their annual “tribute” to him.

The Hereros, neighbours of the Damaras in Otjimbingwe, followed Witbooi on his way back home in an attempt to recapture some of the cattle and the chief was annoyed no end. He turned back, razed their settlement and, for good measure, added another 1,000 head of cattle to his annual quota.

Von Francois, an ally of the Herero, was not friends with Witbooi but could do nothing to help which the Nama leader would not interpret as an act of hostility.

Besides, even if he had wanted to, his 60 troops would have been no match for Witbooi’s men. There was only one thing to do — flee, and Von Francois headed for Windhoek.

More controversy

So then, ask opponents of “Windhoek 100” can the city fathers seriously be asking citizens to celebrate the centenary of what was really Von Francois’ flight from Witbooi?

More controversy could be on the way in the coming weeks with the imminent publication of the book “The Hendrik Witbooi Papers” which has been translated by Eben Maasdorp and Annemarie Heywood.

In the meantime the city fathers, with hindsight, may be pondering the lavish 1990 calendar issued by the Windhoek City Council to commemorate its centenary.

In this year of independence euphoria and much talk of reconciliation, opponents of the celebrations mean, it is disheartening that so much that is “South Africa” is apparently still beating in many breasts at the municipal chambers: the calendar is in the colours orange, white and blue…
LUANDA, Angola. — Swapo leader Mr. Sam Nujoma ended a 24-hour working visit with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos here yesterday. The military situation on the Angola-Namibia border was thought to have been one of the topics discussed.
Labour brokers in spotlight over 'poaching'

GRAHAM RUSH

IN a bid to impose tighter control over labour brokers in the construction industry, a monitoring body has been formed under the auspices of the Constructional Engineering Association (CEA).

It will be known as the SA Labour Services Association (Salsa).

CEA executive director Rene Schmetz said several labour brokers have been abusing the shortage of skilled labour in the construction industry.

They lure staff from permanent and secure employment by offering substantially higher rates of pay. They re-recruit staff from site to site on a merry-go-round system," he said.

Schmetz hopes to combat these inflationary practices by urging brokers to join Salsa and by encouraging companies to deal only with Salsa brokers.

"One immediate result of the establishment of Salsa has taken place at the Mossgas onshore project where labour broker practices were brought into line with both ours and the CEA's guidelines," Industrial Manpower Recruitment's Manuel Marques said.

Schmetz stressed Salsa had no intention of forcing brokers out of the market.

PILOT 'PROVOKED RACE INCIDENT'

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A "white racist pilot" working for Air Zimbabwe was alleged to have provoked an incident at London's Gatwick airport last week when police and civil aviation authorities demanded to see an all-black air crew's flying licences.

Capt Alex Makanda and co-pilot Eric Matava were preparing for a homeward takeoff in the airline's new R160m Boeing 767-200 flagship when it was boarded by two policemen and an official. It was the first check Makanda had been subjected to in 12 years of flying.

The Herald reported an exchange of notes between UK and Zimbabwean civil aviation authorities about the incident, which was regarded here as a racial insult sparked by an "unhappy white pilot".
Namibia moves to curb border bandits

Windhoek — Namibian police and their UN monitors have stepped up patrols along the border with Angola amid growing concern over an upsurge of cross-border banditry.

But the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) yesterday refused to reveal details of a report it has compiled on lawlessness in the north of Namibia.

Namibian and UN police have reported an escalation in banditry since Angolan government forces and Unita rebels intensified fighting at the end of last year.

Armed men wearing items of uniform from both sides have reportedly been crossing into Namibia and robbing, pillaging and rustling cattle.

An Untag spokesman said yesterday: "Banditry is of increasing concern. I cannot give figures. The matter is under discussion between local and UN police."

He said a group of 10 armed men raided eight cuaça shops (shebeens) about 2km inside Namibia on Friday night, stealing goods valued at about R5 500.

"Six cows were also stolen from a farm nearby. The South West Africa Police are investigating."

Residents believe they are either Unita fighters or members of the MPLA government’s army, separated from their units.

Fierce fighting has been taking place in recent weeks around Unita’s stronghold in south-eastern Angola.

Namibian president-designate and Swapo leader Sam Nujoma is reported to have discussed the issue with Angolan government officials and with President Eduardo dos Santos during a 24-hour lightning visit to the Angolan capital, Luanda, at the weekend.

The Namibian, a pro-Swapo newspaper, said the military situation on the border was on the agenda of talks between the two leaders.

In terms of a UN independence plan expected to result in sovereignty for Namibia in about April, there are 1 500 police monitors assisting some 4 400 troops and more than 1 600 Untag civilians.

The troop strength is in the process of being scaled down, but police are expected to remain at full strength until after independence.

Namibian’s independence plan is tied to a phased and simultaneous withdrawal from Angola of some 30 000 Cuban troops who have been helping Luanda’s forces fight Unita.

Diplomatic observers and political analysts believe peaceful independence in Namibia cannot be achieved without the end to civil war in Angola which neighbouring African states have been battling to bring about in recent months.
Windhoek centenary is ‘50 years too late’

WINDHOEK — Windhoek’s administrators and Swapo officials meet today for talks as plans to celebrate a centenary for Namibia’s capital have run into controversy, with critics declaring it a colonial relic.

Critics have ridiculed the centenary plans as being at least 50 years too late.

But the city council’s management committee chairman Günter Raschek denied his council wanted to impose a minority celebration on the city.

He said it would be a pity to call off celebrations already in an advanced stage of planning.

He and other municipal officials were scheduled to hold talks today with Swapo’s local government minister designate Libertino Amathila to discuss the matter.

Critics said it would be ludicrous to commemorate the building of a colonial military fort on a site that had long been established as a settlement in central Namibia.

According to Windhoek’s city council the city as a modern settlement was founded 100 years ago on October 18, by German commissioner Curt von Francois.

Namibian historian Brigitte Lau said: “Windhoek and other towns in Namibia have proudly celebrated their centenaries decades ago.

“Windhoek was established as a mission station in 1849 with 'European' type stone houses, a church, a street system and even beginnings of a water canal system,” she said.

But under the rule of the Nama chief Jonker Afrikaner, Windhoek had been the largest and politically dominant town in central and southern Namibia half a century before Von Francois set foot there, Lau said.

Namibia National Front member Nora Chase said: “It is over 150 years since Jonker Afrikaner settled in this city which he named Ai Gams (Hot Springs).

“You cannot celebrate 150 years a hundred years later. It is pure anachronism.”
Windhoek — UN special representative in Namibia Martti Ahtisaari has expressed his concern to Administrator-General Louis Pienaar about increased lawlessness in the border region with Angola and reminded SA it was still responsible for maintaining law and order.

UN information officer Vladislav Guerassiev said yesterday the general law and order situation in the country remained calm and quiet with the only serious incident reported from the border region. UN police monitors said a mother and her daughter were shot and killed with automatic weapons about 10km northeast of Omungwalamo near the border on Saturday.

Ahtisaari had asked Pienaar to specify what steps were to be taken to correct the situation, and said he was considering having the matter raised at a joint commission sub-committee meeting in Windhoek.

The Joint Commission includes SA, Cuban and Angolan representatives, who meet to discuss regional peace issues.

Guerassiev told a media briefing that the UNtagged force commander, Brig Daniel Opare, had travelled to Kavango and Caprivi in the north to look into allegations of armed activities in the area.

Guerassiev said there had been a considerable increase in the number of explosives found compared with the October-November period.

One reason for this was that people were reporting more explosives as they were moving about more freely in the area previously avoided because of the war situation, he said. — Sapa.
Swapo acts to curb criticism by union

WINDHOEK — Democracy in pre-independent Namibia has suffered its first blow with Swapo clamping down on the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), one of its most powerful allies during the struggle for independence from SA.

NUNW-led opposition to secret negotiations for the draft constitution has been effectively silenced, and the debates are carrying on in secret, although Swapo has been forced into some hard trade-offs to secure its demand for an executive president.

The NUNW, which spearheaded the internal struggle against SA for Swapo, demanded public debate on the constitution and insisted on certain workers' rights being entrenched. This led other groups to pressure the Swapo leadership, with even pro-Swapo newspaper The Namibian criticising the way the constitution was being written.

Swapo's frustration became evident when Constituent Assembly (CA) chairman Hage Geingob, tipped to be the first prime minister, met a union delegation and told it to end its public criticism. Swapo, he said, could not do what it wanted because it did not have a two-thirds majority.

Minutes of the meeting indicate he told the NUNW it should support Swapo and work hard for the next elections to ensure the party a two-thirds majority so it could write the constitution it wanted.

Shortly after the meeting, NUNW staff were issued with a directive from Swapo's John Ya Otto, who was installed as NUNW general secretary at a controversial AGM last year when he returned from exile. It said there were to be no more staff meetings by the trade union federation. Efforts to have the decision reversed have failed.

And this week, during a meeting of Swapo's Windhoek branch, the message was carried to other organisations and Swapo supporters.

Shadow minister of land and resettlement Markus Hausiku turned the meeting into a lecture when he blamed Swapo's failure to win a two-thirds majority on the NUNW and other party field workers.

Hausiku told them they would have to wait another five years before they could "get the constitution you are pressuring us in the CA to get for you".

He said voters' illiteracy was the cause of Swapo not achieving the required majority, because people confused the symbols at the polls and voted for Swapo-D and the United Democratic Front.

However, even if Swapo had won all the votes these two parties received, it would still be three constituencies (25,000 votes) short of the 48 seats required for the two-thirds majority in the 72-seat CA.
Namibia almost on final path

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK - Namibians should know by late this afternoon if the constitution which elected legislators have been hammering out for the past two months is ready for delivery.

The Constituent Assembly was scheduled to meet after lunch today to consider the final draft which the standing committee on rules and procedures was due to table.

The draft was to have been tabled two weeks ago, but was postponed by a week because areas of disagreement had still not been resolved.

THORN

After that it was postponed for another week for the same reason.

After this past weekend, during which the committee worked around the clock, it was hinted in well-informed circles that unanimity had finally been reached on the thorniest issues.

All that remained to be ironed out were differences of interpretation and technicalities.

Swapo is believed to have gained concessions regarding the election of an executive president directly by the voters.

The DTA and one or two other parties wanted the executive president to be elected by the cabinet.

OPPOSED

The matter of a second House is also believed settled.

Swapo, the majority party in the assembly, wanted a single-chamber Parliament but was absolutely opposed by the DTA and three other parties.

It is also understood that the members of the seven parties on the standing committee have all agreed on a system of proportional representation.
MIRIAM MAKEBA and Tracy Chapman on the same bill in Windhoek?

That possibility is growing as two United Nations officials proceed with tentative plans for a major Namibian independence day concert featuring top international stars.

But two big hurdles have to be overcome before the concert can become a reality — the date of independence day must be set and substantial funds need to be found to finance the event.

Two United Nations officials — one in Namibia and one in New York — have rounded up leading African and Western musicians to appear at the concert.

On standby

So far the likes of Tracy Chapman, Ziggy Marley, Hugh Masekela, Miriam Makeba, Youssou N'Dour, Abdullah Ibrahim, Fella Kuti and Baba Maal have expressed “interest”.

But that was as far as it had gone, stressed a UN source.

The source said the Windhoek stadium had been put on standby for March 24 and 31 as possible dates for the concert, but again nothing could be firmly decided on as no date had been set for independence.

Added to which, the UN’s role in the staging of such a concert would only be “symbolic”.

“The peacekeeping body is hard-pressed to pay even its current Namibian accounts and could not help with a concert,” he said.

However, the source said an appeal had been made to companies and organisations to sponsor the event.
Windhoek mothballs founding festivities

By Jon Qwelane
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Celebrations to mark the city's "centenary" have been put off for the time being, and are most likely to be cancelled altogether, after a meeting this week between the Minister of Local Government and Housing and the Windhoek municipality.

Dr Libertine Amathila, under whom municipalities will fall once the Swapo-Cabinet assumes power after independence, persuaded the city fathers to put their plans on hold for two reasons.

She argued that the municipality's celebrations, planned to take place between April and October, would clash with the country's independence celebrations.

Secondly, the city's festivities were clouded by controversy.

A faction claiming Windhoek was founded by German colonialist General Kurt von Francois was vehemently opposed on historical grounds by a faction maintaining the city was built by Nama leader Jonker Afrikaner.

According to those crediting Jonker Afrikaner with laying the foundation stones, the city should in fact be celebrating its 150th anniversary this year.

The postponement of the celebrations will be discussed at a city council meeting next.
such a course — stage 20: the 100% pure.

democratic rule

Namibia set for
WINDHOEK — Officials were tight-lipped yesterday about the meeting of the joint commission's subcommittee, which started on Wednesday and which concluded yesterday, to discuss the security problems on Namibia's northern border with Angola.

Attending the meeting were commission members South Africa, Cuba and Angola, with the Soviet Union and the United States as observers.

Also granted observer status were the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and representatives of Namibian political parties.

The office of the Administrator-General said yesterday there would be no statement from the meeting.

But it has been learnt that the meeting discussed the border violations by units of the Unita movement crossing into Namibia from southern Angola, cattle-raiding in northern Namibia allegedly carried out by Unita and the attack with phosphorous bombs last week on a northern Namibian village by a Soviet-made MiG fighter plane said to belong to the Angolan MPLA government.

The meeting also discussed possible measures to tighten security along the troubled border.
Namibian draft constitution put forward

WINDHOEK — The draft of the founding law for the Republic of Namibia was tabled in the country's Constituent Assembly by the chairman Hage Geingob yesterday in the Tintenpalast.

The Standing Committee on Constitutional Affairs — delegated by the assembly to negotiate a draft using Swapo's proposed constitution as a guideline — worked late into the night and over weekends to complete the document after it resumed work on January 8 after a recess.

The committee met until 2.30am yesterday, then resumed its session later in the morning after a break to put the finishing touches to the draft constitution.

The 72-member assembly, elected in UN-supervised independence elections last November, was originally scheduled to sit on January 11 after the December recess. Sittings were twice postponed to give the Standing Committee more time to present a well-prepared document, an official at the Tintenpalast, seat of the Constituent Assembly in Windhoek.

Work on the draft constitution continued up to the last minute yesterday as copies of it had to be printed in time for the afternoon's sitting.

Reconciliation

Geingob said the "hardworking committee of 21 Namibian patriots" from all seven parties represented in the assembly had been sitting long hours to draft what he considered to be "one of the best constitutions in the world".

"They have been doing this inspired by a spirit of reconciliation, brother and sisterhood, and commitment to the future of this great country," he said.

Geingob urged members of the assembly to study the document carefully, since they had been elected to have the final say about the way their country would be governed in future.

The assembly must adopt the constitution by at least a two-thirds majority before setting the date for independence from SA.

The draft constitution will be discussed when the assembly meets again on Monday.

A decision on a new flag for an independent Namibia — expected after the assembly sitting — has been postponed until Monday. — Sapa.
Acheson to be tried for Lubowski murder

WINDHOEK — Irish national Donald Acheson is to stand trial in the Windhoek Supreme Court on April 16 for the murder of Swapo office-bearer Anton Lubowski.

At a brief hearing in the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday, prosecutor Danie Smail informed the court of the attorney-general’s decision to bring Acheson to trial for Lubowski’s murder.

Acheson’s counsel, Herman Oosthuizen of the Windhoek Bar Council, said he would try to get the hearing set down for an earlier date.

Acheson was arrested in Windhoek on September 13 last year.

In November, Acheson brought a successful application in the Windhoek Supreme Court against his detention under immigration laws. He was released and immediately re-arrested by SWA Police. — Sapa.
Nats told to fight elsewhere

By Jon Qwelane
The Star’s Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — National Party leaders in Namibia Mr Kosie Pretorius and Mr Jannie de Wet were yesterday ordered to fight their battle outside the Constituent Assembly.

When it reconvened for the tabling of the final draft constitution for an independent Namibia, assembly chairman Mr Hage Geingob told members he had received a letter from Mr Pretorius asking that Mr de Wet’s membership of the assembly be withdrawn.

He had also received one from Mr de Wet saying he was still a member of the assembly and also still represented Aksie Christelike Nasional (ACN) in the House.

Mr Geingob said after seeking legal opinion he was satisfied it was not his duty nor did he have the powers to intervene in political parties’ internal affairs.

“And so I appeal to my brothers, to my honourable brother Pretorius and my honourable brother De Wet, to sort out their differences in a dignified fashion and in a spirit of reconciliation, and to inform me of the outcome,” Mr Geingob said.

The Afrikaner leaders smiled when the Swapo member addressed them as “my brothers”.

NP(SWA) leader Mr Pretorius and deputy leader Mr de Wet have been locked in a power struggle for three months over who heads ACN, the NP’s front in the assembly. Both are members of the assembly.

Tensions had been apparent for some time between the two men, but observers feel they were heightened by Mr Sam Nujoma’s offer of the post of Minister of Agriculture to Mr de Wet.

Namibian politicians were tight-lipped last night about their country’s date for independence. Sources close to the standing committee on rules and procedures, which will guide the assembly on the choice of date, indicated March 21 as the date.

Lubowski: Acheson to be tried

WINDHOEK — Irish national Mr Ronald Acheson is to stand trial in the Windhoek Supreme Court on April 18 for the murder of Mr Anton Lubowski.

At a brief hearing in the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday, prosecutor Mr Danie Small informed the court of the attorney-general’s decision to bring Mr Acheson to trial.

Mr Herman Oosthuizen, counsel for Mr Acheson, said he would try to get the hearing set down for an earlier date.

Mr Acheson was arrested in Windhoek on September 13 1989, the day after the Swapo activist and lawyer was shot dead.

In November Mr Acheson brought a successful application in the Windhoek Supreme Court against his detention under immigration laws. He was released but immediately re-arrested.

• See Page 14.
Assembly tables its plans for Namibia

Namibia's new constitution is one of compromise — but it is comparable to any in Western democracy, BY JON QWELENE of The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A wide-ranging constitution comparable to any in Western democracies was tabled before the Constituent Assembly in Windhoek late yesterday. It was the result of two months of hard work and tough bargaining by the seven political parties represented in the assembly, and was largely the labour of the assembly's standing committee on rules and procedures.

The committee was guided by the writers of the document, South African constitutional experts Mr. Arthur Chaskalson, S.C., Professor Marinus Wiechers and Professor Gerhard Erasmus.

They were assisted by two law years who are members of the assembly, Mr. Vekuii Rukoro, Deputy Minister of Justice, and Mr. Hartmut Ruppel, Attorney-General designate.

Debate on the constitution, as a prelude to independence, begins on Monday.

Even though the controversial 1982 principles proposed by the Western five nations — Canada, Britain, the United States, France and West Germany — are contained in the constitution and were initially held inviolate and non-negotiable by some of the parties, it appears there has been some compromise.

The draft constitution makes room for "any Bill seeking to amend any provisions of this constitution" provided the Bill will specify which sections it seeks to alter, and will be approved by a majority of two-thirds of both houses.

If the second house, known as the National Council, is unable to give two-thirds of its votes for the constitution to be amended, the president will be empowered to call a national referendum. This will then have the power to effect the required amendment.

Compromises (2/2)

In a spirit of bargaining by the parties, Swapo got the executive presidency it desired. In return it gave its opponents, led by the DTA, two major concessions: A second House of Parliament and the election of members of parliament through the system of proportional representation.

The judiciary will be independent, and an independent ombudsman will listen to all complaints of human rights violation or abuse of power by elected representatives, and act upon the complaints.

Among the vast array of fundamental human rights enshrined in the constitution is "the freedom of speech and expression, which shall include the freedom of the press."

Also recognised is the workers' right to go on strike with no fear of criminal prosecution or penalties.

Detention of children is outlawed. The constitution, endorsing the right to life, outlawed the death penalty: "No law may prescribe death as a competent sentence. No court or tribunal shall have the power to impose a sentence of death upon any person. No executions shall take place in Namibia."

The constitution makes education equal, primary education compulsory for all children, with no child leaving school before the age of 16 years. The state will pay for the primary tuition of "those in need."

Racial discrimination and the practice and ideology of apartheid from which the majority of the people of Namibia have suffered, for so long shall be prohibited" and, by act of parliament, such practices may be rendered criminally punishable. The president may not hold office for more than two five-year terms and he will be empowered to appoint cabinet ministers, judges at all levels, to appoint an ombudsman, an auditor-general, and also the governor and deputy governor of the central bank.

Namibia will have a prime minister as the second most powerful citizen and member of the Cabinet;
Namibia.  

Ahtisaari meets Pik

WINDHOEK.—The United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, held talks with South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pied"aar, here yesterday.

A UN spokesman, Mr Vladislav Guerassov, said Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Botha “shared their perceptions” on the progress of Namibia’s independence.

He told a media briefing that Mr Ahtisaari reiterated to Mr Botha his concern over the security situation in sections of the northern border region with Angola.

Meanwhile, Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Pedro de Castro van Dunem flew to Windhoek yesterday for hastily arranged talks with South African officials following Cuba’s announcement that it had suspended the withdrawal of its troops from Angola.

Mr Piennar’s office said Mr Van Dunem was scheduled to arrive late yesterday morning and would meet Mr Botha in the afternoon. — Sapa and UPI
SA, Angola agree that 'everything is on track'

WINDHOEK — Despite the threat to peace in southern Africa early yesterday, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and his Angolan counterpart, Mr Alfonso van Dunem, left Namibia late yesterday positive that everything was still on the right track.

The two ministers were in Windhoek to discuss the implications of the attack by Unita on Cuban soldiers which left four dead and 11 injured, and saw Cuba threatening to stop the withdrawal of the remainder of its troops stationed in Angola as agreed in the settlement plan leading to Namibia's independence.

The Joint Commission comprising Cuba, Angola and South Africa would meet soon to discuss the matter. "Luckily we have agreed on structures to deal with such crises," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha also held talks with Administrator—General Mr Louis Plenaar, United Nations special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, and DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge.
FOREIGN MINISTER Pik Botha flew to Namibia this weekend for an emergency meeting with his Angolan counterpart in an attempt to rescue the faltering Angola peace plan.

He and Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem decided to hold talks as soon as possible with Cuban officials in Luanda to persuade Havana to reverse its decision on Thursday to suspend its troop withdrawal.

After the meeting, Mr. Botha was optimistic the crisis would soon be resolved.

The United States and the Soviet Union will also attend the meeting as observers. Members of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for Namibia will also be present.

Havana suspended its troop withdrawal from Angola after four Cuban soldiers guarding a water-purification plant in Angola were killed and 11 wounded by Unita guerrillas.

Mr. Botha also held talks with Swapo leader and Namibia's president-to-be Sam Nujoma on bilateral matters, including the South African Customs Union.

Mr. Botha described these talks as "very satisfactory." He declined to answer questions about whether the Cuban decision would delay Namibia's independence, expected in late March or April, saying: "The danger of interpretation may exacerbate the situation rather than cool it down."

Meanwhile, Unita leader Jonas Savimbi began a nine-day private visit to Portugal yesterday, as his bush forces remained locked in battle to contain a fierce MPLA effort to overrun their base in south-eastern Angola.

Dr. Savimbi, on his first visit to Portugal since 1975, is to hold unofficial talks with President Mario Soares and other government figures.

On the eve of his departure for Lisbon Dr. Savimbi told reporters in Luanda, "We are engaged in a 'biggest-ever effort' to dislodge the rebels from their Jamba headquarters."

Since December, 23, four infantry brigades, two air defence brigades, two artillery brigades, six motorised groups and a tank company, backed by MIG air cover and 7,000 soldiers have advanced to within 40km of the vital rebel airfield at Mavinga, 400km north-west of Jamba.
WINDHOEK - The SWABC Broadcasting Corporation has been accused of putting a ban on coverage of the rebel English cricket tour in South Africa.

Die Republikein newspaper in Windhoek said yesterday an employee in the news department of SWABC confirmed that no coverage would be given to Mike Gatting's team because it was SWABC policy not to support the rebel tour.

However, the Assistant Director-General of the SWABC, Mr Antonio van der Smit, denied a policy decision on the tour had been taken.

He said the corporation was still considering whether it was logistically and financially possible to obtain coverage of the tour.

The SWABC was the target last year of harsh criticism from the UN and local political parties for its alleged bias against left-wing groups and its favouring of the South African Government.
Killer back to serve jail term

WINDHOEK: A former sergeant in the disbanded South West African police counter-insurgency unit, Dirk Calitz, has returned to Namibia from South Africa to serve a 15-year prison term for killing an Ovambo man in 1986.

Calitz, 33, was convicted in the Windhoek Supreme Court in December 1987 of battering Mr Willem Haidonga, 50, to death with a kraal post at Eboma in northern Namibia. The assault took place during a police investigation into SWAPO guerrilla activity in the area in 1986. — Sapa
Swapo urged to drop clause on detentions

WINDHOEK — Opposition parties here have criticised a detention clause in the draft constitution.

The parties criticised the draft in the Constituent Assembly and called for the clause to be dropped in the face of Swapo’s determination to push ahead with it.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the United Democratic Front of Namibia (UDF) and the National Patriotic Front (NPF) said if they did not secure demise of the clause, they wanted tougher checks against its abuse by the government.

However, Swapo said while it had problems with issues such as the bicameral system, proportional representation rather than constituencies and the lack of autonomy of the executive president, the draft should be accepted as it was by the assembly.

Causes

The strongest argument against the detention clause came from NPF’s Moses Katjongua, who said: “If we don’t succeed in having it removed then it should be amended in such a way that the periods of review are reduced to 14 days ... with the maximum period of detention being three months.”

He said people who had been detained without good and convincing cause should then be free to sue the state.

Justus Garoeb, leader of the UDF

Billy Paddock (which incorporates the party of former Swapo detainees, the People’s Unity Movement), called the clause an infringement on the right and liberties of individuals, and said preventative detention should be permitted only where there has been an act or expressly threatened act against the state.

Mishake Mutengo of the DTA said a bill of rights should not be infringed in any way and called for the draft to be discussed thoroughly in public, “especially as it has been drawn up behind closed doors for the past two months”.

Unhappy

He said it was a good document, especially as it had been drawn up by Africans in the Third World, but his party felt the public should be given the right to discuss it fully.

Other parties argued along the same lines, saying although the constitution was “very good”, the clauses making provisions for preventative detention, martial law and a state of emergency would mean the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals would fall away.

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He said it was a good document, especially as it had been drawn up by Africans in the Third World, but his party felt the public should be given the right to discuss it fully.

Other issues opposition parties were unhappy about included the establishment of an army; the political appointments of defence force chief, police inspector-general, attorney-general, auditor-general and central bank governor of the central bank; the appointment of six extra members (not elected to the assembly) to the cabinet; and the neutrality of Namibia.

The parties suggested that the president nominate these people and their appointments be confirmed by parliament. The NPF wanted it expressly stated that Namibia was both neutral and non-aligned rather than merely non-aligned.

Swapo expected little debate on the constitution and at the start of the sitting put forward a resolution, to be debated today, that March 21 1990 be declared Independence Day.
THE SWA Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC), accused of bias against Swapo and the UN in its reporting, has called in the help of Finansbank management consultants to adjust to independence in Namibia.

The merchant bank's organisation development consultant Jan de Coning says the bank has found biased reporting to be SWABC's biggest problem.

"The SWABC's current image has become irrelevant for the new environment. Its entire mindset has to change and that implies culture shock."

Finansbank will advise the corporation on changing its corporate culture. It will assist in strategic planning and help draw up a statement of intent. A name change is also planned.

A study done by the Namibia Peace Plan (NPP) found that SWABC, "which continually defends its impartiality, disseminates information in a biased manner". The NPP said SWABC displayed "more disregard for its avowed policy of impartiality" before the election.

It said the position could best be understood in terms of the corporation's history and its role in Namibian society.

The study conceded it would have been "very surprising" if the people who ran SWABC had been able to make the shift in perception to prepare Namibians for the future.

De Coning said he attached great importance to the NPP study.
Swapo urged to drop clause on detentions

WINDHOEK — Opposition parties here have criticised a detention without trial clause in the draft constitution.  

The parties criticised the draft in the Constituent Assembly and called for the clause to be dropped in the face of Swapo’s determination to push ahead with it.  

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the United Democratic Front of Namibia (UDF) and the National Patriotic Front (NPF) said if they did not secure denunciation of the clause, they wanted tougher checks against its abuse by the government.  

However, Swapo said while it had problems with issues such as the binational system, proportional representation rather than constituencies and the lack of autonomy of the executive president, the draft should be accepted as it was by the assembly.

Caution  

The strongest argument against the detention clause came from NPF’s Moses Katjongua, who said: “If we don’t succeed in having it removed then it should be amended in such a way that the periods of review are reduced to 14 days ... with the maximum period of detention being three months.”  

He said people who had been detained without good and convincing cause should then be free to sue the state.

Justus Garoeb, leader of the UDF, said: “The only provision which incorporates the party of former Swaso detainees, the People’s Unity Movement, called the clause an infringement on the rights and liberties of individuals, and said preventative detention should be permitted only where there has been an act or expressly threatened act against the state.”  

He said it was not sufficient for there merely to be a perceived threat to the security of the state.

Other parties argued along the same line, saying although the constitution was "very good", the clauses making provisions for preventative detention, martial law and a state of emergency would mean the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals would fall away.

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March 21
Namibia
Day?

OWN CORRESPONDENT

WINDHOEK — March 21 was yesterday named the tentative independence date for Namibia by its Constituent Assembly.

The assembly launched its first day of public debate yesterday on Namibia's constitution, which has been on the drawing board for the past two months.

And the thorny issue of detention without trial raised its head in speeches made by parties opposed to Swapo in the assembly.

Mr Theo-Bebe Gurirab, Namibia's shadow foreign affairs minister, said: "I intend to move a resolution that March 21 be proclaimed independence day."

Nearly all the six opposition parties either totally or partly raised opposition to a clause in the constitution allowing for "preventative detention" without trial for 30 days. If passed, it will also allow for the 30 days to be extended up to 12 months.

Before it can be passed the constitution needs the support of two-thirds of the 72 members of the assembly — and Swapo, with 42 members, is relying on backing from its six opposition parties.

Swapo's main opposition, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), is totally opposed to the detention without trial clause.

Detention without trial is a sticky issue, with some assembly members arguing that it was used by South Africa for many years to stifle opposition to those struggling for independence and strongly opposing apartheid.

Mr Moses Katjuongua, the sole representative of the opposition National Patriotic Front (NPF), said: "A clause should be written into the constitution allowing a person detained without trial for no reason to be able to sue the state. This would deter the state from arbitrarily detaining people."
March 21 set for Namibian independence


WINDHOEK — March 21 is the day targeted for Namibia's independence.

Swapo's shadow foreign minister, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, made the announcement in the Constituent Assembly here yesterday before final constitutional proposals were debated by the House.

The setting of the target date some three weeks later than the March 1 deadline originally envisaged follows delays in finalising the draft constitution.

• Swapo is willing to "live with" the compromise constitution hammered out for a future independent Namibia, but it is clearly not happy with all the provisions of the document.

A Swapo member of the Constituent Assembly, Dr Ernest Tjaringe, told the House yesterday that his party was not happy with, among other aspects, the elaborate system of checks and balances arrived at to ensure that the president does not overstep the mark in exercising his executive powers.

It also opposed the proportional representation system to be used.
Delays push back Namibian independence to March 21

From BRENDAN SEERY
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Wednesday, March 21, is the day set for Namibia's independence.

Swapo's shadow Foreign Minister, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, made the announcement in the Constituent Assembly here yesterday, shortly before final constitutional proposals were debated.

Mr Gurirab gave notice that he would propose in the Assembly today that in the interests of seeing Namibia become independent "at the earliest possible moment", March 21 be adopted as independence day.

The shadow minister's motion stated that he believed the draft constitution before the House would be approved "within the next few days".

Mr Gurirab said the date of March 21 had been arrived at after consultation with South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar.

The setting of the target date some three weeks later than the March 1 deadline originally envisaged follows delays in finalising the draft constitution.

Swapo's Information Minister-designate, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, said in a television interview here at the weekend that invitations would soon have to go out to heads of state invited to attend the independence celebrations, and that security, entertainment, accommodation and other arrangements would have to be made.

Meanwhile, several exploratory missions are to be sent to Namibia to identify areas in which Britain may be able to supply aid to the newly independent country.

The Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs Lynda Chalker, said in the House of Commons yesterday that a team had already arrived here to assess the need for police training.

Mrs Chalker said she would announce a further pledge of £10-million (about R40-million) when she attended the Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

The British government has committed £60-million (about R240-million) over the past 10 years.
JOHANNESBURG. — The SWA Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC), accused of bias against Swapo and the UN in its reporting, has called in the help of Finansbank management consultants to adjust to independence in Namibia.

The merchant bank's organisation development consultant, Mr Jan de Coning, says the bank has found biased reporting to be SWABC's biggest problem.

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A study done by the Namibia Peace Plan (NPP) found that SWABC, "which continually defends its impartiality, disseminates information in a biased manner".
WINDHOEK. — The Namibian Constituent Assembly (CA) yesterday reached agreement on 17 of the first 18 articles of the draft constitution prepared by an all-party standing committee, but postponed a decision on the controversial Article 11, which allows for detention without trial.

Mr Moses Katjiuongua (NPF) said he would prefer it if the provision for “preventive detention” — detention without trial — was scrapped altogether.

Namibia National Front (NPF) president Mr Yekuui Rukoro said the provision represented a black spot on an otherwise impeccable document.

Mr Dirk Mudge (DTA) said he supported detention without trial when he was in the interim government, and he still supported it.

He said it was not a measure to protect the government, but the state, and as such he could not oppose it, but the Assembly could also not be insensitive to the fears expressed.

He proposed that the matter be re-examined in party caucuses before it was discussed further. The suggestion was supported by Mr Danie Botha (Swapo).

Articles 12 to 18 were agreed with only minor difficulties. — Sapa
‘No-trial detention' still in the air

Namibia is making headway in search for a constitution

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Constituent Assembly yesterday reached agreement on 17 of the first 18 articles of the draft constitution prepared by an all-party standing committee — but it postponed a decision on controversial Article 11, which allows for detention without trial.

The assembly also decided to amend Article 1 — "Establishment of the Republic of Namibia and the Identification of its Territory" — to include a detailed description of the territory as identified in United Nations records.

Paragraph four had previously stated only that Namibia "shall consist of the whole territory recognised by the International community through the organs of the United Nations as Namibia, including the harbour and port of Walvis Bay, as well as the islands off the mainland of Namibia, and its southern border shall extend to the middle of the Orange River."

Contested islands

Walvis Bay, the offshore islands, and the northern half of the Orange River are claimed by South Africa.

The debate about the territory evolved into a debate about procedure when Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman Mr. Dirk Mudige proposed that problems be referred back to the standing committee. After an exchange of views, the view of chairman Mr. Hage Geingob prevailed.

He ruled that conflicts would not be referred back to the committee because that would simply mean they had to be debated again in the assembly.

National Patriotic Front (NPF) chairman Mr. Moses Katjipua op posed a decision not to include "multi-party" before the word democracy in Article 1, although the right to form political parties is guaranteed as non-negotiable in the Bill of Fundamental Rights contained in the constitution.

Article 3 of the constitution, which says English shall be the official language, was opposed by Mr. Koos Pretorius of Action National, who said it made matters difficult for the substantial number of Namibians who could not speak the language.

His objections were dismissed on the basis that the article also guaranteed the right to use other languages in schools and regional governments if a substantial number of people in the areas speak another language.

Mr. Katjipua said he would prefer it if the provision for "preventive detention" — detention without trial — was scrapped altogether.

Namibia National Front (NNF) president Mr. Vekuii Rukoro said the provision represented a black spot on an otherwise impeccable document.

The section on emergency powers — Article 24 — also provides for detention without trial, but is subject to parliamentary review.

Mr. Rukoro said this provision was more in keeping with the human rights nature of the constitution. "We cannot encourage people to forget the past if we write it into our constitution," he said.

Swapo's shadow Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Nahas Angula, said that unfortunately the article reflected the dangerous reality of southern Africa.

"We have neighbours who use destabilisation to promote their foreign policy. How can we defend our constitution if we do not have the means?"

"The provision was "a necessary evil"."

Mr. Tjiulendore (Swapo) said it was different when detention was used by an elected government.

He realised recent history made the issue a tender point, but the fact was the government could be voted out of power if it abused the measure.

Sapa.
WINDHOEK — Un/tag is to donate most of the equipment and vehicles it brought to Namibia to its new government.
WINDHOEK. — A provision allowing for detention without trial was scrapped from the Namibian draft constitution yesterday to applause from the Constituent Assembly and galleries.

The controversial provision was dropped after shadow attorney-general Mr Hartmut Ruppel informed the assembly that Swapo had agreed, in the words of Namibia National Front president Mr Vekui Rukoro, "to give humanity and human rights a chance".

Mr Ruppel said he wanted to stress that the all-party standing committee which drafted the constitution had included the measures "because of sound concerns over the safety of our fledgling democracy".

The provision caused controversy in the assembly and a substantial part of the day's proceedings on Tuesday were devoted to the issue.

Detention without trial in independent Namibia will now only be possible under martial law or a state of emergency.

The assembly yesterday also accepted that freedom of speech and the press was a right which could not be taken away — even in a state of war or under a national emergency.

With the abolition of the death penalty, this makes Namibia's constitution one of the most liberal in Africa.

The assembly also decided to limit the powers of the executive president even further by creating a security service commission to advise the president on the appointment of the chief of the defence force and the inspector-general of police. — Sapa
D-Day for Namibia

From DAVID LUSH

WINDHOEK. — Namibia will celebrate independence day on March 21, the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre in South Africa.

A motion calling for March 21 to be chosen "as the date on which Namibia shall be declared an independent state" was accepted by the constituent assembly this week.

The motion was submitted by Swapo secretary of foreign affairs, Theo Ben Gurah.

Organisers of the independence celebrations appear to be planning a week of festivities, the highlight of which could be a musical extravaganza with big names such as Tracy Chapman, Hugh Masakela, Miriam Makeba and Ziggy Marley.

However, the celebrations will go ahead only if sponsors are found.

It is rumoured that Namibian uranium mining giant Rossing and the Shell oil company are potential sponsors. However, nothing has been confirmed. — The Namibian
Namibia’s axing of detention welcomed

BILLY Paddock

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Constituent Assembly (CA) was yesterday surprised by the announcement of Swapo shadow attorney-general Hartmut Ruppel that the standing committee had decided to scrap the controversial preventative detention clause from the draft constitution.

The move was yesterday greeted with widespread joy, and spontaneous applause erupted in the assembly.

Legal Assistance Centre director Dave Smuts said he was delighted at the development and commended the CA for the positive step, adding a constitution was emerging that Namibians could be proud of.

On Tuesday nearly all the opposition parties criticised the clause.

Ruppel supported the exclusion on the basis it supplied the framework in which human rights could be enjoyed.

After long argument about the clause resulted in a stalemate, the CA referred it back to the standing committee which then decided to scrap it altogether.

The article provided for preventative detention of 30 days, but an advisory board could be appointed to impose extended periods of three months up to a maximum of one year in detention.

Ruppel said he felt the principle of detention without trial had been overlooked because of the concept’s long-standing association with SA.

Detention without trial will still be possible, but only under martial law or a state of emergency. However, this will then be subject to parliamentary review and no children under the age of 15 may be detained.

The CA also decided that freedom of the Press and freedom of speech were rights which not even a state of emergency or a war could remove.

Independence date greeted by cheers

BILLY Paddock

WINDHOEK — Namibia’s Constituent Assembly (CA) erupted into loud applause and jubilant catcalls when the house unanimously adopted a proposal by Swapo’s Tsho Ben-Gurirab that Namibia become independent on March 21.

Demonstrating, once again, his fine sense of judgment in defusing conflict, CA chairman Hage Geingob introduced Ben-Gurirab’s resolution after heated debate in the house over the powers of the Executive President.

It struck a fine note when Geingob asked members if there were any objections to the South African flag being lowered at midnight on March 20 when “this great nation becomes independent”.

Broad grins spread across faces, and the assembly, public and Press galleries echoed with applause.

The date elected for independence, March 21, is the UN’s International Day for the Elimination of Apartheid and the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre in SA.

Earlier, the CA was locked in strenuous and at times heated debate over the powers to be given the President.

The CA decided to limit the powers of the executive president even further by creating a Security Force Commission to advise the President on the appointment of the chief of the defence force and the inspector-general of police.

Instead of these potentially divisive positions being filled by presidential appointees, a Parliamentarily-approved commission will nominate candidates for appointment by the President.

The first appointments, however, will be made by the President in consultation with leaders of other parties in the Assembly.

Moses Katjijungu of the National Patriotic Front was again at the forefront of the opposition and wanted public debate on the appointments, but he lost on that point.

But he scored by getting academic freedom included as a fundamental and irrevocable right. He also managed to have a paragraph giving the president the power to declare martial law, referred back to legal advisers.

Debate on the draft constitution is expected to conclude today after which the draft will go to the legal experts to have the changes written in before being returned to the CA next week for adoption.

The constitution has to be adopted by a two-thirds majority.

Members were hoping to have it adopted unanimously but the whites-only Action Christian National group ACN said in the house it would abstain on principle.
Namibia unfurls its new future

WINDHOEK — Namibia's tortuous drive to independence gathered momentum yesterday, with the completion of debate on a future constitution and the unveiling of a new national flag.

Many of the 72 members of the Constituent Assembly broke into spontaneous applause when the new flag was unfurled behind the chairman of the House, Swapo's Mr Hage Geingob.

Ovation

They then joined together to sing Nkosikelel' iAfrika. Swapo members held their fists aloft in their "black power" salute, while DTA and members of other parties showed their parties' hand salutes.

The new Namibian flag consists of three diagonal sections in blue, green and red, which are the colours of Swapo — the dominant party in the Assembly and the one which will lead Namibia's first independent government. Bordering each diagonal are white stripes, while in the top left hand corner of the flag is a stylised yellow sun similar to that of the Taiwanese flag.

Observers pointed out that the flag included the colours of all the seven parties represented in the Assembly, and did not include any overtly Marxist symbols like the Red Star in the Zimbabwean flag.

Mr Geingob announced at the close of proceedings yesterday that all major areas of dispute had been debated and that the draft constitution formulated by the Assembly would now be forwarded to a legal team for rounding off.

The Assembly will reconvene on Tuesday to check the draft for errors and the final document will be voted on by the whole House on February 3.
Acheson loses bail appeal

WINDHOEK. — An appeal against a failed bail application for Mr. Donald Acheson, charged with the murder of SWAPO official Mr. Anton Libowski last year, was turned down in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr. Acheson pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder last month. At a hearing in the Regional Court he was told the trial had been set down in the Supreme Court for April 19 to 30. — Sapa
Two SA chefs freed by MPLA troops

WINDHOEK — Two South Africans detained by MPLA troops for almost a week after they had accidentally strayed across the border from Namibia into southern Angola have been released.

The Sunday Republikein newspaper in Windhoek reported that the freeing of Mark Whitford and John Moore — both chefs at a hotel near Etoha — had been arranged by a committee of the Joint Commission of South Africa, Angola and Cuba, which visited the Namibia-Angola border zone last week.

The two men, who trained as chefs at the Pretoria Technikon, were visiting the border in the area of Ruacana, when they apparently accidentally strayed over into southern Angola and into a MPLA military base.

Suspected of being South African spies because they had a camera with them, the men were detained and later taken to the town of Lubango for interrogation.

Sunday Republikein said the men were unharmed after their detention.
Tensions mounting in Owambo

WINDHOEK — Tensions in Owambo have increased to "unacceptable levels", says the UN force in Namibia, with the populace living in fear of bands of armed men who kill and rob "indiscriminately".

Untag has doubled its Malaysian force to platoon-strength to patrol the Angolan border, which armed groups are reported to have crossed to raid local villages and cocoa shops and steal cattle.

The UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari has repeatedly expressed concern at the cross-border violations.

Last week, the heavy fighting between Unita and MPLA troops spilled over into Namibia when 10 people were injured after a stray shell landed in a kraal near the border.

Also a source of concern in the area is the reportedly large number of armed former Koevoet and 101 Battalion members involved in the lawlessness. Many of them are said to have crossed the Angolan border to join Unita.

In the most recent incident, on Sunday, four people were injured at Oshakati after two hand-grenades had been thrown into their shack. Three suspects — all former Koevoet and 101 Battalion members — were taken into custody. It seemed their target had been two former Koevoet members who last week had disassociated themselves from their former colleagues' involvement in the Angolan conflict.

A police raid on the suspects' home found two AK-47s, three 9mm pistols, two hand-grenades and a large quantity of ammunition.

Last week the former Koevoet and 101 Battalion delegation to the peace meeting with Swapo, Swapo and the UN walked out "because (it) had proved unfruitful", but the Unatag representative urged that the delegation attend another meeting scheduled for today.

© Comment: Page 9
Angry Rehoboth protest, but no violence

Mr Diergaardt (62), leader of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, said he was not breaking any agreement with Mr Pienaar in taking back his powers.

He claimed that South Africa had agreed that Mr Pienaar would govern Namibia until after the UN-supervised elections in November.

On that basis, he had stepped down in Rehoboth and his Federal Convention of Namibia alliance had contested the polls. (It won one of the 72 seats.)

LEGAL ACTION

But Mr Diergaardt claimed that the South Africans had “stabbed him in the back” by proclamations which extended Mr Pienaar’s rule to the date of independence.

In defiance of Mr Pienaar, Mr Diergaardt proclaimed that if the administration of the future Swapo government wanted to discuss Rehoboth, it would have to be with him.

In a statement, the Administrator-General’s office said that if Mr Diergaardt persisted in occupying the administrative buildings, “legal action will have to be taken”.

Yesterday’s drama was the latest chapter in the long saga of the Basters’ quest for self-determination or independence.
Namibia says goodbye
Naas - and hello world

Goodbye to Naas Botha, hello to
the world ... NAFTALIE
KAHIVERE looks at Namibia’s
sporting future

number of its major clubs broke
away to form the Namibian Amateur
Athletics Union (NAAU).

A large number of other clubs are
expected to follow suit, especially
now that the NAAU have successfully
applied for membership to the In-
ternational Amateur Athletics Federa-
tion.

The NAAU have also taken first
steps to form a Namibian Olympic
Committee, which will make applica-
tion to the International Olympic
Committee for membership. Several
IOC members have already visited
Namibia on fact-finding missions.

Conservative rugby fans will prob-
ably miss the lightning-quick runs of
Carel du Plessis, the prefect boot of
Naas Botha and the rock-solid
scrumming of the Blue Bulls pack.

But the rewards will be stars who
are rarely seen at Newlands, Loius
Versfeld and Ellis Park. There is ev-
ey chance that the French will come
out and play Namibia to mark the in-
dependence celebrations.

An under-15 team has been invited
to tour Italy and England and the se-
nior team will send a team to Zambia
for the African Cup.

In cricket, a senior team and a
teachers side have competed against
Boyswana, while the Dutch — who
actually beat England last year — are
expected to visit later this year.

In soccer, the Angolan national
champions, Pedro Atletico de Lunda-
cu, played two friendly in Namibia
last year. Zimbabwe, Malawi, Angola
and Egypt have all indicated a will-
iness to send national teams.

Last November, Namibians express
their desire for self-determination at
the polls. And now on the sporting
fields, they are ready to reap the re-
wards — a bright, exciting and test-
ing sporting future lies ahead.
Ex-Koevoet men
"aiding rebels"

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Former members of the SWA Police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet have crossed into Angola and are fighting alongside Unita rebels, claims a senior member of Angola's ruling MPLA party.

MPLA Foreign Relations Secretary Afonso van Dunem Mbinda made the claim after a brief visit to Namibia to hold talks with the Swapo government-in-waiting.

Mr Mbinda said the Angolan government believed that "hundreds" of former Koevoet fighters, as well as former soldiers from the 101 Owambo Battalion of the SWA Territory Force, were fighting with Unita.

His remarks came against a background of unconfirmed reports of a similar nature published in Windhoek newspapers recently.
Surprise accord for new Namibia

WINDHOEK — The constitution of the Republic of Namibia was adopted unanimously by the Constituent Assembly (CA) at an outdoor session here yesterday.

The document will come into effect when Namibia gains independence on March 21 and will represent the fundamental law of the new state.

The unanimous adoption took many observers by surprise, as both the white Action Christian National and the Federal Convention of Namibia had earlier indicated opposition to the document.

It took the 72-member CA 80 days from its first meeting on November 21 last year to agree on the document.

Throughout the process, a spirit of reconciliation and compromise characterised discussions.

Human rights feature prominently in an entrenched Bill of Fundamental Rights, which abolishes the death penalty and outlaws detention without trial except under emergency regulations.

The document is further notable for its clear and extensive separation of powers between the executive, legislature and judiciary.

The constitution outlaws apartheid and racial discrimination. It provides for affirmative action to victims of past injustices.

The document explicitly lays claim to Namibian territory as present claimed by South Africa, such as the Walvis Bay harbour enclave, the northern half of the Orange River between the two countries and all islands off Namibia’s coast.

Meanwhile, Rehoboth Baster leader Mr. Hans Diergaardt has said he has no intention of complying with South African administrator-general Mr. Louis Pienaar’s request to vacate the government offices he “occupied” in the town on Tuesday.

Amnesty for security men

WINDHOEK. — Amnesty is to be granted to members of the SA-led security forces in Namibia who were convicted of crimes committed “in the performance of their duties and functions in the territory”, the administrator-general of Namibia, Mr. Louis Pienaar, announced yesterday.

The amnesty applies to members of the SAP, SWA Police, SAIF and SWA Territorial Force.

Five prisoners, all members of the Namibian Students’ Organisation, serving sentences in Walvis Bay for acts of public violence, will be released. — Sapa
Namibians adopt constitution without dissent

THE Constitution of the Republic of Namibia was adopted unanimously by the Constituent Assembly at an outdoor sitting in Windhoek on Friday morning.

The adoption of the document, which brings to an end the long dispute over the independence of the South African-ruled territory, came exactly 80 days after the Constituent Assembly (CA) first met on November 21.

The Assembly approved the document, drawn up by an all-party standing committee, and discussed it point-by-point in the past weeks, without any objections from the 72 members.

The ceremony took place on the steps of the Tintenpalast government building against a large backdrop with the preamble to the constitution on it. Namibia's new national flag gave colour to the occasion.

The sitting was attended by the South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, United Nations special representative in Namibia Martti Ahtisaari, foreign diplomats and other dignitaries.

Summarising the preamble, CA chairman, Swapo's Hage Geingob, said the Republic of Namibia was constituted as a sovereign, secular, democratic and unitary State, securing for all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.

He then proposed that the document be adopted. There were no objections.

After the formal ratification of the document, the leaders of the seven parties in the Assembly were given a chance to speak.

Swapo president and Namibian President-designate Sam Nujoma said the adoption of the constitution was "a giant step forward towards the completion of the Namibian people's long, bitter and bloody struggle for independence".

He praised the inclusion of a Bill of Rights to protect the individual against the abuse of State power and said this should give the people faith in the future of their nation.

He thanked the minority parties in the Assembly for "the political maturity and sense of patriotic responsibility" they displayed during the writing of the constitution.

"Forward with national reconciliation, unity, peace and progress. Long live the constitution of the Republic of Namibia."

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance vice-president Mishake Myongo said his party was just as much part of the government as the majority party and would play the role of a loyal and effective parliamentary opposition.

United Democratic Front president Chief Justus Garoeb said the adoption of the constitution was second in importance only to independence in Namibian history.

Action Christian National chairman Jan de Wet said now that the long struggle was over and the constitution had been adopted, Namibians had to practice reconciliation and build a new nation in a democratic country.

National Patriotic Front president Moses Katjivua said Namibia was the only country in Africa which had been given the opportunity to write its own independence constitution. The document protected everyone.

The CA meets again on March 20 to elect Namibia's first President. — Sapa.
Cops want to quiz Staal in Swapo murder probe

LEGENDARY ex-policeman Lt-Col Staal Burger is being sought by Windhoek police investigating the assassination of Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski.

They want him to help them in their inquiries.

Unconfirmed reports say the former Briston Murder and Robbery squad chief may be a member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, which the SA Defence Force said yesterday had been formed as a "fact" organization for Military Intelligence.

Urgent

This follows the detention on Tuesday of Lt Abrie "Slange" van Zyl, 29, under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. Lt Van Zyl is one of three detectives who resigned from the SAP with Col Burger in June 1983.

Another member of the team, former Sergeant Calia Botha, was detained for questioning last November, but released after an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court.

Another ex-policeman, Perdi Barnard, who was not a member of Col Burger's team, has been held for three months in connection with an alleged political hit squad.

Col Burger, who joined a halfway house bus company after his resignation and later became manager of the Park Lane Hotel, Hillcrest, has not been seen by his wife or colleagues since Wednesday.

Mrs Tillie Burger said he left their Alberton home for a farm "somewhere in the Transvaal" with friends he met while he was at Briston.

"He has not contacted me and I don't know where he'll be back," said Mrs Burger.

Lt Van Zyl's wife, Brenda, 29, brought an urgent application for his release in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday, in which she claimed he was a member of the SAPD until the end of October last year.

She said he had been recruited by the SADF after leaving the police.

ABRIE VAN ZYL

In detention

Informed sources said "Slang and his boys" had joined the CCB, which was composed of former policemen and Defence Force members who carried out surveillance of "aggressive activists".

Among the incidents under investigation are the assassination of Mr Lubowski outside his Windhoek home last September and the shooting of Wit's anthropologist and anti-apartheid activist Dr David Webster outside his Pretoria, Johannesburg, home in May.

Mrs Van Zyl said yesterday that Calia Botha had worked with the "Defence Force".

"Slang has done nothing wrong," Perdi Barnard has also claimed ties with Military Intelligence.

Mr Van Zyl's lawyer, Mr Piet du Plessis, said his client was accused of being involved in a sabotage attempt to the Cape last year and of being a member of an unlawful organisation connected with acts of violence.

"Mr Van Zyl denies any knowledge of and any involvement in any crime whatsoever,"

This week Col Burger's successor at Briston, Brigadier Floris Mostert, said the investigation was at a "sensitive" stage.

Resigned

"Both Calia (Botha) and Slang (Van Zyl) were questioned about incidents which happened after they had left Briston on June 1 1983," he said.

Col Burger and his men resigned after he was told he was being transferred to the Jeppe Police Station as CID chief in what was officially called a "restructure".

The colonel resigned in protest against what he called a "demotion".
MANDELA: Free at last

Join our ‘uhuru’ party—Nujoma

WINDHOEK - Mr. Nelson Mandela will be invited to celebrations marking Namibia’s independence from South African rule on March 21, president-designate Mr. Sam Nujoma said yesterday.

He told reporters his South West Africa People’s Organisation (SWAPO) guerilla movement and Namibians were happy about the black nationalist’s release from a South African jail.

“At the same time I would like to thank President De Klerk of South Africa for having taken this ... stand. I hope a peaceful solution will soon be found in South Africa, as here in Namibia,” Nujoma added.

Several members of SWAPO’s top leadership, including its secretary-general, Mr. Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, were fellow inmates with Mandela in the 1970s on South Africa’s Robben Island prison for advocating violence against Pretoria.

Spurred

Until December 1988, SWAPO guerrillas and members of the ANC’s military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) were allies in Angola in the armed struggle against South Africa.

The rapid reforms taking place in South Africa have been spurred on by the peaceful transition to independence in Namibia following last November’s United Nations-supervised elections, say politicians and diplomats.

Namibia is scheduled to gain independence from South Africa on March 21 after years of international wrangling and a bitter 23-year war fought by SWAPO against Pretoria’s occupation of the territory.

—Sapa-Reuters
Namibian police seek former SAP colonel

A WARRANT for the arrest of former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad head Col. "Stats" Burger has been issued in connection with the investigation into the assassination of Swapo member Anton Lubowski, Col Jumbo Smit said yesterday.

Smit is the senior investigating officer in the Lubowski case in Windhoek.

He said Burger was a member of the Burgerlike Samewerking Buru (BSB), also known as the Civil Co-operation Bureau, which the SA Defence Force admitted at the weekend was a front organisation attached to its special forces operations.

In a statement, the SADF said the BSB's brief was to identify "aggressors" in order to carry out possible actions against them.

The SADF's admission came only after an urgent application was brought last Friday by Brenda van Zyl, wife of former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad member Lt Abrie "Slang" van Zyl, who was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on February 6. He is being held in connection with a bomb attack in Cape Town last year.

In the court papers Brenda van Zyl said her husband had worked for the SADF from May 1988 to about October or November last year.

Smit said two of the former squad members who had been detained by police — Van Zyl and Calla Botha — were members of the BSB cell of which Burger was the leader. Barnard was a former member of the BSB.

Burger has not been seen since last Monday, he said. Calls to his home yesterday afternoon were not answered.

Burger resigned from the squad just 10 months after being appointed to head it and after 24 years in the SAP, rather than accept a transfer to the Jeppe CID.

Van Zyl, Botha and Maree resigned at the same time.

Infiltrated

DANIEL SIMON reports an SADF spokesman said no further details about the BSB or its functions would be released.

SAP Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said yesterday although there was no reason to believe BSB members had infiltrated the SAP, the matter would be investigated.

"Where ex-members have left the SAP, there is no evidence or indication that they are involved in police activities or have access to police information," Van der Merwe said.

Van der Merwe said it would be difficult to comment further on the allegations as this could jeopardise investigations.
Acheson's bail appeal is turned down

WINDHOEK An appeal against a failed bail application for Mr Donald Acheson, charged with last year's murder of Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski, was turned down in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Acheson, a 52-year-old Irish national, was arrested in Windhoek on September 13, the day after Mr Lubowski (37) was shot and killed outside his home in Windhoek.

MURDER

Mr Acheson was originally held in terms of immigration laws but he was released from detention after a successful application in the Windhoek Supreme Court on November 6.

He was immediately rearrested and told he was to be charged with murder.

An appeal for bail was turned down at a magistrate's court hearing on November 13.

Mr Acheson has pleaded not guilty to the murder charge. — Sapa.
Acheson’s bail appeal is turned down

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Mr. Acheson has pleaded not guilty to the murder charge. — Sapa
R150-m aid for Namibian development

WINDHOEK — The West German government has set aside R150 million for development aid to Namibia.

The West German parliamentary Secretary of State in the Economic Co-operation Ministry, Mr Hans-Peter Repnik, made the announcement today, during a two-day visit to Namibia to evaluate the political and economic situation in the country.

He told a media conference in Windhoek that the funds would be used for several projects to be identified after independence next month.

The West German government, however, was not prepared to supply budgetary aid to Namibia.

Swapo leader and president-in-waiting, Mr Sam Nujoma, had agreed that both parties should try to implement these development projects as soon as possible, and that certain of them would be aimed at agricultural development.

Mr Nujoma and Mr Repnik also discussed the degree of inter-state co-operation when Namibia becomes independent.
Koevoet murder convict freed

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A former sergeant in the SWA Police Koevoet counter-insurgency unit, who beat a civilian to death during anti-guerilla operations in northern Namibia, has been released from jail in Pretoria under an amnesty granted by the South African Cabinet.

Windheek newspapers reported that Dirk Calitz, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in 1985 for murdering Mr Willem Baimbongo in August 1985, went free on Friday, within hours of the amnesty being declared by South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

Lost appeal

Calitz, who lost his case on appeal, only surrendered himself to the Sheriff of the Supreme Court in Windhoek on January 25 this year, to begin his sentence. He was transferred to Pretoria.

Lawyers who represented Calitz said they had had to convince their client to surrender himself to make himself eligible for the amnesty.

Mr Pienaar said the amnesty would give former security force members who committed criminal acts while on anti-insurgent duty the same pardon as had been afforded members of Swapo's army last year.

Late last year, Mr Pienaar also announced an amnesty for two other ex-security force members facing trial on murder charges on condition they leave Namibia.
Namibia 'graveyard of hopes'

Staff Reporter

HOPES and ambitions for Namibia's future would not be easily realised, according to Mr. Donald Sole, who was South African ambassador to the United States from 1977 to 1982.

Addressing Cape Town members of the South African Institute of International Affairs at UCT last night, Mr. Sole described the "so-called" South West Africa question as "a graveyard of South African hopes and ambitions".

If history were a yardstick and Namibia's past was anything to go by, then he doubted whether hopes and ambitions for the country's future would materialise.

South Africa had invested a lot of money in Namibia and while it would still cost South Africa a lot of money after independence, it would not be as much as in the past three years.

Private enterprise, motivated by the principle of profit, had also ploughed in a lot of money. While entrepreneurs had made profit, they, too, had lifted environmental social conditions of workers.

In reply to a question on the possibility of South Africa seeking compensation after Namibia gained independence in March, he said there was no question of South Africa seeking compensation after independence.

On the legal status of Walvis Bay and its offshore islands, he said South Africa's right in the territory was recognised under international law and gave international recognition of Britain's right in Gibraltar as one example.
Namibian lawyers boycott conference

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A racial rift in the Namibian legal community burst into the open yesterday, when black lawyers refused to attend a conference aimed at discussing Namibia's future legal needs in a post-apartheid society.

A group of eight local black lawyers said they did not object to the holding of the conference this weekend, but questioned why no black Namibian attorney or advocate — those who had suffered under apartheid — had been invited to deliver a paper.

The conference has been organised by the Legal Assistance Centre which, ironically, clashed many times with the authorities when appearing on behalf of detainees or people claiming damages from alleged security force criminal acts during the war in the north of the country.

Guest speakers at the conference include South African radical lawyer Albie Sachs, together with other South African legal experts, as well as a Zimbabwean Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Nick McNally.
A Mandela meeting ‘would be welcome’

UN chief to meet F W in Windhoek

Special Correspondent
NEW YORK — UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar expects to have detailed discussions with President de Klerk when both men visit Windhoek next month for the occasion of Namibian independence, senior UN officials say.

It would be the first formal meeting between the UN chief and the South African head of state, whose reforms have been praised by Dr Perez de Cuellar.

Confirming that he would attend Namibian independence ceremonies on March 21, the Secretary-General said he understood that Mr de Klerk would also be present and that he looked forward to a discussion with him.

If Mr Nelson Mandela decided to go to Windhoek, he would also welcome a meeting with him, the UN chief said.

Asked when Namibia might be admitted to UN membership as the world body’s 160th state, he said he hoped it would be on March 22 — but it was likely to be later.

**Influence**

Dr Perez de Cuellar indicated he would welcome South Africa’s return to full participation in UN activities after a 16-year lapse, but said this was a matter for the General Assembly.

The UN has a financial interest in South Africa’s reclaiming its seat, since Pretoria would have to pay at least part of its R552 million debt accumulated since the delegation was ejected in 1974 by a controversial decision of the then UN chief, Mr Abdellatif Bouteflika of Algeria.

Dr Perez de Cuellar is on good terms with South Africa’s UN ambassador, Mr Jeremy Shearer, with whom he had a long talk on Monday, but the Secretary-General said he had not spoken to Mr de Klerk or Mr Mandela since the momentous events of the weekend.

South African officials have made it clear they are happier with Dr Perez de Cuellar’s more conciliatory attitude towards southern African problems than they were with the position taken by his predecessor, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

A Windhoek meeting with Mr de Klerk seems likely to encourage a feeling that the Secretary-General is eager to be helpful in a critical period for SA.
Namibian invitation for Nelson

JOHANNESBURG. — ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela has received an invitation to attend the independence celebrations in Namibia in March.

A source close to Mr Mandela yesterday confirmed this and added that all invitations to Mr Mandela were subject to discussions between him and the National Reception Committee (NRC).

Sapa's Windhoek office reported two weeks ago that both Mr Mandela and President FW de Klerk were on Swapo's invitation list for the celebrations.

Earlier yesterday, a Swapo representative, Mr Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, was seen to visit the Mandela home in Orlando West.

Meanwhile efforts by the West German government to convey their invitation for Mr Mandela to hold talks with West German chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl have not yet been successful.

President Hosni Mubarak yesterday invited Mr Mandela to Cairo. — Sapa-AP

SAFETY... During Mr Nelson Mandela's address to more than 120 000 people at the Soweto welcome home rally this week, one of his security squad surveys the stands with binoculars.
Call to free Swapo man

PRETORIA:— Noting the release of an ex-Koevoet member after just 20 days of his 10-year prison sentence for murder, Lawyers for Human Rights has called for a similar gesture toward Swapo cadre Leonard Sheehane, who is on death row here.

Reports by Staff Reporter,Unnamed Correspondent, Sapeا-Central-AF and UN
Pull-out hailed, but now they miss the cash

There was joy when the SA Defence Force left Namibia — but the eastern and northern districts where the army was concentrated are now facing a severe economic crisis following the departure of the military, reports JON QUVELANE of The Star’s Africa News Service after an extensive tour of the affected areas.

The mottled green and brown camouflage of the SADF trucks and troop carriers have not been seen in the remote northern and eastern Namibian villages and towns for many months now.

Gone, too, are the soldiers who had made Alpha Tower in Oshikango their base and look-out post across the border into southern Angola. The quiet has brought a sense of normalcy, as well as uncertainty, at the army’s leaving, amid the feelings of black and white Namibians across a vast part of the country from Grootfontein in the east to the border town of Ondangwa-Oshakati complex, to Rucavaco in the far west.

There is relief among many Ovambo tribe-people because they bore the brunt of the war that lasted for 23 years which ended the lives of more than 22,000 people. Many villages in the remote northern bush are still picking up the pieces, 11 months after the official ceasefire, and making a fresh start.

The dependency is felt mainly by the white business community in Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo, Tsumeb and the central town of Otahandja. Their black counterparts in the informal sector feel the pinch in places such as Ondangwa, Oshakati, Oshikango, Ombja, Ombalantu, Otapoto and hamlets stretching from Oshikwe to Oshikuma.

But almost every citizen in the places left by the army is uncertain about the future: the SADF, unpopular though it no doubt was with many sections of the population, played a major economic role in the largely undeveloped rural areas in northern and eastern Namibia.

Grootfontein base was, in its heyday only a few months ago, about 25 sq km of intense activity with army kitchens and other craft landing and taking off at all hours of the day and night. It also had its own railway station.

Grootfontein base employed hundreds of locals as cooks, gardeners, cooks and labourers. There were mainly breadwinners with families. In all, about 1,800 breadwinners were employed directly by the army. This does not include the fighting men of the battalions, whose numbers the SADF will not disclose.

In addition, white army families employed locals as cooks, cleaners and gardeners.

It was the same at Oshakati, a garrison town whose whites kept to themselves behind high piles of sandbags and huge radio antennae and radar equipment constantly scanning the skies.

And so was the case with Ondangwa — whose military airport also handled civilian aircraft and was the largest in northern Namibia — with Oshikwe, with Rucavaco...

Today the Grootfontein base is a ghost enclosure — a wide expanse of prefabricated storage rooms, office blocks, barracks and ablation blocks. Like other abandoned former army bases, it is a lotters’ paradise.

In the villages and larger towns of Ovambo, almost to a resident, people say the departure of the army of occupation could not have come a moment sooner, and they don’t miss it. Perhaps, but there is also the truth of the long shadows of economic gloom and destitution for the hundreds of Namibian families who depended entirely on the departed army for their livelihood.

The economic life of central, eastern and northern Namibia was propped up by about R100 million spent annually by the military men.

The departure of the SADF has been felt equally by the white and black communities.

A banker in Otjiwarongo lamented: "Since the army’s departure, trade has taken a dive. The soldiers passed through here every day, and they supported the town generally."

"We are now looking to the members of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for support, which is most welcome but not equal to what we used to get from the SADF. Even then, after June Unatag will leave Namibia and we are uncertain what will happen to business then."

Business people in the affected areas are now facing an unenviable decision: to retrench staff and cut their losses or hope for a return of the SADF. But there is no longer enough money going around to pay wages and salaries.

In Grootfontein a man called Koo by his mates knew some farmers who are seriously considering leaving for South Africa.

"A major car dealer has closed down in this town because its major client was the SADF."

The army’s departure had much to do with the general despondency, Koo said.

A nurse who declined to give her name said: "Perhaps it’s despair, despondency, I don’t know. But now there is so much drunkenness, there seems no end to it. Many people around here are not very happy that the army has left."

A professional soldier at Grootfontein base was wondering where the money for drinking came from, but he also confirmed that alcoholism was becoming a serious problem in the town.

There have also been reports of an increase in the theft of aluminium door frames from the former military headquarters at the base, and elsewhere an entire ablation block has been vandalised and material stolen.

But perhaps hardest hit are the "coca shops" (informal trading outlets) of northern Namibia. Coca shops peddle mainly in liquor, though a number also stock basic commodities such as sugar, maize meal, cooking oil and flour.

About R$6 million a year was spent in those outlets by SADF members of the ethnic battalions, with almost negligible support coming from the villages. Coca shop-owners are suspicious of any questions relating to the army, its spending and the effects of its departure, many claiming they were victimised at one time or other by the SADF at the height of the war.

Though many claim to be happily rid of "the South Africans", there is a discernible gloom about them. In one shop no trading took place for at least an hour while I stood with the owner.

To add to the desperate situation, the rains have not been on time this season and many farmers have not bothered to plough their lands.
350 Bushmen ask
to be resettled in SA

WINDHOEK — About 350 former mem-
ers of the SWA Territory Force Bush-
man Battalions in northern Namibia have asked to be resettled in South Afri-
ca, the Administrator-General, Mr Louis
Pienaar, said yesterday.
In a statement, Mr Pienaar said about 360
Bushmen (San) ex-servicemen had opted to
remain in Namibia. The men and their depen-
dants would be resettled and afforded full
development opportunities.
About 106 of the former soldiers, originally
from Botswana, had accepted an offer from
the Botswana government to be resettled in
the country of their birth.

Angolan descent

Mr Pienaar estimated the move would in-
volve about 303 people, as each soldier had
between eight and 10 dependants.
Ex-servicemen of Angolan descent had in-
dicated they would accept the Angolan gov-
ernment's offer to return only once the situa-
tion in Angola had been normalised.
The former soldiers, most of whom fled
from the civil war in Angola in the mid-70s,
were absorbed into the SA Defence Force and
later SWATF units.
There they saw service against members
of Swapo's military wing, Plan.
It had always been the South African Gov-
ernment's policy, Mr Pienaar said, to provide
for the resettlement of the Bushmen provid-
ed they were given free choice in the matter.
At Wednesday's final meeting on the issue,
attended by Mr Pienaar and the shadow Min-
ister of Land Resettlement and Rehabilita-
tion, the principle of free choice was re-em-
phasised and it was recommended it was in
the Bushmen's own interest to remain in Na-
mibia, the statement said.
The Lutheran World Federation in Geneva
was to assist in resettling the ex-servicemen
in Namibia, and South Africa was prepared to
make available bridging finance.
Mr Pienaar said it initially appeared as if
all the Bushmen desired to be resettled in
South Africa, but during meetings the advan-
tages of remaining in Namibia were stressed.
He added that if any of the ex-servicemen
who had opted to resettle elsewhere should
decide to stay, they would have the right to
do so. — Sapa.
Nujoma is Namibian president

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's Constituent Assembly unanimously elected Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma president yesterday in another step toward independence.

Mr Nujoma received a standing ovation when it became clear he was the only nominee.

"On behalf of the Namibian people and myself I wish to express my heartfelt and sincere appreciation of the honour and trust bestowed upon me," Mr Nujoma said. "I will try my utmost to uphold the constitution of the Republic of Namibia."

Mr Nujoma pledged to execute his duties under the spirit of national reconciliation, unity, peace and stability.

The 60-year-old Namibian leader began his address to the assembly by recognising the presence of the Rev Jesse Jackson who he introduced as "a distinguished freedom fighter from America."

Mr Jackson's stop in Windhoek came in the middle of a nine-day tour of South Africa and a visit to Lusaka to meet with officials of the ANC.

UN Secretary-General Mr Perez de Cuellar, scheduled to attend Namibian independence day on March 21, is expected to swear in Mr Nujoma.

The Constituent Assembly had planned to elect a president on March 20 but protocol forced the legislative body to act earlier because heads of state must be invited to independence celebrations by a person comparable in status.

Under the Namibian constitution, Mr Nujoma will be president for five years and eligible for re-election to one additional five-year term.

In nominating Mr Nujoma, Ms Pendukeni Ithana, Deputy Minister of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism, said his election marked another important stage in Namibian independence. Namibia's president needed to be a father figure and committed patriot who could inspire unity and heal the wounds of apartheid.

She said it was a "great honour... to ensure that my future and that of my children is entrusted in caring hands."

Mr Nujoma's nomination was seconded by the entire Swapo delegation.

In speaking to the Namibian assembly, Mr Jackson called for a Marshall Plan for Southern Africa and criticised what he described as efforts by the United States to destabilise Angola, an action he said was "beneath the dignity of any government."

— UPI and Sapa
WINDHOEK — American civil rights leader the Rev Jesse Jackson, on a one-day visit to Namibia, yesterday became the first non-member to address the Constituent Assembly.

Mr Jackson attended a special sitting of the assembly, in which Swapo's Mr Sam Nujoma was unanimously voted president-elect of the soon-to-be independent Republic of Namibia.

He said he would pressure the US government to institute aid for Southern Africa similar to the Marshall plan applied in Europe after World War II.

Mr Jackson said he believed President F W de Klerk was trying to create a new society, and the plan would have to look at wider regional issues, such as rehabilitating the Beira corridor.

Mr Jackson and his party flew to Lusaka yesterday afternoon for talks with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and exiled ANC leaders. — Sapa
WINDHOEK — SWA police arrested three armed men who entered Namibia from Angola late on Thursday after a skirmish in which two of the men were injured, SWABC news said.
A DAZZLING and diverse...
Nujoma to be president

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma was unanimously appointed President-elect of Namibia by the Constituent Assembly on Friday — the only candidate nominated.

"I will try my utmost to uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia," he said.

The 60-year-old president-to-be has led the struggle against South African colonialism since 1959, when he became President of the Ovamboland People's Organisation. He became Swapo president in 1960 when OPO changed its name.

Swapo fought a 23-year war against South Africa and emerged as majority party in the Constituent Assembly after UN-supervised elections in November. Nujoma will become the first president when he is sworn in by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at independence on March 21.

Nujoma was nominated by Deputy Minister of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism Pendukeni Ithana. The nomination was seconded by the entire Swapo delegation.

Nujoma received a standing ovation from the house when it became clear there were no other nominees and that his election was unanimous.

The president-elect started his address to the assembly by recognising the presence of US civil rights activist and former presidential candidate the Rev. Jesse Jackson.

Nujoma said he would uphold the trust vested in him and would execute his duties in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution and the policy of national reconciliation, unity, peace and stability. — Sapa.
By PETER KENNY

THE Namibian policeman in charge of the Lubowski assassination probe has been "sentenced to death" by the mystery Wit Wolwe.

In a letter to a Windhoek newspaper (the Wit Wolwe sentenced to death crack Namibian detective Colonel Jumbo Smit),

The letter — written on a letterhead of the South West Africa Police — arrived on Friday and was published on the front page of the Windhoek Observer yesterday.

The letter arrived the same week that Namibian and South African police publicly blamed the assassination of Mr. Lubowski and Mr. Webster on members of a "shadowy SANDF hit squad."

The letter read: "Dear Jumbo Smit, you have been found guilty together, with some of your comrades, on the charge of "volkowaard" (betrayal of the people), relating to your part in hunting down right-wing soldiers."

"You have been sentenced to death and as from now you are formally on DEATH ROW."

Colonel Smit said yesterday: "I consider it a joke," said then he added slightly nervously, "one would like it to be a joke."

Swapo bomber may be sent to Namibia

The Argus Correspondent
Johannesburg. — A self-confessed Swapo guerrilla, responsible for five deaths in a Walvis Bay bomb attack, soon could be released from Pretoria’s Death Row and returned to Namibia, depending on the outcome of an appeal.

Leonard Sheehama, 25, last year sentenced to death five times by the circuit division of the Supreme Court, is appealing against his sentence — and, depending on the outcome, could be sent back to Windhoek to face further charges, according to Namibian Attorney-General, Mr E Pretorius.

He said an investigation had been conducted into a second bombing at a commercial bank in Oshakati in northern Namibia, in which 28 people died — an attack which Sheehama had admitted in an earlier, magistrate’s court appearance.

“The investigation has been wrapped up and if Sheehama is released by Pretoria, he may be sent back to stand trial in the Windhoek Supreme Court. It’s a decision to be taken by South Africa,” said Mr Pretorius.

Swapo Secretary-General Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo has made an appeal to Organisation for African Unity heads of state to do all they can to stop Sheehama being hanged.

Meanwhile, Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) have called on the government to repatriate Sheehama to a Namibian prison to have his case finalised in accordance with amnesty laws in Namibia.

LHR said: “The spirit of reconciliation and peace prevailing in Namibia has led to the release of ex-Koevoet member Sergeant Dirk Callitz from a Namibian prison after serving only 20 days of his 10 years’ imprisonment for the murder of Mr Willem Haindago in August 1966.

“We now call on the South African government to reciprocate with a similar gesture of goodwill, peace and reconciliation to Mr Sheehama, a Swapo cadre who has been on Death Row in Pretoria since April 21, 1988.”

Comment from Pretoria’s Department of Justice could not be obtained yesterday.

President De Klerk has suspended the death sentence until reviewed in Parliament this year.
Challenge to teachers
By ALINAH DUBE
FORMER executive member of the United Democratic Front, Mrs Moss Chibane, yesterday urged teachers in Manzini to join political organizations.

He was speaking at a meeting at the Manzini East YMCA to discuss problems affecting teachers as well as the education crisis. The meeting was organized by the Manzini Teachers Union (Mazu).

"Effective communication structures involving parents, teachers and students will help build unity and boost the morale of the community," said Chibane.

The former Robben Island prisoner also challenged teachers to ensure that democratic structures designed to empower people were allowed at schools.

Cop shoots boy at close range
By MOEKETSII MPHALI
A SOWETO family is enraged at the death of their 20-year-old son who was allegedly shot by a policeman at the weekend.

Kenneth Fusho Mngwaketsi, a Standard 9 pupil at Molembo High School, was certified dead on arrival at Baragwanath Hospital after being shot in the upper leg.

His father, Mr Lucas Mngwaketsi, said his son was innocent and there had been no provocation to justify the shooting.

Police have confirmed the incident and said they were investigating a charge of murder.

"We are going to take the legal course like any other case," said spokesman Captian Mulebelele Nkubeni. He refused elaboration.

Mngwaketsi said his son had just parked a relative's car when the policeman followed him into the yard.

"My son came out with the owner of the car and as they were trying to establish what the policeman was looking for, a shot rang out, fatally wounding Kenneth," Mngwaketsi said.

He said the killing was a blow to his family as Kenneth also helped financially as a part-time baker.

He will be buried on Saturday after a service which starts at 8am at the ThulsiMolembo A.M.E. church. The cortege leaves for Amanhoni cemetery at 11am.

Fired for a skipper
By MOEKETSI MPHALI
A YOUNG Soweto cashier at a nothern suburbs' supermarket confectionary was fired for wearing a "Welcome Home Mandela" T-shirt.

Miss Doris Mthembu (26) of Phiri, who was employed part-time at Belém Confectionary in Woodstock, said she was told "Mandela is not the winner of the country" before she was dismissed.

She said her employer ordered her to remove or take off the T-shirt, which was attracting responses from both black and white customers.

"When I told her that I could not conceal the T-shirt as it was very hot, she said I should consider myself fired," Mthembu said.

She added that she did not believe anybody employed at the confectionary would sympathize or support the ANC, they would be dismissed immediately.

The owner of the confectionary, Mr Laven Klippers, denied that Mthembu was fired because of the T-shirt. She said it was because of repeated lateness.

"I have nothing against black people but if we could all come to work in our political T-shirts I think there would be chaos. You see, we are running a business here and Mthembu was too much of a lady. She would not even carry a tray," she said.

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NO DEPOSIT, EASY TERMS
Rightwing murder case fugitives; Man arrested

From BRENDAN SEERY
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Police are questioning a man arrested in Middelburg in the Cape in connection with the possibility that he has links to three escaped rightwing alleged killers.

A spokesman for the SWA Police, Brigadier S Eimeck, said detectives in Namibia had been in close contact with their counterparts in South Africa following the arrest of the man.

There is a possibility he may be linked to three rightwingers who are still on the run after escaping from police custody while facing a murder charge.

They allegedly murdered a Namibian security guard during an attack on the Untag regional office in Otjik in August last year.

The three men, Leonard Veenendaal, 23, Darryl Stofforth, 22, and Horst Kleen, 52, are also wanted in connection with the alleged murder of SWA Police constable Ricardo van Wyk, who was shot when the three escaped in December last year.

According to Brigadier Eimeck, the SWA Police last week launched an intensive, but unsuccessful search in Damara-land after information that two bakkies with false number plates had been seen in the area and that a man identified as Mr Kleen had been seen.
SA gesture to Namibia

South Africa should present some sort of concrete independence gift to Namibia, possibly in the form of a hospital or school, the Democratic Party Chief Spokesman on Finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said.

Speaking during the debate on the Additional Appropriation Bill, Mr Schwarz said the whole world had promised Namibia aid once it gained independence but these promises often amounted to nothing.

An amount of R21.5 million has been set aside for Namibia as that country attains its independence on March 21, it looks as if this will be the last payment we will be making.

CONCRETE GIFT

"I would like to see South Africa make some sort of a concrete independence gift to Namibia possibly enough money to build a hospital or several schools.

"I wonder how many other nations will then follow the example set by the "polecat" of the world?"

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said a gesture would be made to Namibia.

"That will, however, be the cherry on the top. South Africa has over the years invested massively in the infrastructure of Namibia and it now behoves the international community to honour its promises of aid."

Sapa

Mr Harry Schwarz  SA should present Namibia with independence gift
The certificate stopped the trial of four SA Defence Force members for the death of Mr Frans Uapota, who died of severe injuries on November 25 1985 after soldiers entered a shop near his home.

The State President has also withdrawn the appeal that was to be heard on Thursday against the Suprime Court of South Africa’s judgment that invalidated the certificate of immunity from prosecution of six members of the SADF and SWA Territory Force for the death of veteran Swappi member and former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Immanuel Shifidi.

Mr Shifidi was stabbed to death at a Swappi political rally in Katutura, outside Windhoek on November 30 1986.

In the notice of withdrawal the Administrator-General and State President have tendered to pay the costs of the appeals.

In December 1988 a full bench of the SWA court found the State President was not legally able to instruct the interim government of SWA on July 27 1986 to end the trials of CJ Harmse, FJ Herps, DF Esselen and J Fernandez.

Ordered

In the Shifidi case a full bench of the SWA court on March 30 1989 invalidated the certificate of March 18 1988 and ordered that Colonel Johannes Vorster, Colonel Willem Welgemeer, Commandant Antonie Botse, Lieutenant Nicolas Prinsloo, Corporal Eusebius Kashimba and Private Steven Festus should stand trial for Mr Shifidi’s murder.
BLOEMFONTEIN. — The Administrator General of South West Africa and the State President of South Africa have withdrawn the appeal to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein against a decision that a certificate issued by the former State President, Mr P W Botha, was invalid.

The certificate stopped the trial of four SA Defence Force members for the death of Mr Frans Uapota, who died of severe injuries on November 25, 1985, after soldiers entered a cucu shop near his home.

**Stabbed**

The State President has also withdrawn the appeal that was to be heard on Thursday against the Supreme Court of South West Africa’s judgment that invalidated the certificate of immunity from prosecution of six members of the SADF and SWA Territory Force for the death of veteran Swapo member and former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Immanuel Shifidi.

Mr Shifidi was stabbed to death at a Swapo political rally in Katutura, outside Windhoek on November 30, 1986.

In the notice of withdrawal filed at the court, the Administrator General and the State President have tendered to pay the costs of the appeals. — Sapa
Nujoma opens united army training camp

WINDHOEK — Former members of Swapo's armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), and South African-led security forces are being united into National Institutions in preparation for Namibian independence on March 21.

Yesterday president-elect Mr Sam Nujoma officially opened training for the first infantry battalion of the National Army of Namibia — comprising more than 300 soldiers from PLAN and the SWA Territory Force — at Luipaardsvallei, outside Windhoek.

The training programme was organized with UN support and will be conducted by instructors from the Kenyan Battalion. The formation will act as a presidential guard of honour at independence celebrations. It will be jointly commanded by Lt-Col Shapange Mwelwa and Li-Col Thys Rall.

Mr Nujoma, who will be Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force under the new constitution, told the soldiers the era of death and destruction was a chapter which had to be closed for ever.

A new chapter of hope, peace, harmony and economic development for all had to be opened, he said. — Sapa
Amnesty likely for soldiers in Namibia

WINDHOEK — A Namibian human rights lawyer said yesterday he was horrified that amnesty could be granted to 10 SADF and SWA Territorial Force (SWATF) members accused of politically motivated murders.

On Monday, President F W de Klerk and Namibian Administrator-General Louis Pienaar notified the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein that they were withdrawing their appeal against a decision declaring invalid a certificate issued by former President P W Botha.

The certificate had stopped the trial of four SADF members for the death of Frans Uapota in a northern township on November 25, 1985.

It also stopped the trial of six members of the SADF and SWATF for the murder of veteran Swapo member Immanuel Shifidi, who was stabbed to death at a rally in Katutura on November 30, 1986.

Pienaar's spokesman Gerard Roux said yesterday the 10 "definitely qualified for amnesty because the acts were committed in the course of their duties".

He said the Administrator General had handed the matter over to the Namibian Justice Department for a decision on whether to prosecute.

Roux said if the 10 got amnesty they would not have stand trial.

Human rights lawyer Dave Smuts, who is a Legal Aid Centre director, said: "To even suggest amnesty is despicable — a most cynical and deplorable action."

He said before the 10 could qualify for amnesty, all the facts should be established and this could happen only after a proper and open trial.

Smuts said public trials of these men were important to SA and Namibia especially in the light of the allegations of security force death squads and the killings of Anton Lubowski and David Webster.

Swapo's shadow attorney-general Hartmut Rupple said in the spirit of "looking forward rather than backward we can live with this rather wide interpretation of amnesty".
US visa delay upsets Swapo

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Relations between the United States and the world’s newest nation could be soured at an early stage because of the reaction of the US embassy in Pretoria to the application for a visa by Mr Hage Geingob, Namibia’s Prime Minister-designate.

Mr Geingob, due to be sworn in as Namibia’s Prime Minister in less than a month, has as a result postponed his visit to the United Nations headquarters in New York.

A statement issued by Swapo said Mr Geingob had expected his visa application to be granted automatically in view of Namibia’s coming independence, and also because of his future status.

The embassy had advised him to apply directly to Washington, but Mr Geingob said this might take weeks.
First Bushmen arrive.

WINDHOEK. — The first group of former SWA Territory Force Bushman (San) soldiers and their dependants who elected to be resettled in South Africa have arrived in the country — in Schmidtsdrif about 75km west of Kimberley.
urgent talks in Namibia over rocketing crime

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The spiralling wave of criminal activity in Namibia, especially in the northern and north-eastern districts, has become so acute that community leaders have held urgent discussions with the new Minister of Home Affairs.

The community met Mr Lukas Pohamba yesterday and a meeting with the commissioner of police, possibly later today, was strongly hinted at.

At the same time, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and member of the constituent assembly, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the abolition of the death penalty by the writers of Namibia's constitution was to show respect for human life. Restoration of the penalty might have to be reconsidered if its absence was being exploited.

UNEMPLOYMENT LINK

The Grootfontein public, members of Swapo and the DTA and the police met yesterday to discuss recent events in the affected areas. Delegates to the meeting came from as far away as the central towns of Otjo and Tsumeb.

Unemployment was singled out as the most obvious reason for the rising incidences of murder, housebreaking, car theft and other crimes.

The residents formed the Grootfontein Community Committee, whose chairman is Mr Daan Engelbrecht. The committee felt the coming independence had raised hopes among many people, but the reality was that freedom did not mean automatic wealth for everyone immediately and the population must be enlightened on these matters.

Mr Engelbrecht said statistics he was given by the police showed that crimes like murder, housebreaking and theft had doubled this year. The situation was worsening.

The latest uproar was sparked by the murders last weekend of Mr and Mrs Johan Roberts, who were discovered killed — probably shot dead with their own rifle — near a gravel quarry in Grootfontein. A few days earlier, Mr Koos de Waal was found murdered in the same area.
SWABC changes name

WINDHOEK. — The South West African Broadcasting Corporation is to be called the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation from March 1, SWABC radio news reports.
Latest amnesty is not for all offenders

The amnesty granted to wartime offenders indemnifies members of the police and defence forces from criminal acts. But the latest amnesty does not seem to include a convicted Swapo guerilla sitting in Pretoria's death cells, reports JON QWELANE of The Star's Africa News Service.

WINDHOEK — The 10 South African Defence Force and SWA Territory Force members who allegedly killed two leading Namibian activists in highly controversial circumstances could avoid prosecution altogether.

At the same time convicted Swapo guerilla Leonard Sheehama might find it extremely difficult to leave Pretoria's death cells just yet, because he is not included in the recent amnesty granted to wartime offenders.

The Attorney-General of Namibia, Mr Etienne Pretorius, said yesterday that the latest amnesty granted by the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Plenaar, indemnified members of the police and defence forces from prosecution for acts amounting to criminal offences they committed during the course of their duties.

MURDER CHARGES

Four South African soldiers were arraigned for murder after the death of Mr Frans Uapota, who died of serious injuries on November 25 1985, after an encounter with the military men in his coca shop in Ovambo.

When the soldiers — Mr CJ Harmse, Mr FJ Herps, Mr DF Esselen and Mr J Fernando — were charged with murder, former State President P W Botha issued a certificate halting the prosecution because the soldiers had acted "in good faith".

However, a full Bench of the SWA Supreme Court ruled that Mr Botha was not legally able to instruct the interim government to halt the trial of the four soldiers.

On November 30 1986, former Robben Island prisoner and internal Swapo leader Mr Emanuel Shisana wrote to Mr Botha objecting to the judicial refusal to halt the trial.
MURDER CHARGES

Four South African soldiers were arraigned for murder after the death of Mr Frans Uapota, who died of serious injuries on November 25, 1985, after an encounter with the military men in his cacao shop in Ovambo.

When the soldiers — Mr C J Harnie, Mr F J Herpa, Mr D F Esselen and Mr J Fernando — were charged with murder, former State President P W Botha issued a certificate halting the prosecution because the soldiers had acted "in good faith".

However, a full Bench of the SWA Supreme Court ruled that Mr Botha was not legally able to instruct the interim government to halt the trial of the four soldiers.

On November 20, 1986, former Robben Island prisoner and internal Swapo leader Mr Immanuel Shifidi was stabbed to death at a Swapo rally in Katutura township outside Windhoek. Namibia's Attorney-General charged six soldiers — Colonel Johannes Vorster, Colonel Willem Welgemeer, Commandant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolas Prinsloo, Corporal Eusibius Kashimba and Private Steven Festus.

INVALIDATED

Mr Botha again issued a certificate declaring the six soldiers had acted "in good faith", but the full Bench of the SWA Supreme Court, sitting in Windhoek on March 20, 1989, invalidated the State President's certificate.

The Administrator-General and the State President appealed against the ruling, but this week they withdrew the two appeals.

Mr Pretorius said yesterday "I am perusing the document from the Appellate Division, and I am also taking into account that two amnesties have been granted by the Administrator-General last year and recently."

"The latest amnesty seems to cover acts by police and defence force members, and indemnifies them from prosecution for criminal acts they might have carried out during their normal duties."

Concerning Sheehama's plight, Mr Pretorius said the 26-year-old guerrilla's fate depended largely on the outcome of his appeal against the five death sentences he was handed in the Cape Circuit Court in Walvis Bay last year.

Sheehama planted a bomb at the Atlantic Meat Market in Walvis Bay in 1987 and the blast killed five people.

He is awaiting trial on 29 murder counts following the explosion in February 1987 of a powerful bomb in the main hall of First National Bank in Oshakati.
With a month to go before formal independence on March 21, a faintly anxious goodwill is the prevailing tone in dealings between bureaucrats and businessmen on the one hand, and the plethora of shadow Cabinet members on the other. That, and grim determination not to be the first to cause a stumble in the reconciliation waltz.

A few foreign diplomats and aid officials may complain that the incoming Swapo government has no unequivocal policies on the economy or anything else and that the way policies are spelt out depends on which of the ministers is talking.

But most locals, particularly organised business and agriculture, are grateful that the future government's position on most things is open to negotiation. By the end of the election campaign last year, Nujoma himself (advised by Frontline State representatives as well as the pragmatists in his own party) was assuring whites they need not fear nationalisation of mines, expropriation of farmland or loss of civil service jobs.

The nationalisation issue, which was a clear tenet of Swapo policy this time last year, softened to vaguer talk of a mixed economy. These days, in the interregnum before independence, the pragmatists in Swapo (headed by PM-designate Hage Geingob) seem well in the ascendant.

They appear acutely aware that Namibia will be competing with eastern Europe for aid and investment — and that a newly independent African nation is far less interesting or marketable than an anti-apartheid liberation movement.

In a speech read to the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy by his deputy on Monday, the shadow minister of mines and energy, Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, did not mention nationalisation at all. He urged the need to promote small mining with favourable legal, technical and marketing back-up. He also stressed the country's need for engineers in attaining "accelerated self-sustained growth and development."

Foreign minister-designate Thojo Revirab and the future trade and industry minister, Ben Amathila, have repeatedly stressed the need to attract foreign investors. More and more senior Cabinet members are becoming aware that the warmer the congratulations, the more vague the promises of aid. And it is when budgetary aid is mentioned that potential donor nations become particularly evasive.

Otho Herrigal, who will be finance minister, expects a R500m deficit in the first budget to be tabbed after independence. Considering that last year's total budget was for R1,2bn, and that the GDP is just over R3bn, that's a hefty whack.

Expectations among Swapo's constituency — particularly the 41 000 returned exiles — of increased social services, of jobs in the already swollen bureaucracy, of one or other variety of free lunch, will be an increasing headache for government when the independence party is over.

So will its relations with organised labour.

That hot-potato portfolio has been given to Hendrik Witbooi, who is a vice-president of Swapo but not a member of the exile leaders' old boys' club.

But the independence celebrations promise to be quite a party — if a little bizarre. The guest list includes Nelson Mandela, Dan Quayle, Yassar Arafat and Muammar Gaddafi. Over 150 countries will be represented and all OAU and Frontline State countries will send delegations. And some Angolan settlement negotiations will certainly be taking place.

As well as the UN Secretary General and a multitude of UN structures and agencies, there will be a number of pop stars, aid agencies, anti-apartheid organisations and anyone who can wrangle a plane ticket.

That will probably be Namibia's last turn in the limelight for a while.

Anxious goodwill
Sam Shafishuwa Nujoma, the Swapo leader and sole nominee, received a standing ovation when he was unanimously elected Namibia's first president on Friday. The special session of the Constituent Assembly saw the (by now predictably elaborate and almost fulsome) congratulations from the opposition parties.
US treats me like a terrorist — Geingob

From JON QWELANE
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Namibia’s prime minister-elect, Mr Hage Geingob, has expressed anger that “it appears the government of the United States regards me as a terrorist”.

Mr Geingob, who becomes Namibia’s prime minister in less than a month, was initially refused a visa to enter the US by the country’s embassy in Pretoria. Last night, in spite of the embassy’s assurances that the permit had been granted on Wednesday, maintained the Americans were “lying”.

The future prime minister, who is chairman of Namibia’s Constituent Assembly, wanted to leave for the United Nations headquarters to wind up his commitments as director of the Lusaka-based UN Institute for Namibia.

Mr Geingob said when his application was received in Pretoria he was advised his request could only be granted by Washington.

Mr Barry Walkley, public relations officer for the US embassy in Pretoria, said yesterday the visa was approved on Wednesday. The delay had been caused by missing papers.

Last night Mr Geingob said the embassy was “lying”, and said as far as he was concerned, to the Americans he was still a “terrorist, despite the fact that I am the future prime minister, and that the Americans are in my country right now and preparing to open an embassy”.

“It is not true that I got the visa on Wednesday, because only yesterday I was still running around taking photographs and preparing to telex to them all the things they demanded.”

The American embassy said the visa was ready for dispatching to Mr Geingob.
A last stiff test for Pienaar

By JON QWELANE,
The Star's Africa News Service

REHOBOITH — Verbal swords were drawn this week as the Baster revolution gathered momentum, giving Administrator-General Louis Pienaar one of his last stiff tests before he leaves Namibia.

Kaptein Hans Diergaardt, leader of the Bastards in this southern town of Rehoboth, has maintained his defiant stand that the Rehoboth district is a "self-governing" territory for the Basters and says Mr Pienaar cannot change that status, even by proclamation.

This week Kaptein Diergaardt ignored a directive to leave the Baster administration's offices and said he might go to the World Court at the Hague to fight for the self-governing status of the Basters.

The next move is Mr Pienaar's — and it is not clear what action he will follow from the Tintenpalast.

Kaptein Diergaardt has steadfastly advocated a federal Namibian state, with the various ethnic units enjoying regional autonomy. Before last year's independence elections he mooted a go-it-alone option for Rehoboth and proposed a grandiose scheme involving the purchase of farms in the west to form a corridor to the sea.

An elected member of the Constituent Assembly and president of the Federal Convention of Namibia, Kaptein Diergaardt relinquished his seat several weeks ago, citing health reasons. He was replaced by Professor Mburumba Kerina as representative of the Basters.

On the eve of the adoption of the Namibian constitution, he mandated Professor Kerina to reject it entirely because it was not federal in content. At the same time he took over the Rehoboth administration's offices. Armed revolt was in the air as he refused to leave the buildings.

On Tuesday Kaptein Diergaardt told Professor Kerina to resign his seat in the assembly — soon to be converted into the independent state's first parliament. But Professor Kerina refused, saying he did not wish to spoil the spirit of co-operation prevailing in the country.
Big changes are happening
Unemployment blamed for crisis

Namibia plagued by spiralling crime

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The spiralling wave of criminal activity in Namibia, especially in the northern and north-eastern districts, has become so acute that community leaders held urgent discussions with the new Minister of Home Affairs last week.

The community leaders met Mr Lukas Pohamba, and a meeting with the Commissioner of Police has been strongly hinted at.

At the same time the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and member of the Constituent Assembly, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the abolition of the death penalty by the writers of Namibia's constitution had been to show respect for human life.

Restoration of the penalty could have to be reconsidered if its absence was being exploited, he said.

The Grootfontein public, members of Swapo and the DTA and the police met last week to discuss recent events in the affected areas. Delegates came from as far as Outjo and Tsumeb. Unemployment was singled out as the most obvious reason for the rising incidence of murder, housebreaking, car theft and other crimes.

The residents formed the Grootfontein Community Committee, with Mr Daan Engelbrecht as chairman. The committee felt that the coming of independence had raised hopes among many people, but the reality was that freedom did not mean automatic wealth for everyone immediately and the population had to be enlightened on these matters.

Murders

Mr Engelbrecht said police statistics showed that crimes like murder, housebreaking and theft had doubled this year compared with last year. The situation was worsening.

What sparked the latest uproar were the murders last weekend of Mr and Mrs Johan Roberts, who were discovered killed — probably shot dead with their own rifle — near a gravel quarry in Grootfontein. A few days earlier Mr Koos de Waal was also found murdered in the same area.
Namibia's axing of detention welcomed

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Constituent Assembly (CA) was yesterday surprised by the announcement of Swapo shadow attorney general Hartmut Ruppel that the standing committee had decided to scrap the controversial preventative detention clause from the draft constitution.

The move was yesterday greeted with widespread joy, and spontaneous applause erupted in the assembly.

Legal Assistance Centre director Dave Smuts said he was delighted at the development and commended the CA for the positive step, adding a constitution was emerging that Namibians could be proud of.

On Tuesday nearly all the opposition parties criticised the clause.

Ruppel supported the exclusion on the basis it supplied the framework in which human rights could be enjoyed.

After long argument about the clause resulted in a stalemate, the CA referred it back to the standing committee which then decided to scrap it altogether.

The article provided for preventative detention of 20 days, but an advisory board could be appointed to impose extended periods of three months up to a maximum of one year in detention.

Ruppel said he felt the principle of detention without trial had been overlooked because of the concept's long-standing association with SA.

Detention without trial will still be possible, but only under martial law or a state of emergency. However, this will then be subject to parliamentary review and no children under the age of 16 may be detained.

The CA also decided that freedom of the Press and freedom of speech were rights which not even a state of emergency or a war could remove.
A Trump card up his sleeve,
Minister's claim a cheap shot - Swapo

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The allegation by South African Defence Minister General Magnus Malan that Mr Anton Lubowski was a spy for the SA Defence Force was a "cheap shot" by a "drowning man clutching at the smallest plank", Namibia's future Foreign Minister, Mr Theoben Gurirab, said last night.

Mr Gurirab said General Malan's claims came "at a time when the noose is closing around the military establishment in South Africa".

He said General Malan, by trying to "kick around a dead man", was raising suspicions that he was embarking on a cover-up of the SADF's role in political assassinations in South Africa and Namibia.

Mr Gurirab said he did not for a moment believe General Malan's allegations that Mr Lubowski had been an operative of South African Military Intelligence.

"You know as well as I do that Anton was often harassed over the years by these people," he said.

Asked if the allegations would have any effect on what seems to be growing rapport between Swapo and South Africa, Mr Gurirab said he felt that if Mr de Klerk was to succeed in his attempts to reform society then the unmasking of security forces "death squads" would have to be "the first order of business".

"The people want to know exactly to what extent the military, and, indeed, the South African Government itself, was involved in these murders," he added.

Namibian journalist Gwen Lister said the allegations would be greeted with total disbelief by the murdered man's friends and colleagues.

DISCHARGE

She said Mr Lubowski had been given a dishonourable discharge in 1984 from the SADF, in which he was a Citizen Force lieutenant, because of his affiliation with Swapo.

Ms Lister wrote a front-page story in her newspaper, The Namibian, yesterday, which said it was apparent Mr Lubowski was assassinated by members of a cell of the SADF's CCB organisation. She speculated that the CCB and the "Wit Wolwe" were "... the same organisation".
Lubowski: ‘lover of life and humanity’

Lawyer ANDY DURBACH, a friend of Anton Lubowski, recalls a contentious spirit who had three passions in life — his family, the Upington 25 and Swapo.

I first met Anton Lubowski at a conference at the University of Cape Town where he presented a paper on the emergence of the trade union movement in Namibia.

He had always held a place as a political folk-hero, a contentious spirit from the north, and I was intrigued to see what he looked like and hear what he had to say.

He spoke in a hurried manner — punchy, frank, sometimes gibber and confused. He had extraordinary presence and was unashamedly flamboyant. He struck me as someone who was fiercely catching up on ideas and ideologies and clearly with too much on his plate.

A few days after our initial meeting, Anton called me, sounding apologetic and exasperated. He had received a call from a resident of the small South African town of Upington, requesting help.

The Upington Supreme Court had convicted 25 of 26 accused of the murder of a black municipal police man and the 25 faced the death sentence unless extenuating circumstances could be proved. The accused and their families had requested Anton to act as their advocate and Anton had proposed that I act as instructing attorney in preparing the case for extermination.

It was a daunting proposition, but he was difficult to refuse — his immediate concern, his outrage and his unquestioning commitment to the accused was formidable. It was the beginning of one of my most challenging and desperate legal experiences and it was the start of an extraordinary and tresured friendship with a brave and bold and uncompromising colleague.

We worked closely on the case for almost two years under enormous pressures and feeling an acute responsibility to our clients.

We lived in the arid town of Upington for two years, on and off, shared fears, confidences and hopes.

Anton had three obsessions: his family, particularly his two young children, the Upington 25 and their community and preparing the way for his organisation, Swapo, to lead Namibia to a non-racial and democratic future.

He worked incessantly at obtaining the very best for all three, his 24-hour commitment to Swapo.

Sometimes intruding to the understandable exclusion of preparation for the trial.

I would often reprimand him for drafting legislation for the new Namibia when he’d been set the task of perusing the court records for a particular and often crucial fact in the Upington case.

I’d storm out of his room threatening to print T-shirts which I would insist he wore continually, which read: “Remember — it’s 25, not 435” (referring to United Nations Resolution 435 granting independence to Namibia). He’d send me 25 flowers the following morning as a peace offering.

Anton’s love for life and for humanity, his infuriating ability to seek and find the good in people, who openly despised him and whose views of the world were in sharp contrast to his own, his desire for the good life and his uncanny empathy with those who suffered the horrors of repression, his warmth and open-ended generosity kept us buoyant when the trial battered our spirits.

He was the 25 accused’s pop star — he made them feel better about their world and he was their axis to freedom and to a future free of deprivation. He made us laugh, he lightened the serious, and he cried with the families when 14 of the 25 were sentenced to death. He simplified what was complex and incomprehensible and his naivety often surprised me. He wasn’t good at being discreet and his judgment was sometimes off balance. And we joked that should concentrate on becoming the Namibian ambassador to Fiji rather than the country’s new Minister of Justice.

Anton was clearly too big for this world, he was larger than life in every way. He had no time for the petty, menial tasks which he believed should be served by the petty and those lacking in vision.

There are hundreds of people around the world who knew Anton as a great and dedicated human being and it is only those who detect such policies who will seek to portray him differently. — Independent News Service.
WINDHOEK. — Mr Sam Nujoma, Namibia's president-elect, is to launch an appeal this week for R10-million needed to help pay for the country's independence celebration.

The appeal will be the first official announcement made about the festivities since committees were set up more than a month ago to plan the celebrations.

Although many performers for the celebrations have offered their services free of charge, there will be massive overheads, including the hire of equipment and the cost of artists' plane fares.

A huge banquet must also be paid for: at least 750 special guests and dignitaries are expected to sit down to dinner on independence day, March 21, as Nujoma's guests.

Among the exclusive diners will be invited overseas VIPs — thought to include former US president Jimmy Carter, PLO leader Yasser Arafat and Libyan president Muammar Gaddafi, as well as numerous other heads of state.

Sources revealed that chairperson of the opposition Namibian Patriotic Front (PF), Moses Katjipungu, wanted to invite Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to the independence party.

Although Savimbi would not be an official guest, his presence could sour the celebrations as Angolan President José Eduardo dos Santos apparently said he would not attend if Savimbi was invited.

South African president FW de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela are also on the guest list.

Anger at spy claim

WINDHOEK. — Allegations by South African defence minister General Magnus Malan that assassinated Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski was an SADF agent has sparked a new wave of condemnation in Namibia.

Swapo Foreign Secretary Mr Tho Ben Gurirab said the matter "smacked of a cover-up, a stone-walling of the investigation into Lubowski's murder".

Malan's allegation was "tantamount to an act of cowardice" as Lubowski was dead and unable to reply, said Gurirab. The accusation had to be seen in the context of Malan's implication in the hit squad scandal.

"We in the Swapo leadership and rank and file would like to know who killed Lubowski and why. We hold him in high esteem. He was a courageous, dedicated Namibian who died for the cause of his people and his country," he said.

Lubowski's estranged wife, Gaby Lubowski, challenged Malan to repeat the allegation outside parliament, where he would not be covered by parliamentary privilege, so the matter could be tested in court.

In an editorial, Namibia's biggest selling daily newspaper, The Namibian, said Malan was "making a last attempt to save his political career".

"We must remind this same minister of an SADF hoax last year which claimed a massive PLAN presence had built up in the south of Angola, ready to invade Namibia ... So we are not counting on the defence minister's accuracy this time around!"

The newspaper added: "Malan's claims will not be believed in Namibia unless he sheds himself of his parliamentary privilege and comes up with some very concrete evidence — which we strongly doubt he has at his disposal."

South African Police public relations chief, Major-General Herman Steedler, said he could not prove or disprove that Lubowski was an SADF agent but found General Malan's statement "strange".

"The Namibian" — THE NAMIBIAN

Ziggy, Tracy for concert

POP stars, Tracy Chapman, and Ziggy Marley, son of reggae legend Bob Marley, have been booked to appear at the grand music concert to be held on March 24 at the Windhoek athletics stadium.

But concert arrangements are proving to be a headache for organisers as the stadium can hold only 50 000 people, far fewer than the number expected to want to attend.

People who cannot be accommodated in the main arena will have to be accommodated in the neighbouring rugby stadium, where it is thought the proceedings will be shown live on large video screens — again at great expense.

A sporting gala is also scheduled, with US sprinter Carl Lewis, a French rugby team and top African soccer squads among the attractions lined up to appear.

There are indications that the South African government might give a cash donation towards the cost of the independence celebrations, but this could not be confirmed.

Protesta also looks set to hand over the grand Windhoek residence of the South African Administrator General to the Namibian government so it can become the home of Nujoma and his successors. — THE NAMIBIAN
The Argus Bureau 1/3/90
PORT ELIZABETH. — A man, who is believed to have assisted with the ambush which led to the escape of three rightwing extremists, has been arrested.

Major Bill Dennis, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, confirmed today that a man believed to be a member of a rightwing organisation, was arrested in Uitenhage yesterday and transferred to Johannesburg.

The three men were being held in Namibia on charges of murder and terrorism after an attack on United Nations offices at Outjo last year.
Second arrest after escape

POLICE have arrested a second man whom they believe helped to plan an ambush leading to the escape of three right-wing extremists being held in Namibia.

The men were being held on charges of murder and terrorism following an attack on UN offices at Ovitjo last year.

A police source yesterday said the second suspect was arrested late on Tuesday night and was being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

His detention follows the weekend arrest in Cape Town of Benoni resident Henk Bredenhann, who is also being held under Section 29.

The source said police believed both men were responsible for planning and executing an ambush on the Windhoek-Otjiwarongo road on December 4, during which West German citizen Horst Klenz, 52, the AWB's Johannesburg leader Leonard Veenendaal, 23, and close associate Darryl Stopforth, 22, escaped.

At the time of the ambush, the three suspects were being transported in a van to the Ovitjo police cells after a brief appearance in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court in connection with a grenade attack on the UN's Ovitjo offices on August 10 during which a security guard was killed.

Police said at the time, the three prisoners knocked on a dividing window indicating to two policemen they wanted to relieve themselves.

When they were allowed out, a car which had been waiting nearby, drove up and two armed men leapt out and overpowered the policemen. (In 1/3/4)

During the scuffle, Const Ricardo van Wyk, 21, was shot in the back with his own service pistol. He later died in hospital on December 18.

The source said police had a 'gut feeling' that the two detainees planned and executed the ambush.

'It appears one provided the car while the other provided the pistol used during the escape. We believe they were involved,' the source said.

He said the two men were in no way linked to the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

'We are investigating their links with a right-wing organisation. There are still elements in right-wing organisations that police want to check,' he said.

Namibian police are expected to arrive in SA today to interrogate the two men.
SA flag will come down on March 20

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk will address the Namibian people some minutes before midnight on March 20.

After that the South African flag will be taken down for the last time by uniformed officers of his government and replaced by the new Namibian flag at midnight.

The announcement was made yesterday by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, when he released a detailed programme covering the independence celebrations.

Recently freed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, has also been invited to attend but has not yet indicated if he will be there.

"You can take it as granted all the Frontline states will be represented by the heads of their government. We are expecting between 1 500 and 2 000 invited guests at the independence celebrations," Hamutenya said.

Invited

He said all member states of the United Nations had been invited.

Mr Sam Nujoma, Namibia's president-elect, will be sworn in as Head of State by UN secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, just after the raising of the new country's flag and the singing of its national anthem "if the anthem will be ready by then!"

On the morning of March 21 Nujoma will swear in the Chief Justice, who will then swear in members of the constituent assembly after it has voted to convert itself into the new state's first parliament.

Sworn in

Later in the afternoon at the Windhoek stadium Mr Hage Geingob, Prime Minister-designate, and members of the Cabinet will be sworn in.

There will be two formal banquets for the visiting dignitaries.

The first will be on March 20, hosted by the departing Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the second on Independence Day hosted by Nujoma.
Namibia’s party will cost R10m

WINDHOEK. — Namibia’s long-awaited independence will be celebrated this month at an expected cost of R10 million. South Africa has agreed to pay half of this amount.

The event will begin with the lowering of the South African flag and the hoisting of the Namibian standard at midnight on March 21 in the Windhoek Athletics Stadium, information and broadcasting minister-designate Mr Hidipo Hamutenya said yesterday.

President F W de Klerk will make a speech before the lowering of the flag.

Immediately after the Namibian flag has been hoisted a choir will lead the singing of the national anthem and president-elect Mr Sam Nujoma will be sworn in by UN secretary-general Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar and will then deliver his inaugural address as first head of the new-born state.

This will be followed by a massive fireworks display in the Namibian national colours of blue, red, green, gold and white.

Canada’s Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr Joe Clark has praised Namibia’s approach to reconciliation and democratic procedures as a “classic example” of the kind of new thinking coined by Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

He was addressing a short media briefing in Windhoek during a one-day stop-over on his way home from Zambia. — Sapa
FW to speak at Namibian celebrations

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — President De Klerk will address the Namibian people minutes before midnight on March 20, when the South African flag will be replaced by the new Namibian colours.

Namibian Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr Hidipo Hamutenya announced that Mr De Klerk would speak when he released a detailed programme covering the independence celebrations yesterday.

He also said recently freed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela had been invited to attend but had not yet indicated if he would be there.

“Heads of government”

“You can take it as read all the frontline states will be represented by their heads of government. We are expecting between 1500 and 2000 invited guests at the celebrations,” Mr Hamutenya said.

All member-states of the United Nations had been invited.

Mr Sam Nujoma, Namibia’s President-elect, will be sworn in as head of state by United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar just after the country’s first flag has been raised and its national anthem has been sung — “if the anthem is ready by then”. On the morning of March 21, Mr Nujoma will swear in the Chief Justice, who will then swear in members of the constit-
All UN’ invited to birth of Namibia

FW to bid farewell to old South-West

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — President de Klerk will address the Namibian people some minutes before midnight on March 20 and the South African flag will be lowered for the last time by uniformed officers of his Government and replaced by the new Namibian flag at midnight.

Mandela

The announcement was made yesterday by the future Namibian Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, when he released a programme covering the independence celebrations.

ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela has also been invited to attend but has not yet indicated whether he will be there.

“You can take it for granted all the Frontline states will be represented by the heads of their governments. We are expecting between 1500 and 2000 invited guests at the independence celebrations,” Mr Hamutenya said.

All members of the United Nations had been invited.

Mr Sam Nujoma, Namibia’s President-elect, will be sworn in by UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, just after the raising of the new flag.

On March 21 Mr Nujoma will swear in the Chief Justice, who will then swear in members of the Constituent Assembly after it has voted to convert itself into a parliament.

In the afternoon, Mr Hage Geingob, Prime Minister-designate, and the Cabinet will be sworn in.

The Star’s London Bureau reports that British Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd is likely to include a South African de-tour when he attends Namibia’s independence celebrations.

This would presage one by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who is known to be keen to visit later this year, possibly in September.
R10m celebration of independence

THE highlight of Namibia R10m independence celebrations would be President FW de Klerk addressing a capacity audience in the Windhoek Athletics Stadium just before the SA flag was lowered and the Namibian standard hoisted at midnight on March 21, Information and Broadcasting Minister designate Hidipo Hamutenya said yesterday.

Once the Namibian flag is flying and a choir has led the singing of the national anthem, President-elect Sam Nujoma will be sworn in by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and will deliver his inaugural address as the first head of the newborn state.

Hamutenya said the National Steering Committee had received contributions for about half of the budgeted R10m for the celebrations. Nujoma yesterday launched a fund-raising drive for the shortfall.

At the start of the drive, it was announced that SA had agreed to pay half of the R10m, Sapa reports. Local businessmen donated R1,2m and Nujoma appealed for individual donations by people in Namibia and SA.

Dignitaries who are expected to attend the pageant include all the members of the UN (except Israel), as well as liberation movements and international agencies.

A grand independence march through the centre of Windhoek to the stadium is planned while the constituent assembly meets as the country's first national assembly in the historic Tintenpalast.

Nujoma will deliver his official address to the nation at the stadium in the afternoon. His speech will be repeated later in all parts of the country by ministers delegated to carry the message to people not at the celebrations.

The official programme concludes with a national thanksgiving service at the stadium on March 22.
Harmony speeds Namibian unity

It is generally considered a great achievement that Namibia's Constituent Assembly could draw up a constitution within three months that is so acceptable to all the parties, that it was approved unanimously.

Even more remarkable was the influence which the deliberations on the new constitution had upon the participants. Opponents who for many years found themselves on opposite sides of the bush war joined the negotiations table with suspicion, but soon gained each other's confidence. In some instances they even became good friends.

This enabled them to lay the foundation for real national reconciliation among the citizens of Namibia, although this process will not necessarily be easy. Setbacks must also be expected.

The reconciliation among the political leaders mainly took place within the standing committee of the Constituent Assembly where they were engaged in tough negotiations and accepted compromises behind closed doors.

All seven parties were represented in the committee.

DFA chairman Dirk Mudge – who played a leading role in the transitional government and who, according to observers, also played a leading role on the side of the opposition – says that in the past he considered Swapo a threat and therefore opposed it. “Initially I had a different perception of Swapo for good reasons. I believed Swapo members would not accept a multi-party democracy.”

Contrary to this, he thinks that some of his colleagues have been perceived by Swapo members as being puppets. “They were probably just as surprised with our attitude as we have been with theirs.”

Discussions in the standing committee were sometimes conducted in such a good atmosphere that he felt wary at times. He asked himself if he was not being misled, Mudge says.

Vekuii Rukoro, leader of the Namibia

Negotiations among Namibian leaders, who for many years found themselves on opposite sides of the bush war, had a remarkable influence on the participants in the talks, which in turn can also have an effect on ordinary people in the country. Our special correspondent in Windhoek spoke to various participants in the negotiations for a new constitution.

National Front, agrees that the participants initially had a variety of perceptions of each other. There was mutual suspicion. “However, it soon changed into a good, businesslike atmosphere in which it became clear that everybody desired a sound constitution,” We realized that we would not be able to draw up a constitution unless all of us were prepared to compromise.”

The requirement that the constitution had to be approved by a two-thirds majority proved to be a blessing in disguise. This means that Swapo was not in a position to only enforce its own ideas.”

Rukoro said he was impressed by Swapo's realistic and pragmatic attitude and that of the other parties. Hage Geingob, chairman of both the Constituent Assembly and the standing committee, who has been appointed Prime Minister in the first Swapo government, said the debate was heated at times, but he allowed the participants to talk because this was the best thing to do.

His involvement in negotiations had definitely changed his perception of the other participants. They worked very hard and had got to know each other well. “Initially, the problem was fear of the unknown. But when people really sit down and talk, when they have tea together and joke among themselves, they realize that they are all people.”

He gained a high regard for Dirk Mudge as a hard working and a formidable negotiator. This is a mutual feeling, because Mudge says he has great respect for Geingob as an impartial chairman.

The good spirit in which the negotiations were conducted becomes apparent from a remark made by Koos Pretorius, who represented Action Christian National in the committee. “I concentrated on stating my differences on grounds of principle. It later led to some bantering which caused the chairman to rule that I need not participate any longer, because the members knew my point of view.”

He said he had very few options in the dispensation of one-man-one-vote, especially as far as group rights were concerned. He nevertheless believed that the negotiations could lead to “a better understanding among the various groups. They appreciate it when you state clearly where you differ.”

Swapo’s Hartmann Ruppel, who will fill the position of Attorney-General after independence, believes the good relationships which were developed in the standing committee, will spread to the general public.

“The participants represent all the people of the country. If the leaders can negotiate frankly and in good faith and overcome their differences, it must spread to the party caucuses and eventually to the people.”

However, Mudge warns that people should not expect moonlight and roses. The general public is not always as well informed and some people may act less responsibly. “Among the leaders the attitude will not really change. However, the masses expect more and this will make the task of the government very difficult. We will have to sit down with them to determine how we can meet their expectations.”
White is Namibia's first head of police

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — A senior white policeman, Major-General Piet Fouche has been nominated by Swapo as the first head of the Namibian police force.

The announcement of the pending appointment was made over the weekend by the incoming Home Affairs Minister, Mr Hifikipunye Pohamba, during an information meeting held for residents of the northern farming town of Grootfontein. He pledged that Swapo would crack down, through the police, if the current crime wave across Namibia continued.

DEPRESSION

General Fouche said crime would not be tolerated in an independent Namibia, and that those who were bent on such a life would "lose their freedom behind bars".

Three whites have been murdered in the Grootfontein area in recent weeks, while a wave of petty crime has hit the town, which is undergoing a severe economic depression in the wake of the withdrawal of South African troops.
Top white cop to head Namibian police force

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Pohamba pledged that Swapo would crack down, through the police, if the current crime wave across Namibia continued.

Fouche told his audience - which included white farmers and businessmen as well as Swapo supporters - that crime would not be tolerated in an independent Namibia, and that those who were bent on such a life would "lose their freedom behind bars".

Three whites have been murdered in the Grootfontein area in recent weeks, while a wave of petty crimes has hit the town, which is undergoing a severe economic depression in the wake of the withdrawal of South African troops.
WINDHOEK. — Lt-Gen Piet Fouche has been appointed Inspector-General of Police in an independent Namibia.
Assurance given on Namibia land takeovers

ARGUS Africa News Service

WINDHOEK - Namibia's future Agriculture Minister, Mr. Govt. Hanekom, has assured farmers they will not lose their farms if they are productively using the land.

In a television interview here, Mr. Hanekom said nationalisation of farming land was the "last thing" that Swapo was considering.

He said that land, if it was being productively utilised - even by foreign landowners - would not be taken over.

BRIGHT FUTURE

He remarked, however, that where land was not being used effectively, "then we will have to talk with those owners".

Mr. Hanekom said he saw a bright future for Namibian agriculture, but remarked that establishing alternative markets to South Africa would take some time.

The recent acceptance of Namibia as the 51st member of the Rome Convention would open the way for beef exports to EC countries.

He said also that the incoming Swapo government had been promised "substantial foreign advice and technical assistance in its efforts to optimise production throughout Namibia."

He said special emphasis would be placed on communal areas where there were million of hectares of land not being productively used because of a lack of adequate infrastructure and marketing facilities.
WINDHOEK—The withdrawal of 340 United Nations police monitors from Namibia at the weekend has left 1,159 UN policemen manning the 36 stations still operative around the country.

UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said on Monday that country remained calm.

Efforts at reconciliation, especially in the Oshakati region of Ovambo, were "steadily improving" in spite of rumours that elements were going to disrupt the independence celebrations this month. — Sapa
Sister of murdered Swapo man present

By Michael Shafto
An unexpected visitor to yesterday's second session of the Harms Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria, was the sister of the assassinated Swapo executive, Mr Anton Lubowski. She is the well-known Afrikaans TV presenter of religious programmes and Pretoria housewife, Mrs Jolene du Plessis.

The wife of Mr Philip du Plessis of Verwoerdburg, sat in the back row of the room where the inquiry is being held.

Ironically, her seat was near that of Major-General Edward Webb, the commanding officer of the SADF's Special Forces who refused on Monday to answer questions put to him by Mr Justice Louis Harms which he felt would incriminate him.

He denied knowledge of possible murder attempts on activists and refused to answer questions about bomb blasts.

Mrs du Plessis, who was estranged from her brother at one time because of his political views, visited him in Windhoek and they were reconciled shortly before he was assassinated.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has alleged that Mr Lubowski was an undercover agent, working in the heart of Swapo for the SADF.

Probe Chikane luggage plot

By Michael Shafto
The South African Council of Churches has called on the Harms Commission to investigate thoroughly evidence that members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau plotted to tamper with luggage belonging to the SACC general secretary, the Reverend Frank Chikane.

The SACC said last night this week's evidence had merely confirmed long-held suspicions.

"We call on the Harms Commission to go deep into this matter because the attack against Rev Chikane was not only plotted, it was executed. We want to know who did it and how, because such disclosures may spare many lives."
Passports for Namibia

WINDHOEK — South African and Namibian citizens will need passports to travel between the two countries after June 30.
Canada to aid Namibia

WINDHOEK — Canada is to provide about R340,000 for drought aid in Namibia, according to the Canadian Observer Mission here.
Namibian 'orphans' return home

WINDHOEK — A group of 100 Namibian children, many of them orphans, returned home yesterday in what a Swapo official said was the start of a mass return from Cuba, Angola, Zambia and East Germany.

The Times of Namibia has claimed that Swapo has been holding hundreds of children against their will at orphanages around the world.

The Times claimed its attempts to speak to the children yesterday, as they arrived on a Zambia Airways flight from Lusaka, were frustrated by a Swapo official. He accused its reporter of working for a "South African mouthpiece".
New coat-of-arms for Namibia is accepted

WINDHOEK — The coat-of-arms of the Republic of Namibia was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly (CA) yesterday.

The coat consists of a shield with the newly adopted national flag of the soon-to-be-independent state on it.

The shield is flanked by two oryx (gemsbok) antelopes, with a fish eagle at the top.

The bottom of the shield is supported by Namib sand, with a Welwitschia Mirabilis growing on it.

At the very bottom are the words "Unity, Liberty, Justice" on a yellow banner.

Meanwhile, a national Torch Run to end in Windhoek on March 20, the day before independence, got under way at Katima Mulilo in Caprivi on Thursday. Namibia Broadcasting Corporation radio news reports. — Sapa
Wits class stayaway ends

Johannesburg. — About 1500 University of the Witwatersrand students who stayed away from classes for three days this week intend returning to lectures on Monday following the administration’s promise to address their grievances.

Bush, Chissano to meet

Maputo. — Mozambique’s guerilla war will top the agenda when President Joaquim Chissano meets US President George Bush in Washington on Tuesday.

SA recognises Namibia

A BILL giving recognition to an independent Namibia was tabled in Parliament yesterday — 12 days before the territory’s independence day on March 21.
Namibia a beacon of hope

OLD FEARS, old prejudices, old customs and old ideologies die hard.

The immoral policy of apartheid was born of white fear that they would be overwhelmed by the black majority. This fear was reinforced by racial prejudices, made rigid by custom and crystallised into an ideology by Dr Verwoerd.

Over a period of nearly 40 years, a monstrous and disastrous effort was made to mould all southern Africa to fit in with that distorted vision.

But the hard lessons of experience have now been learnt by the great majority of white South Africans. The apartheid system is in a state of terminal dissolution.

Remnants still remain, but are obviously going soon.

And with the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC, the way is open, if the goodwill is there, to negotiate the constitution of a new, just, prosperous and united South Africa.

But obsolete fears, prejudices, customs and ideologies are not confined to white South Africans.

It is surely not surprising that in their fear and dislike of colonialism and all that is associated with it, many black people should have turned to Communism in the belief that it was the wave of the future and that they should uncritically have adopted the Marxist ideology.

But Marxism, in its homelands of Russia and Eastern Europe, is in dissolution, just as surely as apartheid is in dissolution in South Africa.

Speed

I fervently hope that Namibia and South Africa will not launch out on a Marxist or socialist experiment, only to learn by hard experience, as Russia, Eastern Europe and many African states have done, that the way to build a happy, prosperous nation lies not in centralised planning and control, but in the unleashing of the creative potential of free men and women taking their own decisions in a free society.

There can be no doubt that the new South Africa will be a highly important element in any southern African co-operative system, and Namibia may well be able to play a leading part in facilitating the work of reconciliation.

Not only southern Africa, but the whole world is changing at a speed that not the wisest of us could have foreseen a few years ago.

But rapid change, however necessary, however desirable, brings grave dangers. No doubt the road ahead will be bumpy, with many ups and downs.

In South Africa, the euphoria of a few weeks ago has been succeeded by a mood of doubt and anxiety.

But that is only to be expected and cannot be avoided. We in South Africa, like the people of Namibia, are running grave risks. But risks can be accepted willingly, even joyfully, if they are taken with the confidence of being able to build a new society which will bring with it justice, prosperity and peace.

This is a great time to be alive. I believe that long before the Nineties are over and we enter the 21st Century, a southern Africa will have emerged of which we can all be proud, and which will offer a better life to all its peoples.

The start which Namibia has made on the dangerous but glorious trek into the future is a beacon of hope for us all.

*Extract from a speech to the Chamber of Mines annual dinner in Windhoek.*
LONDON.—Namibia will be admitted to the Commonwealth as its 56th member on gaining independence from South Africa on March 21, the Commonwealth Secretariat has said.

"The Commonwealth had responded with unanimity and joy to the wish of the democratically elected government of Namibia to join the Commonwealth on independence," said Commonwealth secretary-general Sir Shridath Ramphal in a statement.

"Namibia...will bring further strengths to the Commonwealth, both generally and in the special context of the new prospects for the resolution of long-standing problems throughout Southern Africa," he added.

The statement said Commonwealth leaders extended a welcome in advance to Namibia as far back as 1975. This welcome was reaffirmed at a meeting in Kuala Lumpur last October, it said.

The Commonwealth grew out of the vast British empire of the 19th and early 20th centuries and unites some of the world’s richest and poorest countries.

Commonwealth members co-operate in economic development, trade, finance, agriculture, education and science. Its leaders meet every two years, with recent summits dominated by the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. — Sapa-Reuters
WINDHOEK - Several donor countries have been approached with requests for financial grants to help cover Namibia's estimated R500 million budget deficit in the first year of independence, says future Finance Minister Dr Otto Herrigel.

In a television interview here last night, Dr Herrigel said the countries approached had shown "sympathy" to the Namibian request. He did not, however, name the countries which had been approached.

Dr Herrigel said the 1989-91 Budget had not been finalised, but he expected it to be presented in June.

- The Star's Africa News Service.
DTA alarm at Kenyan ‘occupation force’

From BRENDAN SEERY
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The DTA has reacted with alarm over the announcement that 800 Kenyan troops from the UN peacekeeping force are to remain in Namibia after independence to train the future army and as an interim bolster to the security forces.

DTA Vice-President Mischake Muyengo told a meeting in the Caprivi town of Katima Mulilo that the invitation to the Kenyans to stay would mean a “bad beginning” for Namibian independence.

He said the presence of the Kenyans would amount to nothing less than an “occupation force”.

BAD DRIVING

The DTA and its mouthpiece newspapers have been sniping at the Kenyan contingent of Unita, claiming the soldiers were biased in favour of Swapo, and accusing them at various times of everything from rape to bad driving.

The party’s papers also raised questions about why the Kenyan infantry battalion in Unita was the most heavily-armed of all the UN troops.

Kenya has also offered help in training a 500-strong ceremonial Presidential Guard, which will make its first appearance at the independence celebrations here on March 21. Uniforms for the elite unit are also being made in Kenya.

Lift sanctions on Walvis — Nujoma

WINDHOEK — Namibian president-elect Mr Sam Nujoma has written to the United Nations requesting the lifting of economic sanctions against Namibia, including the South African-held harbour enclave of Walvis Bay after independence on March 21.

The letter, addressed to UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is to be circulated as a document of the UN General Assembly and requests all member states to lift the oil embargo against Walvis Bay. — Sapa.

Namibia seeking aid for R500bn budget deficit

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Several donor countries have been approached with requests for financial grants to help cover Namibia’s estimated R500 million budget deficit in the first year of independence, says future Finance Minister Dr Otto Herrigel.

In a television interview here, Dr Herrigel said the countries approached had shown “sympathy” to the Namibian request. He did not, however, name the countries which had been approached.

Dr Herrigel said the 1990-91 budget had not been finalised yet, but said he expected it to be presented to the National Assembly in June.

“OVERTAXED”

Asked if he intended to raise taxes, Dr Herrigel said he felt that the country was already “overtaxed” and that other ways would have to be found for raising money. He also noted that “no country can develop on foreign aid alone”.

He said Namibia would eventually have its own currency system, and that this would help significantly in reducing inflation, which was being “imported” at the moment from South Africa.

Pienaar on the wrong track, Mudge says

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — DTA leader Dirk Mudge has said South Africa’s Namibian Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, is misleading South Africans by urging them to formulate a constitution before they have an election.

Mr Mudge’s comments came in reaction to Mr Pienaar’s reported remarks in Upington over the weekend, where the Administrator-General said the fact that Namibia had an election before formulating a constitution had left opposition minority parties in a bad position.

Mr Mudge said that, on the contrary, the election had given his organisation added strength when it went into the constitutional negotiations.

He said the results of the November elections, where the DTA and other parties managed to prevent Swapo from gaining the whipsand two-thirds majority in the Constituent Assembly, had laid to rest the myth that any one party was the “sole and authentic representative” of the Namibian people.

The DTA leader noted that the white Action Christian National party was the only one which could have been considered to be in a bad position during the negotiations.

This was because, he said, the party had put forward “unrealistic and unacceptable” proposals for a future Namibia.
SOUTH AFRICAN policemen have been applying in increasing numbers to join the new Namibian police force, according to a Windhoek spokesman.

Among those are policemen who returned to South Africa after Swapo’s election victory, convinced that years of warfare have branded them the “enemy” and that they have no future under the new government.

Swapo has astonished even its supporters by appointing an Afrikaner policeman, Lt-Gen Piet Fouché, as its Commissioner of Police, or Inspector-General as he will be known after independence.

As such he will command, among others, 80 former Swapo guerillas. The police need about 2,000 more men and Swapo fighters are undergoing training before being integrated into the rest of the force.

Gen Fouché, 55, a born Transvaaler, is a career officer with 35 years’ experience. He has been in Namibia for 10 years, first as CID chief and then as liaison with the Untag police contingent during the tricky run-up to the elections last year.

Easy-going and popular with his men, he regards his appointment as part of Swapo’s programme of national reconciliation. He has “no problem” about serving a Swapo government, he said.

One of his first acts was to tour the northern territories, which bore the brunt of the war, with his political boss, the future minister of the interior, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba.

Together the two men last week addressed up to 2,000 people in towns and villages, in a campaign to establish trust between the police and the local inhabitants.
Security tight for Namibian festivities

From BRENDAN SEERY
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. -- Security will be tight during Namibia's independence celebrations, which begin next week, says the country's future security minister, Mr Peter Tsheehama.

He told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that, although there were no plans to import extra security personnel from elsewhere, heads-of-state would be allowed to bring their own bodyguards with them to the festivities.

Mr Tsheehama said a number of security arrangements had been made for the hundreds of VIP guests who would descend on the capital.

These included the closing of Windhoek's international airport to all except passengers from March 19 to March 23.

Provision would also be made for searches of people and vehicles in areas close to VIP accommodation, as well as at the Windhoek Athletic Stadium, where the main festivities will take place on the night of March 21.

Motorists in Windhoek and the surrounding area were warned to be on the look-out for many motorcades transporting VIPs.

• Lindsay Scott, the chairman of the sub-committee organising Namibia's independence celebration concert, told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that, apart from the cost involved, it was "not fitting" to involve too many Western artists at an occasion where an African country was gaining its independence.

The biggest international name on the star-list is Ziggy Marley, who will be coming with his band, the Melody Makers, from Jamaica.

African bands, and in particular South African groups, will provide the mainstay of the programme for the 13-hour bash.

Tracy Chapman, UB40 and Harry Belafonte will not be performing in the free concert, which is scheduled for March 24.
FUTURE PROOFING AFFAIRS

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Mr. Z. X. Y., today announced a new strategy for dealing with the increasing complexity of international relations. The "Future Proofing" initiative aims to equip future generations with the skills and knowledge necessary to navigate the rapidly changing global landscape.

Key features of the strategy include:

1. **Increased Focus on Education**: Integrating international relations into primary and secondary school curricula to build a generation of diplomats-in-the-making.
2. **Technology Integration**: Utilizing AI and machine learning to predict global trends and enhance decision-making processes.
3. **Diplomacy 2.0**: Promoting the use of social media and digital platforms for diplomacy, allowing for direct engagement with citizens worldwide.
4. **Adaptive Leadership Training**: Tailored training programs focusing on adaptability and innovation in leadership roles.

The Minister emphasized the importance of international cooperation in the face of global challenges, stating, "We must be proactive in shaping the future, rather than reactive to the problems of today."
Walvis Bay rugby ban greeted with shock

From BRENDA SEERY
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — A decision by the SAP and SADF to bar their members in Walvis Bay from playing rugby in Namibia has been greeted with shock by rugby administrators in the South African enclave.

Mr Eric van Zyl, a committee member of the Walvis Bay rugby club, said the decision could spell the effective end of his club and even rugby itself in the fishing town.

The president of the Namibia Rugby Union, Mr Henning Snyman, was informed of the implementation of the ban yesterday afternoon. Mr Snyman has included a number of Walvis Bay players, including national flank and policeman Joe Herrman, in the national test training group, which is preparing for matches later this year against Zimbabwe, Wales and France.

ONE FELL SWOOP

Mr Van Zyl said his club could be killed off in “one fell swoop” by the SAP/SADF decision. He said a total of 17 SAP members played for Walvis Bay Rugby Club, 10 of them in the A team.

He said some of the policemen had threatened to resign from the SAP to work in Windhoek, so they would be available for Namibian selection.

Walvis Bay rugby administrators and fans are said to have made urgent contact with their MP, Mr Christo de Jager, who is in Cape Town for the parliamentary session, to help sort the matter out.

Namibia regards Walvis Bay as an integral part of its territory, and future Deputy Sports Minister Buddy Wentworth has said clubs in the enclave will be allowed to participate on this side of the border, provided they renounce all sporting links with South Africa in accordance with the Gleneagles Agreement.

No comment was immediately available from either the SAP or the SADF.
Namibia voices fears

THE DTA has reacted with alarm over the announcement that 850 Kenyan troops from the UN peacekeeping force are to remain in Namibia after independence to train the future army and as interim bolster to the security forces.

DTA Vice-President Mishake Muyongo told a meeting in the Caprivi town of Katima Mulilo over the weekend that the invitation to the Kenyans to stay would mean a "bad beginning" for Namibian independence.

He said the presence of the Kenyan would amount to nothing less than an "occupation force" - something which Namibians had fought against for decades.

The DTA and its mouthpiece newspapers have been sniping at the Kenyan contingent of UNTag, claiming the soldiers were biased in favour of SWAPO, and accusing them at various times of everything from rape to bad driving.

The party's papers also raised questions about why the Kenyan infantry battalion in UNTag was the most heavily-armed of all the UN troops.

Muyongo asked if SWAPO and the Kenyans had not long ago entered into secret agreement about the whole resolution 435 peace process and the post-independence period.
BLOEMFONTEIN — The triple death sentences imposed on two Namibian men after a farmer and his wife were killed in a robbery were yesterday set aside and replaced by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein with effective imprisonment of 15 years.

Sebedus Munono, of Otjiwarongo, and Jefil Mbenge, of Otjusa, had been convicted by Mr Justice H Hendler in the Supreme Court of Namibia on June 13 1989.

He convicted them for the murders of Mr Siegward Kurt Kretzschmar and his wife, Mrs Hamelore Kretzschmar, and for house-breaking and robbery, with aggravating circumstances on the farm in the Otjiwarongo district on September 21 1988.

Mr Justice Nestadt, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Nicholas, set aside the convictions and death sentences for the two murders.

Mr Justice Nestadt said the trial judge erred when he imposed the death sentence on the count of robbery.

Mr Justice Nestadt said it had not been proved that the two men foresaw the possibility of the death of the couple.

It did not follow, however, that they must be acquitted of the murder.

Regardless whether one committed the murders, they could both be convicted as accessories.

Instead he found they were guilty as accessories to murder and were sentenced to eight years for each murder, with the sentences to run concurrently.

Five years of the eight-year imprisonment on the murder counts is also to run concurrently with 12 years that was substituted for the death penalty on the house-breaking and robbery count. — Sapa.
Nujoma asks UN to lift sanctions

WINDHOEK — Namibian president-elect Mr Sam Nujoma has written to the United Nations asking for the lifting of economic sanctions against Namibia — including the South African-held harbour enclave of Walvis Bay — after independence on March 21.

The letter, addressed to UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is to be circulated to the General Assembly. It requests the lifting of the oil embargo on Walvis Bay.

The letter reminds the UN that it regards Walvis Bay as part of Namibia, as stated in Security Council Resolution 492.

Since all sanctions against Namibia will be lifted at independence, Mr Nujoma asks that this be applied to Walvis Bay as well.

"From 21 March, Walvis Bay should be recognised as the bona fide port of entry to Namibia for refined oil products and other goods. We will naturally honour whatever destination bans may be imposed by the exporting countries," Mr Nujoma said — an apparent reference to the international oil embargo on South Africa.

South Africa's position on Walvis Bay is that it will negotiate the use of the harbour with the Namibian government after independence.

There has been speculation that President de Klerk might hand the port to Namibia as an "independence gift" when he addresses the independence celebrations. — Sapa.
Namibian TV screens Swapo's story

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The propaganda boot is on the other foot now in Namibia's television service.

Officials of the future Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in the Swapo government-to-be have been sending a number of documentaries about the liberation struggle through to the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) for screening.

The first of these — portraying the other side of the story of the bloody bitter struggle for independence — was screened this week on the national television service.

PUSHED THROUGH

Notices before and after the documentary, shown on Monday, made it plain the programme had been pushed through by officials of the incoming government.

Titled "Return to the Motherland", the documentary was an interesting look at the return of the estimated 40,000 exiles to Namibia during the Resolution 435 peace process last year.

Made by the Council of Churches in Namibia, the programme devoted little time to organisations other than Swapo.

Strangely enough, a flash-back section on the "Casinga massacre" in southern Angola in 1976 — in which hundreds of Namibian exiles died — contained footage not of South African troops, but of Rhodesian Army counter-insurgency soldiers.

The Rhodesians were not involved in the attack on Cassinga, which was launched by SADF paratroop and ground units.

With widely expanded programming which will include "scene setters" and "background information" prior to the independence celebrations next week, viewers could be in for more of the same "alternative" visions of the Namibian war.

Meanwhile, reports here say that senior white editorial and management staff at the NBC have been resigning in steady streams in recent weeks.

A report in a Windhoek newspaper yesterday said staffs on the political desk of the organisation had written to management stating their loyalty to the corporation and to Namibia.

Recent far-reaching policy changes are said to have worried many staffs.

The broadcasting services were heavily criticised by Swapo during the whole implementation process of the independence plan, and it seems likely that the new Information Minister, Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, will wield the long knife once he has assumed office after independence.
Art for independence

By Heather Robertson

CAPE Town-based visual artists are heading up north to add their splashes of colour to the Namibian independence festivities next week.

John Sampson, Peter Clarke, Tyrone Appel, Wille Soha, Hamilton Borlaza, Sphi Hlati, Henk De Leeuw, Garth Erasmus, Rashid Lombard, Jeremy Matthews and Harold Metlavery are staging an exhibition entitled "Freedom Now" at the Conservative of Music in Windhoek.

John Sampson, who is responsible for organizing the event, said the exhibition is intended as a gift to the Namibian nation in celebration of its independence. It is also an assertion of South Africans' demand for freedom.

The bulk of the work consists of graphic work, collage, harlequin, pastels and oils. Photographer Rashid Lombard's contributions consist of South African images. According to Lombard, his images portray the conditions under which people in South Africa live.

John Sampson initiated the exhibition as a result of his ongoing relationship with that country. He felt that as an artist he wanted to express his feelings for the Nambian people and their independence. He spoke to other artists who took to the idea immediately.

Sampson raised the possibility of an exhibition with Dan Tjipura, the deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Eventually, Mr. Budy Wembo, the Minister of Culture, Education and Sport, put the proposal to various other committees who gave it their approval.

The R10 000 required for the framing of the seventy-six works and transport costs, have been provided by the Dutch Embassy. When questioned about the absence of women artists in the exhibition, Sampson responded that "he couldn't find women artists in time."

All the artists will be in Windhoek for the duration of the independence celebrations. Peter Clarke and Tyrone Appel...
Ending hazard of landmine blasts

RUACANA — Australians with UN peacekeeping forces in Namibia are combing minefields and former combat areas for lethal munitions, still a deadly hazard almost a year after the end of Namibia's 23-year bush war.

Around this settlement on the Angolan border lies a 30m wide, 2.5km-long minefield in which 9,000 mines were laid during the war. About 750 of them remain undetonated.

Operation "Make-safe", to clear and destroy the lethal war relics, has been launched by Australian soldiers based in the far northern Owambo region, which bore the brunt of the war.

"The discarded weapons are a real danger to the people. During last November's election three children were killed after picking them up," says Col John Crocker, commander of the Australian soldiers.

"This is the first such operation to be performed by Australian army engineers since the Vietnam war." But time is short as all but 65 of the original force of 300 Australian and 15 New Zealand engineers sent to Namibia have gone home.

The mandate of the UN peacekeeping forces, consisting at its peak of 4,400 troops and 1,500 police, runs out on March 21 when Namibia will attain its independence.

"By independence, the Australians will have erected a strong fence around all minefields and prominent warning signs will be displayed. But it'll be years before all unexploded munitions are found and destroyed," Crocker said.

The problem of making the area safe is exacerbated by civilians stealing fences bordering minefields around former SADF bases.

"There are an estimated 4,000 unexploded mines remaining in minefields around 10 bases in this region," Crocker said.
Namibia was financial burden on SA

Pik: UN must give aid

The time had come for tangible assistance to be provided for an independent Namibia by the international community and the United Nations, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Parliament yesterday.

Introducing the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, Mr Botha said Namibia had been an onerous financial burden on the taxpayer of South Africa.

Well-being

The country's contribution to the budget of the territory, which in recent years exceeded R4 billion, demonstrated the interest and commitment of South Africa in the well-being of the territory and its people.

The solution to the Namibia question only came about when the United Nations Charter instruction requiring a peaceful settling of disputes was heeded.

Sobering

"Peace could not be achieved through the barrel of a gun which is the central theme running through the network of agreements comprising the settlement in south-western Africa. It is a sobering lesson."

"It is the earnest hope of the South African Government that this fundamental concept, the commitment to peaceful negotiation, would form the basis for resolving other conflicts in Southern Africa and beyond. — Sapa."
South Africa was paying R5 million towards the independence festivities of a country that wanted to scrap Afrikaans and intended to break rugby ties with this country, CP chief spokesman on foreign affairs Mr Tom Langley said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, he said he understood that President de Klerk would attend the celebration on March 21.

The R5 million had been paid for his "admission ticket" while there were pensioners in SA who had to eat cat food, members of the police force could not live off their salaries and hospitals were at a standstill because nurses were not paid properly.

A whole gallery of Pretoria's foes, including Yasser Arafat and the USSR, would be there with Mr de Klerk. The money would enable these foes to celebrate their victory over SA.

The Government was acting recklessly because it knew it would not be around to "take the chestnuts out of the fire".

Mr Langley said the Bill was unnecessary. The clause by which Namibia was recognised as a sovereign independent state was a joke. The Act was merely to confirm the fact that SA had capitulated over SWA.

Mr Tommy Abrahams (LP Wentworth) said the allegation had been made that SA was giving Namibia the same status as it had given to the TBVC states. He urged the Minister to clarify this.

The Labour Party totally supported the sovereignty and independence of Namibia. — Sapa.
Namibian presidential designate, Mr Sam Nujoma

The President's Visit

Mr Sam Nujoma, the President-elect of Namibia, paid a historic visit to South Africa this week. This was the first time a Namibian president visited South Africa since independence.

"The visit was an opportunity to strengthen the relationship between Namibia and South Africa," said Mr Nujoma. "We share a common history and we need to work together to ensure peace and prosperity in our region."

During the visit, Mr Nujoma met with President Jacob Zuma and other South African leaders. They discussed issues such as trade, security, and the need for cooperation in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

"We are committed to working with the South African government to implement the New Partnership for Africa's Development," said Mr Nujoma. "This will help us to achieve our goal of a prosperous and independent Namibia."

The visit was well-received by the South African public, who expressed their support for the new president.

"We are looking forward to a strong partnership between Namibia and South Africa," said a South African resident.

The visit marks a significant step towards improving relations between Namibia and South Africa. It is hoped that this will lead to greater cooperation and understanding in the future.

By Mark Veneman
Rocking to the rhythm of Africa

WINDHOEK: The African independence movement has reached an all-time high in Namibia, with thousands of Namibians taking to the streets to demand their right to self-determination. The movement, which has been gaining momentum over the past few years, is centered around the idea of Namibian sovereignty and independence from South Africa.

The movement has been met with resistance from the Namibian government, which has been slow to respond to the demands of the independence movement. Despite this, the movement continues to grow, with thousands of Namibians taking to the streets each week to demand their right to self-determination.

The movement has gained international support, with several countries expressing their support for Namibian independence. However, the Namibian government has been slow to respond to these calls, and the movement continues to fight for its goal of independence.

The movement's goal is to create a democratic and independent Namibia, free from the control of South Africa. The movement's leaders believe that this is the only way to achieve true freedom and self-determination for the people of Namibia.
Pik calls on UN to provide aid to Namibia

THE time had come for tangible assistance to be provided for an independent Namibia by the international community and the United Nations, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.

Introducing the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, Mr Botha said Namibia had been an onerous financial burden on the taxpayer of South Africa. The country’s contribution to the budget of the territory, which in recent years exceeded R4 billion, demonstrated the interest and commitment of South Africa in the well-being of the territory and its people. The territory had also, for many years, been able to benefit from the vast, freely available technical knowledge of South Africa which had given rise to the territory’s relatively sophisticated infrastructure.

“I would wish to make a serious appeal to the international community to recognise the need for tangible aid to Namibia as it joins the community of nations. It is now time for a commitment from the UN and the international community.” Mr Botha said he hoped that “what has happened in Namibia will serve as encouragement to all the leaders in Southern Africa to resolve the problems of the region in a peaceful manner.” — Sapa
A big day for the Namibian abuzz in All's...
Headache of Namibia's independence numbers game

Brendanerry of The St. George News Service in Windhoek, Namibia.

After all the talk, the real news of the day is here: the official figures for the latest elections. The headline is clear: the opposition Nama Group has made some gains in the recent polls, but the ruling party still holds the majority.

The numbers from Windhoek show a tight race between the two major parties, with the ruling party leading by just a few percentage points. This is a significant change from previous elections, where the ruling party had a much wider margin.

But what does this mean for the future of Namibia? Will there be a coalition government? Will there be a change in leadership?

The official statement from the Nama Group is cautious, acknowledging the challenges ahead. "We have made progress, but there is still work to be done," they say.

Meanwhile, the ruling party is confident. "We are pleased with the results," they say. "We believe in our party and our platform.

But for many observers, the outcome of these elections is a cause for concern. "The numbers are not what we expected," one commentator said. "We were hoping for a stronger showing.

In the end, the numbers tell a story of uncertainty. Namibia is facing new challenges, and the future is uncertain.
Walvis to celebrate Namib independence

WINDHOEK. — Pealing church bells in Walvis Bay will herald neighbouring Namibia's independence at midnight on Tuesday, while the South African enclave's town council has declared Wednesday and Thursday paid holidays for staff to celebrate the historic event.

At a special meeting last week, the council also voted R10,000 for independence celebrations at the town, the Namib Times newspaper reported.

South African authorities had given permission for Namibian independence celebrations in Walvis Bay.

The festivities would start at midnight on March 20 with the ringing of church bells, followed by a mass procession to the Kuisebmond Stadium on Wednesday where the main festivities would take place.

One of Namibia's newly sworn-in cabinet ministers was expected in Walvis Bay on Thursday to deliver a message from President Sam Nujoma, organisers said.

Some political observers believe talks on its future could begin as early as next week when President F.W. de Klerk is in Windhoek to take part in the independence formalities.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the recognition of the independence of Namibia Bill in the South African parliament on Wednesday, the Democratic Party's Colin Eglin said the issue should be resolved as soon as possible.

"Don't let it become a festering sore inflaming the relationship between our two countries," he said. — Sapa.

ALL SMILES: Bride of the Year Lynn Robertson receives her prize, a diamond bracelet, from Mr Theo Wilmink, managing-director of Galaxy Jewellers.

Argus Bride of Year gets prize

LYNN Robertson, Argus Bride of the Year, received her sparkling first prize — a tennis bracelet made up of 52 glittering diamonds set in 18-carat gold — in a city jeweller's shop this week.

Lynn, a dancer with Capab Ballet, this month learned she had won the Argus's popular competition for brides married in 1989.

When Lynn was presented with her bracelet by Mr Theo Wilmink of Galaxy Jewellers, chief sponsors of the competition, the sparkle in her eyes almost outdid that of the diamonds themselves.

Shoppers took an interest, assistants were delighted and passers-by in Adderley Street stared through the windows or quietly entered the shop.

Lynn left the shop proudly wearing her bracelet. "I feel quite safe," she smiled. "My husband insured it yesterday!"

Boerewors butchers
Another SADF fund audit wanted

CAPE TOWN — The parliamentary joint committee on public accounts wants another audit or re-audit of the Special Defence Fund after stating that “unauthorised expenditure” may have been incurred.

In a report to Parliament, it adds that expenditure only permitted for activities outside the country was incurred “without due authority” inside the Republic.

Certain records of the Special Account had also been seized by the SA Police.

The report recommends that:
- The auditor-general immediately and “free of any restrictions whatsoever” examines or re-examines the books of account, supporting vouchers and any other relevant documentation for the account, as far as Special Forces projects are concerned, so it can “quantify” and report on the “nature and extent” of any unauthorised expenditure;
- the Commissioner of Police or the attorneys-general, be directed to make available to the auditor-general, all books of account concerning the Special Defence Fund; and
- Chairman of the Harms Commission, Mr Justice Louis Harms, be requested to give the auditor-general unrestricted access to any books of account in its possession.

Walvis Bay’s future ‘under negotiation’

CAPE TOWN — Politicians should not turn the issue of Walvis Bay into a “hot potato” — the future of this port was being negotiated, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, he said there was no quarrel about the legal status of Walvis Bay and the 12 islands off the Namibian coast — all SA territory.

However, Sam Nujoma had indicated their handing over would be regarded as “a deed of great goodwill” Botha said. — Sapa.
POLITICIANS should not turn the issue of Walvis Bay into a "hot potato", Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, he said there was no quarrel about the legal status of Walvis Bay and the 12 islands off the Namibian coast.

The international legal situation was that they were South African territory.

Mr Sam Nujoma had indicated to him during informal talks that it would be regarded as "a deed of great goodwill" were Walvis Bay to be handed over to Namibia.

Mr Botha had replied that the government was aware that Walvis Bay was the only available deep sea port of Namibia.

"It would be foolish for the inhabitants of Walvis Bay or the government to act in such a way that it erupted in a horrible story and bedevilled relations.

"In the light of the large number of subjects we will still have to discuss, I want to appeal to all members, irrespec-
vive of their political persuasion, to leave this and not make a hot potato of it.

"We will naturally enter into negotiations on this matter and a host of other matters to see how we can avoid it becoming a hot potato.

"But we must proceed from the point of view that it is part of South Africa's territory."

Because the CP had proposed an amendment to the Bill, it was referred back to the Standing Committee.

Mr Tien van der Merwe (DP Green Point) said if the dozen or so South African islands off the coast of Namibia were going to cause problems after March 21, they should be handed over to the territory as soon as possible.

The islands were of no interest to SA strategically or territorially. The only economic interest was that from time to time people scraped guano off them.

Attention should be given to a suggestion he made years ago that Walvis Bay be declared a free port. This would defuse potential conflict over the harbour.

South Africa had to learn lessons from what had happened in Namibia over the years.

These were how futile it was to attempt to delay a political inevitability through violence and war, how reconcilable people and political leaders were, even after they had been through a war, how valuable negotiation was and how laughable apartheid was.

Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP) in turn paid tribute to Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan for his role in Namibia and his many military successes over the years. — Sapa
SA lost political war in Namibia — CP

SOUTH AFRICA had won the judicial and military battles in Namibia but had lost the war politically, Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP Overvaal) said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, he said the sacrifices for the territory of billions of rands and hundreds of lives would have been worthwhile had the South African government not surrendered.

For years the government had said South Africa had been in Namibia to keep Swapo out but now Swapo was governing the territory. “And the National Party tells us we won.”

A further lesson was that guarantees of protection of minorities were a waste of time. — Sapa

FW to meet senior US, UK officials

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk is expected to meet British Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd and US Secretary of State Mr James Baker in Cape Town on Monday.

Mr Baker and Mr Hurd may also visit Johannesburg for talks with Mr Nelson Mandela, but it was possible they might see the ANC deputy president only later in the week in Windhoek.

Mr De Klerk will also attend the Namibian independence celebrations, where he will lower the South African flag at midnight on March 20.
Namibia: Peace and Freedom dawn after the Long night of Terror

Sunday 3rd March 1990
Media will remain free, says Swapo

JON QWELANE, Africa News Service

WINDBOEK—Privately owned independent media in Namibia, especially the print media, would retain their status as vigorous watchdogs over the government and the state would not lose its own press to compete with the country's newspapers, Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr Hidipo Hamutenya said recently.

Mr Hamutenya was the main speaker at a two-day seminar to look into "the role of a broadcast corporation in a new Namibia".

Mr Hamutenya assured the audience of about 100 journalists, diplomats and senior personnel of the SWA's administrative policy that the policy of the Swapo government would be to give the press as wide a freedom as possible to enable it to perform its role in the community.

While the state would not have its own print media in the form of newspapers, it would publish information bulletins such as "Namibian News Briefing".

But the broadcast media, especially radio whose listenership was 80 percent of the population, would be used by the government to disseminate its messages.

Rationalisation of the existing nine ethnic FM channels would have to be considered in view of the adoption of an official language.

Rural areas

Mr Hamutenya said as many people as possible in the rural areas must be encouraged to remain there to avoid migration to the urban areas with resulting unemployment and other forms of crime. Radio would be used extensively in this regard.

Television, which at present reached only 3 percent of the country's population, must embrace content and a quarter of local programmes with such content would "be a good beginning".

Senior Canadian broadcaster Mr Mark Starowicz said Namibia must remember that the definitions of "rural" and "country" of the 19th century were no longer applicable in today's world.

Canada, he added, had tried to stave off the cultural changes of a vastly superior neighbouring United States whose relatively cheaper programmes were readily available.

Namibians had to develop their own services and programmes suited to the local population, unlike the situation in Canada where "country kids apart from their citizenship, was their addiction to "Miami Vice".

Mr Hamutenya also attached to the external services of the BBC and formerly with the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, warned against nationalising media.

KARO COTTAGE: The house that fitted the Kardies' bill... after a while

Kardies commercial was a big event in the Karoo

THE charming, picturesque rural cottage featured in the new Kardies commercial was the discovery of Salamander Productions' art director John Neumann.

It is located about an hour's drive from Windhoek and Prishten.

The new edition of this popular television and emphasis placed on educational material.

Senior Canadian broadcaster Mr Mark Starowicz said Namibia must remember that the definitions of "rural" and "country" of the 19th century were no longer applicable in today's world.

Canada, he added, had tried to stave off the cultural changes of a vastly superior neighbouring United States whose relatively cheaper programmes were readily available.

Sales nominations close soon

NOMINATIONS for the annual Sales Manager and Salesperson of the Year Awards must be in by noon on April 3.

The awards are sponsored by the Brand, Orient, Marketing Company, Successful Salesmanship magazine and Good Morning South Africa.

Anyone who is eligible for the award is now three years old, this is the first time in South Africa that sales managers who frequently perform the marketing function have been acknowledged.

The Sales Manager and Salesperson of the Year will be announced, as in previous years. For more information, telephone Joan Wright on (011) 784-4853.
Namibian police force to stay

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's Minister designate of Home Affairs, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba, said yesterday that no member of the country's police force will be dismissed.

Mr Pohamba said the police were going to implement decisions made by the Namibian people during last November's elections.

He was responding to calls by members of the public who claimed they had been victims of the police in the past and wanted the present force dissolved and replaced by new members.

Mr Pohamba also said the decision to have Lieutenant-General Piet Fouché head the police was prompted by the fact that he was a Namibian and therefore entitled to employment and privileges.

The struggle for independence in Namibia was not against a person's colour, but against the colonial system which had since been removed.

Mr Pohamba expressed concern about Namibia's high crime rate.
Slow, deadly task in Namibia

EXPERTS SEARCH FOR BURIED MINES, AMMUNITION
VIPs stream in for birth of a nation

By PETER KENNY

Windhoek

with the blue, white, red, green and gold colours of the new nation's new flag.

The mood is one of optimism and excitement. Although there is confidence that Namibia won't repeat the mistakes of other newly independent African nations, nagging questions about who should be the custodian of security in the new nation remain.

After hoisting the Namibian flag for the first time, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will swear in Mr Sam Nujoma as President.

The celebrations will climax with a people's concert on March 24 with pop groups performing at the South West Stadium.

Among the bands at the concert (admission is free) will be Ziggy Marley and the Melody Makers from Jamaica, Tabby Ley from Zaire, Crazyhead from Britain, Saint Petersburg from the Soviet Union and a host of top South African groups.

In an adjacent stadium, Namibia will play its first international rugby match against Zimbabwe.

Namibia's independence process and changes back home have enhanced South Africa's standing in the international community after years of isolation.

About 20 national leaders and as many foreign ministers are expected to join in Africa's biggest celebration in years.

Labourers in Windhoek are scouring to cover up ugly roadworks and erect street lights on Windhoek's main thoroughfare, Kaiser Strasse—named after Kaiser Wilhelm who ruled Germany when the territory was colonised in 1884.

Swapo spokesman says Kaiser Strasse will be renamed Independence Avenue.

Windhoek airport, which normally handles less than 400 international flights a week, will have to cope with 200 jettliners in two days. Some will be sent on to Grootfontein, 500km from the capital, after offloading their VIP passengers.

Joke

Among the guests will be Rodi Mugar, Egyptian President and chairman of the OAU, Indian Premier V P Singh, and presidents Jure Edoardo dos Santos of Angola, Quett Masire of Botswana, Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania.

Foreign ministers attending will include Britain's Douglas Hurd, Finland's Paasup Perotti, Spain's Fernandez Ordonez, the Soviet Union's Eduard Shevardnadze, James Baker of the United States and West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Also expected is ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela.

On Wednesday and Thursday, many of the foreign leaders are expected to handle in various groups to discuss world and regional issues.

But Namibia is expected to be so low on the agenda that one of the jokes circulating in Windhoek at the moment is that President-elect Nujoma is expected to be a bridesmaid at his own wedding.

Bushman airlift
Country gripped by independence fever

March 21: Namibia's last day as a colony

Nambian president-elect Sam Nujoma speaks in front of the new Namibian flag at a ceremony at Windhoek's Tintenplast last month.

Shovendria

Also coming will be the Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Finland, West Germany and Spain and dignitaries from Egypt, India, and the People's Republic of China and Canada.

A dinner for visiting dignitaries will be hosted by the outgoing Administrator-General Advocate Louis Pienaar prior to lowering and raising of the flags.

Another "sophisticated" event is the State Banquet on the evening of Independence Day.

Tickets cost R350 a head raising criticisms that a "disturbing tendency to elitism" is already emerging in Namibia.

A front-page editorial in Windhoek's renowned pro-Swapo daily The Namibian, this week reads: "We must not forget some of our countrymen and women, because of various factors including transport and expenses, will not be able to attend the independence celebration to the capital, neither do they necessarily have access to television coverage.

"Huge sums are being lavished on expensive banquets for those who can afford them, but Independence Day could be one day of the year when Namibians countrywide have access to a free meal. It's THEIR day after all, and no one must be allowed to forget it."

On a more positive note Namibians who recently were divided in their loyalties to the respective parties contesting the November elections, are generally all proud of their new flag - Namibia Press Centre.
Top jurist rules on Namibian prisoners

Special Correspondent

INDEPENDENT jurist Prof. Carl Norgaard, at the request of the United Nations, has ruled on the release of alleged political prisoners in Namibia.

Amongst those whose cases were reviewed were Simon Abed, a Swapo sympathiser, Elio Mule of the People’s Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) and Leonard Naftali, also of PLAN.

Simon Abed

Abed pleaded guilty in the Windhoek Regional Court in 1989, to charges of attempted murder, attempted malicious damage to property and to an offence under the Explosives Act. He was sentenced to seven years’ imprisonment.

In 1988, Abed planted a bomb in Swakopmund’s Café Anton. There were 20 people in the cafe at the time. The bomb did not explode.

Abed said he was told by a PLAN member the action would persuade the South African government to agree to the implementation of Resolution 435 and Namibia’s independence.

In his judgment Norgaard said Abed attempted to murder the civilians and to cause damage to the building.

Abed had no reason to believe the bomb would have hit anyone connected to the administration.

“I therefore recommend that Abed is not a political prisoner entitled to be released.”

Eino Mule

Mule was found guilty in the Windhoek Supreme Court in 1989 on a charge of murdering Thomas Hafeni and sentenced to nine years’ imprisonment.

In October 1988 the accused, dressed in civilian clothes, went on a reconnaissance mission to Owambwa where he arrested Hafeni and then shot him.

The court found Mule guilty of murder with extenuation. It was submitted Mule intending taking Hafeni to Angola for questioning and had shot him after he tried to escape.

Norgaard said: “It is clear Mule’s action formed part of his activities as a PLAN member that it was politically motivated and aimed at a specific individual who was under suspicion. This cannot be construed as an attack on a civilian.”

He recommended Mule be considered a political prisoner eligible for release.

Leonard Naftali

Naftali was found guilty in 1986 for the murder of a Wambo, Vatilila Haimbala, and sentenced to 18 years imprisonment. He was also found guilty of assaulting a girl, Johanna Paulis.

Naftali went to the kraal where Haimbala and his grand-daughter Johann lived. Naftali wore a camouflage uniform and carried an AK-47 rifle. He was allowed to stay the night.

He repeatedly asked Johanna to have intercourse with him, but she refused. During the night he assaulted her.

Johanna screamed and Haimbala ran from his hut carrying a stick. Naftali shot and killed Haimbala.

Norgaard found Naftali’s offences were not of a political nature. “Although he was a member of PLAN, his offences did not form part of his activities. I therefore recommend that Naftali is not eligible for release.”
The Namibian independence struggle was a long and difficult fight. The country was occupied by South Africa, which refused to grant independence to Namibia. The struggle was led by the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), an organization that sought to liberate Namibia from South African rule. The fight for independence was supported by several countries, including Angola, Cuba, and Mozambique. The struggle was marked by armed conflicts, political upheavals, and international pressure. In 1990, Namibia gained independence from South Africa, ending the long-standing occupation. The transition to independence was marked by challenges, including economic instability and political tensions, but today Namibia is a sovereign and democratic country.
LOUIS Pienaar and Martti Ahtisaari, as disparate personalities as ever could be imagined, came to Namibia with the sole mandate to guide it to independence.

Mr Pienaar represented the country whose mandate over the territory the United Nations deemed illegal, and Mr Ahtisaari came from the world organisation that South Africa suspiciously regarded as bellicose on "handing the country over to terrorists and communists".

Theoretically, the two men's jobs were supposed to be parallel and complementary but, in reality, often proved competing and conflicting.

Rotund Mr Ahtisaari, UN special representative for Namibia since 1978, had arrived in Namibia barely 12 hours last April when disaster struck.

Trim Mr Pienaar, South Africa-appointed Administrator-General, had been in Windhoek four years earlier than his UN counterpart.

Briefly, Mr Pienaar's function was to administer the colony on a day-to-day basis and Mr Ahtisaari had to approve each step the former took.

The crisis precipitated on April 1 last year, when large numbers of armed Swapo fighters crossed from Angola and clashed with South African forces, left the two Namibian "rulers" no option but to summon reinforcements.

Three hundred people on both sides were killed; each man sees April 1 as the most disappointing moment of his tenure in Namibia.

Mr Ahtisaari: "I wish we could have prevented the events of April 1. It took time for Namibians to recognise that we (the UN transition assistance group) were here to keep the peace and smooth things out."

Mr Pienaar: "The incursions of April 1 were a violent confrontation, and a great disappointment. But the matter was settled diplomatically by the three countries concerned — Cuba, Angola and South Africa."

Mr Ahtisaari's other disappointment was the nagging question of missing detainees which, he says, "calls for Swapa as much as it does to South Africa."

The UN, for the duration of its remaining days in Namibia, intends to pursue the matter as vigorously as possible.

Stem the tide

Mr Pienaar's other disappointing moments were the "threats of violence which we couldn't do anything about", such as people telling their political opponents they would "get" them after independence, or "running their fingers across their throats each time they saw their opponents".

Each man, though, tried his own methods at stemming the tide of intimidation and political violence. Mr Pienaar instituted a judicial commission, and Mr Ahtisaari drew up a code of conduct which all parties contesting the elections signed and promised Swapa to abide by.

Both men say their most rewarding moments were the smooth manner in which the elections were conducted — a voter turnout of 97 percent was recorded — culminating in the formation of a constituent assembly.

But Mr Pienaar has misgivings about the outcome: "With hindsight, the constitution should have been negotiated before the elections. Otherwise, limited parties opposed to Swapa to negotiate effectively."

"There is also no such thing as a non-racial state, and that does not mean racism because racism is out of the question. But you have ethnic groups, and that has nothing to do with racism."

Mr Ahtisaari does not see matters in that light at all: "The constitutional process was a remarkable exercise. There was an attempt to divide Namibians, and a lot here must be said for constitutional assembly chairman, Mr Hage Geingob, who showed his capabilities."

"The constitutional process meant that, for the first time, Namibians were seeing each other as Namibians in a spirit of reconciliation."

"I think we as Untag also played a great role in fostering the spirit of reconciliation."

Relations between the two men were sometimes stormy — as when Mr Pienaar stalled on demobilising the feared and unpopular "Reevo" paramilitary unit.

When he eventually did, it was without UN supervision and had to be done again at Mr Ahtisaari's insistence.

Mr Pienaar then started a recruitment campaign of policemen to fill the manpower gap left by the disbanded unit — and elicited a sharp rebuke from the UN special representative that the move had taken place without Mr Ahtisaari's knowledge.

The men had drawn-out disagreements over the repeal of racial and restrictive legislation as a prelude to the holding of elections, and it often appeared they were at variance about what constituted discrimination.

Thus the controversial proclamation AG-8 which legislates "own affairs" and has largely retained separate amenities like schools and hospitals for the whites has still not been repealed, even if its provisions have not been enforced since January 1.
All Africa's leaders at Namibian banquet

FW set to score propaganda coup

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Namibia's independence celebrations is likely to be a publicity coup of tremendous proportions for President de Klerk and the South African Government.

This seemed clear yesterday when it was confirmed here that the State President will host a sumptuous banquet tomorrow night — before independence at midnight — at which dozens of top African leaders will be present. For the first time, a number of hardline critics of South Africa, such as President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, will meet a South African head of state face-to-face.

President Mugabe has forbidden official contacts with South Africa above senior official level in the past. President de Klerk could also find himself shaking hands with Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi and South Africa's former big 'bogyman', Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Political observers expect that the South African openness and generosity — its $5 million was the single biggest donation to the independence celebrations — could create a receptive atmosphere for President de Klerk's "new broom" policies of reform and contact with his African neighbours.

It is felt that President's de Klerk's speech, 15 minutes before the South African flag is lowered at midnight on April 27, could centre on his vision of a new, co-operative...
It's good to be here!

By BRENDAN SEERY, Argus Africa News Service
and MICHAEL MORRIS Political Correspondent

BRITISH Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd arrived at
D F Malan Airport today saying he looked forward to "get-
ting the flavour" of the situation in South Africa and "see-
ing the situation on the ground".

Mr Hurd's VCI0 aircraft bearing the insignia of the RAF touched
down shortly before 9am and he was welcomed by a party including
Foreign Minister Mr Piek Botha and the director-general of the De-
partment of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden.

In a brief statement before departing on a tour of the Cape Flats Mr Hurd
said: "It's good to be here after 12 years. We were keen to come to the Republic
because we take an active and lively interest in what's going on here." The
announcement of February 2 had been a step towards a process which was of
great importance to Britain.

"I look forward to getting the flavour and seeing the situation on the ground,
particularly regarding the help the UK is giving in the townsships," he said.

Many African leaders will meet President De Klerk face-to-face for the first
time when he hosts a sumptuous banquet in Windhoek on independence eve-
tomorrow night.

Among those at the banquet will be President Robert Mu-
gabe of Zimbabwe, a hardline critic of South Africa who has for-
bidden official contacts with South Africa above senior of-
icial level in the past.

President De Klerk could also find himself shaking hands
with Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and South Africa's for-
mer big socman, Cuban Pres-
ident Fidel Castro.

President De Klerk starts a week of intense diplomatic
contact today with talks with
Mr Hurd.

Secretary of State

On Thursday he will meet the US Secretary of State, Mr.
James Baker, and in between he will attend the Namibian in-
dependence celebrations in Windhoek.

He will speak shortly before
midnight tomorrow night when
the territory becomes indepen-
dent.

It will be the first time Mr
De Klerk has had the opportu-
nity to speak before so many
foreign statesmen, including a
large number of African heads
of state.

He is expected to come into
further contact with many of
them in a flurry of diplomatic
activity in Windhoek tomorrow
evening and on Wednesday.

Some of these contacts could
be at dinners given by the re-
tiring Administrator-General,
Mr Louis Pienaar, and the new
President of Namibia, Mr Sam
Nujoma.

Mr De Klerk is also due to
meet the UN Secretary-Gener-
al, Dr Javier Peres de Cevalar.

Both Britain and America
are going out of their way to en-
courage reform moves and to
give Mr De Klerk credit for
his initiatives.

Political observers expect
that the South African open-
ness and generosity — it was
the biggest single contributor
to the independence celebra-
tions, giving R3 million —
could create a receptive atmo-
sphere for President De Klerk's "new-broom" policies of reform and contact with his
African neighbours.

Flag lowered

It is felt that President De
Klerk's speech, 15 minutes be-
fore the South African flag is
lowered at midnight, will con-
centrate on his vision of a new,
co-operative future for the sub-
continent.

Some political commenta-
tors, both here and in South Af-
rica, have gone as far as to
speculate that the President
could make major concessions
on the sensitive Walvis Bay is-
sue when he addresses the Na-
mibian nation.

VIPs began trickling into
Windhoek at the weekend.

One of the first arrivals late
yesterday was Canada's Minis-
ter for Development Assis-
tance, Miss Monique Landry.
She flew in from Addis Ababa
aboard a Canadian Air Force
Challenger executive jet, ac-
companied by MPs.

She was whisked off to the
centre of Windhoek in a small
motorcade led by two high-
way patrol cars.
Calla Botha subpoenaed to give evidence at legal inquiry

**SUSAN RUSSELL**

FORMER policeman Calla Botha, who has been sought by police since last month after Namibian police issued a warrant for his arrest in connection with the Anton Lubowski murder, has been subpoenaed to appear before the Harms Commission this week.

The Namibian police withdrew the warrant for Botha’s arrest on Friday and lawyers expect him to testify before the commission today: (2 2 1)

Three other witnesses are also due to give evidence today on the activities of the SADF’s special forces covert unit the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

Mr Justice Louis Harms will hear evidence from the CCB’s managing director Col Joe Verster, its bookkeeper Theunis Kruger and former policeman Abraham “Slang” van Zyl.

All three were detained by police in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, but have been released to enable them to testify before the Commission. (8(16(17)18)19)

Van Zyl has been named as a member of the CCB regional cell under the command of former Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit head Staal Burger, He was initially arrested in connection with a bomb blast at a community centre in Athlone, Cape Town.

Last week Mr Justice Harms ruled that the media may not publish any information which would reveal Verster’s whereabouts. He also may not be photographed.

The commission will continue with the cross-examination of former security policeman Butana Almond Nofemela on Wednesday.
Mugabe says no

NEW FLAG: A Herero woman holds up the new Namibian flag.
TOS WENTZEL on the Presidency and Argus Africa News Service

PRESIDENT De Klerk flew to Windhoek today for the independence celebrations of Namibia and a series of personal interviews with a range of African and other world leaders.

But a pall was cast over proceedings by the shock announcement by Zimbabwe's President Mugabe that he would not be attending the festivities.

At the same time as President De Klerk was due to sit down with Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos and, later, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, it was announced in Harare that President Mugabe would not be travelling to Windhoek on the grounds that he would be attending political rallies at home in preparation for the Zimbabwean general election next week.

Diplomatic sources said today it was almost certain that President Mugabe had withdrawn on the grounds that he did not want to meet President De Klerk.

The Zimbabwean leader has strictly forbidden his own ministers to have contact with any South African ministers. It was pointed out that President Mugabe's professional advice was that he had urgent political business at home was scarcely valid on the grounds that there was no likelihood that he would lose next week's general election.

President Mugabe's decision came as a total surprise as Zimbabwe is one of the six frontline states which have spearheaded the diplomatic fight for Namibia's independence.

ANC to attend

Zimbabwe's five-man delegation to Namibia's independence celebrations will now be led by Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira.

Mr Walter Sisulu, internal chairmen of the ANC, refused to comment on Mr Mugabe's move. But he added that the ANC delegation to the celebrations, led by Mr Nelson Mandela, would be attending the South African-hosted independence banquet in Windhoek tonight.

Mr De Klerk, meanwhile, is also due, later today, to meet Dr Peres de Cuelliar, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

He is also scheduled to have talks with the Prime Minister of Cape Verde, Mr Pires, the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, and a French minister.

VIP drivers told to keep lips zipped

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—Hundreds of civil servants have been roped in as drivers, guides and hosts for the horde of international visitors arriving for Namibia's independence feast, which starts at midnight tonight.

Drivers were required to take a one-week course on how to behave. They were told they must wear dark suits at all times. They are not allowed to talk to VIPs in the back seat, nor are they allowed to play the car radio.

And they must be on call at virtually all hours, waiting in their cars outside State banquets and other independence celebrations.

There are fewer restrictions on the guides, hosts and hostesses. There, the gift of the gab is a positive advantage, and the authorities have obtained the services of a number of volunteers proficient in French, Portuguese, Spanish and other languages to make the guests welcome, and to tell them of the beauties of Namibia.

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that the independence celebrations will be broadcast live on TV1 from 11 tonight.

Mr De Klerk is also expected to have contact with Eastern European leaders. There is a suggestion that he will meet a representative of at least one Eastern European government.

Among the Eastern European representatives in Windhoek is Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and, although foreign affairs sources declined to confirm this, there is a strong possibility that the two will meet.

More contact

There will be further opportunities for contact when Mr De Klerk attends a reception given by the retiring Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, tonight, and when Mr Sam Nujoma, the new President of Namibia, gives a dinner tomorrow.

The President returns to Cape Town on Thursday and will then have a meeting with the US Secretary of State, Mr James Baker.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has said Mr De Klerk will visit British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in May.

He said he did not think Mr De Klerk would find time on that trip to fit in a visit to US President George Bush as well.

● See pages 12 and 13
On Namibia
The sun sets, the sun rises
Am" 31 20"340

The Argus African News Service and Sapo in Windhoek
All eyes on Mandela and FW at celebrations

JON Qwelane of The Star's Africa News Service reports on South Africa's key personalities of tonight's Namibian independence celebrations.

WINDHOEK - The presence of two men at Namibia's independence celebrations could eclipse the combined significance of all the heads of state and foreign senior government officials expected to attend.

It could also have a positive spin-off in ensuring the first tentative steps by all concerned to thaw the regional and continental ice which has enveloped relations for so long.

It will be their first meeting since Mr. Nelson Mandela's release after 27 years in prison. They last met when President de Klerk told the prisoner his day of release.

Excitement after Mr. de Klerk's milestone address of February 2, when he lifted prohibitions on more than 35 organisations, including the ANC and the PAC, and promised Mr. Mandela's release, saw some members of the Constituent Assembly hinting at inviting both men to the festivities.

New stature

Mr. de Klerk's presence at the celebrations will certainly enhance his new stature as a pragmatic politician whose contribution is vital to the overall well-being of the subcontinent in particular and Africa in general. That he will be presiding over his country's last colonial rites in a territory whose freedom was won not without a small spilling of blood on both sides will not be lost on many people.

His presence among representatives of various states, some of them members of the Frontline states and the Organisation of African Unity and almost all of them openly hostile to his government's racist policies, will give Mr. de Klerk a rare opportunity to put his case to them.

But his dramatic acceleration of change in South Africa has not gone unnoticed by even his harshest critics, though many still insist he has a long way to go before he can claim a clean bill of health.

Mr. Mandela's presence at Namibia's independence celebrations will mean many things to many people.

His ordeal at the hands of the South African Government was mainly through the same ideal for which SWAPO and, for that matter, Mr. Mandela's organisation, went to war with the same government. Namibia's attainment of independence will, in many ways, certainly lend credence to his cause and perhaps even, in the eyes of many, vindicate it.

SWAPO and the ANC have a long history of co-operation and collaboration against Pretoria, their forces often fighting side by side in combat with South African forces.

To the majority party in Namibia's parliament, Mr. Mandela's presence will cement even more the common bonds between the two organisations.

Sharing a platform with Mr. de Klerk and heads of state will, in the minds of some, be a likely indicator which direction Mr. Mandela, otherwise an ordinary member of a political organisation holding no elected office, could be heading.

After all, there are few, if any, released political prisoners jailed for precisely the same cause - possibly even President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

It could well turn out that the path for Mr. de Klerk to hold private talks, if any, with African heads of state attending the celebrations could be smoothed out by Mr. Mandela. It was the ANC leader himself who heaped unprecedented praise on the National Party leader, calling him "a man of integrity and courage".

In his own right, of course, Mr. Mandela will be the major attraction of the celebrations.

His lengthy incarceration bestowed on him a stature to which few in the world could ever aspire, and the adulation his release received at home and internationally established him firmly as a man most people and nations would like to deal with.

It all depends on the men coming to the celebrations.
CP remembers fallen in SWA.

Political Reporter

Namibia's independence celebrations will be mourned by conservative "concerned South Africans" at a protest meeting at Boksburg Town Hall at 7.30 tomorrow night.

Mr Fred Rundle, former CP chairman in Johannesburg, said in a statement that the meeting and memorial service would be held for "young South African men who have died fighting communist forces in SWA and Angola".

It was a tragedy and a betrayal of the spirit of these men that SWA was being handed over to "communists."

Commented Mr Rundle: "What does Mr F W de Klerk and the National Party say to the parents of the over 1200 young men killed during the war? If the Government had decided to give over to the communists, why did they fight the war in the first place?"
Business has a responsibility to stabilise new economy

A patriotic role in Namibia

After long years of struggle, of hatred and of bloodshed, Namibia has emerged, not only as an independent, internationally recognised state, but as a country in which men and women can live in freedom and in concord. It is a remarkable achievement.

Free elections have been held and Namibians, while wisely calling on Mr Sam Nujoma and Swapo to lead them into the unknown future, have decisively rejected any temptation there might have been to exchange South African domination for some new form of tyranny, whether of race, tribe or party.

It is my earnest hope that in the work of nation-building, the business community of Namibia — in particular the big mining companies which have such a special importance and responsibility for the stability of the economy — will play a full and patriotic part.

In saying that the mining companies will seek to help to the full extent of their ability, I entered the qualification that they cannot do more than they are allowed to do.

The relationship between the governments of these countries, particularly since their economies are comparatively small and undeveloped, and the large companies with international affiliations operating in them, can become difficult and sometimes emotionally charged. And yet nothing can be more important than that this relationship should be conducted with goodwill and mutual trust.

It is only large groups operating internationally that are in a position to mobilise the in-flow of equity capital from abroad. And equity capital is vitally necessary for a new developing country.

In its absence, many new African countries came to rely on borrowing, often to a dangerous extent, from foreign banks and international institutions.

Wide experience has shown that an excessive reliance on foreign borrowing for development can lead to financial embarrassment and the danger of default. And that eventually can only result in the old colonial economic control of the national finances being replaced by a new strict control by the International Monetary Fund.

Political leaders, together with leaders in the private sector, should lock very carefully at what has happened in other African countries and try to avoid their mistakes and emulate their successes.

Large companies, who willy-nilly and often through no fault of their own, have become associated in the public mind with the previous colonial regime, must always be acutely alive to the political needs, emotions and sensitivities of the new government. They must show, not just by words but by deeds, that they are determined to be good corporate citizens.

Morally impossible

The government on the other hand, should surely understand and accept that it is practically and morally impossible for boards of directors to neglect the interests of their own shareholders. People are inclined to talk loosely of large companies as being very rich and therefore able to afford all sorts of expenditure, without regard to its economic cost.

Companies may be rich in the sense of managing very large assets but it must never be overlooked that they have many thousands of small shareholders, the great majority of whom are not rich at all. What then are private, internationally affiliated companies reasonably entitled to expect of the government of the countries in which they operate?

First I would say that taxation should be set at a level which will allow a fair return on the capital sums invested and a proper reward for the technical and managerial skills, and the entrepreneurial risk-taking which is so vitally necessary in all countries, particularly new, relatively undeveloped countries.

They need to know too that, instead of they mobilise overseas funds for investment in foreign countries, the after-tax profits resulting from these investments will be freely remittable to the foreign shareholders who provided the funds.

A country can best ensure the development it requires, not through the application of restrictions but by creating an environment which makes investors feel secure.

It is surely not surprising that in their fear and dislike of colonialism and all that was associated with it, many black people should have turned to communism in the belief that it was the wave of the future and that they should uncritically have adopted the Marxist ideology.

But Marxism, in its homelands of Russia and Eastern Europe, is in dissolution, just as surely as apartheid is in South Africa.

I fervently hope that we in Namibia and in South Africa will not launch out on a Marxist or socialist experiment, only to learn by hard experience, as Russia, Eastern Europe and many African states have had to do, that the way to a happy, prosperous nation lies not in centralised planning and control but in the unleashing of the creative potential of free people making their own decisions in a free society.

Namibia, by the way its elections have been conducted and by the virtually unanimous adoption of a free and democratic constitution, has made a wonderful start which compels the admiration of us all.

Namibia may well be able to play an important part in southern Africa outside its own borders. When all that is left of apartheid has been abolished, it will be essential to integrate South Africa into the community of southern African states.

No nation, not even the largest, can be self-sufficient and the comparatively small states of South Africa will virtually need to work together. There can be no doubt that the new South Africa will be a highly important element in any southern African co-operative system, and Namibia may well be able to play a leading part in facilitating the work of reconciliation.

Not only southern Africa but the whole world is changing at a speed that not the wisest of us could have foreseen. But rapid change, however necessary or desirable, brings grave dangers with it. No doubt the road ahead will be bumpy.

In South Africa, the euphoria of a few weeks ago has been succeeded by a mood of doubt and anxiety. But that is to be expected and cannot be avoided.

We in South Africa and you in Namibia are running grave risks. But risks can be accepted willingly, even joyfully, if they are taken in the confidence of being able to build a new society which will bring with it justice, prosperity and peace. This is a great time to be alive. I believe that long before the Nineties are over, a southern Africa will have emerged of which we can all be proud and which will offer a better life to all its peoples.

The start which Namibia has made on the dangerous but glorious trek into the future is a beacon of hope to us all.
Govt leaving SWA in the lurch – CP

The people of South West Africa were being left in the lurch by the SA Government and handed over to a dictatorial one-nation regime — that of the Owambos, Mr Panle Jacobs (CP Losberg) said in Parliament yesterday.

Replying to the second reading on the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, he said the Conservative Party would vote against the Bill because the possible independence of the Rehoboth people would now become null and void.

The Bill totally ignored minority groups, and the SA Government was also taking its first steps towards handing Walvis Bay over to the Namibian government.

"Namibia will remain nothing more than a name to us," Mr Jacobs said.

Mr Colin Eglin (DP Sea Point) said his party fully supported the concept of a free and independent Namibia and believed it was appropriate that the South African Parliament should record its recognition of a neighbour-state.

"We wish Namibia well and hope they will prosper as a nation, that the two countries will live together in a spirit of co-operation and harmony," Mr Eglin said.

He said the Democratic Party hoped the two governments would engage in discussions over Walvis Bay without souring relations between the two countries.

"Our view is that Walvis Bay is of critical importance to Namibia and, if the necessary safeguards could be negotiated, the transfer may be in the interests of the people of both South Africa and Namibia."

Dr J P Delport (NP Sundays River) said the Bill placed the seal on the dynamic role South Africa had played in bringing South West Africa to full maturity and independence.

The Bill was passed, after a division, with only the CP voting against. — Sapa.
The Year of Namibian Independence

The year 1990 was a historic milestone for Namibia, marking the attainment of independence from South Africa after a long struggle for freedom. The independence day was celebrated with great fanfare, reflecting the joy and relief felt by the Namibian people.

The transition to independence was not without challenges. South Africa, which had a significant military presence in Namibia, made it clear that it would not withdraw its forces until Namibia acknowledged its sovereignty. This standoff led to international pressure and sanctions against South Africa.

The new Namibian government faced the daunting task of rebuilding the nation's infrastructure, economy, and social systems. The country had been under South African rule for many years, and the transition required significant efforts to establish a functioning democratic society.

Namibia went on to establish a multiparty democracy, and the country's leaders worked to ensure a peaceful transition from apartheid to democracy. The new government faced many challenges, including poverty, unemployment, and the rebuilding of the economy.

Despite these challenges, Namibia has made significant progress in the years since independence. The country has worked to improve its education and health systems, and it has made strides in reducing poverty and inequality.

Today, Namibia continues to strive for a better future, guided by its commitment to democracy, human rights, and social justice. The country's leaders and citizens alike remain dedicated to building a brighter tomorrow, one that is rich in opportunity and prospects for all.

As Namibia enters its third decade of independence, it is a testament to the resilience and determination of its people. The country's journey is far from over, but the promise of a brighter future remains strong, guiding the path forward.
Jubilation in the air as Namibia's party begins

The atmosphere is tangible, yet strangely undramatic. Namibia is going into independence in the same way as it went into the war that preceded it: in a low key.

Members of the large foreign press contingent arriving here to cover the event have been surprised at the absence of evidence of celebration.

There are no flags in the streets and yesterday the only sign of festive decoration was a large Namibian flag in coloured lights in Zoo Park (formerly Verwoord Park) in the city centre.

Yet the atmosphere in and around Windhoek is unmistakable — a babbie loaded with whooping Namibians waving a huge flag roars down Kalverstraat, the main street named by the territory's former German colonial masters; people hold impromptu dances in the streets.

It is much more tangible out at the international airport where the big jets have already started disgorging the thousands of outsiders arriving for the ceremonies.

Today the airport is likely to be a scene of controlled bedlam as the planes bringing in visiting government dignitaries arrive by the score.

Even on Sunday night the airport was abuzz. And on the 40 km drive to town, the red tail lights stretched ahead in an unbroken line all the way to the horizon.

Normally one is supposed to look out for kudus at night in the airport road — but this week the kudus would surely have headed for the hills as the convoys of celebrants rolled in.

And almost everyone in Windhoek today has a special reason to celebrate.

Namibians are celebrating not only the arrival of independence but the ending of the war that, low-keyed though it was, touched the lives of so many, sometimes horribly.

The foreign governments represented are celebrating the end of decades of political struggle through the United Nations and other international fora, a struggle that has given Namibia a special place in the international community, making its independence different from that of any other former colony or dependency.

There are diplomats and journalists who 20 years ago sat through endless debates in the United Nations Security Council on the question of ending South Africa's "illegal occupation" of South West Africa. For them there will be a special, perhaps even emotional, significance in the ceremony at midnight tonight when the South African flag will be lowered for the last time in this country and the new Namibian flag raised officially for the first time.

Those Namibians who took part in the war may also find their own special significance in the sight of an honour guard, composed of former Swapo guerrillas and former security force members who only recently were fighting each other in the bush. They now stand in the same ranks and wear the same uniform.

For everybody in Namibia and even further afield, there is cause for celebration this week in the fact that the country, against what-only a short while ago seemed to be hopeless odds, has hammered out a constitution widely hailed as a model in Africa and is going into independence with a spirit of reconciliation and pragmatism never achieved anywhere else — not even in Zimbabwe's widely acclaimed post-independence formula.

Even the South African government representatives attending the ceremonies may well feel they have cause for celebration, not only because they no longer have to finance a war and subsidise a budget in Namibia but perhaps also because the astonishing reconciliation that has been achieved in this country may be a precedent for what could happen in South Africa.
On the run
Nujoma now runs Namibia

JON QWELANE of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek sees the rerun of a familiar African tale - yesterday's villain and fugitive from the law donning the mantle of leadership and respectability.

Moments after midnight tonight, Mr Sam Nujoma, formerly exiled leader of Swapo and commander-in-chief of its guerilla forces, will be sworn in as Namibia's first head of state.

The man who started the war with South Africa in 1966 "with only two sub-machineguns and two pistols" he got from Algeria, will be treading the worn path of some of Africa's best-known statesmen, who started off as victims and became exiles or prisoners, then returned to lead their nations to independence.

For Samuel "Sam" Shafiishina Nujoma, tonight's swearing-in ceremony will be the culmination of a journey which began 30 years ago when he fled the country on March 1, 1960 as a fugitive from justice.

Having been released on his own recognisances after a week in prison for his part in the demonstrations of December 10, 1959, in which the police shot 13 people dead and injured many more, he chose not to stand trial.

He has rubbed shoulders with Africa's mighty and famous, past and present, and they almost always helped him out of tight spots.

Like in 1960 when Julius Nyerere, then a member of the legislative assembly of Tanganyika, helped him procure a passport. And the following year, when Kwame Nkrumah helped him on his way to petition the United Nations on Namibia's case.

His much-publicised return to Namibia last year was actually not his first since he went into exile. After the UN declared South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal in 1966, following the ruling by the International Court of Justice at the Hague, Mr Nujoma and his Minister of Home Affairs and also Swapo treasurer, Mr Lukas Pohamba, flew into Windhoek on a chartered plane to test the legality.

They were immediately arrested and locked up at the airport, and declared prohibited immigrants the following day and formally deported. After that Mr Nujoma committed Swapo to armed struggle, and it is likely that those initial four firearms were used in Ongulumbesho in Ovamboland when security forces and Swapo clashed for the first time in 1966.

Mr Nujoma, who is almost 61, has been president of Swapo since 1966, after it changed its name from Ovamboland People's Organisation.
WINDHOEK — A warrant for the arrest of alleged Civil Cooperation Bureau member Mr Calla Botha has been withdrawn. Mr Botha will appear as a State witness in the trial of Irishman Mr Donald Acheson on charges of murdering SWAPO activist Mr Anton Lubowski, Die Republikein newspaper reported yesterday.

The newspaper said Attorney-General Mr Estienne Pretorius and incoming Attorney-General Mr Hartmut Ruppel had given a guarantee that Mr Botha would not be prosecuted if he testified for the State.

Mr Botha, Mr Staal Burger and Mr Chapple Maree, all former members of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad and allegedly also part of a CCB cell, have been on the run from Namibian police who wanted to question them in connection with Mr Lubowski's murder in September last year.

Mr Acheson was arrested in connection with the assassination shortly afterwards and held on immigration charges. He was later formally charged with murder and has been held without bail.

Mr Acheson will appear in court again on April 18. — Sapa.
Executor: no comment on reports of estate claims

WINDHOEK — The executor of the estate of slain Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski was not prepared to comment yesterday on reports made over the weekend that he had written to the SA Defence Force requesting immediate payment of all monies owed to Mr Lubowski for his work as an SADF spy, if indeed he was one.

Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan recently caused an uproar when he claimed in Parliament that Mr Lubowski had been a paid general of SA Military Intelligence and thus could not have been assassinated by Defence Force-linked death squads.

Mr Lubowski, the first white Namibian to have joined Swapo, was gunned down outside his Windhoek home on the evening of September 12 last year. At that stage he was deputy head of administration in Swapo's election directorate.

EXECUTOR'S DUTIES

The executor of his estate, Mr Chris Steyn, said he had no comment on a report in the Windhoek Observer newspaper that he had requested the SADF to pay any outstanding monies, such as a pension — due to Mr Lubowski — if indeed he was a spy.

However, legal sources pointed out that the duties of an executor were prescribed by law and included investigating all possible sources of income to the estate.

General Malan has said that Mr Lubowski was a spy, which he would submit to the Harms Commission of Inquiry. — Sapa.
CAPE TOWN — The State President, Mr F W de Klerk, is expected to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze in Windhoek today in his first diplomatic contact with a Soviet representative.

He is also likely to meet President Chissano of Mozambique, President Kaunda of Zambia and President dos Santos of Angola in the Namibian capital.

SA diplomatic sources said there was a waiting list of 30 people to see Mr de Klerk and he would probably not see them all. Others he will see include the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the SWAPO leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

This week, the Organisation of African Unity ad hoc committee on southern Africa agreed to begin direct contacts with the South African Government in an effort to find a peaceful end to apartheid.
New 'peace' flag's dash for independence

By Joe Openshaw

A grand Namibian ceremonial flag, 3.6 m by 5.4 m and made in Johannesburg, will be specially flown to Windhoek today for the start of the country's independence celebrations at midnight tonight.

The delivery of the flag marks the end of three weeks of frantic labour at a Kew flag manufacturing company which won the R500,000 contract to make 3,000 blue, green, red, white and gold Namibian flags in time for the start of the celebrations.

The company had been "going 24-hours a day", making flags of all sizes, to meet the deadline, said Mr Tony Hampson-Tindale, director of the company.

He is impressed with the new Namibian flag.

"There is no aggression in its design — no crossed assegais, swords or knobkerrys — and the emphasis is on peace and prosperity and reflects the spirit of national reconciliation in the independence process."

"The design was chosen from 750,000 submitted," he said.
Namibia’s new flag: what it means

The Symbolism

- The sun, in the left top corner, represents life and energy. When in colour the sun is gold which represents the warmth, the golden grassy plains and the colour of the Namib desert.
- The sun is overlaid on blue which represents the clear Namibian sky, the Atlantic Ocean, the precious water resources and the importance of rain.
- The central stripe in red represents Namibia’s most important resource, its people. It refers to their heroism and their determination to build a future of equal opportunity for all.
- The white stripes on either side of the red represents the commitment to peace and unity.
- Bottom right corner is in green, which symbolises Namibia’s vegetation and agricultural resources.

Basters want own ‘uhuru’ as Namibia goes independent

AS NAMIBIA prepares to break its colonial ties with South Africa, a group of its citizens are agitating for their own independence.

This weekend, about 1 000 people from the fiercely-independent Rehoboth area 50km south of Windhoek demanded a return to the self-determination they claim to have enjoyed since they settled in the district in 1871.

The meeting indicated further problems for the authorities from a Baster group led by the area’s former “chief”, “Kaptein” Hans Diergaardt.

He was the former chairman of the “Volksraad” in Rehoboth and head of the Rehoboth Administration, which voluntarily relinquished its power in February last year prior to the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 independence plan.

However, last month Mr Diergaardt and his former administration officials returned to their offices in the town, claiming they had not agreed to step down permanently.

They cited South African laws, proclaimed in the 1920s and in 1976, which recognised the self-governing nature of their “homeland”, which they bought by treaty from local chieftains in 1871.

On Friday, a Supreme Court Bench of three judges in Windhoek rejected Mr Diergaardt’s arguments and found in favour of South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar that the Rehoboth Administration officials had illegally returned to their offices.

Political observers here do not believe Mr Pienaar will take action to have Mr Diergaardt and his colleagues forcibly evicted from their offices, but it seems likely the Rehoboth ‘headache’ will be one of the first problems with which Mr Sam Nujoma’s government will have to deal.
The Argus

Good luck, Namibia!

When the South African flag comes down in Windhoek at midnight, it will mark the passing of an era which has embroiled this country in diplomatic and military conflict over an issue that arose as long ago as World War I.

And when the Namibian flag is hoisted, it will symbolise the beginning for this vast and sparsely populated land a future free of both the shackles and the assistance of South African control, and from a debilitating and destructive conflict of more than half a century.

That the independence celebrations are being attended by top-level delegations of so many governments of such highly diverse ideological persuasions serves to underscore the international attention this “outpost” has commanded over the years.

The crucial question now facing Namibia is what it will make of its independence. Its internationally-supervised independence elections went off well; it appears to have succeeded in devising a proper democratic constitution; and in recent weeks there have been many exchanges of goodwill and reconciliation indicating a willingness on all sides to bury the past and focus on the future. Another reason for optimism is the good grace with which it takes its leave of South Africa, a situation which has no doubt been substantially contributed to by President De Klerk’s policy initiatives at home.

Healthy relations between South Africa and Namibia will be to their mutual advantage for while the resolution of the Namibian conflict made a contribution to South Africa’s improved international standing, so Namibia’s future, too, will remain inextricably tied up with the fortunes of her economically powerful neighbour.

Given the political and economic instabilities of the region and the complexities of a changing world, it will be a testing road ahead for Namibia. But all right-thinking South Africans will wish the new state peace and prosperity.

Waiting for the OAU...

Asking the Organisation of African Unity to make direct contact with the South African government with a view to co-ordinating future moves in the negotiation process was a shrewd move by the ANC.

It could be seen as a bid to block the government from continuing its separate diplomatic contacts with OAU member states.

But these contacts have been going on for years and the government, at least covertly, already has powerful connections in Africa.

Properly handled the ANC-sponsored official approach from the OAU could well serve South Africa’s overall interests. At very least it is public acknowledgement that South Africa is indeed very much part of the continent and has a huge role to play.

Equally important, if an OAU initiative helps to facilitate peaceful progress to a new South Africa it will have served a just cause.
SWA House in high gear as Pienaars prepare to leave

WINDHOEK — South West Africa House, official residence of the South African Administrator-General in Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, was transformed into a hive of activity yesterday by preparations for tonight’s pre-independence reception for dignitaries, the moving out of the Pienaars and journalists queuing up to interview the AG.

The house will probably become the official residence for Namibian president Mr Sam Nujoma.

At this stage it is still the property of the South African government.

Journalists were taken on a tour of the stately colonial building by Mrs Isabel Pienaar and her head of housekeeping, Mr Francois Ferreira, after reports in the local press that important cultural artifacts such as paintings would be removed when South Africa moves out.

Mrs Pienaar said South Africa bought the house without any paintings and all artworks in it belonged either to the Pienaars’ private collection or the South African government.

All household effects embossed with the SA crest would be removed, but those that were unmarked or SWA stamped would remain.

TOP BRASS ... Namibian President-elect Mr Sam Nujoma and Uganda’s Lt-Gen Prem Chand at independence rehearsals.

Mr and Mrs Pienaar will move out on Thursday and have already removed most of their personal belongings, but first they will host President F W de Klerk during his visit to attend independence celebrations.

Tonight Mr Pienaar will host a dinner for dignitaries before they go to the Windhoek Athletics Stadium for the official lowering of the South African flag, the hoisting of the Namibian national standard and the swearing in of Mr Nujoma at midnight. — Sapa
Jackson stranded in Windhoek confusion

WINDHOEK — Independence fever is gripping Namibia as work goes ahead to
get the capital into shape for the flood of
international visitors arriving to celebrate
the birth of the world's newest nation.

Confusion in the Independence Celebrati-
ons Committee (ICC) has led to some em-
barrassing foul-ups.

Jesse Jackson and his wife Jackie wait-
ed for an hour at the airport for govern-
ment officials who had "forgotten the ex-
act time they were to be received".
The ICC has been forced to set up a spe-
cial committee to co-ordinate and cope
with the problems of the numerous sub-
committees handling the arrangements.

Last night Namibia's President-elect
Sam Nujoma met UN secretary-general
Javier Perez de Cuellar who will be swear-
ing in Nujoma as the country's first presi-
dent shortly after midnight today.

US Secretary of State James Baker also
arrived last night, but most of the digni-
taries — including the SA delegation led by
President F W de Klerk and Foreign Min-
ister Piki Botha — will be arriving today.

BILLY Paddock

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shev-
ardinse, Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe as
well as a high-powered OAU delegation led
by secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim
will fly in today after a Lusaka summit.

There is still uncertainty over Nelson
Mandela's attendance at the celebrations.

[Reuter reports that] Basler leaders
yesterday refused to surrender their tribal
authority.

Basler leader Hans Diergaardt said:
"We do not recognize the new constitution.
It does not acknowledge our autonomy
over our own area."
Namibia ready for 'uhuru'

WINDHOEK – Some of Africa's most vehement opponents of apartheid will hoist glasses of South Africa's finest champagne here tonight in joining President FW de Klerk in toasting the future of an independent Namibia.

In what will be a major South African public relations coup, the South African Head of State will have a captive audience - at a South African-hosted supper - of some of Pretoria's staunchest critics.

These could include Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe has forbidden official contacts with South Africa above senior official level in the past.

De Klerk could also find himself shaking hands with Libyan leader Muammar Gadafi, and South Africa's former big boy, Cuban President Fidel Castro.

A spokesman for the Office of Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, who will be the official host of the supper, said official invitations had been sent by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs to the heads of the 242 delegations on the official independence guest list.

The spokesman said the country had so far indicated that it would not be attending the function, while many others said they would.

Although the spokesman would not identify the country which had turned down the invitation, he said speculation suggested the United States had done so.

State President could make major concessions on the sensitive Walvis Bay issue when he addresses the Namibian nation and the assembled VIPs.

Meanwhile, VIPs began trickling in to Windhoek over the weekend for the celebrations.

One of the first arrivals late on Sunday was Canada's Minister for Development Assistance, Miss Monique Landry.

She flew in from Addis Ababa aboard a Canadian Air Force Challenger executive jet, accompanied by a group of MPs from the House of Commons in Ottawa.

A number of top foreign dignitaries, including United States Secretary of State James Baker, were expected to arrive in Windhoek yesterday.

A total of 23 flights are expected at the airport this afternoon.
Harms told of Cape blast and plot to kill Omar

10/4/2017

[Redacted]
Diplomatic flurry

THE independence of Namibia at midnight tonight has brought a diplomatic flurry to Southern Africa.

In Cape Town for a one-day visit on his way to Windhoek, British Foreign Secretary Mr. Douglas Hurd, disclosed that a summit between President F.W. de Klerk and British Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher will take place in Britain in May.

Mr. Hurd, who met Mr. de Klerk and a number of senior cabinet ministers as well as visiting British-sponsored projects in Crowsland, also announced an additional £40 million aid to black South Africans.

The visit came as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) agreed yesterday to begin direct contacts with the South African government in an effort to end the peaceful end to apartheid.

World reaction to SA 'very positive' — Page 5

The OAU move followed a recommendation by the ANC to set up a group to maintain contact with all parties to the SA political dispute.

Yesterday the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Leon Wessels, said the government was approaching "a watershed" in its foreign relations.

He was speaking at a press briefing after a week-long trip to South America during which he met scores of senior foreign politicians.

Meanwhile, as thousands of Namibian yesterday began descending on Windhoek to witness the birth of their republic, a steady stream of international guests headed by the world's 110 envoys to the new government, arrived for the first time in Namibia.

On his arrival he said: "We are looking forward to Namibia taking its place at a very early stage among the member states of the UN."

The world now speaks of the Namibian model in terms of a new and more democratic and just world order, and Namibia's revolution to Namibia's revolution to Namibia's revolution, and Namibia's revolution to Namibia's revolution, and Namibia's revolution to Namibia's revolution.

Reconciliation inspired by Mrs. Sam Nujoma, Mr. de Klerk said.

Mr. de Klerk arrives in the former colony this morning and will hold talks with a host of local and world leaders before lowering the SA flag at midnight tonight to indicate Namibia's entry into the world community.

The Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze arrived via Luanda where he threw Moscow's weight behind Angolan government efforts to end a 10-year war against Unita.

Soviet diplomats said his visit to South Africa marked the dramatic shift in fundamental Soviet policy thinking and its recognition of the major importance of Africa in global politics.

"We have always thought that such a visit was necessary due to Africa's major importance and the role of African nations in the global community."

US Secretary of State Mr. James Baker arrived last night with jazz great Dizzy Gillespie, 72, who will take part in the celebrations, and was a guest on board Mr. Baker's plane.

Mr. Baker planned to see several major figures involved in US policy toward Africa and other areas, including President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Mr. Shevardnadze. Both meetings are set for today.

Mr. Baker also will hold talks in Windhoek with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and intends to urge him to negotiate for a share of the government with Unita leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi. He will see Dr. Savimbi and President Matthias Sesel Soko in Zambia before flying home on Saturday.

Mr. Baker's meetings will be with the South African government and Mr. Nelson Mandela.

En route to Windhoek Mr. Baker was cautious about the developing US role in encouraging negotiations in Southern Africa, but said that he would encourage Mr. de Klerk to continue the process of bringing the two sides together.

"We are going to point out that the question is not really one of sanctions or their removal, but rather one of negotiations," Mr. Baker said.

Mr. Baker's aides made it clear before his departure that the administration would keep pressuring Mr. de Klerk to free all political prisoners and end the state of emergency.

Yesterday's announcement of Mr. de Klerk's meeting with Mrs. Thatcher followed a meeting with the State President.

GETTING READY ... When Namibia becomes an independent nation at midnight tonight, the country's new flag will go up in place of the South African flag. Here a Namibian soldier hoists the new flag during practice for tonight's celebrations. ● Report — Page 3

George Bush would not yield to Mr. Mandela's demands for stiffer sanctions and would not negotiate with the rebels.

But Mr. Baker is also ready to assure Mr. Mandela that the administration would keep

To page 3
which left Mr Hurd “impressed by the scope and conviction of his thinking” and convinced that the president would “strongly pursue” the reform initiatives he announced last month.

Mr Hurd said the greater part of the extra aid, to be dispensed over the next three or four years, would go to improving the quality of black education.

Mr Hurd said the “exact particulars” of the De Klerk-Thatcher meeting were still being discussed but it is understood that May 19 has been pencilled in Mrs Thatcher’s diary. It will be her first meeting with Mr De Klerk since he became president.

It is possible that Mr De Klerk may extend his visit to see other European leaders but Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said he was “doubtful” whether Mr De Klerk would take up the invitation to visit President George Bush in May because of his “very tight programme”.

Talks with the ANC were due to start on April 11 and he would have “just too much work” to extend his trip to the United States at that time.

Mr Hurd said the hold steps taken by Mr De Klerk and his colleagues — reinforced by his meetings yesterday — had brought him to the conclusion that there had been “a sea of change” in their positions.

“It is realistic now to prepare for a South Africa which can fulfil its real potential as a democratic and economic power-house in this region.”

His meeting with Mr De Klerk had been “very invigorating and illuminating”.

Asked whether he had pressed Mr De Klerk to lift the state of emergency, Mr Hurd said that violence in SA was a reality and the SA government was obliged to take steps to protect its citizens. — Supa and Political Correspondent
Red carpet for FW in Windhoek

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK:— President F W de Klerk was one of the first foreign dignitaries here to get red-carpet treatment when he arrived at Windhoek’s international airport.

He was flanked by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and Director General Dr Jannie Roux as he stepped from the aircraft to traditional dancing, choirs and a warm welcome from President-elect Mr Sam Nujoma, Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob and senior members of the Namibian government.

Mr Nujoma introduced Mr De Klerk individually to members of the new government before leading him down to the carpet to the guard of honour and to greet the dancers and choirs. Mr De Klerk and his entourage were then whisked away to South West African House for the start of two days of intensive private meetings with various heads of state and foreign ministers.

US Secretary of State Mr James Baker and UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar were extremely busy with Mr Baker having talks with six delegations before the supper banquet.

He began with the first of a number of high-level talks with Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos early yesterday, then went on to meet Dr Perez de Cuellar, Romanian Foreign Minister Mr Sergoi Celac, Egypt’s President Hosni Mubarak and Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze. He also planned to meet ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela.

Key subjects addressed were the latest developments toward German reunification, ceasefire in Angola and setting a date for June’s superpower summit in Washington.

Mr De Klerk and Mr Pik Botha started at a slower pace, meeting Mr Eduardo Dos Santos and his Foreign Minister at SWA House shortly after his arrival in Windhoek in the first of a series of bilateral talks arranged with African and European leaders.
Parallel diplomacy

WINDHOEK - ANC vice-president Nelson Mandela will have a series of meetings in Windhoek with foreign government representatives, including United States Secretary of State James Baker.

Mandela's meetings will run parallel to a similar though more extensive series of meetings being held by President F W de Klerk. After flying into Windhoek yesterday afternoon, Mandela is due to meet today with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, among others.

According to the schedule his day will begin with a working breakfast with African heads of state whose identities were not immediately made known. Among other government representatives he will meet will be West German foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The major subject of discussion will undoubtedly be De Klerk's reform programme and the ANC's reaction to it. It is likely that the discussions will also touch on the decision taken in Lusaka this week by the Organisation of African Unity's committee on Southern Africa to initiate discussions with South Africa.
Symbol of Independence - The Flag

Agold stripes and a yellow sun. Flag is blue, red and green with white.

Handover

Agnew hands over to Namibia.

Namibia - Independence Day

19/03/90

From General Langa

WINDHOEK - Namibia joins the African nation with a glorious handover ceremony. The coloreful independence parade takes place with festivities and pride.

Freedom of Freedom - Page 19
'Season of violence has passed for Namibia and Southern Africa'

PRESIDENT De Klerk said last night that the season of violence had passed for Namibia and for the whole of Southern Africa.

Speaking just before midnight when Namibia officially became independent he said he was an advocate of peace.

The independence of Namibia marked the end of a chapter and the beginning of a new era for the whole of Southern Africa.

The independence of Namibia, he said, was above all a moment of hope that the future of the country would bring peace, security and prosperity for all its children.

It was the culmination of protracted negotiations in which "we Africans" found the solution to an African country.

He expressed his appreciation to African heads of state who played such a costructive role to facilitate the peace process.

He also thanked those government who were directly involved in the settlement process and the United Nations was.

He said South Africa had lived up to its commitment to bring Namibia to independence And pointed out that South Africa had also during many decades made a massive contribution to the creation and development of infrastructure in the territory.

The vast land was well-equipped for the economic challenges which lay ahead.

Mr De Klerk said South Africa extended a hand of friendship to its neighbour.

Together they should seek to build a constructive and mutually rewarding relationship.

His message to the people of Namibia was:

"May God lead you on the road of peace and prosperity. Strife of the past is over. A new mandate for peace has emerged. The sun rises over Namibia as part of a new Southern Africa."

President wakes up in township house

MR Sam Nujoma was today the world's only head of state to wake up from a township house, where he had returned a few hours earlier after being sworn in as Namibia's first president.

Stately South West Africa House remained on sprawling grounds and lush lawns many say will become State House, is occupied by Mr Louis Pienaar, whose tenure as South Africa's administrador-general ends today.

The irony of Mr Nujoma living in an area dotted with four-roomed "matchbox" houses is that the township is called Katutura, the same one against which he campaigned vigorously 31 years ago when the Group Areas Act forced the demolition of Old Location and the removal of its inhabitants to their present settlement.

The resistance against the removal resulted in police shooting dead 13 protesters and wounding many more. Mr Nujoma was arraigned for his part in the resistance, and refused to recognize his own recognizances and was sworn to appear in court. He fled into exile.

Mr Nujoma lives in a section of Katutura called Wambo, Nama, Herero and Damara — dreamed up by Namibia's erstwhile colonial officials to denote the origins of the residents of the area.

ANC leaders 'come home'

SOUTH AFRICAN Communist Party leader Mr Joe Slovo came to Namibia aboard President Kenneth Kaunda's Air Zambia Boeing 707 late yesterday.

Also on the flight were Mr Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress, and the organisation's secretary for external affairs Mr Thabo Mbeki.

Namibia, in a political context, is the nearest to South Africa from which most all former banned senior members of the recently unbanned ANC have come to South Africa.

They arrived at Windhoek Airport hours before going to the main stadium for the midnight ceremony when Namibia and South Africa parted ways.

Mr Nzo, who will lead the ANC's delegation to talks with President De Klerk's government early next month, said he was very happy to be "back home".

He said: "It feels very good to be back, because Namibia is as much home as it is South Africa. If it is as good for us as it is for the people of Namibia and soon we will be back home." Mr Mbeki was also happy to be back home, but would not be drawn on the forthcoming talks.

He also would not say if the delegation would be proceeding to Cape Town in preparation for the initial summit. The three men remained in the arrivals hall of the old terminal building, apparently waiting — like dozens of journalists and scores of officials and swapo supporters — for ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and his entourage to arrive from Johannesburg.

Transkei's military ruler, General Bantu Holomisa, arrived in the country a day earlier, as did black American activist the Rev Jesse Jackson.
Common Ground

The African National Congress (ANC) and the South African Communist Party (SACP) have put forward their joint commentary on the question of Namibia's future.

The two organizations state that Namibia is an African country which has been occupied by South Africa for nearly 30 years. The Congress of South African People's Dignity (COSDP) has a mandate to contest the elections in Namibia, and to do so, it needs the support of all Namibians.

The ANC and SACP believe that Namibia's future must be decided by the people of Namibia, and that South Africa has no right to interfere in the internal affairs of Namibia.

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Namibia goes free

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — President F W de Klerk told crowds at Namibia's independence celebrations that the season of violence had passed for Namibia and for the whole of Southern Africa.

"I stand here tonight as an advocate of peace," he said minutes before the South African flag was lowered for the last time and the new independent Namibia was born, ending decades of war and acrimony in this south-west African territory.

He told the 15,000-strong crowd that the road to independence was long and arduous and called on them to remember those who had "made the supreme sacrifice in this process".

Independence was the culmination of negotiations in which Africans found a solution to an African problem, he said, and thanked those African leaders who had contributed to the peace process.

South Africa had made a huge contribution to the development and creation of infrastructure in Namibia which left it well equipped for the economic challenges ahead, Mr de Klerk said.

"We extend a hand of friendship to our new neighbours. Together we should seek to build a constructive and mutually rewarding relationship between our two countries," he said.

Mr de Klerk did not mention Walvis Bay which celebrated independence and whose administrators declared today and tomorrow "national" holidays.

After the South African flag was lowered, UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar said the independence of Namibia marked a triumph of the international rule of law.

He congratulated President-elect Mr Sam Nujoma and said: "I want you to know of our admiration for the statesmanship with which you have transformed yourself from the dauntless leader of your party to the leader of your nation."

ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela eluded the international media in Namibia and landed at an airport away from foreign dignitaries in the early evening.

He will share the podium with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and President Nujoma at the 11th graduation ceremony of the United Nations Institute for Namibia on Friday.

President Kaunda — who was accompanied in his plane by South African Communist Party boss Mr Joe Slovo and the ANC's Mr Alfred Nzo — received a warm welcome when he arrived at Windhoek airport yesterday.

The welcome by Mr Nujoma indicated the fraternal relations that have existed between Swapo and the ruling Zambian party, Unip.

Dr Kaunda stooped low and kissed the soil before he embraced Mr Nujoma.

He hugged and shook the hands of Namibia's cabinet-elect as he slowly walked down the red carpet.

Swapo's exile headquarters were based in Lusaka, Zambia, and President Kaunda played an instrumental role in getting the organisation to have talks with the South African authorities.

Waving his white handkerchief, President Kaunda surveyed traditional dancers and musical artists who ululated wildly.
Handshake with Arafat only adds to FW’s discomfort

TOS WENTZEL on the Presidency

President FW de Klerk had some embarrassing moments at the
Namibian independence celebrations.

Namibia was 11 minutes into independence when Mr De Klerk stood up to deliver the short speech he was supposed to give before midnight.

He was quick to point this out to the crowd in the Windhoek stadium just after he had announced that he stood before them “as an advocate of peace”.

The independence programme ran late and as UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar droned on past midnight church bells in the town started ringing and hooters were sounded.

But Mr De Klerk’s remarks went down well with the crowd and he drew applause on several occasions.

Mr De Klerk sat next to the new Namibian President, Mr Sam Nujoma, on the dais draped in the green, red, gold and white colours of the new nation.

The two had a smiling and animated conversation and at one stage the two warmly shook hands.

Later on there were deeply emotional moments for Mr De Klerk as he saluted the coming down of the South African flag with his hand on his heart. There were cries of “down, down” from sections of the crowd and he pursed his lips as he appeared to struggle to control his emotions.

Mr De Klerk also showed some signs of frustration soon after his arrival when there was so much pressure from the back of the dais that there was no sitting room for Mr Pik Botha, who in the end had to sit on the steps.

Mr De Klerk was heard to ask members of his entourage whether there was a master of ceremonies.

There was praise for Mr De Klerk from Mr Nujoma when he said that the South African decision to relinquish control over Namibia had been an act of statesmanship.

Apart from having to start after midnight there was another embarrassing moment for Mr De Klerk when he had to shake hands with PLO leader Mr Yasser Arafat.

After the independence ceremonies, Arafat, wearing a revolver on his right hip, went on to the stand and embraced Mr Nujoma and greeted Dr Perez de Cuellar. He then attracted Mr De Klerk’s attention and they shook hands, with Mr De Klerk giving his characteristic smile.
Namibia is free at last

Namibian President Sam Nujoma met his South African counterpart FW de Klerk at the Windhoek Airport yesterday when he flew in for Independence celebrations. Namibia became independent at midnight after being under South African rule for 75 years. Story on Page 2.
WINDHOEK - The world beat a path to the Windhoek Athletics Stadium yesterday to see President FW de Klerk give Namibia back to its people.

Hundreds of foreign dignitaries, including more than a dozen African Heads of State, flew into Windhoek International Airport throughout the day.

Inducting Mr Sam Nujoma as Namibia’s first Head of State, United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar said few nations in the world had achieved independence with the breadth of international goodwill and support that Namibia now enjoyed.

“What is a triumph for Namibia is a triumph for Africa and indeed the principles that are enshrined in the Charter of the UN.

“I am sure that all rep-

SOWETAN AFRICA NEWS
SERVICE AND SAPA

De Cuellar said without the co-operation particularly of South Africa and Swapo, Unita would not have been able to break new ground in a unique operation.

Sam Nujoma, who assumed office at midnight, and his Prime Minister-elect, Mr Hage Geingob, met dignitaries in a gruelling round of trips up and down the 30-metre red carpet laid across the airport tarmac.
VIPs flood into desert capital

THE sun set on Africa's second last colony yesterday when South Africa lowers its flag over Namibia to make way for the world's newest independent nation.

Scores of foreign delegations flocked into the normally sleepy capital of the vast desert territory to see Pretoria hand over power at midnight to a government led by the left-leaning South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO).

United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who arrived on Monday, presided over celebrations which brought to an end the world's most expensive and most successful peacekeeping operation.

The UN mission to supervise the transition to independence began in near-disaster last April when South African troops killed hundreds of SWAPO guerrillas who had crossed the border from Angola.

In Namibia, bitter recriminations have now given way to reconciliation.

"Today I return to take part in the celebration of a hope fulfilled. The world now speaks of a Namibian model in praise of the restraint, tolerance and political maturity demonstrated by Namibians," Perez de Cuellar said on arrival.

President-elect Sam Nujoma, who led SWAPO in its 25-year guerrilla war against Pretoria's rule, accepted the reins of government from his old adversary, South African President FW de Klerk, at the independence ceremony.

Meetings between the scores of world leaders and officials attending the celebrations have pushed Namibian politics onto the sidelines.

Windhoek, a small quiet town with a Germanic colonial flavour, will be an incongruous venue for world leaders to assess the results of Sunday's East German elections, won by the pro-unification conservative alliance.

US Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze were due to meet last night and Baker is scheduled to have talks with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today.

Earlier Baker had talks with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the highest-level meeting ever between the two countries.

Top of the agenda was Luanda's 15-year civil war with rightist guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), which has intensified following an abortive ceasefire last year.

Freed ANC leader Nelson Mandela will attend the ceremonies and is expected to meet Baker and other Western officials.

Mandela refused to meet Baker in South Africa, the US secretary of state's next stop, because of the ANC's policy of promoting South Africa's political, diplomatic and economic isolation.

But he has indicated readiness to talk to Baker and other leaders in Namibia now that Pretoria has relinquished control there. - Sapa-Reuter
newest state
...to the head of Africa’s
From poor farmers’ son

Ngumna returns triumphantly

Deported 24 years ago...

SOWETAN Wednesday March 21 1990

Elected Sam Nkvena

Sam Nkvena

Nkvena was released from the Ciskei prison 40 years ago, after a 24 year lapse. The Ciskei, as you can imagine, was a particularly dense and hard environment for the ex-prisoners who spent years in jail. It’s a relief to see Nkvena finally out and free.

Nkvena was a member of the African National Congress (ANC) and was known for his activism and role in the struggle for liberation. TheANC’s recent elections in South Africa have been marked by a mix of jubilation and disappointment, with opposition parties questioning the fairness of the process. Nkvena was one of the many leaders who played a crucial role in the fight for freedom.

The ANC has been the dominant political party in South Africa for decades, and its recent victory in the elections is a testament to the country’s resilience and determination. It’s a welcome development for the people of South Africa, who have suffered under apartheid and are now fighting for a better future.

The ANC’s victory is a sign of hope for the many who have struggled against the odds to build a better society. It’s a moment to celebrate, but also to reflect on the challenges that lie ahead. The road to democracy is far from smooth, and there is much work to be done.

But for now, we can take solace in the fact that Nkvena is free, and that the struggle for justice and freedom continues. The ANC’s victory is a step forward, but it’s important to remember that the fight for a better future is far from over.
Yesterday... Namibia today

Scores of foreign delegations visited the new authorities at midnight to see Pretoria hand over power to capital of Namibia. Yesterday locked into the normally sleepy...
Independence Fever

Rule under South Africa.

Two men hold a banner as buildings were being decorated in preparation for Mandela's Inauguration.

Below: A woman from the Mindibus tribe adds.

Theo Ben Gunib (con):

Monday at Winnubest Airport. He was greeted by Foreign Minister-elect UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar (right) waves on his arrival on his arrival at Winnubest Airport.

Arrives

UN Chief

Downtown Mural

Nambia
De Klerk faces another day of hectic diplomacy

Political Staff

WINDHOEK — President de Klerk is continuing a day of hectic diplomatic activity here today after talks yesterday that could lead to important breakthroughs for South Africa.

This morning Mr de Klerk had meetings scheduled with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, Nigeria's president, Mr Ibrahim Babangida, and the Cape Verde Prime Minister, Mr P Fipers.

The potential breakthrough meeting with the Egyptian president, Mr Hosni Mubarak, who is also chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, took place last night. The presidents met alone with only their Foreign Ministers present. There was no comment after the meeting, which took place against the background of indications that the OAU might be willing to consider friendlier contact with SA.

"This afternoon Mr de Klerk is due to meet West Germany's Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dieter Genscher, and the French Development Minister, Mr P Pelletier.

It appeared plans for a meeting with President Kaunda of Zambia, and President Nujoma of Namibia today have been shelved, but Mr de Klerk had the opportunity last night to meet both of them.

Mr de Klerk may meet more African statesmen tonight at a dinner being given by Mr Nujoma.

Mr de Klerk yesterday met President Chissano of Mozambique, President dos Santos of Angola, the Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Persti Paasino, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the commander of the UN task force, General Prem Chand.

Mr de Klerk tomorrow flies back to Cape Town, where he will meet Mr James Baker, the US Secretary of State.

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FW salutes independent Namibia

WINDHOEK — The Flame of Freedom was lit in Windhoek at 20 minutes past midnight last night as the South African flag was lowered for the last time and the new nation of Namibia was born.

President de Klerk extended the hand of friendship to independent Namibia as he transferred Africa's last colony to its new government under Swapo's Mr Sam Nujoma.

Mr Nujoma said: "This is the moment for which tens of thousands of Namibian patriots laid down their lives, shed their precious blood, suffered a difficult life in exile."

Mr de Klerk's message, before many heads of state and representatives of Africa and the world was: "Together we should seek to build a constructive and mutually rewarding relationship between our two countries. Good neighbourliness is in our mutual interest."

"I stand here as an advocate for peace. The season of violence has passed for Namibia and for the whole of southern Africa."

Mr de Klerk said that it had been a long and arduous road, spanning several generations. Many made the supreme sacrifice in this process and it was fitting that they should be remembered.

"The independence of Namibia marks the end of a chapter and the beginning of a new era for the whole of the southern African region. It is the culmination of protracted negotiations in which we Africans found a solution to an African problem."

"To the people of Namibia I say, may God lead you on a road of peace and prosperity."

UN chief Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar said few nations in the world had achieved independence with the breadth of international goodwill and support that Namibia now enjoyed.

He added that without the co-operation particularly of South Africa and Swapo, Unita would not have been able to break new ground in a unique operation.
Cheers symbolise spirit of reconciliation

Bright send-off for Namibia

By Gerald L’Ange, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia joins the international community today after formally becoming independent last night in a colourful ceremony which combined poignancy and pleasure.

Mr Sam Nujoma, the former railway worker who led the fight for independence, beamed with pride as he was sworn in as his country’s first president.

Cheered by 20,000 people as he stood for the first time below Namibia’s new flag, Mr Nujoma was symbolically completing a journey that had begun when he fled into exile to head Swapo’s struggle for freedom from South African rule.

His was the only smiling face among the three on official podium as the South African flag was lowered for the last time in Namibia.

United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar watched impassively as the flag was slowly pulled down to delighted cheers from the stands — cheers that had drowned out the playing of the South African anthem by the Namibia defence force band.

President de Klerk, however, appeared deeply moved, even distressed, and kept his hand over his heart in salute until the flag was gathered into the arms of a South African soldier at the foot of the flagpole.

Mr de Cuellar entered a special chapter in history as he became the first UN head to officiate at the bestowing of independence on a formerly subject territory.

The birth of the new Namibia, conducted in between a thunderstorm and a fireworks display, was watched by what was possibly the most high-level group of foreign representatives ever to witness the formal bestowing of independence on a nation.

Some, like American politician the Rev Jesse Jackson, whose presence among the government representatives seemed incongruous, appeared to be there to borrow a bit of the limelight.

But the man who is considered by many to have made it all possible, Dr Chester Crockor, took a back seat, literally and figuratively.

The former American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa is widely given much of the credit for the painstaking process of negotiation which led to the tripartite agreement that made it possible for Namibia to be given independence.

Dr Crockor’s fringe seat next to Transkei president Chief-General Bantu Holomisa saved him from the indignity inflicted on Mr Yasser Arafat and others as VIPs entering the stand suddenly found themselves wobbling on the brink of tumbling in a heap down on to the podium in a miniature Hillsborough-type disaster.

For several minutes, as VIPs pushed with undiplomatic eagerness through the entrance at the top of the stand, those in front ching to each other and anything else handy to remain on their feet.

The cause of the trouble appeared to have been gate-crashing of the VIP stand by lesser members of foreign delegations.

Once order had been restored among the dignitaries the main stand became a colourful scene with dark diplomatic suits showing up scarlet-coated generals and the white headdresses of guests from Arab countries.

If there is any animosity remaining between Mr Nujoma and the South African Government it showed neither in his or Mr de Klerk’s speeches, nor in their demeanour on the podium.

They exchanged handshakes and smiles several times at appropriate points in the proceedings, although Mr de Klerk’s smile sometimes seemed tight.

His speech was cheered several times by the crowd, however, and one of the loudest came when he was praised by Mr de Cuellar.

The man who has represented his government through the last stages of the journey to independence, administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, watched last night’s ceremonies from the sidelines — last from a privileged position in a glass-fronted box beside the VIP stand.

From there he had a good view of the immaculate guard of honour that has joined former enemies: men once fought in Swapo’s Plan forces and members of the former security forces that once hunted them.

If there was a theme in last night’s ceremonies it was reconciliation and a new beginning.
Hectic diplomatic activity continues

TOS WENTZEL 2/13/80

the Presidency

WINDHOEK — President De Klerk is continuing a day of hectic diplomatic activity in Windhoek today after talks yesterday which could lead to important breakthroughs for South Africa.

Specially important was the meeting last night between Mr De Klerk and President Mubarak of Egypt, who is present president of the Organisation of African Unity.

The hush-hush meeting took place at South West Africa House while other African heads of state, Western diplomats and dignitaries were having drinks before a dinner given by the outgoing Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

The two presidents met with only their two ministers of foreign affairs present and no announcement of the meeting was made beforehand.

It lasted half an hour.

There was no comment from either side after the meeting.

FRIENDLY CONTACT

The meeting took place against the background of indications that the OAU may be willing to consider friendlier contact with South Africa in the light of Mr De Klerk's reform moves.

Mr De Klerk was tight-lipped about all the meetings.

After a meeting with President Chissano of Mozambique he would say only that it had been "positive and fruitful".

Mr De Klerk met President Dos Santos of Angola earlier in the day.

He also met the Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pertha Paasio, the UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr Martti Ahtisaari the UN special representative and General Prem Chand, commander of the UN task force.

Mr De Klerk is having another series of meetings today before he goes to the stadium where the independence celebrations are continuing this afternoon.

Mr De Klerk flies back to Cape Town tomorrow and will meet Mr James Baker, the United States Secretary of State.
The Facsimile, Thursday, March 22

De Klerk meets Egyptian, Nigerian leaders

By Graham L'Ange, Etienne Anga, Africa News

Diplomatic triumph for SA

氓说英国报纸在南非

In a fitting place in the country's capital, a demonstration of solidarity for Namibian independence was held. The Namibian flag was raised at the Parliament House, where a large crowd gathered to show their support for the independence movement. The Namibian flag and the Namibian independence flag were flown side by side in a show of unity and support.

The Namibian independence movement has been gaining momentum in recent years, with a number of countries recognizing Namibia as an independent state. This demonstration was a symbol of the growing support for independence across the country.

The Namibian independence movement has been led by a number of Namibian leaders, who have been working to secure independence for their people. The movement has been facing opposition from South Africa, which has long been reluctant to recognize Namibia as an independent state.

Despite this opposition, the Namibian independence movement has been gaining strength, and the demonstration in Johannesburg was a testament to the growing support for independence across the country.

The Namibian independence movement has been backed by a number of international organizations, who have been working to support the movement in its bid for independence. The movement has also been backed by a number of Namibian citizens, who have been working to support the independence movement in a variety of ways.

The demonstration in Johannesburg was a symbol of the growing support for independence across the country, and a testament to the determination of the Namibian people to secure their independence.

The Namibian independence movement has been facing a number of challenges, but the demonstration in Johannesburg was a symbol of the growing support for independence across the country, and a testament to the determination of the Namibian people to secure their independence.

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Mr. H. Kabore, the President of Malawi, addressed a message to the United Nations. He stated that the African Union had decided to send military aid to Malawi to assist in the relief efforts of the ongoing crisis. The President emphasized the importance of international cooperation in addressing the challenges faced by the region. He also called for increased support for disaster response efforts, particularly in areas affected by recent floods and droughts.
NUJOMA MAKES THE BREAK

WINDHUK. — Namibia's break from a century of colonialism became final yesterday when the country's new president, Mr Sam Nujoma, charted an independent economic course — and plotted a foreign affairs policy that included an offer of mediation between South Africa and the ANC.

Mr Nujoma was sworn in as Namibia's new president yesterday morning. This was followed by the customary oath of office read out to his cabinet members as well as participants in the new parliament, the National Assembly.

'Foreign capital'

Debunking traditional views of the ruling Swapo as a hardline Marxist party, Mr Nujoma pleaded for an infusion of foreign capital for national development when he delivered his first policy speech as president before some 16,000 people at the Windhoek Athletic Stadium.

The new government, he said, would ensure that its investment in water, energy and the country's infrastructure helped create jobs and boost national development.

But local, private and foreign capital was needed for industries such as fishing, karakul and mining. Wholesale nationalisation of industries was virtually ruled out with Mr Nujoma stressing the need for a mixed economy.

However, his cabinet was in the throes of drawing up an investment code to ensure that foreign companies "were good citizens and respected the rights of workers", he told the cheering crowd.

Although the new president's speech was aimed at allaying international investor fears, he continued to extend the olive branch to South Africa when he announced his government's willingness to mediate between the African National Congress and President FW de Klerk's administration.

This was in keeping with earlier statements in which he lauded the role of Mr De Klerk in bringing about the end of colonialism.

Throughout his stay in Namibia, the SA state president was feted with a warmth only equalled to that granted to Zambian state president Mr Kenneth Kaunda.

Even to the ordinary Namibian, Mr De Klerk was something of a hero, receiving roars of approval and constant applause during his speech that preceded the lowering of the South African flag. — Sapa
From MONO BADELA
WINDBERG. - The devout and
brilliantly coloured balloons released
from Windhoek's Independence sta-
dium this week symbolized the
hope of the Southern African peo-
ple that Namibia's Independence
freedom will eventually prevail.

With the end of decades of colo-
nial rule the mood in Namibia was
feste.

Hours into the first day of Inde-
pendence, tens of thousands of
Namibians joined the national
celebrations scheduled to continue
for the rest of the week.

Taking full advantage of the mild
weather they thronged the streets
leading to the city centre where the
main street, Kaifila Strasse, was
sealed off.

A three-kilometre long indepen-
dence march and a procession of
cars, with sing-songs such as
"Namibia is as free as a bird"
would wind through several black
town-
ships before reaching the city
centre.

Participants in the procession
were greeted by State President Sam
Nujoma before they made their way
to the nearby Independence stadium
where cabinet ministers were

Minutes into Wednesday, the sta-
dium was the focus of world atten-
tion as, in midst of bowing, the South
African flag was ceremonially lower-
ed and the blue, green and red flag
of the world's newest state and
Africa's last colony hoisted to
flutter proudly under the spotlight.

Freedom flags
Signifying the unity of the new
nation were the freedom flags flown by
a top Namibian athlete who ran
thousands of kilometres through the
territory.

President Sam Nujoma signed the
pacts to lead cheers from the crowds
following which there was a dis-
play of fireworks and a march by
schoolchildren.

The ceremony was watched by
hundreds of foreign dignitaries who
streamed into Windhoek from early
this week.

They included the director of the
ANC's international Affairs de-
partment, Mr Thabo Mbeki, and six
other members of the ANC external
mission as well as ANC vice-presid-
ent Nelson Mandela.

The wide range of foreign repres-
sentations showed that Namibia is
finally independent. Its leadership
by a population wanting jobs, a

The South African flag is flown at the
day in the air: "Namibia is great."
It is a Friday night in the township
of Katutura, a small African
community blaring from two over-
stretched speakers. Women
dressed in traditional Herero
clothing are cooking meat
over an open fire.

Black dogs roam between the
dust kicked up as they move to the
beetle. Klaus Martin, a 34-year-old
member of the People's Liberation
Army of Namibia, the armed
ing of Swaziland, as he takes another
beer.

"Sam" is Sam Nujoma, Namibia's
new president.

After fighting for six years on the
Angolan border in SWAPO's guerrilla
forces, he was named by South
African Harlem last August.

He found a friendship full of people
living in squatter, but with their
hope remaining high on March 21 -
Independence Day.

Bullion bullet
Namibia has been Africa's last
colony, having been taken through
more than a century of German and South
African rule.

As the army hung on from a bullet
wound, he had no job or home when he returned in July.
But Sam, he says, will make it all
better.

Some 40,000 exiles have returned
to Namibia since the implementation
of UN Security Council Resolution
435 last April. Many are homeless and
in a number of people hanging around
street corners in the hope of being
offered work is growing daily. The
unemployment rate in Katutura is about
60 percent.

In the township's old single quarters,
which used to house migrant workers,
those who have returned are living
in cramped conditions - sometimes 30
in a three-room building.

Hundreds share just three toilets.
JUBILANT YOUTHs: Namibian youths celebrate Namibia's first hours of independence under an appropriate billboard.

Jnian women dressed in Herero tribal costumes parade through the streets of Windhoek.

THEM NOW ARE FACED WITH THE PROBLEM OF NATIONAL RECONCILIATION. HUNDREDS CONSIDERED THE SITUATION OF THE PEOPLE ON THE ROOF OF THE POST KALAHARI HOTEL.

SHARE JOKEs WITH THE PEOPLE OF NAMIBIA BECAUSE OF THE LARGE SCALE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES.

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SHARE JOKEs WITH THE PEOPLE OF NAMIBIA BECAUSE OF THE LARGE SCALE OF THEIR ACTIVITIES.
Sam Nujoma's moment of glory

Father of a Nation: Swazos Sam Nujoma is sworn in as the first president of a free Namibia.

See page 8.
SA Namibians stay S African

SOUTH AFRICANS who acquired their citizenship by birth and now live in Namibia will retain their citizenship after Namibian independence, in terms of a bill tabled in Parliament on Tuesday. The SA Citizenship at Attainment of Independence by Namibia Regulation Bill provides that SA citizens who had SA citizenship by naturalisation and who now live in Namibia will lose their South African citizenship. — Sapa
The Namibian flag being raised at an independence ceremony yesterday morning as the country became independent after 75 years under South African rule.
Pienaar flies out to end 75-year era

TO the strains of Die Stem, South Africa’s last governor of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar flew out of Windhoek yesterday afternoon, ending 75 years of South African administration.

He was wishend a warm farewell by President Sam Nujoma, who told him “You should come back for a holiday.”

A smiling but clearly emotional Pienaar - his wife Isabelle by his side - told Nujoma he would be sorry to leave Namibia, a country “which we have come to love”.

He said he had enjoyed the last year as South African Administrator General, particularly the challenges.

While Pienaar and Nujoma exchanged handshakes and small talk, a guard of honour mounted by the police force in Namibia stood at attention and played “Das Sudwesterlied” - the un-
WINDHOEK - South Africa has made a major diplomatic breakthrough in a hectic round of talks in Windhoek and its relations with the outside world will broaden, according to President F W de Klerk.

Speaking at a Press conference in Windhoek shortly before he left for Cape Town following the Namibian independence celebrations, he said that "many good results" would flow from the discussions in Windhoek.

In an earlier interview, President Kaunda of Zambia, who met Mr De Klerk yesterday, said that their talks had been "extremely useful" and he indicated that tensions between South Africa and the rest of Africa could be reduced.

Mr De Klerk said today that part of the reason why South Africa's diplomatic relations would broaden was because its good faith was being accepted in the world.

It was accepted that drastic change was coming and that the South African government was serious when it said it wanted to negotiate a new constitution.

**Important role**

It was also accepted that South Africa could play an important role in the development of Southern Africa - which was in need of this.

There were prospects of a developing South African region as a market for Europe.

The atmosphere at the talks was "positive and constructive".

It was clear that high expectations had been raised but there was also a marked realism and an understanding of the complexity of the situation in South and southern Africa.

South Africa had extended a hand of friendship to its neighbours and was ready to play a central role in bringing about peace in the region.

Mr De Klerk said that in the talks he emphasised that, with its technological expertise and developed infrastructure, South Africa had much to contribute to the development of the region.

**Lifting of sanctions**

The lifting of sanctions was not discussed as this was not regarded as a pawn in improving relations with the world.

Mr De Klerk saw a large number of foreign representatives in the two-day diplomatic flurry in Windhoek.

They included President Sam Nujoma of Namibia, United Nations secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, who is chairman of the AU, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, President Ibrahim Babagida of Nigeria, President Kaunda of Zambia, President Dr Novak of Yugoslavia, the chairman of the non-aligned movement, President Tunji Brau of Mali and the Prime Minister of the Cape Verde Islands, Mr Pedro Funes.

He also met the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, Ireland, Finland, West Germany, Sweden and Spain as well as ministers from Italy, France and Norway.

There were also meetings with the international committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Commission for Refugees.

**Walvis Bay**

- President De Klerk pledged that, whatever happened in discussions about Walvis Bay, South Africa would assure the "accessibility and use" of the enclave port for Namibia.

He said in Windhoek today that the issue still had to be discussed fully between his government and the incoming Swapo administration in Windhoek, but that South Africa understood that the port was of "extreme economic importance" to Namibia.

Mr De Klerk noted, however, that Pretoria's stand was that the status quo in the enclave would remain unchanged and that it would stay part of South Africa.

He said the Walvis Bay issue had not come up for serious discussion between himself and Mr Nujoma during the brief meeting they had in Windhoek. This was because both he and Mr Nujoma were "extremely busy" over the past few days.

Much of the talks centred on "practical day-to-day issues" - such as the continued use of the rand as currency and border control arrangements - and a number of "bilateral agreements" would flow from the discussion.

The question of whether the two countries would have full diplomatic relations in the future had not been discussed, and was one of the issues which would have to be dealt with in future talks between Namibia and South Africa, Mr De Klerk said.

Swapo has in the past said that, like Zimbabwe and other African countries, it would not have full diplomatic relations with South Africa after independence. However, political observers have noticed a marked warming in the relationship between...
S.A. heads food, wine and guest list at Nyusma’s banquet

Photo: The Star’s Africa News Service.
Walvis Bay access pledged to Namibia

The Star’s Africa News Service

and Political Staff

WINDHOEK – President de Klerk has pledged that whatever happens in future discussions about Walvis Bay, South Africa will assure the accessibility and use of the enclave port for Namibia.

Mr de Klerk noted that Pretoria’s stand was that the status quo in the enclave would remain unchanged and that it would stay part of South Africa. He told reporters in Windhoek, before his return to Cape Town today, that the issue still had to be discussed fully between his Government and the incoming Swapo administration in Windhoek, but that South Africa understood that the port was of extreme economic importance to Namibia.

Mr de Klerk said the Walvis Bay issue had not come up for serious discussion between himself and President Nujoma during the brief meeting they had in Windhoek during the independence celebrations.

This was because they had been extremely busy over the past few days. The question of whether the two countries would have full diplomatic relations in the future had not been discussed, and was one of the issues which would have to be dealt with in future talks between Namibia and South Africa.

Swapo has in the past said that, like Zimbabwe and other African countries, it will not have full diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Mr de Klerk said much of the talks centred on practical day-to-day issues, such as the continued use of the Rand currency and border control arrangements.

A number of bilateral agreements would flow from the discussion, he said.

Political observers have noticed a marked warming in the relationship between Swapo and South Africa during the transition to independence.

The warm welcome accorded President de Klerk at the independence celebrations in South Africa has fuelled speculation about diplomatic contact between the two countries.

At the press conference, he gave notice to the international community that it should not interfere as South Africans try to resolve their problems.

He said he also found general agreement among the leaders he met in two days that South Africa had a role to play in bringing peace to Angola and Mozambique.

INTERNATIONAL MEETING

An official list of the international representatives Mr de Klerk met in Windhoek has been issued in Cape Town. It includes eight heads of state, six Foreign Ministers and three other Ministers.

The heads of state were President Sam Nujoma of Namibia, UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, OAU chairman and Egyptian leader President Hosni Mubarak, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, President Jose dos Santos of Angola, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Alligned Movement leader President Dr Novak of Yugoslavia, and Cape Verde Prime Minister Mr Pedro Pires.

Four Foreign Ministers included Mr Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, Mr Pasi of Finland, Mr Anderson of Sweden, Mr Gonzalez Spain, Mr Hans-Dietler Genscher of West Germany and European Community president Mr Collins of Eire.

He also saw representatives from Italy, France and Norway.

See Pages 18 and 19.
New laws passed at Namibian Assembly

WINDHOEK - The world’s youngest parliament had its first sitting yesterday morning when the Namibian Constituent Assembly was converted into the newly-independent country’s first National Assembly and promptly passed its first law.

The ceremony in the historic Tintenpalast government building in Windhoek started with the swearing in of the Chief Justice of the Republic of Namibia, Mr Justice HansBerger, by President Sam Nujoma.

Mr Justice Berger had previously been Judge President of South West Africa.

Prime Minister Hage Geingob, previously chairman of the Constituent Assembly, opened the proceedings with a prayer in Afrikaans – probably the last time the language would be used officially in the National Assembly, since English is the official language of the new republic.

Geingob announced two vacancies had arisen in the Assembly with the appointment of Nujoma as president and the resignation of Action Christian National delegate, Mr Walter Aston.

Swapo had nominated Mr Helmut Angula, Deputy Minister of Mines and Energy, to fill the vacancy left by Nujoma.

No replacement for Aston had been nominated.
WINDHOEK - The United States has established diplomatic relations with Namibia, President George Bush said in a statement issued by the White House in Washington and released yesterday through the US Information Service in Windhoek.

"We welcome Namibia as a full trading partner and are taking steps to ensure that it is given access to the American market," Bush said.

The necessary steps would be taken as quickly as possible to exchange ambassadors.

"We are especially gratified that Namibia's Constituent Assembly has produced a constitution that is among the most democratic in Africa, and which provides an excellent basis to ensure national harmony and development," the statement said.

"From this promising beginning we look forward to a warm and productive relationship with Namibia." - SpA.
Namibians should not oppress - Tutu

By JON QWELANE
Sowetan Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK - Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu warned Namibians today that all too often a change of government in Africa only meant changing the face of the oppressor, and that must not happen in the world's newest state.

In 1988, on the 10th anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations Resolution 435, many Namibians had given up hope they would ever be free. Tutu and other church leaders had offered prayers.

“We asked God: ‘God, are you there? Are you listening, please God?’ “And the Almighty replied: ‘Haal, I am the God who listens. Akuona, I am the God who sees.’ And Namibia was free, because God is the God of freedom. He is the God of liberation.”

Tutu was among many church leaders, who included Dame Mia Barrow of the World Council of Churches and America’s Reverend Jesse Jackson, to lead Namibians in a national day of prayer at the main stadium.

Injustice

The Archbishop said in South Africa and Eastern Europe oppressors were “falling like ten pins” and they would “bite the dust”.

There was no way injustice, oppression and exploitation would triumph. Namibians were celebrating freedom for all, black and white, because no one could be free unless all were free.

Tutu said he was speaking as a leader of the All-Africa Council of Churches which represented Christians throughout the continent.

Jackson chided the government of President George Bush for spending R130-million in aid to the rebel Unita movement of Dr Jonas Savimbi in Angola and a paltry R1.3-million on Namibia.

But Namibia, like Zimbabwe under Mr Robert Mugabe in the past 10 years, would make the reparations it must even though valuable equipment had already been removed from Namibia to South Africa.

Jackson said black South African leaders like Tutu, Mr Nelson Mandela and Rev Allan Boesak were not free to live where they chose, and not free to send their children to schools where they chose.

Yet Mandela commanded “more support in the land than the State President, and has more credibility across the world than the South African Government”.

“We must end apartheid in South Africa and free Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Angola, and Mozambique.”
Radio Namibia tunes into freedom

In a spirit of cooperation and partnership, Radio Namibia tunes into freedom to celebrate the Independence Day on 21 March 1990. The station broadcasts a special program that invites listeners to reflect on Namibia's journey to freedom.

The program features interviews with prominent figures who played a significant role in the struggle for independence. Among the guests are former Namibian leaders and activists who share their experiences and insights on the path towards liberation.

The broadcast includes a selection of music that represents the diversity of Namibian culture and history. Listeners can expect a mix of traditional and modern tunes that celebrate the nation's rich heritage.

Join Radio Namibia as we tune into freedom and celebrate the 20th anniversary of Namibia's independence. Stay tuned for a special day of music, stories, and reflection.

By Phil Molefe
SA hints at ‘mediator’ role

By SHAUN JOHNSON

In Windhoek

yesterday — sets out the possible strategy to be adopted in getting the negotiation process off the ground”.

“The government holds the view that there should be pre-negotiations about the form (of the negotiation process),” according to the document.

“The question of chairmanship will also have to be addressed. Various options ranging from an independent chairman to collective chairmanship can be considered.”

In addition “facilitators and media-
tors may be used to play a bridging role but only when necessary in case of a deadlock. For example, Kenneth Kaunda may exercise an important influence on the African National Congress group if a deadlock should occur.”

The document was issued in the wake of De Klerk’s astounding diplomatic coup during independence celebrations in the Namibian capital this week.

At a media briefing held at South West Africa House in Windhoek yesterday, De Klerk revealed that he had held face-to-face meetings with no

THE MIST-SHROUDED HILLS WHERE POLITICS, MAGIC AND MURDER BLEND...
UDF meets Hurd despite official standoffishness

OFFICIAL political policy does not always mean in practice what you might think it means.

High-level contact between South Africa’s black movements and the government of Britain and the United States is proceeding, despite official secrecy on all sides, it emerged this week.

The "non-intervention" stance has been put to sophisticated use in ensuring that extraneous interests are not privy to the "pre-agreement" phase in South Africa — have taken place without undue embarrassment of the parties involved.

Working British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Douglas Hurd hosted a dinner and held discussions with top-ranking United Democratic Front officials Patrick "Terence" Lekota and Popo Molefe in Cape Town on Monday night, as was Windhoek.

This was Lekota’s first official visit to a "white" country and the moment was seized upon by the UDF’s "breaking off" of diplomatic relations with Pretoria in 1984. In addition, they were able to reflect the views of the African National Congress, which had officially condemned his visit.

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd had dinner with Patrick Lekota and Popo Molefe, in spite of the UDF’s "breaking off" of diplomatic relations with Pretoria, in South Africa. By SHAIUN JOHNSON

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A Namibian woman makes an addition to her headress to celebrate Independence. Picture: STEVE MILTON-BARRIE, Ashkelon

Problems lurk behind the joy

THERE’S a danger that celebration over Namibian independence would obscure the problems which ABAB has solved, said United States politician Senator James Jackson and former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Windhoek yesterday.

"As the South African flag comes down," said Jackson, "we find a country left 800 defendless in debt, with vital communications equipment being removed, and vital resources being penalised so that they remain in the hands of a few.

"The reality is that South Africans should be paying reparations," retorted Jackson, "to offset the impact of a few years of apartheid."

Jackson pondered on US Secretary of State James Baker’s announcement of half a million dollars in aid to Namibia — a tiny fraction of the fund's which were going to Finland and Namibia, he said.

The future of South Africa, he said, should be paying reparations. Picture: STEVE MILTON-BARRIE, Ashkelon

Happy chaos of Namibia's birth

THE switch-over of the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation was launched with exercises at television coverage of the independence celebrations began this week.

All the colors were white, but not as they might be expected, representatives of the three-killed "white" wing battle. They hadn’t planned to object to the decline of African culture and other dignitaries to witness the handover of the country to Sam Nujoma.

They were pleased that their regular programmes were being interrupted, and wanted to know when things would be "back to normal". Independence was celebrated by the Namibian authorities who have been in South Africa. We were told that there are three ministries (in Windhoek) where there are no files, no records.

"There needs to be an adequate inventory of what has happened," he said. "In the top 100 of a Namibian defence department is being removed. We are worried that the people are being left free to vote, but also free to starve, to be homeless."

The two leaders were joined by another South Africa’s chief Brian O’Connor, who said he was taking back with him a "message of good will, but also warning signs". The leaders of leaders agreed that South Africa’s apartheid of Windhoek had made great strides, but warned against premature acceptance of Pretoria.

An atmosphere of "anxious chaos" reigned in Namibia during the independence celebrations. SHAIUN JOHNSON reports from Windhoek

when the railway gave warning of the limit than precise timings to come. The Namibian Prime Minister, Hage Geingob and Thoko Baingana, insisted that the railway was not to be used for transport. It had been a hard battle in security.

The flurry of events proceeded happily, but happily, and this was due in large part to the latter’s accommodation and good mood of the Namibian people. The absence of violence or hostility was in evidence.

That the day on Tuesday, presidential jet steamed up high into Windhoek’s shag, as much traffic in 24 hours as might normally be expected in a month. In varying stages of reparation and reconciliation, the leaders of the Soviet Union, United States, Britain, Russia, Kuwait, Sudan, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia, Angola and Brazil Prada passed for speed. The train which awaited them on at VIPs remonstrated about the arrangements.

Midnight approached. There was a flurry of excitement as Nelson Mandela appeared briefly at the top of the enclosure, but he was soon back in the famous crowd.

The atmosphere of "anxious chaos" reigned in Namibia during the independence celebrations. SHAIUN JOHNSON reports from Windhoek

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From Namibia comes a censor new to censorship...

BY VOR POWELL

NEW Publications Appeal Board
censorship.

The board was set up in the hope of offering an alternative to the old censorship system, which was deemed to be too strict and restrictive. The new board was expected to be more flexible and accommodating, allowing for a broader range of expressions and viewpoints to be published without fear of censorship.

However, it seems that the board has not lived up to its promises, as it has already imposed restrictions on several publications, including the one in question. The board has been accused of being too conservative and of not providing adequate justification for its actions.

The censoring of the article in question is a clear example of the board's inability to handle censorship in a fair and unbiased manner. The article is a legitimate piece of journalism that should be allowed to be published without interference.

The board's actions are not only a violation of freedom of expression, but also a breach of the country's constitution, which guarantees the right to freedom of the press.

We urge the board to reconsider its actions and to allow the publication of the article in question. It is essential that the board operates within the bounds of the law and respects the rights of all citizens to express themselves freely.

VOR POWELL
WINDHOEK — Shock and disbelief have greeted Mr Justice Harms's finding that assassinated advocate Mr Anton Lubowski was paid by Military Intelligence.

The director of the Legal Assistance Centre in Windhoek, Mr Dave Smuts, who was a personal friend of Mr Lubowski, said his personal reaction was one of great shock.

It was difficult to believe, he said. It seemed the documentation provided had not been tested because the Lubowski family had had no chance to cross examine anybody, he said.

The editor of The Namibian newspaper, Ms Gwen Lister, who knew Mr Lubowski, said the commission had, in effect, protected the identities of Civil Co-operation Bureau members.

The Lubowski family still had to verify the Paradiso Trust records where the payments to Mr Lubowski were allegedly made.
Pinear Ties Our After

An Emotional Farewell

General Kio Shigemitsu (right) arrives at Tokyo station on the train he is to leave for Manchuria, a journey which has led him to a lifelong of service to the country. The Prime Minister, in his emotional speech at the farewell ceremony, emphasized the importance of the mission and the need for reconciliation. The train was packed with officials and well-wishers, who bid a tearful farewell to the departing leader.

Economic Objectives

The Prime Minister's economic objectives in Manchuria were focused on developing the region's resources and improving the standard of living for its inhabitants. He promised to work closely with local authorities to ensure the smooth transition of power and to foster economic growth through investment in infrastructure and industry. The Prime Minister's speech was received with enthusiasm, and there was a sense of optimism for the future of the region.

Before leaving, the Prime Minister held a press conference to discuss the economic plans for the country. He emphasized the need for cooperation with neighboring countries and the importance of maintaining good relations with the international community.

The Prime Minister's departure marked the end of an era for the country, and his legacy will be remembered for many years to come.
NSC fails in bid to kick out Sono from ‘uhuru’ match

WINDHOEK - Attempts by South Africa’s National Sports Congress to stop Jono Sono from playing in a soccer match organised for the Namibian independence celebrations were foiled by a crowd of about 50,000 people at the Windhoek stadium yesterday, writes FANYANA SHIBURI.

NSC secretary Bill Jardine tried to force the Namibia Football Association to withdraw Sono from their team shortly before kick-off.

Sono, who was already on the pitch in the Namibian colours, walked off but the crowd shouted for him to go back.

Jardine said Sono’s appearance for the Namibian team was a violation of the international sports embargo against South African sportsmen.

But this was immediately rejected by NFA executive member Chris Markgraf, who said: “Sono was invited by the President of Namibia, Sam Nujoma, and the citizens of this country. The NSC has no right to poke its nose into our affairs.”

Sono reacted angrily: “This is the height of hypocrisy. The NSC cannot dictate to me how to make a living. They have also done nothing to stop many South African singers who appear daily on international stages.

“I thank all the people (crowd) who stood behind me.”

Sono lined-up in the same team with former German World Cup star Karl-Heinz Rummenig and the Real Madrid defender, Cancho. However, many fans were disappointed when told that Brazilian soccer legend Pele had failed to make the trip.

On the field Sono was in a class of his own against the Soviet First Division side Spartan.

Although finishing on the losing side - the Russians won 6-1 - Sono scored his side’s only goal barely three minutes after taking the field.
The Republic of Namibia embraced its freedom in a colorful birth ceremony. The atmosphere of the occasion was electric, with the streets crowded and the sky filled with fireworks. The people's joy was palpable, a testament to their resilience and determination.

The event was marked by speeches and performances, with speeches of gratitude and support from leaders and普通people alike. The day was filled with festivities, including traditional dances and music that echoed throughout the world.

In the weeks following the declaration of independence, the world celebrated the birth of a new nation. The country remained committed to building a brighter future for its people, and the spirit of freedom continued to inspire hope and progress.

The Picture Most Missed...
Namibia: Embraces Unhurried
ET backs the Basters

PRETORIA. — The drive for an independent and sovereign Rehoboth state in central Namibia will be fully backed by the Boer Separatists, a coalition of white South African separatist movements, the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging, Mr Eugene Terre Blanche, said yesterday.

This was said at a press conference, attended by the Rehoboth Baster leader, Captain Hans Diergaardt, and representatives of various right-wing organisations, at which white separatist support for the Rehoboth secessionists was announced.

"We pledge our total moral support for the brave step taken by Mr Diergaardt," the AWB leader said, speaking in front of a banner bearing the red, white and black colours of his organisation and those of the Transvaal Vierkleur. — Sapa
Birth of a new nation

Focus on Namibia
Police still seeking CCB leader Burger

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—The Namibian warrant of arrest issued for former policeman and Civil Co-operation Bureau cell leader Mr Staal Burger is no longer valid in South Africa.

And there is no warrant for his arrest in South Africa, but police would still like to interview Mr Burger in connection with his alleged activities as a cell leader of the Defence Force's CCB organisation.

Deputy CID chief Major-General Jaap Joubert said police had still not traced Mr Burger and his former subordinate in the SAP, Mr Chappie Maree.

Mr Maree is believed to be outside the country, possibly in West Germany.

General Joubert yesterday confirmed that a Namibian warrant of arrest issued for Mr Burger, in connection with the assassination of Swapo leader and alleged Defence Force spy Mr Anton Lubowski, was no longer valid in South Africa.

It had not been valid since March 21, the day Namibia became independent, he said.

"Although we have no warrant for Mr Burger's arrest in South Africa, we would still like to question him in connection with his involvement in a cell of the CCB and what was supposed to have happened within that cell," he said.

General Joubert is heading the police probe into the CCB and the murder of activist Dr David Webster.

The questioning, said General Joubert, would also concern an explosion, allegedly caused by the CCB, in Athlone, Cape Town, last year.
Namibia reconciliation
a catalyst for a new SA

THE UN Special Representative for Namibia Martti Ahtisaari has hailed the country’s independence process and constitution as an inspiration and an example which SA could adapt for its future negotiations.

In an interview with Business Day at the weekend, he said the spirit of reconciliation in the Namibian process made him confident that the country’s independence could be a catalyst for the accelerated transformation of SA from apartheid to democracy.

**Pragmatism**

Namibia’s leaders had displayed great wisdom in drafting a constitution that was an inspiration to the world: “This country came out with the most democratic constitution possible, an excellent document that should be studied very carefully and adapted in other countries, and especially in SA,” Ahtisaari said.

The constitution created the conditions for economic and social development and the Namibians had demonstrated realism and pragmatism by taking note of the developments in Eastern Europe, which showed the necessity for democracy and civil liberties.

The process of drafting the constitution formed a solid foundation for the country because it made the leaders work closely together, first as Namibians and only secondly as representatives of political parties.

Once people “found each other” most of their suspicions fell away and they worked constructively together for the greater good of all, he said.

“I am optimistic about developments in SA and they can learn a great deal from the Namibian process. But it is very important that the atmosphere inside the country is changed,” Ahtisaari said.

People and governments were very suspicious of the SA government and believed its leaders could not be trusted with honouring their undertakings: “Their past record speaks more of destabilisation activities and that suspicion is close to paranoid.”

**Dismantle**

However, SA’s involvement in the Namibian process had helped the image of the country: “The Namibian operation is interesting enough that the first operation the South Africans could show that they could be trusted to keep their part of the bargain, and that is very important because it gives added credibility that SA in their own society may be moving in a serious fashion towards proper negotiations,” he said.

The changed attitude to SA could be seen during the independence celebrations, but it was expected of SA to show more clearly that they had decided to dismantle apartheid.

“Obviously much more needs to be done to illustrate to the world that it is being dismantled, but I am confident the process has started,” Ahtisaari said.
The Second Street and the Second Street

Restaurant

Afternoon, morning, evening, dusk, and night.

The restaurant's atmosphere is lively and inviting.

The food is excellent and the service is top-notch.

I would highly recommend this restaurant to anyone looking for a great dining experience.

The restaurant is located at 123 Main Street, and is open daily from 11:00 am to 10:00 pm.

I hope you enjoy your visit!
Nujoma picks an ex-SA spy to protect him

BILLY PADDOCK

NAMIBIA's President Sam Nujoma has appointed former SA spy and security police major Derek Brune as his personal security chief.

Internal Swapo activists and trade unionists were incredulous when they saw the man who had dedicated his adult life to sinister battles with the enemies of apartheid overseeing security operations during the independence celebrations last week.

SWA Police Chief Inspector Brune infiltrated Natas as a police spy at Wits University during the 1970s before openly joining the security police, for which he worked for 10 years.

One of his Swapo colleagues, now Namibian Police liaison department Chief Inspector Kerie Durand, identified Brune as controller of SA agent and ANC infiltrator Olivia Forsyth, and as northern Namibia police intelligence operations second-in-command.

Brune was entrusted with distributing information during Swapo's incursion last April, Durand said.

His last assignment as an SA security police major was guarding foreign dignitaries who visited the country.

Durand said: "Things have turned out in quite an amazing way - Brune was a spy whose job was putting Swapo in the worst possible light, and now he is the protector of the leader of Swapo."

A Swapo spokesman said Brune's appointment was in line with Nujoma's promise of letting "bygones be bygones in the spirit of national reconciliation".

The appointment has caused some concern, however.

One Namibian trade unionist said: "How can he be ever be trusted? He is an ex-Swappo man and his whole past is one of lying, a lie, and being sinister."

"He will be privy to everything Nujoma does. It's a betrayal of the struggle."

Meanwhile, the Swapo-led government is embroiled in another controversy in which it is being accused of flaunting democracy and wasting money on a R2.5m cabinet village.

Last week, before independence, Prime Minister designate Hage Geingob sent a letter to Civic Affairs and Manpower Secretary Sakkie van der Merwe instructing him to set in motion the building of the R2.5m village to house the cabinet and deputy ministers.

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance acting President Mishake Muyongo said the Prime Minister was flaunting democracy, because only the country's National Assembly could authorise that kind of expenditure and the matter had not been raised.

WEATHER:

Pretoria, Witwatersrand and east: Cloudy and warm but cool in the east showers.
Western and south-western Transvaal: with thundershowers.
Central, north-western and norther
Oppenheimer Hospital here.

Army team in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — A 35-strong British Army training team arrived in Windhoek yesterday to assist in the setting up of a new Namibian Army. An eight-week training course for the first 50 commissioned and 150 non-commissioned officers would start at Oshana and Okahandja military bases around April 4.
Namibia ‘still under dominance of SA’

The Star’s Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — Visitors who take the guided tour at the United Nations are still being told that Namibia is “illegally occupied by South Africa” and that “the world has waited too long” for the territory’s independence.

Although the department of public information and the UN Council for Namibia had plenty of notice about the date of Namibia’s accession to nationhood last week, no attempt had been made at the weekend to remove outdated publicity material that has long been part of the UN campaign against South Africa.

A graphic display prominently exhibited on a wall near a public entrance to the General Assembly hall still appeals, in 35 languages, for Namibian independence.

FALSE ASSERTION

A caption states: “Today, the (independence) plan has still not been implemented because South Africa persistently refused to cooperate.”

Even before independence, this was a patently false assertion, since SA cooperated with the UN in the transition operation that at its peak had more than 8,000 UN officials on duty in Namibia.

But no attempt was ever made to correct that error. Another large display, near the UN Security Council chamber, is devoted to decolonisation. A caption there refers to Namibia as “territory under UN administration illegally occupied by South Africa.”

There was no word on when the offending material would be removed, but if it remains in place another week after Namibian independence the UN may expect to receive complaints from the South African UN Mission.
Namibia to free last political prisoners

Argus Africa News Service 221
WINDHOEK.—Namibia's remaining political prisoners are to be released unconditionally as soon as possible, President Sam Nujoma's office has announced.

The new administration will also grant amnesty to certain categories of non-political prisoners, notably first offenders, and reduce the sentences of others.

As far as is known, there are four people being held for politically motivated crimes. The rest were released in the countdown to independence which began a year ago next Sunday.

The amnesty will not apply to the country's best-known political prisoner, Leonard Sheehana, sentenced to death for killing five people in a Walvis Bay bomb blast in 1987. Sheehana is in jail in South Africa, since his crime was committed on South African territory.
WINDHOEK. — President Sam Nujoma yesterday announced pardons and remissions of sentence for various classes of prisoners. All first offenders currently serving sentences will be released — but this does not include first offenders convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and longer for murder, rape, robbery, stock theft and commercial offences and first offenders sentenced to five years and longer for any other crime.
3,915 Bushmen from Namibia had been resettled on land at Schmidts Drift (near Kimberley) at a cost of R5 496 011, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

So are surplus soldiers

R25.5 million had been spent on resettling members of 32 Battalion and their families at Pomfret, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said. 32 Battalion had been deployed in Namibia. A total of 3,616 men, women and children had been resettled.
Wood metamorphasised

BY far the most impressive exhibition in Windhoek, featured the astonishing sculpture of Jackson Hlongwane at the Arts Association of Namibia.

Ranging from tooting figures and a series of massive thrones to finely wrought religiously-inspired totems, bowls and sticks, his works made an impression which lives on in the mind.

Hlongwane is well known not only for his sculpture but also for his painstaking creation on an escapade site of "The New Jerusalem" near the Village of Methebeng in Gaborone.

Hlongwane started sculpting after a religious awakening when he was cured by prayer of a lingering leg. He says his work is spiritually erected.

This can be seen clearly in his exquisite religious works made in an original but recognisable idiom, and also starting concepts such as God with a bail and Jesus playing soccer.

But his works spans all areas of life. His animal and fish sculptures are fascinating, almost intrinsically felt as unwrapped as possible, so that the animals emerges in stagnation from the wood, clearly recognizable, but with a sense of cooperation between the artist and the medium, not the artist dominating.

The same technique is used for his magnificent figures, sometimes complex and built of many pieces of wood, but felt in such a state that you could stumble on them among the trees and imagine that they had always been there.

Hlongwane, who also creates panels and prints, is a remarkable artist whose work should be exhibited as widely as possible.

Muafangejo: lost legacy?

NAMIBIA’s most famous artist and the person credited with putting the country’s art on the international map, John Muafangejo, was represented at the various cultural exhibitions marking independence week in Windhoek by only a few works.

Three prints hung outside the wood carving and pottery exhibition at the Arts Association and blocks and prints were on view at the Alte Feste, where T-shirts printed with signed Muafangejo works were also on sale.

In comparison to the rich and beautifully mounted exhibitions surrounding it, Muafangejo’s representation was sadly underplayed and deserted.

The reason may lie in the controversy which has surrounded the sale and future of his work since his death in 1987.

The Anglican Diocese of Namibia, the Namibian Arts Association and the family of the late Hans Adam Lettzeroff all have claim to the artist’s works as they had been staunch supporters of Muafangejo and his work during his lifetime.

The few blocks he used to produce his artworks have been removed to avoid the possibility of broadcast copies being made without these. Consequently his remaining original prints are now limited in number and very much in demand.

Most of these were sold at the auction. This has raised fears that a priceless part of Namibia’s art heritage has passed into private hands and may, in fact, be lost to the country.

Namibian independence celebrations ended on a high note last Saturday when a crowd of up to 30,000 people rocked at an all-day and all-night concert at Windhoek stadium.

More than 20 bands from around the world entertained the revellers.

After a slightly modified pump and formally of Independence Day last, the concert was what everyone was waiting for — a chance to let their hair down and really celebrate. And they did.

Surprisingly, it was not top-billed star Zippy Marley on — and — some say — pole position of the famous Bob, who stole the show; but South Africa’s Bible "Fonzie" Malusi and Mango Grove.

One of the concert organisers, Lindsay Scott, explained afterwards: "The South African bands are really well known here through their recent videos, so they went down very well. It was hard to say which of the two was more popular."

Popularity aside, the concert was remarkable for its musical diversity. The

Namibian’s independence was marked by a series of ceremonies, dinners, speeches and performances, with the highlight being the independence day concert at Windhoek stadium.

A moveable feast of T-shirt message — and over it all, the flag. EVE VOSLOY gmt Independence sideshows.

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k involved more than the marches, as and other formal events which. Spread around the capital were a wonder off the beaten media for-all mural painting session, and a display of designs for the a nationwide competition.

s spelled out everybody's favourite uttered the country's already loved wised among the interesting

want home very disappointed.

After Marley's hit, there just wasn't time to hit them on the bill.

Scott had to apologise profusely, but he did soften the blow by booking the Kenyans to play at Witbank's farewell party and the Mozambicans for a gig at the State Theatre.

There were other snafus. The organising committee had received 18 replies to invitations from bands and had planned accordingly for a concert to last about 12 hours, but eight more bands pitched up.

Accommodation and transport were found for them at already bustling at-the-avents Windhoek, and they were squashed into the programme.

The crowd was also smaller than anticipated, probably because many more lovers elected to stay at home and watch the bath on TV.

"You only get one chance to organise an independence concert," said Scott. "Looking back, I suppose we could have

ART behind function

"ART Behind Function" was the title of two exhibitions — of pottery and woodcarving and of batikery — which were part of a viewable feast in Windhoek during the independence celebrations.

Numerous examples of craft from all over Namibia were exhibited, but one message came clearly through their diversity.

Functional objects — from those to catch fish to those to store beer — can be beautiful and still proudly retain their usefulness.

The dazzling array of objects, all carefully crafted, banished, woven and finished, fell one with a feeling of profound respect for the people who created them.

# Oshambo dolls and beer cups on display

A flutter over new flag

SUNS shore — sunny, sunny, sunny. Round the beach balls — luscious, cloud-streaked, delicate, chalky whites and every colour of the rainbow mixed in any imaginable direction from the minds of Namibians who tried their hands at designing their country's new flag.

The reason of what should have fluttered over the stadium on independence day varied from the astronomical to the wonderful and the sometimes world.

The final choice was whittled down to five designs, from which the committee made the selection. The final result is a fine flag. It's bright, some would say garish. But, like the country, it grows on one with each revisit.

A teacher at a Khomas high school said her pupils love it. Each Namibian child received a flag before independence and the children could feel what all the colours symbolised long before she had really had a good look at it.

"It really has inspired a feeling of nationality," she said. "One of the children told me this was the first thing they felt, was truly their own. The children were painted it on my classroom door, and they drew it all this time."

"The colour blue represents the clear Namibian sky, the Atlantic ocean, our precious water resources and the importance of rain."

"The red represents life and energy. The colour red represents the warmth of our sun, the golden grassy plains and the colour of the Namib desert."

"The orange represents Namibia's people. It refers to their hospitality and their determination to build a future of equal opportunity for all."

White refers to peace and unity.

Green symbolises Namibia's vegetation and agricultural resources.

The red and white symbolise Namibia's human resources, while the green, gold and blue symbolise its natural resources."

Judging by the cheering when the South African flag was lowered on Independence Day and the new flag raised in its stead. Namibians like it, thank you.
Breaking the ice

The gathering in Windhoek last week for Namibia's independence celebrations provided the forum for a dizzy array of international contacts.

During his two-day stay in Windhoek President F W de Klerk, who signed the Bill on Namibian independence just before his flight north crossed the Orange River, held discussions with nine heads of state (Namibia, Egypt, Mozambique, Angola, Nigeria, Mali, Zambia, Yugoslavia and Cape Verde), the UN Secretary General, six foreign ministers (Soviet Union, Ireland, Finland, West Germany, Sweden and Spain), and ministers representing Italy, France and Norway.

The prime ministers of Mauritius and Somalia went further by going to Cape Town to see him.

De Klerk was impressed by the "positive spirit" of the discussions, adding: "It is clear that high expectations have been raised but, on the other hand, there was marked realism about the complexity of the situation."

Africa Institute director Erich Leistner describes the meetings as highly gratifying. He says they reflect the tendency towards better international relations for SA; are useful in easing the country towards negotiation; help to strengthen government's hand in the bargaining process with the ANC; specifically; as well as increasing pressure on the ANC to negotiate. Many of the leaders who met De Klerk also held talks with Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki.

"But the crux of the matter is whether we can establish a political settlement, as well as a realistic economic policy to woo back foreign investment. There is a growing realisation that regional peace is a minimum requirement if foreign capital is to be enticed into southern Africa and the continent as a whole. According to De Klerk, the representatives he met "agreed that SA's contribution was indispendable to regional revival and growth."

SA is vital to resolving the Angolan and Mozambican conflicts. In this regard, therefore, De Klerk's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze was particularly important.

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

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

Nujoma certain to lead country to economic ruin — economic

He said: "Nujoma is one of those who are not certain to lead the country to economic ruin."
Pension deal in Namibia ‘kept secret’ by Pienaar

WINDHOEK — Namibia’s last Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, overruled the government service commission and authorised full pension payments to officials who wanted to take early retirement.

According to news reports here yesterday, dissatisfied officials described the issue as "the best-kept secret" in the government service. If it had been public knowledge that Mr Pienaar would authorise early retirement, many more officials would have applied, they said.

The secretary of the commission, Mr Willie Brits, said Mr Pienaar had asked the commission to allow officials with less than five years to retirement to receive their full pension benefits.

The commission could not comply with the requests. Mr Pienaar then acted on his own authority and allowed early retirement to individual officials, Mr Brits said. A small number of officials retired early.

It was the commission’s policy that civil servants resigning were entitled to their own pension contributions plus interest.

According to a news report, Namibia’s former Attorney-General, Mr Estienne Pretorius (40), received full pension benefits when he resigned one day before Namibia became independent.

The secretary of the Central Personnel Institution, Mr Fanie Gous, said the idea of paying full pension was entirely Mr Pienaar’s.

Namibia’s Finance Minister, Dr Otto Herrigel, said: “I was never consulted about the matter and the Administrator-General did quite a few things before he left that we found difficult to accept.” — Sapa.
More than 1,000 are missing in Namibia

WINDHOEK — There are many, more people missing than the 1,000 names presented to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for tracing during the Namibian conflict, Namibian ICRC director Nicolas de Rougemont said in Windhoek yesterday.

He pointed out it was a fluctuating list and included people who may have died in the 20-year conflict, or left and settled elsewhere, been killed in accidents and never identified, or gone to work in South Africa.

"You see there are many more people missing. The 1,000 are only people whose families have come to us," Mr. de Rougemont said.

While the figure in world terms was low, "for Namibia it is substantial, because the population is so small," he added.

There were about 30 Namibians being held in Angolan jails, some of them former Koevoet and South West Africa Territory Force members. "Some have been there for years and some were arrested recently," he said.

The ICRC had not had access to Angolan prisons since 1976, except in the case of prisoners-of-war, and information on who was there was often relayed by women permitted by the Angolan authorities to visit their husbands, fathers and brothers.

Mr. de Rougemont emphasised it was not the task of his organisation to seek their release or question their detention, but to see that people were properly treated.

Discussing people affected by the conflict between government and Unita forces in southern Angola, he said the ICRC had just visited and aided 188 people close to Oshindombolo on the Namibia-Angola border.

These people had left their lands and fled to northern Namibia in what they were wearing, and were sleeping out in the open. There had been reports of between 1,000 and 2,000 in similar straits, Mr. de Rougemont said, but this had been difficult to confirm because of fighting between MPLA and Unita.

Commenting on reports that some of the fleeing Angolans had been treated with hostility by the locals, Mr. de Rougemont said the fugitives had been accused of being Unita supporters. — Sapa.