NAMIBIA - GENERAL

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OCT - NOV.
Lubowski laid to rest as Nujoma claims cover-up

By Jon Qwelane
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Anton Lubowski, the first white Namibian to make public his membership of Swapo, at the weekend became the first white man to be buried in the cemetery in Katatura township just outside the town.

Mr Lubowski's body was cremated last week and his ashes were interred on Saturday.

The guest speaker, Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, wanted to know "whose interest was served by the deliberate delay and conspiracy of silence surrounding the investigation" into Mr Lubowski's death.

"The contrived situation by the colonial administration smacks of a cover-up", Mr Nujoma said.

He said the promise he was making to "comrade Anton" and others like him was a Swapo landslide at the November polls.

Mr Lubowski's former wife, Mrs Gaby Lubowski, turned out for the funeral in a dress in Swapo colours of blue, red and green and on which was painted a portrait of Mr Nujoma with the words "Long Live Nujoma".

Her two young children wore Swapo T-shirts.

Conspiracy

A number of foreign diplomats attended the funeral, which was conducted by Dr Zeph Kameeta of the Lutheran Church.

And, while the police appear to be still a long way from solving the Lubowski murder, a Windhoek newspaper on Saturday said "he was shot by ordinary people".

In an editorial, the Windhoek Observer dismissed all suggestions that Mr Lubowski was shot by a hit-man, that there was a conspiracy involving Swapo, that he had wanted to resign from Swapo, and that he was the victim of a love tangle.

"And we know what we are saying ... he was shot by ordinary people, and we suspect that there were two of them.

"These men, outraged and embittered by events such as happened to Constable Nel, committed an unspeakable and monstrous crime while in the grip of their emotion. In their colossal stupidity they never realised the harm they were doing the country, and in particular the white man."

Constable Willie Nel was stoned to death in Otjiwarongo two days before Mr Lubowski was gunned down.

Windhoek police are still holding a 50-year-old Irish passport holder, Mr Desmond Acheson, whom they arrested the day after Mr Lubowski's death.

Police have been careful not to link Mr Acheson to the killing.
Two dead, many injured as gangs rampage

By Jon Quelch, The Star's Africa News Service

Fierce fighting continued last night after violence broke out in the northern Namibian district of Oshakati at the weekend. At least two people have died and many others have been injured.

The fighting involved supporters of the country's two main political parties contesting the November elections, Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

The violence began in the village of Ondada on Saturday and spread to Oshakati, the principal town of Omago, on Sunday.

Some sources said the United Nations police were attacked during the violence, but confirmation was not available today.

Last night, in the village of Oshakati, a woman said she was married to a member of Swapo and was injured when an explosive device was thrown at her house, and many people were still receiving treatment in the casualty section of Oshakati Hospital.

The fighting coincided with the mobilization of Omago on Saturday of 3,000 members of the controversial "Koevoet" paramilitary unit.

According to sources in northern Namibia, the violence in Oshakati began very early in the morning with gangs of DTA supporters attacking the houses of Swapo supporters, smashing their windows, and taking down Swapo flags from the roofs and trees and burning them.

A number of "coca sữa" (informal small businesses) belonging to Swapo members were also attacked, sources said.

"Very tense"

During the fighting in Oshakati, a Swapo supporter was beaten to death, and others were made to burn down houses during the night.

"It is very, very tense here. We are waiting to see what happens next," said a local man at midnight last night, adding he would "not be going to sleep just yet."

In Ondada a DTA supporter was beaten to death on Saturday night after a group was left to burn down houses during the night.

The clashes started three days after DTA supporters went on the rampage in Katutura township, Windhoek, smashing windows of Swapo supporters' homes and their cars during the illegal march.

Both the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Dieuaire, and the UN special representative, Ms Martti Ahtisaari, asked the DTA to stop a political march without permission.

Oshakati, the country's most popular town, is the traditional Swapo stronghold and political analysts agree the party's best performance in election could be in the district.

A police spokesman would not comment on the violence in Omago because he had not yet received a report on the situation.

The UN could not be reached early today to comment.
Bloody clashes between DTA and Swapo

From JON OWELANE
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK.— Fierce fighting in Namibia has claimed the lives of at least two people and left many injured.

Violence broke out in Ovambo on Saturday, and was still raging last night.

The fighting involved supporters of Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

The violence began in the village of Ndola on Saturday, and by yesterday had spread to Ovambo's main town, Oshakati.

KOEOVOE

The fighting coincided with the demobilisation in Ovambo on Saturday of 1,200 former members of the controversial Koervoet paramilitary unit.

According to sources, the violence at Oshakati began early yesterday with gangs of DTA supporters attacking the houses of Swapo supporters with stones, smashing cars, and burning Swapo flags.

A number of cuca shops (informal small businesses) belonging to Swapo members were also attacked, sources said.

DTA SALUTES

In Ndola a DTA supporter was beaten to death on Saturday after a group arrived at a cuca shop and found Swapo supporters whom they allegedly ordered to give DTA salutes.

The Swapo members refused, and fighting broke out.

Saturday's clashes began three days after DTA supporters went on the rampage in Katutura in Windhoek, smashing windows of Swapo supporters' homes and cars during an illegal night march.

Both Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, and UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari, rebuked the DTA for staging a political march without permission.
**Big cache of arms found in Namibia**

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Investigations into the machine-gun and grenade attack on a regional headquarters of the United Nations in Namibia, in which the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging has been implicated, have led to the discovery of a large arms cache.

Police in Otjiwarongo said today the cache contained hand-grenades and R-4 and R-1 automatic rifles.

The UN headquarters in Otji, near Otjiwarongo, was blasted with R-1 rifle fire and hand-grenades. A security official on guard duty, Mr Michael Hoaseb, was killed in the attack.

SOUTH AFRICAN

Police said they were holding another South African, Mr Johan Coetzee, in connection with the raid which was allegedly carried out by a number of men who later sped off in a white Opel Monza car.

They would not say where Mr Coetzee was arrested, nor where the arms cache was found because investigations were still continuing and more arrests could be expected.

Three other South Africans, Mr Darrel Stopforth of Rosettenville, Johannesburg, Mr Arthur Archer of no fixed address in Cape Town, and Mr Leonard Veenendaal of Johannesburg, are in Namibian police cells after being arrested in connection with the raid.

Mr Craig Barker of Cape Town, who was arrested with the men, was released last week after a request by the State prosecutor to an Otji magistrate.

"SWIM IN"

Also in custody is West German Mr Horst Klenz, whose address is given as "care of Vermaak in Duiwelskloof".

Mr Veenendaal is the leader of the AWB in Johannesburg, and in July this year led an AWB group to the Hillbrow swimming pool to break up an apartheid-busting "swim-in."

He had often been seen near AWB leader Mr Eugene Terre Blanche at rallies.
Police now holding four South Africans

Probe into UN attack leads to arms cache

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Investigations into the machinegun and grenade attack on a regional headquarters of the United Nations in Namibia, in which the AWB has been implicated, have led to the discovery of a large arms cache in the country.

Police in Oshakati said today the cache contained hand grenades and R-4 and R-1 automatic rifles.

The UN headquarters in Outjo, near Oshakati, was blasted with many rounds of R-1 rifle fire and pelleted with hand grenades. A security official on guard duty, Mr. Michael Hoaseh, was killed in the attack.

The police said they were holding yet another South African national, Mr. Johan Coetzee, in connection with the raid, which was allegedly carried out by a number of men who later sped off in a white Opel Monza Sedan.

They would not say where Mr. Coetzee was arrested in South Africa, or where the arms cache was found hidden in Namibia because investigations were still continuing and more arrests could be expected.

Three other South Africans — Mr. Darrel Stopforth of Rosettenville, Mr. Arthur Archer of no fixed address in Cape Town and Mr. Leonard Veenendaal of Southdale, are in Namibian police cells after being arrested in connection with the raid.

Mr. Craig Barker of Cape Town, who was arrested with the men, was released last week after a request by the state prosecutor to an Outjo magistrate.

Also in custody is West German Mr. Horst Klenz, whose address is given as "care of Vermaak in Duyvelsrkloof".

Mr. Veenendaal is the leader of the AWB in Johannesburg and in July this year led a posse of AWB men to the Hillbrow municipal pool to break up an apartheid-busting "swim-in."

He has often been seen at AWB rallies near the movement's leader, Mr. Eugene Terreblanche.
Unrest: Swapo, DTA blame each other

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — As Namibia's restless northern district of Ovamboland began mopping up after a weekend of bloody fighting involving members of Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), leaders of the parties yesterday blamed each other's supporters for the mayhem.

Sources in the northern town of Oshakati claimed a Swapo supporter was killed on Sunday, while a DTA member died after allegedly being beaten up by Swapo members in Ndola.

Swapo blamed the DTA for the violence and called on Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Fienaa, and law enforcement authorities to intervene and restore peace.

Mr Hage Geingob, Swapo's director of elections, said his party stood for peace, and its leaders had signed a code of conduct in which they distanced themselves from acts of violence and intimidation. DTA chairman Mr Dirk Nudge and the party's senior vice-president, Mr Mishake Muyengo, flew to Ovamboland yesterday and said their party organizers were attacked by Swapo while carrying out their normal duties.

The violence in Ndola broke out when a number of DTA supporters entered a shop where they found a group of Swapo members. The DTA men allegedly forced the Swapo members to shout DTA slogans, but the order was refused.

A teargas canister was allegedly thrown at the Swapo men but failed to go off. Fighting then started and one of the DTA men was killed.

Yesterday, police were investigating various charges arising from the violence in Ovamboland.

The UN and the Administrator-General will issue statements later today.
DTA apologises

Weekend of violence: 1 dead, 33 hurt

From KEVIN JACOBS
WINDHOEK—DTA leaders have apologised to UN officials for an outbreak of DTA-linked political violence in volatile Ovamboland that left at least one person dead and 33 injured.

Last night eight people were listed as seriously hurt in Oshakati hospital, with one of them in critical condition after the clashes between rival DTA and Swapo supporters.

Untag personnel were also threatened in the weekend violence and the supervisory force's regional headquarters in Oshakati was stoned by a horde of DTA followers.

While official reports do not link the events, Saturday's violence broke out one day after Namibian administration officials disbanded the notorious Koevoet police unit and returned them to commu-

nities in the politically sensitive region.

Riot-control units of the SWA Police patrolled the main Oshakati-Ondangwa road for most of the weekend, but last night residents and witnesses in the region said it was superficially calm.

Sporadic gunfire sounded over the populous area on Saturday and Sunday night.

Police reports tracing the events said five DTA supporters were attacked at a general store and bar—known as a euca shop—and one was beaten to death by the predominantly Swapo-supporting customers. Sapa reports that the dead man was identified as Mr Lukas Pedro, 27, of Osha-

kati.

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge and vice-president Mr Mishake Muyongo flew to the northern region yesterday and apologised to Untag regional director John Rwambuye, Untag officials said.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that police found one R1 rifle, one R4 rifle, two rifle grenades and ammunition following investigations into a gun and grenade attack on United Nations regional offices at Oshakane. Police earlier arrested five men in connection with the attack in which a private security guard, Mr David Hoseb, died.

A police spokesman said police had arrested another man, Mr Johan Coetzee, for questioning on the attacks.
Fighting over in Owambo

AFTER heavy fighting involving rival supporters of Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) in Owambo over the weekend, the regional director of the United Nations was yesterday making efforts to restore peace.

Mr John Rumbuya, UN head in Owambo, was in contact with both Swapo and DTA leaders in the district yesterday to arrange a meeting with them.

The office of the Administrator-General said a statement on the violence would be released today when all communiques had been received.

The UN head office in Windhoek was still piecing together the events, and did not have a statement ready by the time of going to press.

It has also emerged from private sources that journalists who were recording the violence on film were chased by angry DTA supporters into the offices of the UN in Oshakati on Sunday. The pursuers apparently followed the newsmen into the building, and UN personnel intervened.

One of the pursuers allegedly pulled out a gun and demanded that all the cameras be surrendered. They were handed over, and the photographic equipment, thought to be minus the films, was recovered from SWA police much later.

By mid-morning yesterday, the situation in Oshakati was described as calm.

Both Swapo and the DTA are signatories to a code of conduct which expressly outlaw violence and intimidation as means to political ends, and also forbids the carrying of any weapons during political marches or gatherings.
Another S. African citizen detained

Large arms cache found in Namibia

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Investigations into the machinegun and grenade attack on a regional headquarters of the United Nations in Namibia, in which the Afrikaner Weerstandsbebewing has been implicated, have led to the discovery of a large arms cache.

Police in Otiwarongo yesterday said the cache contained handgrenades and R-4 and R-1 automatic rifles.

The UN headquarters in Ovamboland, near Otiwarongo, was blasted with numerous rounds of R-1 rifle fire and pelted with hand grenades. A security official on guard duty, Mr Michael Housed, was killed in the attack.

The police said they were holding yet another South African national, Mr Johan Coetzee, in connection with the raid, which was allegedly carried out by a number of men who later sped off in a white Opel Monza sedan.

They would not say where Mr Coetzee was arrested in SA, or where the arms cache was found hidden in Namibia, because investigations were continuing and more arrests could be expected.

Three other South Africans — Mr Darrel Stopforth of Rosettenville, Johannesburg, Mr Arthur Archer of no fixed address in Cape Town and Mr Leonard Veenendaal of Southdale, Johannesburg, are in Namibian police cells after being arrested in connection with the raid.

Led posse to pool

Mr Craig Barker of Cape Town, arrested with the men, was released last week after a request by the State prosecutor to an Outjo magistrate.

Mr Veenendaal is the leader of the AWB in Johannesburg and in July this year led a posse of AWB men to the Hillbrow municipal pool to break up an apartheid-busting "swim-in".

He has often been seen at AWB rallies near the movement's leader, Mr Eugene TerreBlanche.
Here's my bet: Swapo's going to walk it

Conventional wisdom is that Swapo won't get their two-thirds majority in next week's elections. Conventional wisdom has never appealed to correspondent TONY WEAVER, who hereby places his bet: Swapo will sweep to a landslide victory.

SIX months ago, every despatch from Namibia introduced Swapo by describing it as "the movement which will almost certainly sweep to an overwhelming victory in the independence elections".

Today, the same report may be prefaced by the cautionary "Swapo, badly hurt by allegations of torture and murder, an intellectually immature leader and the history of the disastrous April 1 incursion, may struggle to gain even 50 percent of the vote, let alone the 66 percent needed to draw up its own constitution."

Humbag.

Here's my bet: Swapo will sweep to a landslide victory, gaining anything between 67 and 80 percent of the vote, albeit not the 90 percent so confidently predicted by Hage Geingob on his return home from exile. It's little science and few statistics in this prediction, just pure gut feeling.

Has everyone forgotten Zimbabwe? And that insignificant man called Mubaga, who was never tipped to win much more than a handful of seats?

Analyses so far have been based on largely racist numbers: there are X number of Ovambo who will mostly vote Swapo; then there are Y number of Hereros, who like the DTA and SWANU; and Z number of Damara, who have never been able to make up their minds about anything, and will probably vote for the United Democratic Front.

That's like saying the African National Congress is a Xhosa-based movement, the Mass Democratic Movement draws its support from Indian intellectuals, and Inkatha represents all the Zulu-speaking people of South Africa.

Namibia is emerging from over 100 years of colonial rule and oppression. Namibians don't have to have elephant memories to remember what this means: the memories and scars of war are all too recent, the trauma of torture, dispossession, death and destruction all too fresh.

Of the parties contesting the election -- like the DTA, SWANU, Aksie Christelike Nasional, the Rehbooth Liberal Front, Swapo Democrats -- only a few, like the Damara Council and Swapo, have never collaborated with the South African authorities.

Swapo's main opponent, the DTA, has been an active part of that colonial rule and oppression.

And that's what this election is all about: getting rid of the South Africans and their collaborators.

Collaborators will get short shrift in this election. Those who took up arms to fight against South African rule, and that means Swapo, and only Swapo, will be swept to power.

All the publicity surrounding allegations of torture in Swapo camps in Angola may have been well-founded, but this means very little in a country where two-thirds of the adults are illiterate and can't read all those newspapers.

So lay your bets. This unscientific hack predicts a Swapo landslide. Sixty-six percent will be child's play.
Public should know of Angola buildup

WHENEVER I think about the alleged build-up of insurgents in the Angolan "shallow area", I am reminded of what might be called the Shilongo incident.

Shilongo was an insurgent who was captured in 1984, when (as is at present the case) most of southern Angola was supposed to be free of SWAPO presence. Under questioning he revealed in great detail a SWAPO build-up in the vicinity of Peu Peu and elsewhere. This information was duly taken to a government-level South African-Angolan meeting ... and was never heard of again.

Question: Is the government doing anything about the reported build-up, given what happened on April 1? And if so, why has the public not been informed? This is no time for secrecy, given the fragility of the situation north of the Orange.
Pienaar extends appeal to DTA, Swapo leaders

WINDHOEK — Namibia Administrator-General Loois Pienaar expressed his abhorrence at the violence between Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Swapo supporters in northern Namibia last weekend and separately met leaders of both parties yesterday, official spokesman Gerhard Roux said in Windhoek.

An Oshakati resident Lukas Pedro, 27, was clubbed to death and 33 people injured after clashes between the two political groups.

Roux said the meeting with DTA and Swapo leaders was to appeal to them to plead for restraint from their members.

Asked whether the Namibian police had not been slow in responding to the unrest incidents, Roux said Pienaar was satisfied police had done what they could.

Roux said charges had been laid against the DTA for holding a political gathering last week without giving police and other authorities three days prior notice as required by law.

UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said yesterday DTA chairman Dick Mudge had apologised to the Untag regional director at Oshakati, John Rwambuya, for an incident where two men entered the UN premises brandishing a knife and gun on Sunday. — Sapa.
UN questions 'slow' riot police action in Namibia

WINDHOEK — UN officials are demanding explanations from police commanders for apparent tardiness in confronting violent mobs supporting the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Swapo's main electoral opponent.

In the face of official refusal, disgruntled Unstag administrators also want police to reschedule a formal demobilisation ceremony for 1,200 members of the notorious Koevoet counter-insurgency unit in the wake of a disorganised weekend dispersal.

"There will be no more parades," administration spokesman Gerhard Roux said yesterday.

Unstag head Martti Ahtisaari says police commanders provided no list of demobilised Koevoet members, who are wandering in their volatile Ovambo communities unchecked.

Weapons used by the unit in anti-guerrilla operations have not officially been accounted for.

 Riot-control police alerted to weekend clashes in Oshakati between rival DTA and Swapo supporters were unnecessarily slow in arriving, witnesses and Unstag officials said.

A DTA supporter was killed, 33 people were hurt and Unstag civilian personnel were threatened by armed DTA followers in the outbreak of vio-

lease on Saturday.

The clashes coincided with the Koevoet demobilisation — although officials could not link the events.

The Oshakati incident, that spilled over into Sunday, and clashes in Windhoek's Katutura township late last week, violated the spirit of an inter-party pact requiring political groups' leaders to discipline their followers.

Witnesses to a DTA supporters' march in Katutura that turned to violence said police responded slowly and ineffectually.

Demobilisation

"In the Oshakati incident, as with the Katutura incident, the Special Representative (Ahtisaari) is as concerned with the performance of the police as with the code of conduct and adherence by the political parties," Unstag spokesman Fred Eckhard said yesterday.

"He is looking closely at both is-

sues."

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar last Friday announced demobilisation of the 1,200-member Koevoet unit, after months of shifting the obligation under UN Security Council resolutions.

"It appears that the Administrator-General's instructions did not reach the officers carrying out the demobilisation, because the procedures followed were not at all satisfactory," Eckhard said.

"It will have to be done again."

He said a rough head count showed about 200 Koevoet policemen were at the Okavi gathering. No list of numbers or identification was provided and the unit's weapons were not properly accounted for, he said.

"Until more responsible procedures can be carried out, we cannot say that we are in a position to verify the demobilisation."

Roux, Pienaar's chief spokesman, said about 300 members absent without leave from the parade would be sought out and served with demobilisation papers.

Koevoet — made up of mostly black members under command of white section leaders — was not trained for civilian policing.

As the vanguard unit in South Africa's years-long battle against Swapo insurgents, it gained notorious for viciousness.

The territory's return to peace under Unstag supervision did not mute civilian complaints against the unit of brutality and intimidation, sources said.
UN prepares to process the vote

WINDHOEK — The registration of voters in Namibia successfully completed, the UN was now preparing itself for the voting process, Unita said on SWABC radio.

"This is a fairly massive job because from our current calculations it looks as if we will have people from every continent in the world except Antarctica," said Unita's chief of planning and training Mike Maley.

About 1560 Unita election officials were expected to arrive in Namibia late this month for the November 7-11 elections in the territory.

"We will have only about one week in which to tell them all they need to know about what they will be doing in the polling stations during the elections and making sure that they are competent and well prepared for whatever might happen at that time."

Maley said the duties of UN officials would be to supervise and control the conduct of the polling and the counting of votes for a constituent assembly. Every procedure and action a voter took in the casting of a ballot would be closely monitored by an Unita supervisor.

"The people who will be coming here will be chosen on the basis of their being experienced public servants, either in government or in positions of responsibility outside government," he said.

"We are looking for people who are used to dealing with peoples from different cultures... and finally we are looking for a person who will be able to cope with the physical environment applying at that time of the year... extreme heat, great dryness, an awful lot of dust and having to sleep in tents."

Additional qualifications for the Unita election personnel were a high degree of political impartiality and sensitivity, and sound common sense, Maley added. — Sapa.
Apology to UN over knife incident

Piënaar appeals for restraint after clashes

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Piënaar, yesterday expressed his abhorrence and distress at the violence between Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Swapo supporters in northern Namibia last weekend and separately met leaders of both parties, said spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux.

An Oshakati resident, Mr Lukas Pedro (27), was reportedly clubbed to death and 30 people injured after a series of violent clashes between the two political groups last weekend. One of the injured, in a critical condition, was apparently transferred to a Windhoek hospital yesterday.

Mr Roux said two people were arrested after allegedly assaulting an American television cameraman, Mr Walter McGill, at the United Nations offices at Oshakati.

UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday the DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, had apologised to the Unatag regional director at Oshakati, Mr John Rwambuya, for an incident in which two men forced their way into the UN premises brandishing a knife and gun on Sunday.

**Appeals**

Mr Roux said appeals were made to DTA and Swapo leaders for restraint and disciplined behaviour from their members to create an atmosphere conducive to free and fair elections.

Police had not been slow in responding to the unrest incidents, Mr Roux said the Administrator-General was satisfied the police had done their duty.

He repeated Mr Piënaar's view that it was "asking too much" to expect the SWA Police to be solely responsible for the election campaign atmosphere.

He said charges had been laid against the DTA for holding a political gathering last week without giving police and other authorities three days prior notice as required by law.

The march in Katutura township outside Windhoek erupted in violence between the DTA and Swapo last Tuesday night. A man and a child were admitted to hospital and 15 people were treated for minor injuries and discharged.
Row looms over ‘disbanding’ of Koevoet

By Joe Qwelane
The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the United Nations Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, could be heading for a confrontation over the "demobilisation" of the Koevoet paramilitary unit.

Officially, the outfit was demobilised on Saturday in response to a UN Security Council resolution calling for it to disband by September 30.

Yesterday Mr Ahtisaari said procedures followed on Saturday were "not at all satisfactory and it appeared that the Administrator-General's instructions did not reach the officers carrying out the demobilisation".

Mr Ahtisaari's objections were that Mr Pienaar had announced 1 200 Koevoet men would be leaving the outfit, but only 969 turned up for the headcount when UN military and civilian police arrived to monitor the process.

The UN representative was also unhappy that there was no evidence the retiring men's uniforms and weapons were handed in.

Yesterday UN representatives met SWA Police "to work out appropriate procedures for the demobilisation process". Mr Ahtisaari's spokesman indicated there had to be another head count.

But Mr Pienaar's office said there would be no repeat of the demobilisation.

The office said 300 Koevoet men had gone awol. Efforts would be made to find them within 48 hours to serve them with demobilisation forms.

Spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said as far as the Administrator-General was concerned, there was no link between the demobilisation of Koevoet and the outbreak on the same day of fierce fighting between SWAPO and DTA supporters.

Asked if the DTA and the police did not have close links since some members of the SWA Police had been seen wearing DTA T-shirts, Mr Roux said if evidence was supplied it would be investigated.

The UN said DTA supporters stormed its Oshakati offices on Saturday and demanded an American television crew's cameras and film. The cameras were later found in the possession of the SWA Police.

5 000 Sasol miners vote to strike

About 5 000 miners have voted to strike at collieries feeding Sasol's coal-to-oil plants in Secunda. The ballot centred on demands for a food allowance for workers not housed in company hostels.

Morning tea party for Marike

Mrs Mignon Hough, wife of the Administrator of the Transvaal, and Mr Danie Hough, is to hold a morning tea party in honour of Mrs Marike de Klerk, wife of the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, on October 17.

Drivers' licence needed in Bop

South African motorists driving through Bophuthatswana can be fined if they are unable to produce their drivers' licences when requested to do so. In order to prevent inconvenience and embarrassment, South Africans travelling in Bophuthatswana should at all times have their drivers' licences handy.

Model in stolen vehicle sought

Car thieves who last week made off with a custom-built minibus in the centre of Johannesburg are being asked to return a R150 000 model of the Mondi Board Mill which was in the rear of the minibus.
WINDHOEK - The United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, was not satisfied with the way in which the former police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, was disbanded on Saturday.

Senior UN and SWA Police officials met yesterday to discuss the issue with a UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek.

"It appears that the Administrator-General's (Mr Louis Fienaar) instructions did not reach the officers carrying out the demobilisation because the procedures for identification of those being demobilised or an adequate accounting of 200 individuals whom the Administrator-General said were being demobilised, and until more responsible procedures can be agreed upon and carried out we cannot say we are in a position to verify the demobilisation," Eckhard stressed.

"It will have to be done again."

The highly controversial police unit was established about 10 years ago to counter Swapo's liberation war in northern Namibia.

Koevoet members were confined to base near Oshakati in August this year.
Police will trace 300 absentee Koevoet ers

Huge demob row

WINDHOEK. — SWA Police will trace members of the former police counter-insurgency unit Koevoet who were absent from the official demobilisation parade on Saturday and serve their demobilisation forms on them, official spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said yesterday.

He also said administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar had expressed his abhorrence and distress at the violence between Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Swapo supporters in northern Namibia at the weekend and separately met leaders of both parties yesterday.

Mr Roux told a media briefing here that Mr Pienaar had instructed Swapol to demobilise Koevoet in terms of a recent United Nations resolution. About 300 members of the 1,200-strong paramilitary unit, confined to base near Oshakati in northern Namibia, were not present when the unit was demobilised on Saturday.

The police had been instructed to find them and serve their demobilisation forms on them within the next two days, Mr Roux said.

"The procedures followed were not at all satisfactory," Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday. "It will have to be done again."

He said a rough head count showed some 900 Koevoet policemen were at the Okavi gathering. No list of numbers or identification was provided and the unit's weapons were not properly accounted for.

"Until more responsible procedures can be carried out, we cannot say that we are in a position to verify the demobilisation," Mr Roux, however, said there would be no more demobilisation parades.

He said Mr Pienaar's meeting with DTA and Swapo leaders was to appeal to them to plead for restraint and discipline from their members.

In a series of violent weekend clashes between the two political groups, Oshakati resident Mr Lukas Pedro, 27, was reportedly clubbed to death and 30 people were injured.

Asked whether Swapol had not been slow in responding to the unrest incidents, Mr Roux said the administrator-general was satisfied the police had done what they could.

He repeated Mr Pienaar's view that if Swapol alone were expected to be solely responsible for the atmosphere during the election campaign, "we are asking too much." — Sapa

WINDHOEK. — With the registration of voters in Namibia successfully completed, the United Nations was now preparing itself for the voting process, Untag said in its latest radio broadcast through the SWABC.

"This is a fairly massive job because from our current calculations it looks as if we will have people from every continent in the world except Antarctica," said Untag's chief of planning and training, Mr Mike Maley of Australia.

About 1,500 Untag election officials were expected to arrive in Namibia late this month for the November 7-11 elections.

The people who will be coming here will be chosen on the basis of their being experienced public servants, either in government or in positions of responsibility outside government," Mr Maley said.

"We are looking for people who are used to dealing with peoples from different cultures, and finally we are looking for people who will be able to cope with the physical environment."

Additional qualifications for the Untag election personnel were a high degree of political impartiality and sensitivity, and sound common sense. — Sapa
Showdown looms over Koevoet demobilisation

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, could be heading for a confrontation over the "demobilisation" of the former Koevoet paramilitary unit.

Officially, the outfit was demobilised on Saturday in response to a demand by the UN Security Council, which was embodied in a resolution, that Koevoet must disband by September 30.

But yesterday Mr Ahtisaari made it plain that procedures which were followed on Saturday were "not at all satisfactory and it appeared that the Administrator-General's instructions did not reach the officers carrying out the demobilisation."

Mr Ahtisaari's objections were that Mr Pienaar had announced 1,200 Koevoet men would be leaving the unit and getting back into civvy street, but only 900 turned up for the head count when UN military and civilian police arrived to monitor the process.

No weapons

The UN representative was also unhappy that there was no evidence of the retiring men's uniforms and weapons.

Yesterday UN representatives met SWA police top brass "to work out appropriate procedures for the demobilisation process" and Mr Ahtisaari's spokesman indicated that there had to be another head count.

Mr Pienaar's office saw the matter differently, and said there would be no repeat of the demobilisation.

About 300 Koevoet men had gone AWOL and efforts were being made to trace them within the next 48 hours to serve them official forms stamped by SWA police, confirming the men had been demobilised.

Mr Pienaar's senior spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, said as far as the Administrator-General was concerned there was no link between the demobilisation of Koevoet and the outbreak on the same day of fierce fighting between Swapo and Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) supporters.

Asked if the DTA and the police had close links since some members of SWA police had been spotted wearing DTA T-shirts, Mr Roux said if evidence was supplied it would be investigated.

Yesterday afternoon Mr Pienaar was meeting the leadership of Swapo and the DTA to discuss the violence between the two parties. The meetings were separate and no further details were disclosed.

The UN said DTA supporters who stormed its regional offices in Oshakati on Saturday and demanded at gunpoint the surrender of an American television crew's cameras apparently removed the film from the cameras.

The cameras were later found in the possession of the SWA police.
Controversy over Koevoet resolved

By Jon Qwelane, The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Differences between UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari and Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar over the demobilisation of the controversial Koevoet paramilitary unit have been resolved and new procedures mutually agreed.

The demobilisation of the unit last Saturday gave rise to opposite interpretations by the UN mission and the administration.

Because only 900 of the 1 200 Koevoet men who Mr Pienaar said would be discharged had turned up for a head-count — the other 300 had gone “absent without leave” — Mr Ahtisaari found the procedures “not at all satisfactory” and asked that more appropriate steps be worked out.

Mr Pienaar’s office replied that all the UN requirements for the demobilisation of the unit had been followed.

A meeting had been arranged between the Commissioner of SWA Police, General Dolf Gouws, UN force commander, General Prern Chand, and UN police commissioner, Inspector Steven Fanning.

After that meeting, the UN said “complete agreement had been reached, and it included detailed proposals for the modalities of demobilisation, provision for the identification of those demobilised, and the returning of weapons, vehicles and other equipment.”
Jurists query fairness of Namibian poll

The Argus Foreign Service

GENEVA.—An international commission of jurists report has questioned whether the Namibian election on November 7 will be "free and fair".

It said the main problem was "the failure of the South African authorities to end the hostilities between the police, security forces and Swapo".

The report was drawn up for the commission by Mr Geoffrey Bindman, an English lawyer, and cited "intimidation and violence by the police against potential Swapo voters".

The report also cited high numbers of the former Koevoet counter-insurgency police who are now members of the regular police.

"In the northern area, where more than half the population live, there is not a single lawyer in regular private practice to take up complaints of torture, brutality, unlawful arrests and wanton destruction of property by the army and the police," Mr Bindman's report continued.

Complaints included charges that Koevoet officers transported Unita members across the border from Angola to register to vote in Namibia, it went on. There was "powerful evidence" that South African controlled police were "still using illegal means to deter Swapo voters".

An organisation of leading jurists throughout the world, the International Commission of Jurists is independent with consultative status at the United Nations and the Council of Europe. Its essential task is to uphold the rule of law.
Untag defends behaviour pact

WINDHOEK — In efforts to lessen the threat of political violence, Untag officials are encouraging the tightest possible adherence to the agreed code of behaviour endorsed by 10 parties contesting November's poll.

Two outbreaks of violence in the past week tested the commitment of the two major parties — Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — to the rules of discipline and crowd behaviour they endorsed a month ago. Each party accuses the other of triggering the violence, and Untag police monitors have been unable to ascertain which side provided the spark.

Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard yesterday defended efforts to uphold the pact, noting "disturbing departures" from the code, but stressing that many political rallies had been held without violent incidents.

Koevoet demobilisation row settled

WINDHOEK — Officials in Untag and Namibia's administration have settled a row over demobilisation of the Koevoet police unit and agreed on steps to keep track of its 1,200 members.

Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari earlier in the week objected to a disorganised demobilisation parade in Oshakati last Saturday at which only 900 of the counter-insurgency fighters showed up.

Mr Ahtisaari complained that he had no official record of the policemen sent home nor any accounting of their weapons.

Security Council resolutions had insisted on demobilisation of the unit that led the military war against Swapo insurgents for a decade.

Critics said Koevoet's tactics, behaviour and reputation for brutality made its members unsuitable for redeployment in normal police work, carried out by the SWA Police under Resolution 439 that laid out the territory's independence programme.

Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday that further talks between Mr Ahtisaari and Administrator-General Louis Piensar had precipitated "complete agreement . . . on detailed proposals for the modality of demobilisation."

Agreement included police commanders providing identification of all demobbed Koevoet members, and an inventory of Koevoet weapons and vehicles, he said.

Yesterday, Untag's police commissioner, retired Irish police chief Mr Stephen Fanning, travelled to Oshakati with Brigadier Daniel Opandi, deputy military head of the Untag force, to discuss the steps with SWA police chief General Dolf Gouws.

Mr Eckhard declined to disclose the steps agreed on to keep track of former Koevoet members.
UN and police meet to discuss Koevoet

WINDHOEK — Senior UN and Namibian police officials met in Oshakati yesterday to discuss the procedural aspects of the demobilisation of the former SWA Police counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said here.

He told a media briefing proposals by the UN were agreed on at a meeting between UN and Swapo personnel on Tuesday.

These concerned procedures for identifying demobilised Koevoet members and an inventory of the unit's weapons, vehicles and other equipment. (22)

The UN special representative, Martti Ahtisaari, on Tuesday expressed dissatisfaction with last Saturday's demobilisation of the unit's about 500 of the 1,200 members were found to be absent without leave. Administrator-General Louis Pienaar instructed Swapo to trace the missing men.

— Sapa B 1205 5 1805897
Canadian Mounties to join Untag force

PRETORIA — Up to 100 officers of the legendary Canadian Mounties are to join the UN's peace keeping force in Namibia for a six-month tour of duty, a statement from the Canadian Embassy in Pretoria said yesterday.

The statement said Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr Joe Clark and Solicitor-General Mr. Pierre Blais had announced that Canada had agreed to a formal request made by UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Chief Superintendent Larry Proke of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has been named commander of the contingent.

The officers will serve up to six months, mostly in northern Namibia. Their duties will include monitoring the law-enforcement activities of the local South African-controlled police and protecting election facilities and personnel.

"Support by Canada for UN Security Council Resolution 435 included 255 Canadian Forces personnel deployed as part of Untag's military component.

"About R5.6 million in aid has been provided for the refugee repatriation operation. — Sapa.
‘Swapo win conceded by SA’

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, ranked second favourite in next month’s independence election, claims that Pretoria has conceded a Swapo victory and is seeking a working relationship with the former guerilla movement.

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge yesterday also accused Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha of siding against the DTA and favouring other, unnamed parties as alternatives to Swapo.

Mr Mudge told reporters the mainly white Action Christian National, a campaign umbrella for the National Party of SWA and a group of German-speaking Namibians, had decided not to oppose Swapo but to work instead for a pact that would underwrite minority white rights under Swapo rulers.

Mounties head for Namibia

PRETORIA. — Up to 100 officers of the Canadian Mounties are to join the UN’s peace-keeping force in Namibia for a six-month tour of duty, the Canadian embassy said yesterday.

Their duties will include monitoring the law-enforcement activities of the local South African-controlled police and protecting election facilities and personnel. — Sapa

SA demands guerilla numbers from UN

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — A new row over an old issue has arisen amid final demobilisation of Katoom under United Nations pressure.

In response to UN insistence to keep track of members of the disbanded counter-insurgency outfit, South African officials are again demanding an accounting of all members of Swapo’s guerilla force north of the frontier with Angola and in Namibia.

Unita officials have consistently declined to make public the number of People’s Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) fighters ostensibly kept under UN monitoring in southern Angola.
DTA claims SA accepts Swapo will win election

WINHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), ranked second-favourite in next month’s independence election, claims SA has conceded a Swapo victory and is seeking a working relationship with the movement.

DTA chairman Dick Mudge yesterday also accused Foreign Minister Pik Botha of siding against the DTA and favouring other, unnamed parties as alternatives to Swapo.

Mudge told reporters the mainly white Action Christian National (ACN), a campaign umbrella for the National Party of SWA, and a group of German-speaking Namibians, had decided not to oppose Swapo but to work instead for a pact that would undermine minority white rights under Swapo rule.

Concessions

"I don’t have any problems if they want to talk,” Mudge said yesterday. "But I want to know what concessions Swapo has made during those talks as far as privileges for white people are concerned, and concessions to SA in the post-independence period.

The ACN has accepted as a fact that Swapo is going to win and are not campaigning against Swapo.

"All they are trying to do is to get as much white support as possible to put them in a position to negotiate a deal on behalf of whites," he said.

"Remarks (by South African officials) suggest that SA has accepted that it will live with a Swapo government. Swapo has said that once they come to power they will be more tolerant as far as SA is concerned." Mudge said the DTA did not accept that Swapo would sweep the poll. "Swapo is losing support, and we are gaining," he said."
Namibia on the eve of elections

WINDHOEK — A "very fragile peace" was reported yesterday in Namibia as political parties made final preparations for the election leading to independence after a century of German and SA rule.

Today marks the start of a five-day, UN-supervised election for 72 seats in an assembly that will draft a constitution for an independent Namibia. UN spokesman Fred Eckhard said officials were nervous because "there is a deep-seated mutual distrust on the part of the different parties."

Posters and TV advertisements financed by UN and territorial officials have been stressing that ballots will be secret, and urge the 701,453 registered voters to "vote without fear."

The UN force will remain in the territory until independence. But Eckhard said other UN agencies would take over the task of tracking down more than 300 missing Namibians allegedly detained by Swapo in Angola and Zambia.

Eckhard also said UN officials had asked territorial police for a response to media reports that officers were providing arms to white civilians.

The OAU yesterday urged the people of Namibia to rid themselves of SA colonialism in today's elections, Zimbabwe's national news agency Ziana reports.

"The OAU, on this occasion, calls on all Namibian patriots to seize this unique opportunity and come out in thousands to vote decisively in a free and democratic and peaceful manner to rid this country and its people of the agony of colonialism, degradation and servitude," it said. — Sapa-AP.
Sam — the man they love or hate

By JON OWELANE
Weekend Argus Africa News Service 1 Windhoek

REPORTERS on the editorial staff of Namibia’s largest circulation Afrikaans newspaper call him, simply, Sam.

There may be other people mentioned in the paper’s news reports, but only he will be denied a respectful title and referred to only by his first name or surname.

Sam Nshilhuna Nujoma means many things to many people. He is loved and hated in almost equal measure by a large number of those he usually calls “my compatriots”.

To most whites in Namibia he is a communist-inspired terrorist intent on imposing an atheistic Marxist dictatorship in “South West”.

To many black supporters of Swapo in the townships and particularly in the rural north where he was born, Mr Nujoma almost hovers somewhere up there nearer the angels.

Yet to others still, such as Swapo’s first secretary-general, Mr Ishmael Fortune, he is an “unreliable opportunist who has broken his promises before — and will do so again”.

Mr Nujoma has been back in the country for 22 days, after almost 30 years in exile.

He remains an enigma to most of his countrymen and supporters, perhaps the only constant feature of his being an almost permanent smile revealing a strong set of white teeth through an overgrown hedge of grey beard.

Even after his first public appearance — he was the star performer last weekend at the biggest public gathering yet seen in Namibia — very few people really know him.

Sam Nujoma ... An enigma behind a smile and a beard

Since his return he has kept a very low profile, with the rest of the leadership taking the lead in spelling out party policy and objectives.

His personal safety is certainly among the paramount reasons for his seclusion: When news of his imminent arrival spread, so did death threats by the allegedly non-existent “wit wolve”.

A CONCRETE wall facing Windhoek’s biggest parking lot screamed in bold black paint on the morning of his arrival: “We are waiting ... for murderer Nujoma.”

The writing is still on the wall.
But some observers here say the other principal reason the party is keeping the 60-year-old Mr Nujoma under wraps may be to protect him from himself.

He is reputed to have an incredible talent for shooting himself — and Swapo — painfully in the foot, and carrying merrily on with his pronouncements, unless checked.

But whichever way you look at him, there can be little doubt that he has a magnetic pull, perhaps born out of the mystique which years of exile certainly did create.

THE 1966 exploit of the man born to a peasant family in the northern village of Ongandjera amounted to bearding the lion in its den. He flew into Windhoek to test a United Nations motion declaring South African control of Namibia illegal.

He was never allowed out of the airport. He was immediately detained, locked up overnight, and formally deported as a prohibited immigrant the following day.

That had been his second brush with the law, the first being in December 1959 when he led protests against the forced removal of Old Location to present-day Katutura.

After police shot and killed 13 people and wounded more than 30 others, Mr Nujoma was locked up for a week before being released and warned to appear in court. Instead, he fled the country.

A touch of irony about his return home was his decision to stay in Katutura, whose beginnings he so firmly opposed.

The man born Samuel Taombre — an explanation of his change of surname is very difficult to come by — and destined to be his country’s first executive head of state has come a long way.

For the former railway worker, the end of the long campaign may be nearer.
Defeated ACN bargaining for whites — Dirk

WINDHOEK — Aksie Christelike Nasional (ACN), the front organisation of the National Party of South West Africa, had “accepted as a fact” that Swapo would win the elections next month and was not campaigning against it, an opposition political leader said this week.

Former NP leader Mr Dirk Mudge, now chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), said the ACN was mobilising white support for itself in the elections to be able to bargain on their behalf with Swapo after the polls.

Mr Mudge said it also appeared Pretoria, through the Department of Foreign Affairs, had concluded that Swapo would win the elections and he wanted to know what concessions it had made to South Africa regarding the lot of the white population in the post-election period.

He said: “Rumours have been going around and I just cannot ignore them. ACN is trying to get itself as much white support as possible to put it in a position to be able to negotiate for the whites. So it has lost the elections already.”

He named a senior foreign affairs official based in Windhoek as one with whom Swapo had regular contacts, and wanted to know what Swapo had been talking to him about.

Conclusion

“As a result of remarks by foreign affairs officials I have come to the conclusion that South Africa would live with a Swapo government and this is so because Swapo had indicated, in spite of its remarks during the campaign, that once it comes to power — which I do not believe — it will be more tolerant as far as South Africa is concerned,” he said.

He claimed Swapo was “losing support because of their violent and undemocratic methods”, and his own party’s chances were “very good” and the DTA could win the elections.

Apparently trouble had once more flared between Swapo and the DTA on Wednesday night in Luderitz where a DTA leader allegedly spoke disparagingly of Swapo’s president, Mr Sam Nujoma. Swapo members present had taken umbrage and in the ensuing fracas three of its supporters were arrested.

Mr Mudge said political leaders must accept they would be held responsible for their past actions.

“What is sauce for the goose must be sauce for the gander. If it is wrong for DTA supporters to react when one of their members is murdered, it is also wrong for Swapo to react when a speaker says anything they do not like,” Mr Mudge said.

He denied charges by the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, that the DTA had no permission to stage last Tuesday night’s march in Katutura township, when violence broke out between DTA and Swapo members.

Mr Mudge claimed the municipality and the police had given permission.
Mystery as Info staffer flies out after ‘bid to defect’

SPECULATION is rife in Namibia that a member of South Africa’s Bureau for Information attached to the Administrator-General’s office may have tried to defect to the Soviet Union after just two weeks in the territory.

The staffer, Mrs Sue Dobson, has left behind a trail of mystery that has been exacerbated by the reticence of the bureau to comment on her last 72 hours in Namibia. Mrs Dobson was fired by the bureau after her disappearance on September 24.

Sources told Sapa yesterday that the mystery surrounding Mrs Dobson, who was seconded to the Administrator-General’s office from Pretoria, began on September 23 when she travelled with a foreign television crew to Oshakati in northern Namibia, ostensibly to film the peace process there.

On her return to Windhoek three days later — Saturday, September 23 — she apparently shunned colleagues and wished to be alone.

In the evening she turned up alone at the Swawek offices, which is the national electricity supplier, but left on finding the building closed.

She then left for Un tagging’s Suiderhof military base where senior United Nations officials held discussions with her. According to the sources, she spent the night at the military base.

The following day she was taken by Un tagging to the Soviet observer mission in Windhoek where she held further discussions with Soviet officials.

She left the Soviet mission after two hours, rented a vehicle at the airport, telephoned her husband in Pretoria and returned to Windhoek.

*TO PAGE 2.*
Families seek Swapo prisoners

WINDHOEK. — The Parents' Committee of Namibia yesterday said three more Ovambo families had asked for the release of people allegedly held by SWAPO in detention camps in neighbouring countries.

An Ongwediva man, Mr Conrad Ashiyana, 28, had left Namibia in 1976 to join SWAPO in southern Angola where he worked as a political instructor.

In 1980, SWAPO accused Mr Ashiyana of being a South African agent and he was never seen again.

A pressure group to secure the release of SWAPO-held prisoners, the PC said in a statement that also missing while in SWAPO detention were an Ovambo family Mr Stefanus Nkinkoti, his wife and their son who had lived in the Omaalala village.

Another Omaalala resident, Mr Philemon Amunwe, left Namibia in the early 1970s and joined SWAPO in Zambia.

Mr Amunwe was hospitalised with a broken leg after torture by the Zambian police, the PC said. — Sapa

SA cops to stop Namibia unrest?

JOHANNESBURG. — South African police reinforcements may be sent to Namibia soon to help curb any increase in intimidation and violence in the last five weeks before the general election in the territory.

The Commissioner of Police in Namibia, Lt-General Dolf Gous, said it would depend ultimately on the supporters of the various political parties whether meaningless violence, in which a number of people had already died, could be ended.

Under the settlement plan for the territory Unttag police monitors are responsible for preventing intimidation, but during the implementation of Resolution 435 SWAPO are responsible for law and order.

Meanwhile DTA chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday that SWAPO had had political contact with high ranking SA officials and Action Christian National.

Mr Mudge said he had "no final proof but there are rumours going around" that SWAPO had met the SA Department of Foreign Affairs through its head in Namibia, Mr Willem Retief, and ACN. — Sapa
Voting in Namibia gets off to a peaceful start

WINDHOEK — Swapo leader Sam Nujoma and other top party officials yesterday opened polling at the Katutura community centre here as thousands of people swamped the three polling stations.

"Today, we are finally burying apartheid colonialism," Nujoma said as he was ushered in after waiting for about 15 minutes outside the incomplete building.

Wearing a dark pin-striped, double-breasted suit, the Swapo leader raised a clenched fist at the crowd which stretched for more than 3km along the perimeter of the polling station.

A queue numbering several thousands wound it way around the fence of the station, up across several hills and down into small valleys.

The atmosphere was one of joy. As vehicles passed the queue, hundreds of clenched fists punched the air. Umtata monitors and civilian police kept an eye on the huge crowd before them.

In the Windhoek city centre at 9.45am, more than 1,500 Namibians formed a queue from the Talstrasse polling booth, up Bahnhofstrasse down to the main street, Kaiserstrasse. Voters read newspapers, chatted to friends and ate snacks as they waited for their turn.

A total of 355 polling booths, of which 157 are mobile, opened yesterday for the internationally supervised national ballot.

Windhoek publishers worked flat out late on Monday to include last-minute lists of all polling stations in their Tuesday editions. A spokesman for the Administrator-General’s office, Gerhard Roux, said the delay had been caused by the addition of extra polling stations.

Umtata’s deputy election-director, John Lee Truman, said if there were long queues when the polls were scheduled to close at 7pm on Saturday, the possibility of extending voting by one day would be considered.

On Monday Umtata reported the atmosphere throughout the country to be calm and peaceful — and this was borne out by voters at the polls where no antagonism was evident. — Sapa.
Report on UN search for detainees held up

WINDHOEK — Release of a report on the United Nations mission into Angola and Zambia to look for detainees allegedly still being held by Swapo has been postponed until Wednesday. The UN mission has been strongly criticised here for not having among its members former detainees of Swapo. — The Star's Africa News Service.
Man dies in Namibia violence

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service 9/10/89

OSHAKATI — A policeman was killed in a suspected grenade explosion and a number of other people were injured by the blast as violence ripped through northern Namibia for the second successive weekend.

At least six hand grenades and a mortar exploded around here and in Ongwediva in a wave of unrest this weekend.

Although two people are believed to have died in the violence only one of the deaths — that of a policeman — could be confirmed.

Officers of the United Nations stationed in northern Namibia refused yesterday to say anything about the latest outbreak of violence. Their colleagues were attacked and fired on when they were called to an enclave of "cucu shops" (informal small businesses) known to be a DTA stronghold in Ongwediva, just off the B1 highway.

Witnesses said the trouble broke out when two female students of Moshipandeka Secondary School were attacked "by a group of DTA people" as the girls returned from a rally in Oshakati addressed by Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma on Saturday.

The boys at the school's hostels saw the attack and went to their assistance. The DTA group ran across the road to the cucu shops.

Some UN officers went to the cucu shop complex but were attacked and shots were allegedly fired at them.

After the UN men retreated, an all-out attack was launched on the school. Windows in the students' hostels, classrooms and the assembly hall were broken.

Chaos erupted in Oshakati as people were beaten up.

Later, at a braai, a policeman, known only as Aaron, died when a grenade was thrown at some revellers. Another person is thought to have died.

In the past 13 days violence has broken out several times between DTA and Swapo supporters.

In last weekend's violence, DTA supporters chased a team of American television reporters into the UN offices in Oshakati and, using a gun and a knife, demanded their cameras. The DTA has since apologised to the UN mission.

Both the DTA and Swapo are signatories to a code of conduct which forbids violence and intimidation as political methods. It also forbids the carrying of weapons by party supporters.

- More than 100 other people were injured in accidents in the traffic chaos which followed Saturday's mass rally addressed by Mr Nujoma.
Night of clashes near Oshakati

OSHAKATI — More than 20 people were injured in a night of clashes between rival political groups following a huge Swapo rally on Saturday.

Police said last night that fighting broke out when supporters of the rival Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) attacked Swapo supporters near the northern town of Oshakati.

A series of grenade explosions and sporadic gunfire occurred after the initial clashes. It was not immediately clear how most injuries happened.

"DTA supporters attacked a school where there were some Swapo supporters at Ongwediva near here, and they (DTA supporters) were shooting at everybody, including the police," police spokesman Chief Inspector Derek Brune said.

He said one of the injured was in a critical condition and a policeman was wounded when a hand grenade was lobbed at him by DTA supporters.

The two parties are the main contestants in United Nations-supervised elections scheduled for November, due to pave the way for the territory's independence from South Africa.

Just hours before the clashes, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma had called for reconciliation with his former enemies in the territory's South African-led security forces.

Mr Nujoma was addressing a crowd of about 70,000 people on a dusty plain in Swapo's heartland, the Ovamboland region, which bore the brunt of his movement's 23-year war against South Africa.

"We welcome our brothers in the South West Africa Territory Force and the South West Africa Police who were our enemies, with open arms, to join us in building a prosperous new Namibia," he said.

Tensions have been running high around Oshakati, once a South African military centre, following rioting last Sunday by DTA supporters avenging the death of one of their organisers who was hacked to pieces the day before by Swapo supporters.

Yesterday the DTA leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, called for discipline from supporters of his party.

Mr Mudge said: "You have leaders, political leaders, I ask you to work with them."

The final disbanding of the police counter-insurgency group Koewoel is due to be completed by the UN and local police (Swapo) tomorrow.

Diplomats have expressed fears that members of the disbanded unit would be more of a danger to civilians outside the command structure of the police.

At least 100 people attending a mass Swapo rally at Oshakati were injured in motor accidents on Saturday.

Oshakati hospital spokesman Dr Chris Frey said 90 people were injured in the first three accidents. — Sapa-Reuter
Police are not co-operating with Untag UN chief

NEW YORK — Namibia's police are not fully co-operating with UN officials and are withholding security information and denying them the right to visit detainees, the head of the United Nations said yesterday.

In a report to the Security Council, Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar also said the South African-trained South West African Police Force (Swapol) was dragging its feet on investigating cases.

"In many cases they have proceeded very slowly and there is a risk that some of them will not be completed within the transition period, with the result that important and crucial evidence may thus be lost," said the UN chief.

About 1500 UN police monitors are in Namibia to supervise the conduct of Swapol during a one-year period in which the territory is to gain independence from South Africa.

Dr Perez de Cuellar's report notes that there is no arrangement under which the UN monitors may visit detainees at Swapol stations and says the monitors are not present when Swapol members accused of offences are questioned.

Swapol had also "on occasion" failed to inform the UN monitors of its schedule of patrols, making it difficult for the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) supervisors to accompany them, he said.

"Nor has Swapol always shared with Untag information relevant to the security situation in Namibia, though it has often made unsubstantiated allegations of imminent infiltration by Swapo combatants from southern Angola," Dr Perez de Cuellar said.

"It is clearly important that security information should be shared with Untag, in order to prevent any recurrence of disturbing terrorist incidents which have taken place in recent weeks, including a murderous attack on Untag locations at Outjo on August 10 and the assassination of a leading official of Swapo in Windhoek on September 12."

The UN chief also noted that he has had to increase the number of police monitors from 500 to 1500 since April "in order to deal with complaints received from Namibians who do not wish to address themselves directly to Swapol."

Namibians are reluctant to complain to Swapol about its officers, about the former South African-led military personnel in Namibia or about political parties allied with Pretoria.

Dr Perez de Cuellar's report reviewed conditions in Namibia since Untag began operations there in April. — Sapa-AP.
Accusation against SWA police 'unfounded'

By Jon Qwelane.

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, yesterday sprung to the defence of the SWA police, charging the United Nations Secretary-General with "bias" in his assertion that UN police encountered lack of co-operation from their Namibian counterparts.

Mr Pienaar said Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar's claim created the impression that only SWA police were at fault when, in truth, communication between the two police units had "occasionally" been inadequate. This had caused misunderstanding on both sides, which was now being incorrectly construed as unwillingness to co-operate.

He said the claim that UN police could still not visit detainees held by SWA police was "totally unfounded".

Mr Pienaar said he seriously questioned the Secretary-General's insistence on the demobilisation of the remaining Koevoet members still attached to SWA police.

He said: "Already my police resources are stretched beyond their limits and any further insistence that other members of the police force be demobilised could leave me with no option but to request assistance from elsewhere.

"With the elections less than four weeks away, it will not be possible to train new police recruits."

2 servicemen killed in car

● See Page 13.
New Namibia violence disturbs Pienaar

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, says a situation could be building up which might derail the country's independence process.

With the end of the 22-year bush war people must realize that 'earlier while enemies are now confronting one another across the political stage, rather than across the border and from behind a gun,' he said yesterday.

He was 'very disturbed' by weekend violence in the north of the country in which a man and a woman were killed and many were injured.

Recent outbreaks of violence did not mean the situation was out of hand and although the Commissioner of the SWA Police, General Dolf Gouwa, had said the South African police would be called in to bring matters under control, Mr Pienaar did not 'at this stage' contemplate approaching the South African government and the SAP for reinforcements.

Mr Pienaar called on political parties in Namibia, in particular the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Swapo, to keep their supporters on a tight leash.

The violence was at least the fourth time in two weeks DTA and Swapo supporters had crossed swords.

Police in Oambo blamed the DTA for starting the trouble, which erupted shortly after Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma had addressed an estimated 70,000 supporters in Oshakati.

In his speech, Mr Nujoma thanked the police for maintaining law and order and extended a hand of friendship to them and to former members of the armed forces who had fought against Swapo.

The United Nations police based in Oambo blamed the DTA for the violence of the preceding weekend.

At the weekend in Oshakati, Ongwediva and surrounding villages, hand-grenades, live ammunition, knives, pangas and stones were used in the political violence.
Attempt to calm Namibia violence

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — United Nations officials and rival Namibian political leaders meet today to thrash out a worsening problem of inter-party violence that could wreck the UN-managed independence programme within weeks of the elections. Political managers and Untag peace-makers have scheduled a meeting here today in an all-party forum set up as a safety valve on political pressure.

But so far the inter-party group and voluntary campaign code of conduct have failed to contain violent conflict between supporters mainly of Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the leading rivals for power.

"With the evidence at our disposal we realise a situation could be building up that could lead to the ultimate defeat of the aims and objectives of resolution 435," government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said yesterday.

In the third serious outbreak of clashes at the weekend, two people died in a hand grenade explosion and at least 30 were hurt in fights in volatile Ovamboland.

The violence spilled into shanty villages in the populous northern region at the weekend after Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma addressed a huge rally near Oshakati — his first appearance in 30 years on home territory — and nearby, DTA followers buried a supporter killed in a clash a week earlier.

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge yesterday held Untag and administration officials responsible for some of the violence, claiming their agreed demobilisation 10 days ago of the notorious Koevoet police unit had been a serious miscalculation.

Police in Ovamboland at the weekend blamed DTA supporters for touching off some of the clashes and for shooting at Swapo followers, civilians and police.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar announced the demobilisation — required by UN resolutions governing the independence programme — in a decision Untag officials deemed long overdue.

Mr Mudge, acknowledging that most former Koevoet members were DTA backers, said the disbanded counter-insurgency fighters should be left under control of their former commanders rather than political party leaders.

Untag boss Mr Martti Ahtisaari yesterday said he would discuss the growing violence "with the utmost concern." He said he was "dismayed at the vicious mob behaviour" after the large political rallies.

UN chief slams SWA police force

NEW YORK — The UN secretary-general has accused Namibia's police of not co-operating fully with UN officials, of withholding security information and denying them the right to visit detainees.

In a report to the Security Council, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar also said the SA-trained South West African Police Force (Swapo) is dragging its feet on investigating cases.

"In many cases they have proceeded very slowly and there is a risk that some of them, including some serious cases of homicide, will not be completed within the transition period, with the result that important and crucial evidence may thus be lost," said the UN chief.

Mr Perez de Cuellar's report notes there is no arrangement under which UN monitors or police visit detainees at Swapo stations, and monitors are not allowed to be present when Swapo members accused of offences are questioned.

Swapo has also, "on occasion," failed to inform the UN monitors of its schedule of patrols, making it difficult for Untag supervisors to accompany them, he said.

"Nor has Swapo always shared with Untag information relevant to the security situation in Namibia, though it has often made unsubstantiated allegations of imminent infiltration by Swapo combatants from southern Angola," Mr Perez de Cuellar said.

"It is clearly important that security information should be shared with Untag, to prevent any recurrence of disturbing terrorist incidents which have taken place in recent weeks, including a murderous attack on Untag locations at Outjo on August 10 and the assassination of a leading official of Swapo in Windhoek on September 12," the UN chief said.

He also said he has asked to increase the number of police monitors from 500 to 1500 since April "to deal with complaints received from Namibians who do not wish to address themselves directly to Swapo," — Sapa-AP
Strife upsets
Ahtisaari

OSHAKATI — United Nations special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, in Namibia to supervise and control the country's progress towards independence, yesterday reacted with "dismay" to the violence which broke out in northern Namibia at the weekend.

Mr Ahtisaari's office confirmed that two people died in the upheavals, but did not supply names or details of how they were killed.

The UN also said its personnel had been "attacked by the DTA" (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) in Ongwediva and Oshakati when mobs rampaged after a Swapo rally addressed by Mr Sam Nujoma.

A UN vehicle was stoned and one of its tyres slashed, but its driver was not injured. In Oshakati, a UN policeman was attacked by people wearing DTA T-shirts and caps, the UN said yesterday.
Pienaar warns on Namibian violence

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said yesterday he realised, with the evidence at his disposal, that a situation which might derail the country's independence process could well be building up.

With the end of the 22-year bush war people must realise "crisis while enemies are now confronting one another across the political stage, rather than across the border and from behind a gun".

He was "very disturbed" by the violence in the north of the country over the weekend in which two people, a man and a woman both middle-aged, were killed and many other people injured.

The outbreak of violence last weekend and the one before did not mean the situation was out of hand and although the commissioner of SWA Police, General Dolf Gouws, had said the South African Police would be called in to control matters, Mr Pienaar did not "at this stage" contemplate approaching the South African Government and the SAP for reinforcements.

He would be watching very closely how the coming weekend unfolded, and would not hesitate to take the necessary action if the situation warranted it.

Up to 14 people who were seriously injured at the weekend were flown to Windhoek State Hospital yesterday for emergency treatment.

Mr Pienaar called on political parties in Namibia, in particular the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and SWAPO, to keep their supporters on a tight leash.

The violence was at the least the fourth time in two weeks that DTA and SWAPO supporters had crossed swords.

Restrictions

The Star is being produced under the severe restrictions of the emergency regulations.
Swapo more confident

WINDHOEK — For the first time, a senior Swapo official has acknowledged a concern that the movement may not secure two-thirds of the national vote in next month’s election.

“At one stage I was a little bit worried,” Swapo campaign manager Mr Hage Geingob told reporters yesterday.

But it was a passing worry, he said, and confidence had been restored since the return of Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma.

Swapo would get 80% of the vote, he said.
Pienaar hits back at UN criticism of SWA police

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, has sprung to the defence of the SWA police, charging the United Nations Secretary-General with "bias" in his assertion that UN police encountered a lack of co-operation from their SWA counterparts.

Mr Pienaar said Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar's claim created the impression that only the SWA police were at fault when, in truth, communication between the two police units had "occasionally" been inadequate, causing misunderstanding on both sides, which was now being incorrectly construed as unwillingness to co-operate.

Dr De Cuellar's claim that it was still not possible for UN police to visit detainees held by the SWA police was "totally unfounded".

Mr Pienaar said he seriously questioned the Secretary-General's insistence on the demobilisation of remaining Koevoet members still attached to the SWA police.

He said: "Already my police resources are stretched beyond their limits and any further insistence that other members of the police force be demobilised could leave me with no option but to request assistance from elsewhere."

"With the elections less than four weeks away it will not be possible to train new police recruits."

However, Mr Pienaar said Dr De Cuellar's report to the Security Council augured well for the final stage of the implementation of the Namibian peace process, and he perceived a spirit of recognition and goodwill and assured the UN of his administration's dedication to the holding of free and fair elections.

In his report to the Security Council, Dr De Cuellar also referred to the SWA Broadcast-

ing Corporation, against which "many allegations of bias in the choice and presentation of news and current events" had been levelled.

The UN special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, had emphasised the particular need for SWABC, given its monopoly position and the high degree of dependence on it by the majority of the population, to achieve "total impartiality and even-handedness."

Dr De Cuellar said substantial reform in the content of the corporation's programmes was especially necessitated by the rapid and dynamic process of social change.

Mr Ahtisaari had, accordingly, requested that the SWABC board be replaced by a management or editorial committee which would ensure the full adaptation of a vital medium of information to the current changes in Namibian society and the transformation in its political circumstances.

Namibian election law agreement

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — The United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, have exchanged letters accepting the provisions of the legislation relating to next month's elections.

President FW de Klerk and Mr Pienaar have already signed the law, and minor differences with the United Nations over the legislation have now been sorted out.

Namibia's chief electoral officer expects the law to be gazetted on Friday.

In a report released here yesterday, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, spelled out in general terms the contents of the legislation.

One of the significant changes made to the original draft proclamation was that numbered envelopes in which voters would deposit their ballots would no longer be used.

Ballots would instead be put directly into sealed ballot boxes.

The initial draft also provided that illiterate voters be helped solely by electoral officials appointed by an administration "which many of them would not be inclined to trust."

According to Dr De Cuellar's report, this provision has been scrapped and the new law requires a United Nations supervisor to be present to help voters who cannot read.

The voter will then cast his ballot alone in the voting booth.
New warning on poaching in Namibia

By Dawn Barkhuizen

The Democratic Party spokesman on the Environment, Mr Rupert Lorimer, has warned of a massive escalation in poaching in Namibia after the recent disbanding of the controversial South West African Police unit, Koevoet.

He said the future of the area was in the balance, and if destroyed, it would be virtually impossible to restore to its original state.

Koevoet members stepped in earlier this year when poachers ran riot as the South African Defence Forces withdrew from the area as part of the implementation of Resolution 435.

At least 13 black rhino and numerous elephant were slaughtered.

Mr Lorimer said whatever their political reputation, the Koevoet units were ideally qualified as a game protection team with outstanding tracking abilities and mobility in the bush.

"If the Koevoet men are withdrawn the understaffed Department of Nature Conservation which has relied so long on the SADF will not be able to cope with a huge influx of poachers and increased smuggling of ivory and rhino horn," he said.

"Conservation authorities have insufficient money and no time to train additional game guards to deal with a crisis situation as the poachers move in."
Namibian poll procedures accepted

By Jon Qwelane, The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — United Nations Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari and Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar have exchanged letters in which they accepted the provisions of the legislation relating to next month’s elections.

The State President, Mr FW de Klerk, and Mr Pienaar have already signed the law, and minor differences with the UN over the legislation have now been sorted out.

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In a report released here yesterday, UN secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, spelt out in general terms the contents of the legislation.

Among the significant changes made to the original draft proclamation was that numbered envelopes in which voters would deposit their ballots would no longer be used. Ballots would instead be put directly into sealed ballot boxes.

The initial draft also provided that illiterate voters be assisted solely by electoral officials appointed by an administration “which many of them would not be inclined to trust”.

According to Dr de Cuellar’s report, the provision had been done away with and the new law required that a UN supervisor would “always be present when voters who are not able to read and who require assistance receive the necessary instructions regarding the manner of voting from the presiding officer”.

The voter would then cast his ballot alone in the voting booth. Political parties would be able to observe all proceedings at polling stations without being able to influence or intimidate voters or breach the secrecy of the voting. They would also attend the verification and counting of votes, which the initial draft denied them.

No voter would be denied the right to cast a ballot, but those whose identification or registration was in doubt would use “tendered ballots”, a double envelope system which would facilitate the resolution of the doubt before the ballots were counted or rejected.

Mr Ahtisaari met Mr Pienaar yesterday to initiate discussions on the next major piece of legislation relating to the independence process, the draft proclamation on the 72-member Constituent Assembly.

It is only four weeks now to the elections — polling will be held from November 7 to 11.
UN irked by Koevoet, SWABC

By Jon Qwelane, The-Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — While United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar appeared in the main satisfied with Namibia's progress towards independence, a few irksome points were contained in his report to the UN Security Council which was released here yesterday.

Dr de Cuellar is still unhappy about the continued presence of former Koevoet paramilitary elements in the regular SWA Police and called for their complete removal.

Since Monday, the administration, closely monitored by the UN, has been carrying out the demobilisation of 1,200 former members of Koevoet in northern Namibia who will continue to receive their pay until after the election.

I consider [the demobilisation] as a step in the right direction, though I have told the authorities there should be no further payments other than termination payments.

"I am now pressing for the demobilisation of the remaining ex-Koevoet personnel who are still serving with SWA Police elsewhere than in the Oshakati (northern Namibia) district," said Dr de Cuellar.

'NEWS BIAS' He also commented on the SWA Broadcasting Corporation, against which "many allegations of bias in the choice and presentation of news and current events" had been levelled.

UN Special Representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, had emphasised the need for SWABC given its monopoly position and the high degree of dependence upon it by the majority of the population, to achieve "total impartiality and even-handedness".

Dr de Cuellar said "substantial reform" in the content of the corporation's programmes was necessary because of the rapid and dynamic process of social change now taking place in Namibia.

Dr de Cuellar was also critical of problems created by the lack of co-operation experienced by UN police monitors when dealing with SWA Police.

And, despite some recent "ugly incidents" of political violence in the country, he hoped that the parties which had signed a code of conduct banning violence and intimidation would ensure their supporters endorsed it and that "they will all accept the outcome of the elections."
ON PARADE/Willem Steenkamp

UN should do more monitoring

UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has much to say about the SWA Police falling down on the job, but one wonders why he does not do something about it instead of merely complaining.

To be precise, why don't his UNTAG policemen do a bit more "monitoring" at the sharp end? When I was in Windhoek a few weeks ago, a complaint I kept hearing was that the UNTAG police monitors were mainly deployed around the larger centres and did not accompany SWA Police patrols as a matter of routine.

One wonders why the Secretary-General and Mr Martti Ahtisaari have not insisted that this be the case—just as one wonders why there are so many UNTAG soldiers hanging around in Windhoek when they should be up north, and just about every one of them tooling around alone in a white UN vehicle.

As it is, the UN force is very small for its alleged task; all the more reason why it should be where the action is likely to be. But if the UN declines to post its men to danger-spots, which rather negates their purpose.

On this subject, the fuss about the way in which members of the former Koevoet counter-insurgency unit were demobilised is rather peculiar. Why did the UN not monitor and supervise the process, instead of simply letting it happen? There was a distressing slackness and lack of professionalism about the whole thing—as, indeed, there has been about the whole UNTAG operation.

One assumes that not all Koevoet members were summarily dismissed—some were regular policemen on secondment, while others were special constables who had volunteered for selection and advanced training, and one assumes that only the latter were demobilised, the regulars being transferred to other posts.

Be that as it may, the results of this demobbing illustrate the perils of crowd-pleasing gestures which have not been thought through. As an embodied force, Koevoet was under control and constrained by regulation; depending on circumstances, it could be monitored, given other duties or simply confined to base, to constitute a deterrent for as long as might be considered necessary.

Instead of this the Koevoet men were simply thrown out, presumably without gratuities or other recognition, and in distinct danger from SWAPO vengeance; and it is almost inevitable that some of them will be caught up in the pre-election violence, which seems to have surprised everyone except people who understand the situation up there, and the deadly nature of the power struggle.
Swapo looks set to win

By JON QWELANE of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

In four weeks the Namibian peace plan will reach its climax with the elections for a constituent assembly, and the battle for political supremacy has already begun among the 10 competing parties.

To most observers, though, the battle seems to be a straight one between the two most prominent parties, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and Swapo.

Campaigning has been so intense, particularly in the past fortnight, that robust and unorthodox politicking in the form of violence and intimidation have surfaced at least four times in encounters of supporters of the two parties.

Administrator-General, Mr Louis Piemar, is sufficiently worried by the escalating violence between supporters of the DTA and Swapo — at least four people have died in clashes involving the two parties in the last two weeks — to state that evidence at his disposal suggests a situation which could defeat the aims and objectives of the settlement plan could be building up.

United Nations Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, on the other hand, is required by Resolution 485 to be satisfied that a climate conducive to the holding of free and fair elections exists before ballots can be cast.

To that extent he initiated discussions with all the parties registered to contest the elections, and a code of conduct was mutually adopted and signed under his chairmanship.

The code bans outright the use of violence and intimidation as political means to an end, and also forbids the carrying of weapons by the supporters of the parties during campaign meetings.

Parties must let both the SWA police and the UN police know at least three days in advance of any gatherings that will be held, and must endeavour to conduct their meetings well away from each other.

Events of the past fortnight would suggest that to at least one of the signatories of the code, its intentions are not written on the paper they are written on.

As the campaigning intensifies, the numbers game begins to assume a significance which cannot be totally ignored.

In terms of Resolution 485 any one party which gains a two-thirds majority of the votes will be able to dictate the future state's constitution, and therein lies the rub.

If all that were required for a party to be declared outright winner at the polls was a simple majority of 51 percent of the votes, there appears little doubt that Swapo would easily emerge victorious.

Record crowds have been turning up at the party's rallies since its top leadership returned from exile and its president, Mr Sam Nujoma, has been attracting unprecedented numbers at each of his public appearances.

The DTA has been pulling in its supporters by the thousand at some of its rallies, too, but most of them were brought in from other areas by specially hired trains, buses, lorries and minibuses taxis.

It is generally expected that Swapo should do very well in its traditional stronghold, Ovamboland, where at least half the country's population resides.

The urban areas also seem a safe bet for Swapo, if the numbers be any yardstick — impressive crowds have been turning up regularly to hear the party's leaders preaching the gospel of love and peace and reconciliation.

DTA leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, says even the South African government, through its Department of Foreign Affairs, appears reconciled to a Swapo victory and "living with a Swapo government."

While saying he does not believe Swapo will win the elections, Mr Mudge says the all-white Aksie Christelike Studenten Association of the National Party (SWA) — also appears to have given up the fight.

The numbers game assumes a new dimension if the total number of registered voters is taken into reckoning — about 698,000, of whom 34,9 percent registered in Ovamboland.

Assuming that not every one of the voters in Ovamboland will cast their ballots for Swapo, it would mean that at best the party could hope to score one-third of the total voters' roll in its stronghold and look for the other third elsewhere around the country.

That could just give the DTA and perhaps even the smaller parties such as the United Democratic Front — no relation of its South African namesake — a chance to erode Swapo's hopes of emerging outright winner.

The DTA, too, is not oblivious of the fact that it got a resounding 85 percent of the 83 percent poll which put it in power as the interim government.

But Swapo did not take part in the poll, which was supervised by South Africa.

There are four weeks left before Namibians go to the polls and, barring extreme acts of provocation and intimidation which could alter the political scenario — even some die-hard rightwingers are privately admitting Swapo cannot be accused of intimidation — it appears probable that the result will be a victory for Swapo.
10 000 Aids cases in Nam

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Independent Namibia’s health and education services will have to come to terms with an inherited problem of Africa: Some 10 000 of its people may have Aids.

War disruption, inadequate education, traditional and church-led resistance to information programmes and preventative measures and health systems divided by apartheid have collectively camouflaged the extent of a problem which could be doubling every six months.

Two decades of war and tightening security control on the northern region abating Angola and Zambia disrupted and curtailed many community-health programmes. But now with hostilities ended, health managers face the potential threat of widespread Aids infection among some 41 000 Namibians who came home from exile in the two northern neighbours, both high-risk nations.

National Health Department secretary Dr Lourens Erasmus acknowledges an effect on the spread of Aids from war disruption, to northern border communities. People are far more likely to follow a promiscuous lifestyle.

“We have not quite seen the effect of this but we will in the next few years.”

Statistics disclosed recently by his department show 131 reported cases of HIV virus carriers since 1986. But the figure jumped by 18 between July and August this year.

But officials in the field agree that the problem is far wider than officially reported cases. Dr Erasmus estimates possibly 100 cases of Aids carriers for every one reported, translating into at least 10 000.

“We are facing rapidly increasing figures without even doing screening tests,” said Dr Karen Birkhardt, a member of the Aids Advisory Committee. “Tests are done only on clinically suspicious cases. This is the tip of the iceberg.”

Dr Andreas Obholzer, another committee member, said: “Information and education are our only defence against Aids. Ignorance is not bliss, it’s death.”
Grenade attack:
Six men in court

WINDHOEK. — A sixth man arrested in connection with the grenade and machinegun attack on the United Nations office, in which a man died, appeared in court at the town in northern Namibia on Wednesday.

He is Mr Johan Coetzee, 23, of 2 Frelin Street, Bob Rogers Park, Bloemfontein.

Other suspects, Mr Horst Klönz, 32, a West German citizen, and South Africans Mr. Arthur Archer, 28, Mr Darryl Stepforth, 22, and Mr Leonard Veemendaal, 23, appeared with Mr Coetzee and were not asked to plead.

The court adjourned till October 25.

A private security guard employed by the UN, Mr David Hoeseb, 22, was killed in the attack on August 10. — Sapa

315 still missing, says UN

WINDHOEK. — A United Nations mission has determined the whereabouts of a substantial number of the more than 1,000 Namibians originally reported missing or detained by Swapo, the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said yesterday.

But 315 people could not be accounted for as yet, and he assured a media briefing in Windhoek: "For my part the search is not over. I will not disband this mission on detainees."

Mr Ahtisaari said there had been no detainees present in any of the alleged detention centres which the UN mission visited in Angola and Zambia.

The UN mission carried out the investigation from September 2 to September 21. Mr Ahtisaari said a laborious process of checking and rechecking the lists of names of missing people had turned up 110 duplications.

A further 404 people had been identified as released from detention and repatriated.

A total of 71 people were never detained.

Another 115 people were believed to have died, while 92 people could not be traced because of insufficient information about their identities.

That left 315 people who could not be accounted for and for whom the search would continue.

"At the alleged places of detention the facilities were found to have been stripped of all their materials and not to have been inhabited for several weeks at least," he said. — Sapa
Chiefs form council to protect tradition

WINDHOEK. — A total of 150 tribal chiefs and headmen in Namibia have formed a Chiefs Council to represent their traditional authority.

According to a statement published yesterday, the first president of the Namibian Chiefs Council (NCC) would be Mr Kuama Riruako of the Herero.

Mr Riruako is also president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

A main objective of the NCC would be to ensure close liaison among chiefs and headmen.

The statement also said the NCC would form a pressure group against any future government in Namibia to protect traditional authority. — Sapa

Koevoet plight upsets DTA

WINDHOEK. — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance said yesterday that the United Nations had applied double standards in its approach to the recently demobilised paramilitary unit Koevoet, and to former Swapo soldiers.

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge asked the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, to note Koevoet's "unfortunate plight" and to ease their transformation to civilian life.

"Koevoet was disbanded at very short notice," Mr Mudge said. "Understandably they have become the victims of uncertainty and frustration." — Sapa
Lubowski killing: No charge against suspect

Own Correspondent

WINDHORST — Police investigators holding an Irish national under indefinite detention provisions as a suspect in the murder of lawyer and Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski are still unable to press charges a month after the killing.

It was not clear yesterday whether the Irish government has arranged for diplomatic access or legal representation for the suspect.

Within 24 hours of the killing of Mr Lubowski on September 12 police arrested a 50-year-old Irish citizen identified as Mr Donald Acheson, a native of Belfast, who apparently has spent the past 20 years in Southern Africa, some of them in the former Rhodesian military.

But the suspect clammed up under interrogation — monitored by Untag policemen — and with a case based only on circumstantial evidence, police were unable to arraign him on a murder charge.

Investigators have still not found the murder weapon, believed to be a Soviet-made AK-47, nor have they traced a suspected accomplice.
German spies have been used by the foreign service. It is the first time these spies have been used in Namibia. Yesterday, it is the first time ever.

**Sallations**

**Lieutenant Colonel Kneissle, Officer Commanding the East German Border Guard**

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**UN search effort**

**Pension critical**

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**WINDHOEK — Administration**

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**Photo Credit: 22D**

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**Text:**

"Lieutenant Colonel Kneissle, officer commanding the East German border guard, yesterday, it is the first time ever.

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**Photo:**

A black and white photo shows a person, possibly a military official, in a uniform with a hat and dark glasses, looking downwards.
Demobilised Koevoet raises fears of violence in Namibia

Members of the feared counter-insurgency force Koevoet feel they have won the war, but lost the peace — and now their jobs

SUE BROWN reports on a destabiliser’s dream

POLITICAL clashes, riots and violence in northern Namibia are becoming a real danger to the independence process, raising the prospect of post-election fighting even if the country does still go to the polls next month. Violence has erupted in Ovamboland on the last two weekends, before calming down during the past week.

On the weekend of September 30, the violence coincided with the demobilisation of the 1 200 members of the Koevoet counter-insurgency force who had still not been “absorbed” in Swapo, the police force.

The demobilisation was sudden and rushed. According to an Untag member in Oshakati, the men had no idea until the previous day that they would be demobilised. For that matter had Untag, and the process was scrambled through.

By the end of the head count some 300 Koevoet members were on the streets, increasings restless.

It’s a destabiliser’s dream. Koevoet feel they won the war and lost the peace — and now they are losing their jobs.

A second incident leading to the September 30 violence was the murder of a DTA supporter on the same day as the demobilisation.

According to a UN report, five DTA supporters stepped at a shop full of Swapno supporters and shouted “Viva DTA”. The two groups clashed, the DTA men fled. Four escaped “but the Swapno supporters grabbed the fifth and allegedly beat him to death with sticks and other weapons.”

Next day, a crowd of some 200 “very agressive” DTA supporters — identifiable by colours and T-shirts and armed with sticks, bows and arrows — started stoning Swapno supporters in the Oshakati marketplace. They were later dispersed by Swapo’s riot squad, and two former Koevoet members were arrested.

A camera crew was chased into the Untag police base by DTA supporters, who beat them, pulled a gun on the Untag police monitors, and roughed them up as well. Later a track load of Swapno supporters was surrounded and stoned outside Untag’s regional HQ by a 200-strong crowd. Altogether 33 people were injured, six seriously.

Last weekend saw a triumphant Swapno rally in the north, where more than 50 000 people — a huge crowd for Namibia — came to Swapno president Sam Nujoma’s first public appearance in the area. Nujoma’s speech was conciliatory, urging Namibians to “forgive and forget”, inviting former Koevoet members to join Swapno and praising Swapno, who together with his own men were guarding him.

But though the meeting ended peacefully, that afternoon six handgrenades were thrown by a DTA mob into a school near Ongwediva, injuring a security guard and about 20 pupils.

An Untag civilian team which happened to be on the scene was attacked, their vehicle stoned and clashed. A flare was launched from the crowd, which according to an Untag official “by the grace of God did not penetrate the vehicle — an inch one way or the other would have sent it through the window, and they both would have been dead.”

According to the same source, “These people were wearing DTA T-shirts and DTA colours, and they had Koevoet equipment. You can’t discriminate at the moment between DTA and Koevoet.”

Both UN and DTA sources agree that the main trigger for this wave of violence was the demobilisation of Koevoet — or at least the way it was handled.

According to a senior Untag official in Oshakati, “There’s an awful lot of guns, rockets, flares and grenades going off. The Koevoet people are extremely angry. And they are turning their hostility against the traditional enemy, Swapo, and now against Untag.”

Koevoet’s second demobilisation was completed this week “in a more normal and orderly fashion, with Cipol (Untag police) monitors and military observers comparing the personnel records with ID cards — and trying to collect weapons,” an Untag official said.

Dealing with Oshakati Koevoet’s weapons stock is an eye-opener for the monitors, who say “there is enough to keep a war going for a year.” The arms storage sheds appear to be easy to break into.

“We’re hoping that this stuff hasn’t been taken out of them,” said a UN monitor. “Saturday night was like the fourth of July: non-stop flares, automatic machine-gun fire, explosives which could have been mortars or rockets.”

Arms are everywhere. In late April, General Hans Dreyer told Untag that he had opened an armoury and anybody (in the security forces) could take what they wanted during the Swapo incursion earlier that month.
Info runaway had met cops

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek

said it seemed ludicrous to get her to "spy" when she was already working for the Government.

Mrs Dobson, 27, worked as a journalist for the South African Bureau for Information since last October before being seconded recently to the office of the Administrator-General in Windhoek.

She left her home in Windhoek, where she stayed with three colleagues, in the early hours of Sunday, September 24, and fled the territory after calling on the Umtag HQ and the Soviet observer mission in Windhoek.

She and her husband Peter are now believed to be staying in London with Mr Dobson's brother-in-law, Mr. Jeremy Brickhill, and his wife Joan, an ex-Durban journalist.

INTRIGUE around runaway info girl Sue Dobson has deepened after it came to light that she spoke to a senior police officer in northern Namibia shortly before she fled the country.

Mrs Dobson, whose family link with the ANC was revealed after she mysteriously flew Namibia last month, met Chief Inspector Derek Bruné, liaison officer for the South West Africa Police.

Inspector Bruné, a police spy at Wits University from where Mrs Dobson graduated in 1984, refused to comment when asked when he had met her, but did not deny the meeting.

When asked whether he had tried to recruit Mrs Dobson as a spy at Wits, he replied: "That is something I cannot discuss."

But he dismissed the suggestion that Mrs Dobson might be a Swapo spy, and another government official.
New harbour for Namibia, says Nujoma

Own Correspondent

SWAKOPMUND. — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma made his first visit to Namibia’s west coast at the weekend since his homecoming, promising the nation a new harbour for the desert region and a pocket of land for every Namibian.

Appealing to regional sentiments, Mr Nujoma told a party rally that a Swapo-led government would set up a crash programme of agricultural reform and development, and design a fishery-protection policy to rehabilitate a natural resource plundered for years by foreign fleets.

Some 5,000 Swapo followers gathered on a Swakopmund rugby field to hear the 60-year-old leader.

No clashes with rivals were reported — in contrast to fighting that marred Mr Nujoma’s appearance in northern Owambo the previous weekend — but party marshals removed dozens of weapons from Swapo supporters, including guns, knives and clubs.

Mr Nujoma avoided references to potential dispute with South Africa over ownership of the Walvis Bay harbour enclave, but for the first time indicated publicly Swapo’s interest in building a new harbour on the inhospitable desert coast.

“It is important for us to build more ports in addition to Walvis Bay, Luderitz and Swakopmund,” he said.

“Perhaps north of Henties Bay, also to serve other countries such as Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, and the countries beyond.”

Mr Nujoma denied accusations by opponents that Swapo planned to nationalise privately owned farms, but said it was “no crime” to propose land-ownership reforms “while we have millions of indigenous Namibians, including whites, who are landless”.

The party’s proposed reforms would “ensure that every Namibian has land”.

He also denied he planned to fire teachers currently working in the administration’s racially divided education system. “We are so small that we will probably need technical assistance from other countries.”
Nujoma promises reforms under Swapo

Argus Africa News Service

SWAKOPMUND. — Swapo's election campaign trail has led to this coastal town with Mr. Sam Nujoma continuing his promises of socio-economic and land reforms under a Swapo government.

In Tamariskia township Mr. Nujoma spoke to a crowd packing the sports field. Many who attended came from Walvis Bay.

Among his listeners were whites of German extraction, who, he said, were Namibian citizens no less than himself and must remain in the country.

Security was tight and each person entering the stadium was body-searched. Parcels and women's handbags were inspected.

Security officials confiscated several guns, knives, pangas and knuckkerys.

Unlike the previous weekend's rally which Mr. Nujoma addressed in the restive north of the country — at least four people died and many were injured when bombs, hand-grenades and guns exploded after the gathering — the coastal meeting ended peacefully.

Mr. Nujoma told the Swakopmund gathering he knew there were "poor whites" who, like most black Namibians, were denied the right to own land under the present system.

Under Swapo's programme of land reform every citizen would be benefitted.

Farmers would receive State subsidies and free vaccines to encourage more and better production and the fishing industry would be expanded to provide more jobs.

The "plundering" by foreign trawlers, at present unchecked, would cease under a Swapo government.
The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The joint commission between South Africa, Cuba and Angola, which met here to discuss obstacles to the peace plan for Southern Africa, agreed on a mechanism to monitor the movement of Swapo forces across the Namibian/Angolan border.

This was disclosed yesterday by the chairman of the commission, Mr Neil van Heerden, after the all-day talks which will resume today.

Mr Van Heerden, Director-General of Foreign Affairs, said the mechanism would enable them to monitor the situation on the spot.

Further details would be released at a press conference after today's session.

The extraordinary meeting between the three countries and two observer countries, Russia and the United States, is the second to be held in South Africa.

Also present were the Namibian Administrator-General, Mr Louis Plenaar, and the United Nations special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

The leader of the Cuban delegation, Mr Carlos Aldana, said there had been a "candid and frank exchange of views" at the meeting, expected to be the last before the UN-monitored elections in Namibia next month. However, certain aspects concerning the "unfulfillment of Resolution 435" still had to be thrashed out.

CUBANS HERE

Asked whether he was satisfied with the progress made since the adoption of the peace plan, Mr Aldana said: "Two years ago we were still firing canons at each other. Today the Cubans are in Johannesburg."

"The process is irreversible. However, we should not dramatise or idealise the situation."

Mr Van Heerden said he was satisfied with the tone and contents of the discussions.

The leader of the Angolan delegation, Vice-Minister of Defence, Mr Venancio Moura, expressed the wish that the pending elections would be free and fair.

The Argus Foreign Service reports from Paris that France and Portugal have agreed to join the wide-ranging Angolan peace talks which on Monday focused on the Piki Bobha-President Mobutu talks on the French Riviera.

Over the weekend, President Mitterrand was briefed on the South African standpoint by visiting Portuguese President Mario Soares who came there directly from Pretoria where he met President De Klerk.
Swapo faces court action over 'missing' detainees

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Swapo defends itself in court today against accusations that it is still holding hundreds of dissidents captive, amid a resurgence of criticism that the United Nations (UN) reacted meekly to the controversial issue.

Lawyers for Swapo will oppose a Supreme Court action by an activist group seeking a court order to compel Swapo to free hundreds of apparently untraceable detainees.

UN officials who led a mission to southern Angola and Zambia last month in belated response to accusations by freed prisoners yesterday faced renewed charges that they acted too late and ineffectively.

Swapo freed about 200 detainees in May and denies it is still holding dissidents. Leaders of the movement in August challenged human-rights agencies to find the detainees that Namibia's Parents Committee activist group claimed were still imprisoned.

The nine-member UN mission sent by Untag boss Mr Martti Ahtisaari reported last week that they had found no further prisoners at some three dozen locations, and said fewer than 300 people identified in a 1,100-name list were unaccounted for.

No former detainees were included in the mission.
HEADS TOGETHER... Mr Louis Plenaar, South Africa's top official in Namibia, confers with General Prem Chand, the head of the UN force in the territory, at the start of a meeting in Johannesburg involving South Africa, Cuba and Angola to monitor Namibia’s progress towards independence from Pretoria.

Cuba says Koevoet standing in way of 435

Own Correspondent
Johannesburg. — Demobilisation of Koevoet and its incorporation into the SWA police force was a problem which still stood in the way of the full implementation of Resolution 435, Cuban Communist Party ideological department chief Mr Carlos Aldana said here yesterday.

Joint Commission on Namibian Independence delegates from South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Cuba, Unita, United States and the USSR are to conclude their talks today.

Mr Aldana said the committee believed Angolan Bushmen combat units should have refugee status.

Although these units were said to be disarmed, the Angolan government remained concerned about those groups of Bushmen who had co-operated with Unita, Mr Aldana said.

Under committee discussion, these issues were still to be resolved.

SA Foreign Affairs Director-General Mr Neil van Heerden said he was satisfied with the tone and content of the meeting which had agreed on a mechanism to solve remaining problems.
DTA organisers guilty of intimidating students

WINDHOEK — The Ombudsman Commission for the combating of intimidation and election malpractices in Namibia has found eight Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) organisers guilty of intimidating students and teachers in Caprivi on September 1.

The finding, published yesterday, arises from a complaint by headmasters Simusiku Samuel, David Nduna Mwanga and Christopher Kvenami.

According to evidence before the commission, eight DTA men, one armed with a shotgun, arrived at the three schools in Bukalo and tried to put up DTA posters, threatened teachers they called Swapo supporters and disrupted classes. Some teachers were threatened with death, and derogatory remarks were made about women teachers. The men also drove their minibus recklessly around the schoolgrounds. Teacher Matongela Crispin later laid an assault charge against the DTA organisers.

Although there was contradictory evidence, the commission found on a balance of probabilities that “the clear pattern that emerges from all the facts ... was one of a group of supporters and even organisers of a political party who were intentionally out to harass teachers and probably students at schools.”

The commission ordered DTA organisers MacDonald Mwiliwa, Vasco Mutelombi, Ernest Tshimbu, Matan-miye Tshimbu, Michael Sikambwa, Alfred Makeni, Andrew Mwila and Richard Pongo “to cease forthwith any intimidation of teachers and/or students at schools in the Caprivi.” — Sapa.
Violations in 435 do still need attention

I AM delighted to hear, from the lips of Foreign Affairs Director-General Neil van Heerden, that the joint commission overseeing implementation of Resolution 435 has formed a sub-committee to give urgent attention to such matters as alleged violations of the 1988 Geneva Protocol and the reported build-up of Swapo insurgents in the "shallow area", just north of the Ovamboland border.

However, this is not to say that much will actually happen. During the Joint Monitoring Commission operation in 1984 and the Joint Military Monitoring Commission's life in late 1988 and early 1989, a similar situation developed and similar promises were made, then dishonoured; South African complaints were blandly denied in spite of indisputable evidence; the Angolans and Cubans refused to conduct inspections in loco and protests were sidelined.

What makes it even more unlikely that anything will happen is that less than three weeks remain before the Namibian election; if the matter is not resolved by then it will not matter any more— which might be literally a matter of life or death.

It seems strange that the South African government has not been more adamant about this and about the other main outstanding matter, namely, the rather perfunctory way in which the United Nations looked into the alleged disappearance of up to 1 400 people detained by Swapo.

It is certainly odd that not one former detainee was in the UN group sent to Angola to seek detention camps, although many were able and willing to go.

Some people might accuse me of carping, but these are important matters which affect the health of the entire process. Swapo supporters are already saying the election will not be "fair and free"; now, I notice, the anti-Swapo groups are beginning to say the same thing.

Which prompts one to ask: What chance has the process got of truly succeeding if everyone ends up distrusting the outcome of the election?
THE three-nation joint commission monitoring the Namibian/Angola peace accords was still meeting in Pretoria last night to thrash out remaining obstacles to the Namibian independence elections scheduled for the first week of November.

However, South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pieter Botha, said in a Press conference during a break in the meeting that there seemed to be no "insurmountable" problems to be overcome.

If these were overcome Namibian independence elections would remain on track, he said.

The joint commission of South Africa, Cuba and Angola - with the United States and the Soviet Union as observers - is holding its last meeting before the elections.

The meeting was scheduled to end yesterday afternoon but overran its timetable by hours.
Namibia: 4 issues remain

JOINT Monitoring Commission (JMC) Namibian peace talks snagged in Johannes- burg yesterday after a UN draft resolution drawn up by the African bloc, accused SA of not complying with its commitments in the region.

The JMC — consisting of Cuba, SA and Angola, with US and Soviets observers — later adjourned to Pretoria and continued deliberations at the State guest house.

At a Press conference later, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said the JMC had decided not to involve itself in the draft resolution circulating in the UN Security Council.

Botha told journalists that remaining problems in the Namibian peace process included:

- The position of ex-Koevoet members, who had been integrated into the SWA Police, and the psychological impact this may pose.
- The resolution of the UN Security Council on Monday which accused SA of not having complied with its commitments.
- Aspects of the position of Bushmen battalions in camps.
- A number of prisoners detained by Swapo and unaccounted for.

"After discussions with members of the JMC and after having listened to statements from the Russian and US observers, it would seem we should not involve ourselves with that draft resolution. This is a development which I welcome," Botha said it was decided that the JMC would rather concentrate on those issues that it could manage and address.

The issues the JMC would discuss were both the position of the Bushman battalion — which as far as he was concerned had already been demobilised — and the question of the additional ex-Koevoet members which were integrated into the SWA police force.

"There is concern about the ex-Koevoet members. It is not about what they have done but the psychological impact that their continued presence in the police could have or pose. We will have to deal with this issue and I believe they can be satisfactorily resolved," Botha said on the South African side there were also a number of matters which existed like a numbed, people unaccounted for, people held by Swapo or those declared dead or considered missing.

"I believe that with the discussion this afternoon, there is a readiness of all the parties represented to resolve these issues as we have done in the past."

Asked about the position of Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, Botha said that he had an encouraging meeting with Zairean President Mobutu Seso Seko in France.

"I also met Savimbi and it would seem that both Angolan President Dos Santos and Savimbi accepted Mobutu as the sole mediator in this important matter to bring about peace in Angola."

"It would also further seem that the issue of a ceasefire at the earliest possible opportunity is the main issue exercising the minds of Savimbi, Dos Santos and Mo- butu."

Asked to what extent SA influenced the situation, Botha said he went to France mainly to listen and to give the South African government's point of view.

"What it boils down to is to encourage every genuine move to creating peace and stability in the southern African region."

Botha said he believed that if all the parties could terminate their "war of words" and bring about a psychological atmosphere of calm, then this would be conducive towards finding an agreement on a ceasefire.

Asked if the Commonwealth Prime Ministers were softening their sanction line by not recommending new sanctions, but rather intensifying present ones after reading a report by Dr Allan Boesak, Botha said this was not necessarily so.

"If you hang the sword of pressure over the head of the government it is not softening but postponing a possible further confrontation. This is the wrong road to take."

Botha said the Commonwealth conference could not write a constitution for SA.

"I want to assure you that the majority of the Commonwealth members will not assist the economic situation in SA as they themselves are retrogressing economically at a very dangerous rate."

"There was no reason for the Common- wealth members to concern themselves with the situation in SA, Botha said.

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Swapo in court over missing detainees

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Swapo's lawyers have accused a dissidents' pressure group of seeking to undermine the former guerrillas' election campaign by launching a court action that claims Swapo still holds scores of detainees.

But the Parents Committee (PC) activist group says Swapo is more interested in electioneering than in ensuring freedom for imprisoned dissidents.

High-powered legal teams on both sides go into a second day of Supreme Court hearings today in a legal action demanding Swapo frees detainees it allegedly still holds, and produces records of all dissident members it has imprisoned in Angola and Zambia since 1980.

A three-judge bench headed by Judge-President Hans Berker is hearing the application, with three advocates leading the PC case and two defending Swapo.

Swapo yesterday gave administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar a list of 60 missing Namibians allegedly last seen under arrest by police, military or other authorities.

"As it is his deepest concern that every Namibian be given the opportunity to participate in the forthcoming election, he will do everything possible to investigate the whereabouts of these persons," administration spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said.

Mr Peter Hodes, SC, leading the action by the Parents Committee against Swapo, said "This is not an exercise in blacking Swapo. "It is an exercise in showing that there are still detainees".

Mr Dennis Kuny, SC, representing Swapo, accused the Parents Committee of timing the court action to undermine Swapo's election campaign.

"The hearing continues today.

8 DTA men 'guilty'

WINDHOEK. — The O'Linn Commission for the combating of intimidation and election malpractices in Namibia has found eight Democratic Turnhalle Alliance organisers guilty of intimidating pupils and teachers in Caprivi in September.

The finding, published yesterday, arises from a complaint against the DTA organisers by the headmasters of three schools at Bukelo in Caprivi.

According to evidence before the commission, the eight DTA men arrived at the schools on September 1 dressed in DTA colours. One was armed with a shotgun.

They tried to put up DTA posters at the schools, threatened teachers they accused of being Swapo supporters and disrupted classes. Some teachers were threatened with death. — Sapa

Ex-detainees meet UN team

WINDHOEK. — The head of the United Nations mission to Angola and Zambia to trace alleged Swapo-held detainees, Mr B A Clark, on Monday met a group of seven former detainees here, UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday.

Criticism was levelled at the UN from several quarters for not including former Swapo-held detainees in the mission to Angola and Zambia which made public its findings last week.

Mr Eckhard said the two-hour meeting was held at the request of the group's lawyer, who was also present.

He said the former detainees sought clarification on several aspects of the report and agreed to meet Mr Clark on a regular basis. — Sapa

WINDHOEK. — Placard-bearing United Democratic Front supporters marched to the United Nations headquarters yesterday protesting against what they view as UN bias in favour of Swapo.

"Swapo digs holes, Unita buries facts," one of the posters stated, referring to Swapo detention camps in Angola and a subsequent UN report on the subject.

The UDF is one of the political fronts contesting the coming UN-supervised elections. — Sapa

Ex-Koevoet killer warned

WINDHOEK. — A warrant would be issued for the arrest of a former senior Koevoet officer convicted of murder, on his release from a hospital in South Africa where he being treated, SWA Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierke du Rand said on Monday.

He said Dirk Calitz, whose appeal against a 10-year prison term was dismissed by the Bloemfontein Appeal Court a few weeks ago, was receiving treatment in a hospital, which he declined to identify. — Sapa

FAREWELL, DAD . . . Royal Canadian Mounted Police Officer Richard Sauve says goodbye to his son Francois after a farewell ceremony for a contingent of officers on their way to Namibia where they will perform peace-keeping duties.
Hitch in talks on Namibia

Savimbi goes back to the bush

PARIS. — Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi yesterday left Europe amid expectation that he will declare a ceasefire and begin peace talks with the Angolan government.

Unita sources said he was returning to his headquarters at Jamba to prepare his guerrillas for a possible ceasefire.

Diplomatic sources said optimism in the Unita camp could only suggest that Dr Savimbi had received some form of assurances of direct talks with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. — Sapa-Reuters

remaining problems in the Namibian peace process included:

- A draft resolution of the UN Security Council on Monday which accused South Africa of not having complied with its commitments;
- Aspects of the position of Bushmen battalions in camps;
- The position of ex-Koevoet members who had been integrated into the SWA Police, and the psychological impact this may pose, and
- A number of prisoners detained by Swapo and unaccounted for.

But Mr Botha said he was confident these issues would be resolved, as "there is a readiness among those here (for this)."

He added: "I do not see insurmountable problems." — Sapa

FW MEETS COMMISSION... President F W de Klerk meets Cuban and Angolan members of the joint commission monitoring Namibia's independence at the Union Buildings yesterday.
Namibian police reject spy claims

Argus Africa News Service 19/10/87

WINDHOEK:— Namibian police today pooh-poohed claims that Susan Dobson had infiltrated the force as an African National Congress agent “for more than a year” and had gained “free access” to its bases.

Chief Inspector Kerie du Randt said Mrs Dobson had no contact with the police except on only one occasion when she was shown what was shown all other journalists.

“Frankly, she’s not much of a spy,” he said.

“What we showed her we showed other people, and one of them was a Yugoslavian journalist.

“Her claims that she infiltrated us are ridiculous.”

A diplomat said even if Mrs Dobson had successfully infiltrated South African operations here they could not publicly confirm it for the obvious embarrassment it would create.

UNEXPECTED VISIT

The United Nations mission, the last place Mrs Dobson visited shortly before she slipped out of the country to Britain, was also silent on what she had discussed when she paid an unexpected visit to its headquarters at 2am on the last Sunday in September.

According to the UN, Mrs Dobson arrived at its offices in Leutwein Street and asked to speak to security and military chiefs.

She spent several hours with them, and afterwards asked to be taken to a city address which turned out to be a street corner.

A source close to the UN said, however, that it was most unlikely the military and security personnel with whom Mrs Dobson conferred took her seriously — “they would not touch her even with a 10-foot pole” — and most certainly did not believe the visit and her statement to be a "set-up".
Veil of silence over Lubowski killing

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOUK. — A veil of silence has descended on the assassination of a leading member of Swapo, advocate Anton Lubowski, who was shot dead outside his home five weeks ago.

A day after his death police arrested an Irish passport holder, 39-year-old Mr Donald Acheson, who has been in custody ever since.

Police have been careful not to link Mr Acheson — it has still not been ascertained whether he comes from Eire or from Ulster — with Mr Lubowski's death, though a senior source said they might be on the right track in holding him.

Officially Mr Acheson is in detention for allegedly entering the country illegally. It is alleged he is a prohibited immigrant who may also be wanted by police elsewhere.

South African police have said Mr Acheson is awaiting sentence for two convictions of theft.

Mr Lubowski, the first white Namibian to announce publicly his membership of Swapo — at the time of his death he was deputy head of the election directorate and administration — was killed by at least eight AK-47 bullets fired at him from close range.

"PROFESSIONALS"

Police said the killer or killers were "professionals" and did a clean job.

The murder weapon, which could possibly hold important clues, has still not been found and police earlier hinted that Mr Acheson was not responding to questions.

A red car allegedly seen speeding away from the scene of the murder was seized on the day of Mr Acheson's arrest.

It was hired from an agency at Windhoek airport.

Another top source said though Mr Acheson was wanted in South Africa, it was unlikely authorities would press for his extradition "at this stage" and hoped the eventualy did not arise as it might jeopardise investigations in Namibia.

The continued detention of Mr Acheson is raising questions about the legality of holding him, with some observers here saying all laws allowing for detention without trial were abolished in June.

But police obtained a magisterial warrant permitting them to hold Mr Acheson beyond the normal 48-hour period allowed for in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act.

A top Windhoek lawyer said police had the law on their side "this time" in continuing to hold Mr Acheson.

The lawyer said all countries had laws relating to aliens and immigration and empowered the authorities to hold an alleged illegal immigrant until he was tried or deported out of the country.
UN, Pienaar ‘at odds over majority’

Row over Namibia poll requirement

WINDHOEK — Indications emerged yesterday of serious differences between South Africa’s Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar and United Nations special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari on Namibia’s Constituent Assembly, to be elected in three weeks’ time.

The differences centre on the two-thirds-majority requirement internationally agreed upon in 1982.

“Mr Ahtisaari has already indicated that he does not want the two-thirds-majority clause contained in the Constituent Assembly Proclamation,” a source said in Windhoek.

South Africa was insisting on the incorporation of the 1982 document which constituted an international agreement and was ratified by the UN Security Council this year, he said.

It was understood that Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha had written a letter to UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar emphasising the need for all to adhere to the agreement.

Agreed to by all Namibian political parties, the 1982 guidelines stipulate a Western-type multi-party democracy in Namibia and the protection of fundamental human rights.

Swapo pressure

The National Patriotic Front (NPF) said in a statement in Windhoek yesterday that tampering with the 1982 principles would amount to renegotiation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and subsequent resolutions concerning Namibian independence.

An NPF spokesman, Mr Ben Mabuku, said the front had learnt that Swapo was pressuring the UN to drop the two-thirds majority needed in the 72-member Constituent Assembly to approve constitutional details.

“Swapo, after having realised how difficult it is to win a two-thirds majority (in the elections) . . . has now resorted to behind-the-scenes lobbying for Mr Ahtisaari to seek changes in Resolution 435.

“Swapo wants to be declared the winner without necessarily meeting the two-thirds-majority requirement and to be given the authority to draw up a constitution or simply to start governing an independent Namibia.”

Any attempt to change the independence process unilaterally would have serious consequences for the UN operation in Namibia and the country’s independence process.

He urged the African group and the Non-Aligned Movement at the UN in New York “to stop advancing a one-party solution to the complex question of Namibian independence” — Sapa.
WINDHOEK - The O'Lin Commission for the Prevention and Combating of Intimidation and Election Malpractices has called on the SWA Police to take the necessary steps to improve their competence and effectiveness, SWABC radio news reported yesterday.

After investigating complaints arising from a demonstration by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance at Katima Mulilo on June 3 this year, Acting Judge Bryan O'Lin found the ineffective manner in which police monitored the march was not because of partiality to the DTA.

After the demonstration five complaints of intimidation, assault and damage to property were brought before the commission.

The commission found DTA leaders neglected to control the actions of their supporters during the demonstration and therefore, allowed the march to disrupt traffic on a public road.

The commission did not have proof that conscious acts of intimidation and assault were carried out by the DTA supporters.

It also called on the DTA to ensure in future that political marches were organised and controlled according to the applicable motor vehicle ordinances and Proclamation AG23 of 1989.

Meetings

The proclamation stipulates the procedure for holding public meetings.

The commission's finding also stated that the DTA newspaper, Die Republikein, should correct a report published on June 4 which alleged that a Swapo supporter had wanted to drive his vehicle into a group of DTA marchers. - Sapa.

PERTH - Many Australian children bully and bribe their parents into allowing them to watch violence on television and most times there is no parental guidance over what they see.

That was the finding of a new study, which went on to note that fewer than half the children surveyed - aged between 13 and 16 - had parents who commented on their viewing habits.

Less than 30 percent were prevented from watching programmes with violent or sexual content.

The study was carried out for the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal, which has been conducting an inquiry into violence on TV.

"Some children bribe their parents into allowing them to watch videos or TV shows with an adult classification," said Mr John Dickie, chief censor of the Film Censorship Board.

"Children will often argue with their parents that all their friends at school have watched a show and they should also be allowed to." - Another tribunal spokesman said that violence on Australian television seemed to be increasing.
Swapo 'is not responsible' for the missing Namibians

A full bench of the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday reserved judgment on an urgent application to secure the release by Swapo of six Namibians last seen in May this year and allegedly still held by the organisation.

Judgement is expected soon in the case brought by the Parents Committee (PC) of Namibia and four individuals.

At the outset of the hearing yesterday, Judge-President Hans Berker interrupted the PC's counsel, Peter Hodés SC of Cape Town, to warn him that he wanted "facts and only facts".

The respondents in the hearing were Swapdo, its political bureau president Sam Nujoma, secretary general Herman Toivo ja Toivo, Foreign Affairs secretary Theo Ben Gaïmb, Plan deputy commander and security chief Solomon "Jesus" Haala and information secretary Hidipo Hamutenya.

None was present in court.

They were represented by Denis Kuny SC, instructed by Hartmut Ruppel.

They argued that Swapdo issued instructions in May that all prisoners and detainees were to be released, and that it is thus not responsible for the non-return of any of them. At the same time, the organisation said it did not defend any "tortures or abrogation of rights" that took place while they were in its keeping.

The PC also asked that Swapdo release a list of people detained outside Namibia since 1980, plus the registers of seven prison camps, plus videotapes and recordings of detainees' confessions.

Kuny argued that the PC application was based largely on hearsay, irrelevancy and a matter of opinion. He said that the urgency of the case was contrived for political reasons, that the PC had no locus standi to bring the cases and that the court had no jurisdiction over acts in Angola or Zambia.

He also said that the PC was not entitled to apply to Swapo for the evidence that the PC wanted to use against the organisation in court.

Berker slapped down Hodés when he was arguing that 38 people who could not accede to Swapo's conditions for release had "probably" been badly tortured and could not be released with the other detainees on May 22 as a consequence.

Berker remarked that Hodés' argument sounded like "political engineering". But he also narrowly questioned Kuny on the human rights jurisdiction of the court.

The issue of the Swapo detainees is now a political shuttlecock. This is probably inevitable in the last weeks of the election campaign, but it is also fuelled by Swapo's present official line, which, as stated by Nujoma, is that there will be no investigation into alleged excesses by Swapo security.

The PC alleges that at least 32 people the UN checked off as repatriated by the UNHCR, or as registered on the voters' roll, are still missing.

By SUE BROWN
In Windhoek
UN attempts to stem ‘disinformation’ on constitution moves

WINDHOEK — UN officials seeking to stem “disinformation” have emphasised their commitment to a set of democratic principles designed by Western powers to underpin Namibia’s first constitution.

Concern is being targeted at one of the so-called 1982 Principles, requiring two-thirds of the proposed 72-seat Constituent Assembly to enact the territory’s founding law, and the same majority to pass future constitutional amendments.

Reports denounced by Utag officials and diplomats have hinted that Swapo — the most likely majority victor in next month’s election — might try to dodge the obligation.

Administrator-General Louis Plenaar wrote the majority voting requirement into a draft law structuring the assembly that will be precipitated by the November election.

Diplomatic sources say the provision may not survive current discussions between Plenaar and Utag boss Martti Ahmanant to streamline the draft before it is promulgated.

But officials say the requirement will not be abandoned, and that UN negotiators are pursuing legalistic argument that Plenaar would be powerless to enforce it even if it were included in the final proclamation.

Utag spokesman Fred Eckhard yesterday declined to comment on the discussions.

“However, it must be emphasised that the principles concerning the Constituent Assembly, as laid out in Security Council document S/15 287 of 12 July 1982, have been accepted by all parties and form an integral part of the settlement,” he said.

He said UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar reported to the Security Council in New York that the independence plan “includes agreements and understandings reached by the parties . . . including the text of the principles concerning the Constituent Assembly, and these remain binding on the parties.”

Diplomatic sources said the statement sought to erase suggestions that the UN was proposing to abandon the underpinning principles.
Namibia 'disinformation plan' — Ex-Info girl accuses SA

From MIKE SILUMA of the Argus Foreign Service in London

FORMER Bureau for Information employee Mrs Sue Dobson, disclosing her membership of the African National Congress (ANC), has accused South Africa of maintaining a secret disinformation unit in Namibia to undermine Swapo and “smear” United Nations officials, in direct contravention of the UN independence plan.

In a statement through the ANC office here, both Mrs Dobson and her computer expert husband, Peter, said they had been ANC operatives for the past 10 years.

During that time Mrs Dobson worked as a journalist on various newspapers and the SABC.

At the time of her flight to London she worked for the Bureau for Information and was posted in Windhoek as part of a covert SA unit, she said.

Image

Among the unit’s tasks were to “undermine Swapo, harry Utanga (the UN Transitional Assistance Group) and promote the image of the Namibian government and the (pro-South African) Democratic Turnhalle Alliance”.

In the course of her duties she interviewed people such as the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, the President and the heads of the South West African Police and Koevoet.

Mr Dobson, a computer expert, rose to the rank of lieutenant in the South African Defence Force’s Military Psychology Institute during his two-year conscription period, according to the Dobsons.

Specific information he had access to related to South Africa’s sanctions-building strategies and the development of a new command-and-control system for the SADF.

‘Many tasks’

In addition, the Dobsons said they had “carried out many tasks” for the ANC, concerning “gaining access to institutions of the Pretoria regime including the National Intelligence Service and the SA Defence Force”.

“During September 1989 it became clear that we were in danger and were instructed by the ANC to leave South Africa.”

“This was a conscious decision and certainly not the result of some brainstorm or breakdown as the South African Press have tried to convey,” added the Dobsons, reiterating media reports that they were mentally unstable or that either or both had had a nervous breakdown.

Before leaving hurriedly for London, Mrs Dobson had tried unsuccessfully to get assistance from the Soviet mission in Windhoek.

Sue and Peter Dobson also denied that they acted in concert with Mr and Mrs Jeremy Brickhill, said to be long-standing ANC members.

‘Horrified’

“Our only connection to the Brickhills is a family relationship. We both joined the ANC as responsible adults who were horrified by the repression of the 1978 uprising, and by the continued repression of our fellow (black) citizens.”

According to the Guardian newspaper, ANC officials said Mrs Dobson had supplied them with “valuable material”.

Last month Mrs Dobson reportedly joined a delegation to Namibia to promote South Africa’s image.

The delegation is said to have been led by Mr David Venter of the Bureau for Information, and included two members of South African Defence Force, as well as an unnamed person from the National Intelligence Service.

“We were there with the full knowledge and support of the Administrator General. The Bureau for Information said we were to supply newspaper copy for the Namibian, South African and International Press, including some of the biggest newspapers in South Africa,” said Mrs Dobson.

Mrs Sue Dobson, who said in a statement in London that she and her husband Peter had been ANC operatives for 10 years

But Icor has ruled out any possibility that security was breached.

The ANC claims Mrs Peter Dobson operated "undetected and with great success", gaining access to the plans and strategies of security organisations in Pretoria, such as the National Intelligence Service and the SA Defence Force.

Sources in the computer industry say Mr Dobson, an employee of Comcon (Pty) Ltd of Johannesburg, was heavily involved in the Iscor project, which was considered a major contract.

They said his departure had affected the installation, severely embarrassed Comcon and angered Iscor.

But Iscor's computer network, believed to be one of its most sensitive areas, was not compromised, according to the corporation's public relations manager, Mr Piet du Plessis.

Info Bureau denies Dobson allegations

By TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent

ALLEGATIONS by a former Bureau of Information employee, Mrs Sue Dobson, that she had been involved in a "dirty tricks" unit against Swapo in Namibia and had obtained sensitive secret information for the ANC were rejected today by a Bureau of Information spokesman.

He said she had not been involved in any secret operations in SWA/Namibia but had been sent there as a team to help the Administrator with communications.

Allegations about a so-called "secret fund" was a reference to money that had been set aside for advertising to do with the election and independence process in the territory.

As a member of the staff of a bureau publication RSA Policy Review, she could have interviewed top people such as Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha for articles in the magazine.

He said she was "romanticising" the role she was supposed to have played. As a junior official she did not have access to sensitive
Swapo, UDF conclude secret electoral pact

LONDON. — Swapo has concluded a secret electoral pact with Namibia’s third-largest political grouping, the United Democratic Front, in a bid to boost its chances of victory in the November elections.

This was disclosed yesterday by 436 Watch, the London-based publication of the International Freedom Foundation, which said disenchanted sources close to the leadership of the left-of-centre UDF attribute the pact to an offer of a prominent position in any future Swapo-led government to UDF leader Chief Justus Garoeb — brother of Mr. Moses Garoeb, administrative secretary of Swapo’s politburo.

'SWABC still anti-Swapo'

WINDHOEK. — The South West African Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC) is still fundamentally biased in favour of the status quo, the SWA Police and free enterprise — and against Swapo, Untag and socialism, according to a report on the electronic media released here yesterday.

The report — the second in a series of three studies by the Namibia Peace Plan Study and Contact Group (called NPP433) — said there had been little change since its first report on SWABC bias.

It recommended sweeping changes in the corporation’s hierarchy to correct the built-in bias. NPP433 said the corporation’s bias came through clearest in its radio and TV news bulletins. — Sapa

UN stresses democratic commitment

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — UN officials seeking to stem "disinformation" have emphasised their commitment to a set of democratic principles designed to underpin Namibia’s constitution.

One of the so-called 1982 Principles, enshrined in a Security Council document and accepted by all parties to the Namibian settlement, requires two-thirds of the proposed 72-seat Constituent Assembly to enact Namibia’s new constitution, and the same majority to pass amendments.

Reports denounced by Untag officials and diplomats have hinted that Swapo, the most likely victor in next month’s election, might try to dodge the obligation.
Pik urges party 'restraint' in SWA elections

WINDHOEK. — Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, confident that pre-election hurdles will be cleared within three weeks, insists that Pretoria will recognise a UN-endorsed government in Namibia, no matter its ideology or colour.

In dog-long talks yesterday with leaders of the 10 parties lined up on next month's ballot paper, he urged restraint and discipline to prevent a last-lap explosion of inter-party violence.

Swapo's election director Mr Hage Geingob, who met Mr Botha with Mr Sam Nujoma, told reporters: "The talks were conducted as neighbours starting to talk about a common destiny."

But Mr Botha left no doubt that South Africa was ready to send police and even military units to the territory under a pre-independence breakdown of law and order or to block any effort to hijack the poll.

Asked about Pretoria's attitude to its next sovereign neighbour, Mr Botha said the government was committed to accepting election results as free and fair under provisions of the Resolution 435 plan.

African states demand meeting on Namibia

NEW YORK. — African nations on Wednesday asked for an urgent UN Security Council session on Namibia, a meeting that is expected to unleash harsh criticism of South Africa for allegedly not complying with UN independence plans for the territory.

A roughly worded working paper threatening sanctions against South Africa has been circulated by non-aligned nations, but a Western member of the council said it was a "non-starter" as the basis for a resolution.

African and other non-aligned countries are demanding that the council make sure South African-controlled police fully co-operate with the UN before next month's elections.

UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar recently accused the territory's police of ignoring UN requests.

He said on Wednesday, meeting some African complaints that UN forces are too small to ensure a fair election, that UN election monitors would be increased by 353 to a total of 1,395 monitors. — Sapa-Reuters
Swapo outlines its economic plans

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Finance Department officials, flying to Pretoria soon, may not have heard a Swapo official outlining his party's economic plans at a Windhoek seminar earlier this week.

The government planners will be discussing how to forge future links between an independent Namibia and SA.

Swapo's representative Tshadoopi Gurirab said under his party's rule it would be a diminishing economic relationship.

"A Swapo government will work towards establishing economic and commercial links with neighbouring countries.

Catalyst

"At the same time we will gradually reduce our country's contrived dependence on SA," he told a seminar arranged by the German business-interest group Interessen-Gemeinschaft.

Other parties listed on the election ballot paper were there, among them the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

But Swapo believes the low level of Namibia's development demands direct government involvement in "the role of an economic catalyst".

"To redress a legacy of dispossession, exclusion and exploitation, a Swapo government will bring about change in the ownership pattern, broaden the productive base of the economy with a view to creating more jobs and wealth, and thus to work towards a fair distribution of the national income," Gurirab told his audience.

"The two cardinal principles of Swapo's economic policy are increased productivity and social justice for all Namibians.

"We will inherit a colonial legacy characterised by great inequalities and historical injustices.

KEVIN JACOBS

"For a Swapo-led government... this will be a totally unacceptable state of affairs which will demand immediate and drastic change. We believe that we must collectively build a compassionate society which cares for its weak and under-privileged members," Gurirab said.

Swapo's planners propose no sudden disconnection of the economic umbilical with SA, but a phased reduction coinciding with gradual exploitation of wider markets that globally recognised independence will open.

"We recognise that in a world increasingly becoming aware of our common fate as inhabitants of the same global village, no single nation can afford to live the life of an economic hermit," Gurirab said.

"But, at the same time, it is also true that no nation will accept the indolence of living at the whims of its neighbours or from an international charity bowl.

"Few hardliners committed to believing Swapo is run by Marxist ideologies will take any comfort from the party's public assurances.

Goodwill

But for those who are prepared to listen, and perhaps to believe, Swapo does extend a hand.

"In any newly independent country the foundations of democracy are still uncertain and fragile," Gurirab said.

"It calls for collective goodwill and equal responsibility from all the citizens to make it work.

"No party, even with a two-thirds majority in the November elections will be able to rule this country alone."
Sue's smear claims calling up a storm

By BRENDAN SEERY
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Relations between South African and UN officials here look headed for stormy waters following allegations by Mrs Sue Dobson.

Mrs Dobson, a former Bureau for Information journalist who fled Namibia this month, claimed in an interview published here that South Africa was running a R3.5 million covert operation aimed at smearing Swapo and the United Nations.

Official UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard told reporters at the regular UNTAG Press briefing here that Mrs Dobson's story "did not take us entirely by surprise."

Strong statement

South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar issued a statement categorically denying such an operation was being run by the "communications" section of his office, as alleged by Mrs Dobson.

Mr Pienaar added: "I give an absolute assurance that no covert activities of any nature have been or are being conducted by any branch of my administration."

Mrs Dobson claimed the R3.5 million was being spent to smear and undermine Swapo and the UN while promoting the image of South Africa, Mr Pienaar and the DTA party of Mr Dirk Mudge.

At a media conference to present Mr Pienaar's reaction to Mrs Dobson's allegations, official spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said the R3.5 million referred to by Mrs Dobson was "only part" of the overall budget and that the figure which had "stuck in her mind" was probably the cost of the extensive multimedia advertising campaign run by the Administrator-General's office to educate voters about the electees.

Verbal salvos

Mr Roux said he would not comment on the remarks by Mr Eckhard and any official UN comment should come direct to Mr Pienaar from the office of special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari. Mr Roux remarked, however, that he was refraining from comment because he did not want to spark another situation where he and Mr Eckhard would be trading verbal salvos, as they often did in the first weeks of the implementation of the UN plan.

Mr Roux repeated earlier South African statements that Mrs Dobson was a junior government employee and did not have the access to classified information that she claimed to have.

The ANC said Mrs Dobson had provided it with valuable intelligence information, including some on matters of a military nature.
PIK: PRETORIA UMBILICAL WILL BE HARD TO SEVER

From BRENDAN SEERY
and JON OWELANE
Weekend Argus Africa
News Service Windhoek

SOUTH AFRICAN Foreign Minister Pik Botha paid what will probably be his last pre-election flying visit to Namibia this week, against the background of pressure from non-aligned countries at the UN for an emergency Security Council meeting to discuss Pretoria’s role in the Namibian independence process.

Mr Botha spoke jointly and individually to all parties contesting the November elections and had what he termed “cordial and constructive” discussions with Swapo officials, including the organization’s leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Earlier this month DTA leader Dirk Mudge had accused South Africa of coming to terms with “living with a Swapo government”.

Ironically, yesterday, newly-exposed ANC “spy” Mrs Dobson told a Windhoek newspaper that Pretoria had allegedly established a R3.5 million covert disinformation operation in Windhoek aimed at discrediting and undermining both Swapo and the UN.

One of the beneficiaries of the alleged “spook” scheme was the DTA, according to Mrs Dobson, as operatives had orders to promote that party.

Mr Botha also claimed the covert South African operation aimed at playing up alleged differences in Swapo ranks, particularly through intimidating that white Swapo stalwart Anton Lubwowski was assassinated by someone from within the movement.

At his meetings with the Namibian parties Mr Botha made it plain that whoever took power, the umbilical links with South Africa would be difficult to sever.

He said he asked parties to think about future arrangements about currency (Namibia still uses the rand), membership of the South Afri-
SADF taking no chances
with Swapo in Angola

Unita's chief of military intelligence, General Wamba Chindeke, said in an interview with Argus Africa News Service in Angola recently that nearly 2 000 Swapo combatants were stationed north of the Namibian border, some as close as 15 km.

Other sources, military and diplomatic, have supported the Unita claim, although there are differences over the number.

The presence of any members of Swapo's armed forces, Plan, deep in southern Angola would be in contradiction of understandings and agreements on which the Namibian independence process is founded.

The Swapo fighters are lurking near the border in substantial numbers. It is difficult to see how their purpose could be anything other than nefarious, in relation to the democratic process agreed on for bringing independence to Namibia.

And if this is so, it would mean the independence exercise itself.

Under agreements signed last year by South Africa, Angola, Cuba, and accepted by Swapo, the organisation is supposed to keep its armed forces north of the 16th parallel until they return, unarmed, to Namibia through designated entry points for the elections.

In military circles there is speculation that Swapo has stationed its combatants in southern Angola with the intention of trying to gain power in Namibia should Swapo not win the controlling two-thirds majority in November's election.

Alternatively, it has been suggested that the intention might be to oppose Unita in the event of Swapo winning control of the government.

If so, the South African Parliament on September 14, CP member Mr. Tom Langley asked the government that heavily armed Swapo men were 5 km north of the border.

In response, Foreign Minister Mr. Botha said the South African government was aware of the presence of Swapo men along the 16th parallel.

Ready

They did not appear to present a threat, he said. However, the authorities were ready for any attacks such as that launched on April 1 (when about 1 500 Plan combatants crossed the border and were repelled in the bloodiest fighting of the entire Namibian war).

Mr. Botha said he had been told by the United Nations Special Representative in Namibia, Mr. Nestorina, that there were fewer than 500 Swapo men remaining in Angola - not enough to pose a military threat.

Mr. Botha said while he had not necessarily accepted Mr. Ailtona's information, he considered that the UH was recognising that if "something goes wrong South Africa reserved the right to take steps, as in the past, to prevent intimidation of voters.

BY GERALD LANGE

Editor of The Star's Africa News Service

A sinister shadow will be cast over the Namibian independence election if there is truth in claims that Swapo men are hiding in southern Angola. Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha appears unworried but the SADF is taking no chances.

South Africa military commanders are understood to be confident that even with only 1 500 troops left in Namibia, in terms of Security Council Resolution 435 they could repel any Swapo incursions.

During the Swapo incursions in April, the Windhoek administration's line of defence was that the former members of the country's insurgency forces, now in the northern Cape, could probably be brought into Namibia if needed.

During the Swapo incursions in April, the Windhoek administration's line of defence was that the former members of the country's insurgency forces, now in the northern Cape, could probably be brought into Namibia if needed.

Another warning was that a victory in the election Swapo might use the intervention force to set itself up in power without bothering with the constituent assembly required by the UN independence plan.

Comply

South Africa's efforts to get Swapo to comply with the Namibian independence agreements have been channelled mainly through the Joint Military Monitoring Commission, which was set up to monitor the agreements.

Mr. van Heeren said in Havana that "people have tended to deal with this in an offhand manner.

South Africa's foreign policy has been seen as a "can of worms."
Trickery in
poll claim
by Dobson

THE South African government has gone to extraordinary lengths to convince the world of a split in the South West African People's Organization and of the fairness of the independence elections in Namibia next month, it was claimed in London yesterday.

The measures were described by Susan Dobson, who fled to London recently after nine years undercover work for the ANC in Pretoria and the Namibian capital, Windhoek.

Dobson was employed for some time by the SA Bureau of Information.

An ANC official, now in London, said she fed them with valuable material. Her husband, Peter, a 'computer specialist,' said he was able to pass on details of command and control systems being developed by the SADF.

She said: "It became clear that South Africa was using, on a consistent basis, to subvert the electoral processes." Dobson said the Bureau of Information's instructions were: to promote South Africa's image as a peacemaker in Namibia; to "exploit" alleged splits in the Swapo leadership; to "smear" UN officials in Namibia; to publicise parties other than Swapo in the election; to exploit allegations that Swapo had tortured people and to promote the image of the South Africa's administrator general as "fair and in control of the situation!"

Dobson said at the time she was passing on information to the ANC.

Three weeks ago, while still in Namibia, she was told by the ANC to leave immediately, as there were signs that her role as an agent had been uncovered.

Meanwhile, a Solidarity Committee in the Transvaal will be hosting a concert for a free Namibia in conjunction with Swapo.

This will be held today from 10.00 at the Flower Hall, West Campus, Wits University.

John Pandeni, General Secretary of the Namibia Food and Allied Workers Union, will be the guest speaker. Albertina Sisulu of the ELA Barayi will also speak.

The performers will include Sipho "Hotstix" Mabuse, Sakhile and Bayete, Blondie and his African Youth Band.

All are welcome.

A R5 entrance fee will be charged which will be donated to Swapo.
Rally turnout shows large Swapo win imminent

RUNDU. — The strongest indication yet that Swapo is going to sweep the Namibian election in November emerged on Saturday as the liberation movement and its main opponent, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), both held rallies in Rundu, the administrative centre of the Kavango region.

Kavango — the third-largest electoral district in the country with more than 60,000 registered voters — is regarded by observers as a key area which could determine the outcome of the election.

The DTA maintains the area is one of its strongholds.

Four of the five traditional leaders of the predominantly rural region are DTA supporters, while one supports Swapo.

Nevertheless, Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma managed to draw a crowd at least twice as large as the one which came to hear DTA leaders Mr Dirk Mudge and Mr Mishake Muyongo. Mr Muyongo has been promoted as the DTA answer to accusations that it has been dominated by white leaders.

The contrast between the two crowds were stark. While more than 10,000 Swapo supporters remained disciplined throughout Mr Nujoma’s speech, only moving away to get a drink of water in the heat, the DTA crowd proved singularly inattentive.

By the time Mr Muyongo spoke, there were at least as many people outside the beer tent as at the front of the stage. The DTA provided free food and people were queuing up for their portion of pap and meat before the speeches had ended.

Mr Nujoma shared the stage with local traditional leaders, businessmen, clerics and Swapo officials.

He denied allegations that Swapo was still holding detainees in Angola and Zambia.

The movement, he said, had suffered terrible losses as a result of South African spies, including the Cassinga massacre in 1978, when almost 1,000 people — mostly women and children — were killed in a combined chemical weapons and paratroop attack on a Swapo refugee camp. — Sapa

Shots from Angola just miss campers

WINDHOEK. — Gunmen from southern Angola, believed to be Umlita members, sprayed the Namibian bank of the Kavango River at Rundu with automatic gunfire yesterday morning, narrowly missing two Swapo election workers and an employee of the Council of Churches of Namibia.

Mr Lindsay Scott, Mr Dudley Viall and his wife Nina, who were camping near the Okavango safari lodge, were later escorted back to Rundu by police.

A police spokesman confirmed the incident, saying there were shooting incidents across the border "every two or three months". — Sapa
Swapo is assured of a full MDM backing

SWAPO was assured of the unqualified support of the Mass Democratic Movement during the Concert For a Free Namibia at the Wits Flower Hall in Braamfontein yesterday.

The Namibian Food and Allied Workers Union general secretary, Mr John Pandeni, and MDM officials Mr Elizeki Mbolitjo, Mrs Albertina Serhi and Mr Peter Mokaba addressed the large crowd which turned up for the function.

It was hosted by the Namibia Solidarity Committee with the proceeds going to Swapo. Performers at the concert included the Alexandra Art Centre Jazz Band, led by Niemi Piliso, the Conatu Cultural Group, Sipho "Hosstix" Mabuse, the African Youth Band, Mzwakhe Mbuli, Bayete, Sakhib, Victor Shingwana and the K-Team.

Pandeni, a Swapo cadre who was sentenced to 18 years for his Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia activities, was cheered when he told the packed hall that Swapo would win the forthcoming elections despite attempts by the South African Government to enlist the participation of white South African voters.

"A bloody war was fought in Namibia. Many lives were lost," Pandeni said. He said the release of top ANC members and one PAC member was a result of the immense local and international pressure. The same applied to the implementation of the UN Resolution 353 in Namibia.

Pandeni said the illusion that South Africa was willingly conceding to Resolution 435 should be dispelled.

Mrs Stiulu said the struggle for liberation in Namibia was the same as that in South Africa because they both fought the same oppressor.

"The release of the eight leaders is not enough. All political prisoners should be released unconditionally," Mrs Stiulu said.

* An official welcome home rally for the seven newly released ANC political prisoners will be held at Soccer City (FNB Stadium) in Crown Mines on Sunday.

The Government has announced its approval of the rally.
Namibia prepares for the crucial November poll

By JOHN RYAN of the Africa News Service in Windhoek

A light plane circles over Windhoek, dragging a banner.

It is election time. The Namibian elections take place in two weeks’ time, from November 7 to 11.

Below, in the central business district, hoardings of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance predominated.

Is there another serial exercise serving the Lord? Jesus says ‘come unto me, and I will give you rest,’ it proclaims.

North in Katutura, Windhoek’s little Soweto, DTA posters tout in their usual equal number to Swapo’s. The offices of the two main parties, are almost back to back along a dusty alley.

The posters seem to bother neither side, though frequently at night posters are torn down in a fairly open contest of retaliation. But it is schoolboy-type mischief.

Two weekends ago, in Ovamboland, Swapo and DTA supporters were killing one another.

Around Kaiser Strasse, the city’s main street, it looks as though somebody has granted interest in the most important construction business. The street itself is in the last stages of a 20m facelift. Here major development schemes are rising behind the shopping dome, several shopping complexes.

The hope, many localities believe, is in the increased assurance confidence in Namibia’s future economy before Swapo takes over.

In the event, the boohed sires offer themselves as a vehicle for some unbecoming graffiti. "Get your knees!" "Get Crazyfah!" says one slogan. "Where are the Yanks?" asks another.

Most of the major parties to the political climate is a sign on a condem-dispensing machine in the bottom floor of the fanatical restaurant. "Anti-Aids! has been scratched out and "Anti-San" substituted.

The Atlitsari men are as ubiquitous as an occupation force around the city. Pati- san squads in turbans, ebony Nigers and ivory Fins, Cana- dians, New Zealanders, Fijians, Kenyans, Australians and the rest. Uniformed am-bassadors of the world.

Mr Miltt Atlitsari himself may be held in suspicion by white cynical of UN neutral- ity in the present monitor- ing process, but overall the untag troops in the field seem to have been accepted with little resentment.

We saw an out cry in Mariental where the first Kenyans arrived and were perceived to be heralding the dark blue, red, green and dark blue - the colours of Swapo. But then it was corrected to the right-wing farmers that the dark blue was in fact black, and that those regimental colours predated the Second World War.

The Fijians assigned to monitor Karibib, one of the most closed white commun- ities and difficult to install before it was discovered they played rugby. There- after, they transformed the local team to a force not seen before in the area. And later saw them become a base rending Polynesian music on Wednesday and Saturday nights at the highly unracial hotel.

Now the Fijians have been transferred to Windhoek, to the great regret of Karibibians who had hoped they would perform a similar mir- acle with the cricket side.

Utag Aussies have found the Cape abbees of the north a home from home. The Kentish cricket team, set up their own pub in the township and invited the neighbours in.

The New Zealand police contingent are probably having the most colourful expe- rience, spread variously between Rundu on the border with Angola and the western Namib.

New Zealand being like a large, well-manicured golf course, the bleak wilderness is a considerable culture shock to them. "And there are bloody snakes," says Sergeant Dick Harris. "We don’t allow these things in Kiwiland.

Sergeant Harris heads a team of five based in Swakop- mund, the resort oasis on the coast. Not that they have much opportunity of testing it’s cold Atlantic Atlantic. The policemen work ten hours, then off, moni- toring SWA Police activities, covering a stretch of nearly 7 000km in their white Land Cruisers.

Unat vehicles are a popular target with four-wheel hunters. The theft of registration plates in the past six months has exceeded the value of the fleet. Some will have to be scrapped after all this.

October in Namibia is festivities- time. The antlers are transplanted from the great Me- tolhu, Oktoberfest. Windhoek used to be at the eye of such celebrations. The capital gained a large number of ligh- tervous pursuits like wife- swapping during the frenetic weekend.

Much of the legend, though not all, was apocryphal.

Other centres, towns and villages with a history of Ger- man occupation, took on the tradition. Omurum is one such place.

The Oktoberfest in Omur- um is a one-day event, held on a Saturday at the high school and there a free for- merose. There is a tactile feeling that this could be the last.

Families sit at trestle ta- bles, toying with wurst and kartoffelsauerkraut in a clutch near the bar, trying to see who can drive a four-inch nail deepest into a tree stump.

A man in lederhosen is alone at the end of the counter, head down over his beer. At once, he looks up bleary-eyed. "Why don’t they go away?" the man shouts.

Whom he means is hard to say.
Namibian war
‘cost 12 715 lives’

Staff Reporter

A TOTAL of 715 South African soldiers and almost 12,000 Swapo insurgents died in the Namibian border war, according to the first book to tell the full story of the 23-year-long conflict, which is being launched in Windhoek today.

This is the first time that casualty figures for the war have ever been made known.

The book “South Africa’s Border War, 1966-1989”, by Cape Times defence correspondent and well-known Cape Town author Willem Steenkamp, is the result of nine months of intensive research, writing and production which began before the war had officially ended.

In spite of the title, it starts with the formation of the SWAPO in 1967 and ends with the final implementation of the Mount Etjo agreement in May.

The book draws on a variety of official and non-official sources and reveals several hitherto unknown episodes in Southern Africa’s longest war.
Acheson
hunger
striking,
says
mystery
caller

Argus Africa
News Service
WINDHOEK. — Irish
national Mr. Donald Ach-
eson is still in a police
cell six weeks after he
was picked up for ques-
tioning in connection
with the assassination
of white Swapo stalwart
Mr. Anton Lubowski. But
police have vigorously
denied they are deliber-
ately ignoring clues and
anonymous tip-offs.

Police liaison officer
Chief Inspector Riezie
du Rand has also denied
reports in a Windhoek
newspaper that Mr. Ache-
esson is on a hunger
strike to protest his in-
nocence.

The Windhoek Observer
reported that it had
received an anonymous
phone call from a man
claiming to have spent
time with Mr. Acheson in
a cell in Windhoek cen-
tral prison.

The caller claimed he
believed Mr. Acheson
was innocent of allega-
tions that he was in-
volved in the killing of
Mr. Lubowski.

DENIED ACCESS

The newspaper re-
ported its informant as
saying that Mr. Acheson
had been denied access
to either a doctor or a
lawyer since he was
held, under immigration
regulations, a few days
after Mr. Lubowski’s
killing on September 13.

Mr. Acheson had been
on a hunger strike for
more than nine days, the
caller told the newspa-
per.

The informant
claimed Mr. Acheson had
told him he had been
taken by detectives of
the SWA Police to Jo-
hannesburg, where he
was interrogated by the
Brixton Murder and
Robbery Squad and the
United States’ FBI and
CIA.

The caller told the
Windhoek Observer that
Mr. Acheson had further
claimed that police had
taken him to the Oshiri
interrogation centre
near Otjiwarongo and
left him alone in a po-
lice vehicle in which the
keys were left in the ig-
nition. The caller said
Mr. Acheson told him he
believed the incident
was a trap for him.

The Windhoek Observ-
er also quoted its infor-
man as claiming that he
personally knew who
was involved in the kill-
ing of Mr. Lubowski and
he “alluded” to the kill-
ing of South African po-
litical activist Dr. David
Webster.

The man said he was
leaving for South Africa
and promised to inform
the paper in writing who
killed Mr. Lubowski.

Police in Windhoek
have so far not reacted
to the allegations.
‘Acheson on hunger strike’

By Brendan Seery, The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Irish national Mr Donald Acheson is still in a Namibian police cell six weeks after he was picked up for questioning in connection with the assassination of Swapo stalwart Mr Anton Lubowski, but police have vigorously denied they are deliberately ignoring clues and anonymous tip-offs.

Police liaison officer Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand has also denied reports that Mr Acheson is on a hunger strike.

The Windhoek Observer reported it had received an anonymous telephone call from a man claiming to have spent time with Mr Acheson in Windhoek Central prison.

The newspaper reported its informant as saying that Mr Acheson had been denied access to a doctor or a lawyer since his detention and that he had been on hunger strike for nine days.

Mr Acheson had told him he had been interrogated by members of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad.

The caller claimed he knew who was involved in Mr Lubowski’s murder.

The man said he was leaving for South Africa and promised to inform the newspaper in writing who was responsible for the Lubowski killing.
UN Outjo attack: two to be freed

WINDHOEK — The Attorney-General of Namibia, Mr. E. Pretorius, has decided to withdraw charges against two of the five men held in connection with a rifle and grenade attack on the UN's Outjo office earlier this year, in which a black security guard was killed.

Mr. Pretorius told a local newspaper that charges would be withdrawn against Mr. Arthur Archer (23) of Cape Town and Mr. Johan Coetzee (23) when the five men made an appearance in the Windhoek Magistrates' Court this morning.

Charges had been formulated against West German citizen Mr. Horst Klaenz (52), Mr. Darryl Stoforth of Rosettenville, Johannesburg, and Mr. Leonard Veenendaal of Southdale, Johannesburg, who has links with the AWR.
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK.—The lists of candidates for the Constituent Assembly presented by the two main opponents in Namibia's November election battle — Swapo and the DTA — have produced some surprises and looked like generating intense political debate.

Swapo's list of 72 nominations includes the names of six whites, and some surprisingly lowly places in the ranking for people hitherto considered to be party high flyers.

The DTA list has caused a flurry of speculation, because of the absence of the name of the alliance's President, Herero paramount Chief Kuaima Rirauko.

An anti-DTA newspaper, the Namibian, claimed yesterday that Chief Rirauko withdrew his name from the party's list because he was dissatisfied with his position as number three, below that of Caprivi politician Mr. Mischke Muyengo and the DTA's real chief, Mr. Dirk Mudge.

According to the Namibian, the DTA is in shock and disarray after the sudden withdrawal of candidature by Chief Rirauko, and his nomination in his place of former Transitional Government Justice Minister Fannie Kozonguzi — who had previously been only 26th on the DTA list.

The DTA mouthpiece newspaper, Die Republikein, claimed the allegations by the Namibian were a smear campaign on the part of Swapo, and quoted Chief Rirauko as saying that he never intended to offer himself as a candidate for the Constituent Assembly, because his position as DTA president required all his time and attention.

Swapo's candidate list provides some surprises.

The six whites nominated are: Mr. Siegfried Wohler, Mr. Hartmut Rupel, Mr. Anton von Wietersheim, Mr. Buddy Wentworth, Mr. Danie Botha, and Mrs. Michaela Huschke. Mr. Rupel is a well-known Windhoek lawyer who has appeared as a defence counsel for Swapo members on a number of occasions.

Mr. Von Wietersheim is well-known in local farming circles, while Mr. Botha lectures in theology at Windhoek's Academy for Tertiary Education and is a nephew of former South African Cabinet Minister Fanie Botha.

All of the whites nominated are in the first 33 names, giving them a good chance of being elected, even if Swapo gains less than 50 percent of the votes, which many political observers consider unlikely.

Mr. Botha and Mr. Von Wietersheim made trips to Lusaka last year to meet the Swapo leadership, including the organisation's President, Mr. Sam Nujoma.

Mr. Nujoma is, as expected, at the top of his party's list of candidates, but there are a number of surprises lower down the pecking order.

Number two to Mr. Nujoma is Vice-President Pastor Hendrik Witbooi, while former Robben Island prisoner Andimba Toivo ja Toivo is in fourth place. The Swapo Secretary of Defence, Peter Mvunhangle, is in sixth position, just below administrative secretary Moses Garieb, but the guerrilla commander Dino Annaambo is in lowly 63rd place.

Education, a Priority: Students told...
F.R. Namibian Freedom

The election process in Namibia is a critical one, where citizens have the opportunity to register and vote in the upcoming national elections. The process is designed to ensure fair and transparent elections, allowing all eligible citizens to have a say in the direction of their country. 

The election process involves several stages, including voter registration, campaign activities, and polling day. All registered voters can cast their ballots at designated polling stations. The election commission ensures that the process is conducted in an impartial and unbiased manner, upholding the principles of democracy and自由 in Namibia.

The elections are crucial for the democratic development of Namibia. They provide a platform for citizens to express their political preferences and hold political parties accountable for their actions. A free and fair election process is essential for the consolidation of democracy and the strengthening of civil society in Namibia.

From David Lush

Wandering can delay
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UN alert as poll campaign hots up

BY MARK VERBAAN

WITH independence elections only weeks away, the 5,000-strong United Nations force in Namibia has been issued with emergency evacuation instructions, the first set of the UN Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) to arrive in New York under the chair of Javier Pacheco de Cuello. The rapid response to the possible rapid deterioration in the security situation.

The UN sponsored peace plan has inspired one assassination attempt, in a context of tension and a sense of bodyguard mission to the area. He spoke to REHAMA ROSS&G, 21 October 1989.

The orders, issued on 21 October to all members of the UN Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG), came from UN chief Javier Pacheco de Cuello. The safety of the mission and the UN force in Namibia, the instructions state, must be the highest priority, and all personnel should remain in their homes and even the supply of food is to the UN staff. In the event of internal disorder, all UN vehicles are to remain in their places. In order to avoid a move to evacuation areas, all UN personnel will immediately take their families and private property to a safe haven, as necessary, the security plan provides.

The UN force currently consists of about 100 personnel and is responsible for the protection of the UN process in Namibia.

The mission is a 24-hour operation with a three-hour break. The personnel are divided into two shifts and are on a 24-hour standby plan. The level of security is high, with armed escorts and the use of armoured vehicles.

The UN force is also responsible for the protection of the election process, which is expected to take place in 1990.

The mission is under the authority of the UN Security Council and is a key element in the UN process of bringing peace to Namibia.
Raymond Mhlaba: Pleased to read definition

The ANC has always been the solution to all the problems. Ongoing struggle for political change.

Nelson Mandela: Mike "I'm a man of the people." We have been doing this for years. We need to keep fighting until our dreams are realized.

Bettelke: What is the Black Consciousness Movement doing? They seem to be so passive.

Mhlaba: They are trying to educate the masses on their rights and the struggle.

Mandela: Their original concept was to fight for Black freedom. They have been doing this for years and we are now seeing the results.

Bettelke: It's interesting to see how different countries handle their problems.

Mhlaba: Every country has its own way of dealing with problems.
Ex-minister's nephew wants a free Namibia

Spy white is Swapo nomine

Candidats cause a flurry of speculation
Shy white is Swapo nominee

Ex-Minister’s nephew wants a free Namibia

By Brendin Seery, The Star’s Africa News Service

WINHOEK — Danie Botha is nervous. The shy middle-classed engineer, a former South African cabinet minister, and Panie Botha, doesn’t feel comfortable giving interviews. He says he is not a publicity seeker or a political animal, despite having been nominated as one of Swapo’s six white candidates for the Constituent Assembly.

His position, at number 33 on the list, means he will probably get elected to the Constituent Assembly, even though many analysts believe it is more likely that he will not.

He is not even a member of Swapo, and sees his role in the Constituent Assembly as one of a draughtsman of the new constitution.

There has been no suggestion, he adds, that he should serve as a Swapo MP.

He believes his inclusion, and that of the other whites, in the list of candidates shows that Swapo is genuinely committed to a democratic policy of non-racialism and reconciliation.

In the middle of a sentence the telephone rings. Mr. Botha answers, then adds his caller: "Ja, ja, I know. But I can’t live with armed guards around me all the time."

Pot shots

He explains later that someone has just taken a pot shot at the home of one of the other whites on the Swapo candidate list, and that his friends of his are concerned for his safety.

That’s just what I mean, about people who are still prisoners of their own beliefs, people who are locked up in their own fears, who will harm, or spread information or even kill people because they believe it is right."

Danie Botha has seen such people in these “mental prisons.”

The 53-year-old Mr. Botha has been in Namibia since 1961, but believes that the country has a future, and that the time has now come for him to contribute his life in some way, perhaps through education and religion, to the development of Namibia.

His acceptance of the selection to the Swapo candidate list is not without some apprehension. He says he believes he can make a contribution to the formulation of policies for a free Namibia, a free Namibia that can serve as an example for those on the other side of the Orange River.

He rejects suggestions that the whites nominated by Swapo will be the organization’s "puppets" and are mere window-dressing. He believes that even if Swapo does win the two-thirds majority, there will still be a debate among the Constituent Assembly, and that Swapo does not have a ready-made constitution that cannot be changed.

Swapo, he admits, has "soiled its hands in the bloodstream," as it is to be expected of an organization which has just emerged from a long and bitter war.

But he believes forgiveness and not recrimination is what Namibia desperately needs now.

He is reluctant to talk too much about his family, save to say they have their differences of opinion about matters political.

He says, though, that his way of looking at the world through a Christian, biblical perspective, is largely a reflection of the values learnt from his parents and the friends who met when doing missionary work.

"I was privileged to have been exposed, in my family, to the broader South African reality which many of my fellow white countrymen have not had."

He adds: "It is time that whites in the southern part of Africa begin to accept that they are living in Africa and that they can break out of their isolation.”

The so-called enemies are just fellow South Africans who share a lot with us."

Namibians refused visas

By James Tumfis, The Star’s Foreign News Service

PARIS — France has refused entry visas to two anti-Swapo Namibians, according to reports in Paris yesterday.

Mr. L. P. Hardly and Mr. R. A. K. Kambu, a member of Swapo’s political bureau, and Mr. Hardly planned to attend a conference next week to give evidence of alleged Swapo brutality.

Mr. Kambu, a former member of Swapo’s political bureau, and Mr. Hardly planned to attend a conference next week to give evidence of alleged Swapo brutality.

They were invited by a French institute of war studies to address its conference next week.

Reliable sources in Paris said: "We understand that the French Embassy in Pretoria and the Consulate General in Johannesburg gave favourable answers to the visa requests. But they were turned down by the Foreign Ministry on the advice of Mr. Alain Denaron, France’s envoy in Windhoek."

"Mr. Denaron is known to favour Swapa as winning the forthcoming elections," they said.

Untag reacts to claims of repatriation bias

WINDHOEK — Untag spokesman Mr. Fred Richard and yesterday that the United Nations had no right to repatriate Consolided Namibian veterans (CONVET) without the consent of the Republic of Namibia.

Alleged UN attackers in court

WINDHOEK — The State has opposed bail applications by three men arrested on charges of assault against a UN officer at a United Nations office in Windhoek.

Mr. M. K. T. M. Leus, Mr. M. M. T. M. Leus, and Mr. M. M. T. M. Leus, were arrested on charges of assault against a UN officer.

The men were already accused of the shooting of a UN officer in Windhoek, where a private security guard was killed on August 10. — Sapa.
Untag reacts to claims of repatriation bias

WINDHOEK — Untag spokesman
Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday
that the United Nations had no
comment on allegations that the
UN High Commission for Refu-
gess (UNHCR) operation on repa-
triation of exiled Namibians was
biased in favour of Swapo.

He said the man who made the
allegations, Mr Michael Day-
Thompson, was not an employee
of UNHCR, but had worked for
the organisation as a logistics
consultant for 10 years in various
parts of the world.

Mr Day-Thompson's appoint-
ment had been at junior-to-mid-
professional level.

"He left Namibia in early June
before the beginning of the repa-
triation exercises. If he was dissa-
tisfied with the operation he
worked for he did not communi-
cate this to UNHCR officials here
nor in Geneva.

"As a final observation, I would
just say that every organisation
has its disgruntled employees.

"I don't think we will have any
comment on his various observa-
tions and allegations, except to
repeat (UN observer) Mr Ahti-
saar's assessment of the repatria-
tion exercise as an outstanding
success... universally recognised
as such." — Sipa.

Alleged UN attackers in court

WINDHOEK — The State has op-
posed bail applications by three
men and withdrawn charges
against two others who appeared
in the Omdo Magistrate's Court
yesterday in connection with an
attack on the United Nations of-
fice at the town.

Bail applications by Mr Horst
Kienz (52), a West German citi-
zien, Mr Darryl Stopforth (22) and
Mr Leonard Veenendaal (23), from
South Africa, were refused, and
charges were withdrawn against
Mr. Arthur Archer (23) and Mr
Johan Coetzee (23), also South
Africans.

The men were not ready to
plead and the hearing was post-
poned to November 8.

The men were arrested during
a police investigation of an at-
tack on the Untag Omdo office
in which a private security guard
was killed on August 10. — Sipa.
WINDHOEK. — The secretary-general of the Organisation of African Unity, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, says the 34-member group will respect UN endorsement of Namibia's election result, but insists that Swapo will win a free and fair poll.

Mr Salim sought yesterday to clarify comments he made at the start of a three-day visit on Sunday, which appeared to reserve the option to challenge election results that did not give Swapo a majority.

"There is no such declaration, no such resolution by the OAU," the former Tanzanian prime minister said.

The responsibility for UN 'biased': Man quits

WINDHOEK. — A former United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) employee, Mr Michael Day Thomson, has resigned from the organisation because of its alleged bias towards Swapo.

According to SWABC Radio news, Mr Day Thomson said he could no longer work for the UN because of the dehumanised manner in which the organisation handled the Swapo detainees issue. — Sapa

DTA playing down crisis at the top

WINDHOEK. — Officials of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) are playing down reports of a leadership crisis that could alienate party president Mr Kuaima Riruako, paramount chief of the 90 000 Hereros.

Loss of Herero ethnic support in next month's pre-election vote could undermine the DTA's chances of a strong opposition performance against Swapo.

In contrast to Swapo and other prominent political parties contesting the poll, the DTA has not nominated its top leader for membership of the projected constituent assembly.

Pro-Swapo reports and party sources said Mr Riruako withdrew his candidacy after party managers placed him third on a draft list of nominees drawn up under electoral requirements.

Top three nominees on the DTA list are vice-president Mr Mihake Muynqo, chairman Mr Dirk Mudge and Mr Fanuel Kozonguzi, who were surprisingly highly placed in the list of his position as legal adviser on the fringe of the senior leadership.

Mr Riruako, elected paramount chief of the Hereros in 1978 after the assassination of Clemens Kapuuo, and other senior DTA officials could not be contacted yesterday.

But the DTA mouthpiece the Republic quoted him as saying his duties as party president would prevent him from serving in the constituent assembly.

The Namibian, a Swapo mouthpiece, alleged that Mr Riruako's anger at DTA leaders' refusal to endorse his leadership bid yesterday by meeting Swapo president Sam Nujoma in an unpublished recent appointment.

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A Wretched People Whom Heaven Forgets

Poisoning arrows --- Preserved in a plastic stone age

History has been unkind to the desert hunters whom the settlers enslaved

BY PHILIPP VAN NIEKERK
People of the Kalahari kind of people it offers to the
Independence Namibia is the

Wife: I don’t like food

As a result, the bushman of
and the bushman of
people have been driven out of

Hunted for sport, forced into
If the businessmen went on hunting, they were doomed.

Vast areas of long-pruned land became another kind of business.

The SYDP, which had been fighting the government for years, now found itself on the receiving end of the same treatment.

For centuries, the SYDP had sought protection for their land, but now they were being sold off to the highest bidder.

The Sydians, once proud of their land, now found themselves at the mercy of developers and business tycoons.

The Sydians' struggle was not just for the land, but for their identity and their way of life.

The SYDP's fight was not just for their survival, but for their future.
SWAPO TONES DOWN THE RHETORIC IN DRAFTING ITS PROPOSED CONSTITUTION

Over the years, SWAPO has drastically toned down its pre-election rhetoric in drafting a proposed constitution for Namibia. The 90-page document, which will be presented to the Constituent Assembly in Windhoek this week, shows marked restraint in the revolutionary jargon that characterised the movement's statements during its years in exile.

The main features of the proposed constitution are:

- Provision for general elections every five years;
- Power vested in the Supreme Court to repudiate laws deemed to be in conflict with the constitution;
- Election by popular vote of a President;
- Appointment of an ombudsman to act as watchdog over government action;
- Recognition of private property rights.

The presentation of SWAPO's draft constitution may push the date of independence for Namibia forward considerably.

It now seems conceivable that independence Day may be earlier than the proposed April 1 deadline.

DTA vice-president Mr Mushacke Mayongo said earlier this year his party expected to agree with SWAPO on "90 percent of the constitution".

"The real differences may only come to the fore once a new government starts implementing its policy," he said.

In the election, SWAPO won 52 of the 72 seats in the Constituent Assembly — seven short of the two-thirds majority needed to impose its constitution unilaterally.

It will need the support of either the DTA which won 21 seats — or some of the other minority parties which won the remaining nine seats — to approve each clause.

However, the draft constitution seems to be sufficiently vague and inclusive to gain the support of the vast majority of the members of the Constituent Assembly.

The economic system of a future Namibia is expected to be the main bone of contention between opposing parties.

Over the years, SWAPO talk about the possible nationalisation of mines and industries, expropriation of white-owned farms and private property has raised fears about the consequences of a SWAPO takeover.

The SWAPO draft seems to be deliberately vague on all these issues.

It avoids designating specific economic policies except to state that "every person has a right to property which may be expropriated only by the State if required in the public interest and on the payment of just compensation".

In contrast to other drafts published earlier this year, SWAPO is more specific about particular socioeconomic policies to be followed in a future Namibia.

It now promises "housing for all" or "free social and health services".

In the first article of the draft it states that Namibia is "an independent, sovereign, unitary, democratic and secular state founded upon the principles of democracy, the rule of law and social justice".

A major issue of dispute is expected to be article 5, which states that English will be the official language, although schools may use other languages as a medium of instruction.

The language issue may be one on which joint action by the minority parties in the Assembly will force SWAPO to back down.

From the draft, it is apparent that an independent Namibia will seek closer relations with the Organisation of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement, although it states clearly that it will not "in the context of power blocs, join or conclude military pacts or alliances or allow the establishment of foreign military bases on her territory".

No mention is made of an independent Namibia joining the Commonwealth, as has been mooted by some Swapo members in recent months.

An interesting aspect of the draft is that it does not include a bill of rights.

However, the constitution itself contains provisions usually found in bills of rights — including the rights to work, social welfare, education, freedom of movement, travel, speech and association, a fair trial, freedom from discrimination and trade union membership.

Article 38 provides for the retention of the death sentence imposed by a competent court in respect of a criminal offence under the law.

The closest indication that SWAPO
Namibians at JC meeting

Political Correspondent
Members of the newly elected Namibian constituent assembly — including Swapo’s defence and foreign secretaries — have joined the tripartite Joint Commission monitoring the Namibian/Angolan peace accords, which is meeting in Hazyview, Eastern Transvaal, today.

The members of the constituent assembly are attending this meeting as observers, but are likely to be confirmed as full members for further meetings, SA Department of Foreign Affairs sources said today.

Provision is made in the peace accords for an independent Namibian government to be represented on the Joint Commission, which will continue meeting until all the peace agreements have been carried out.

Swapo’s foreign secretary, Mr Theo Ben Gurirab, Swapo defence secretary Mr Peter Mueshihange and the DTA’s deputy chairman, Mr Andrew Matjila, are attending the meeting.
Koevoet men accused of intimidation
The Star Bureau

LONDON — Swapo has accused a number of "disgruntled" white South African commanders of Koevoet and SWATF battalions of organising terror activities against Swapo members and supporters in northern Namibia.

In press releases issued internationally last night, the party claimed officers had shot at and bombed houses and businesses and had conducted a number of illegal searches in the Okavango, Ovambo and Kunene regions. It named the officers.

Swapo claims these men have also been urging ex-Koevoet and SWATF soldiers to leave for the "safety" of South Africa, claiming Swapo would execute them.

The Swapo statements urged an end to the activities and appealed to all residents of Namibia, black and white, to "remain and contribute to the challenging task of national reconciliation, reconstruction and development".

In a separate statement, Swapo accused DTA supporters of intimidating Swapo supporters in eastern Namibia.

It claims a secret meeting was held on November 17 between senior DTA officials and its less well-known military wing, Kopano ya You, at which DTA members were encouraged not to be afraid of carrying out intimidation since they would all be "protected by law".
After the bloody BATTLE of the BULLETS
Swapo faces the BATTLE of the BALLOTS

SAM NJOMJA

The liki winners of the elections are different factions, with more than 60 groups involved.

Swapo remains the party most favored to win the elections, according to the DTI.

Several political analysts who would unswervingly have given Swapo 50 percent support a year ago, are now talking about the organization's ability to pull in 50 percent of the vote.

Some analysts say the election results will be close, with no clear winner.

ASSURED

As candidate No. 28 in the South African elections,inheritance, Chief Kusama Kanaano, the Herero leader, has a man consid-

ered something of a hands-cans group in the DTA quarter-

DTA counterparts say this could alienate Herero voters.

They will come storming in with over 70 percent of the vote because all Namibians, except for a small minority, want to get rid of the shackle of Pretoria's colonialism.

One of Swap's surprises was its nomination of four white candidates, three of whom are German-speaking, and another was the total of members of its armed wing on the list.

By electing the winner in the DTA list is veteran campaigner Dirk Mudge, the man chiefly re-

sponsible for the break-up of white politics when he left the National Party a decade ago, but now taking a back seat in the multiethnic al-

The third place in the election is likely to be taken by the United Democratic Front (UDF) of Josias Caro.

His alliance contains a wide variety of disparate parties, including his own indi-

ually based Damara Council, the Tretryste Workers' Rev-

olutionary Party, the Com-

Sammy Muy葭, who claimed to be the only truly Marxist-Leninist group in the country, and the Patri-

One factor which could add the choices of a signifi-

cant number of the electorate is the well-known guns by organizing their elected representatives in the political field, the high political profile it has taken.

But voters supporting the ACS would find their candidates running in the UDF by mistake.

The Swako breakdown party, the Swapo-Democrat, has the old Swapo symbol, a torch-bearing hand — and its position on the ballot paper is that of Swapo.

ACN is a feat for the white-only aggregation National Party of South West Africa. It could gain many black votes from an electorate that is overwhelmingly Christian.

Some voters believe that the pro-Swako Council of Churches in Namibia should be taking part in the election because of the high political profile it has taken.

But voters supporting the ACS might just place their crosses next to the ACN by mistake.

CONFUSING

Its symbols are a map of Africa with an inner map of Namibia and a cross.

Namibia Front, which has gained strong Herero support, and

the Namibia National Front. One factor which could help the election is likely to be taken by the United Democratic Front (UDF).

Among the reasons for the results of the elections is the president, Chief Kusamo Kanaano, the Herero leader, a man consid-

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The UDF moves, a party formed by former Swapo detainees.

Other alliances likely to be hot on the heels of the UDF

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Swapo’s political surprise

Special Correspondent

SWAPO has appointed the nephew of former Manpower Minister, Fanie Botha, as one of its candidates to assist in formulating a new constitution for Namibia after the elections next month.

Danie Botha, 35, is an ordained minister in the Dutch Reformed Church and presently a lecturer in biblical studies at the Academy in Windhoek.

He said he is an Afrikaner who grew up in a National Party supporting home, matriculated at the Jan van Riebeeck High School in Cape Town and studied theology at the University of Stellenbosch.

His appointment by Swapo has caused one of the biggest political surprises.

He has been ranked 26th on Swapo’s priority list of 72 candidates.

This means that he will be a member of Swapo’s delegation in the constitutional assembly which will formulate a constitution for Namibia.

In an interview this week, Botha said he has never been an active Swapo member but is generally regarded in Windhoek as a sympathiser.

His political connections derive from his Christian convictions, he said.

He said he was never really interested in a political career as such and was very surprised when Swapo approached him to make himself available as a candidate.

How does he reconcile his Christian convictions with an organisation that has had strong links with Moscow?

The ghost of Communism and everything it entails, has been exploited for too long in Namibia and South Africa.

There are Christians in Moscow and non-believers in South Africa and the National Party, he added.

He says he is very impressed by the openness of the Swapo leaders who are also Christians.

He has no problems with Swapo’s policy in general and would like to assist in refining the policy in some respects, but the general guidelines are sound, he said.

Dominee is constitution talks aide

He reacted somewhat uncomfortably on the issue of Swapo’s detention camps saying no party is perfect.

During the long and unnecessary war there were many tragic incidents on both sides. It is also presumptuous of Foreign Minister Pik Botha, “whose own country has a bad history in respect of human rights,” to come to Namibia and intimidate over the detention camps.

When asked if he was not included in Swapo’s list of candidates as part of a political manoeuvre or because Swapo wants to boast about having a “token white,” he pointed out that he is one of five whites on the list.

If Swapo wants to prove this is how it wants to accommodate whites as well, he cannot fault it, he said.

See page 10.
By JOHN RYAN,
The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The depth of Swapo’s determination to win a two-thirds majority in next month’s constituent assembly elections, and so be able to dictate the terms of Namibia’s independence constitution, may be overstated.

Obviously, its leaders would be delighted if the results showed so much support for an organisation only recently come out of the wilderness.

But the funds Swapo is spending (or not spending) on the present campaign suggest it may be planning to skin the power cat in a different way.

Swapo undoubtedly has considerable finances at its disposal. Since the agreement on UN Resolution 435 signalled it would be taking control in Namibia, several Western countries have made fat donations to its cause.

More recently, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) chipped in $445,000 — about R1.25 million — for Swapo’s campaign.

Certain officials of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) might claim Swapo needs no foreign support at all if it has been canny with the excess money the high commission has channelled to it over the years.

When the 435 ceasefire first came into effect, it was generally expected that between 70,000 and 80,000 Namibian refugees would begin returning home.

That was the number the UNHCR had aided through Swapo.

But later estimates showed fewer than 35,000 refugees in Angola, Zambia and other neighbouring states.

The exact amount of aid given by the UNHCR has not been publicly disclosed. But it must have run into many millions.

In some ways, Swapo has appeared to be profligate with whatever money it may have.

The multi-storey building in Windhoek’s Goethe Strasse, which now houses the party headquarters, cost it R5.9 million.

The organisation also bought 39 houses, although it will get revenue by way of rent from many of these.

But in the election campaign proper, there is little evidence of the UNHCR millions.

And this leads one to believe that the Swapo leaders may tactically be saving their best sprint for another race.

No doubt Swapo will win the November polls comfortably. It could do so on Ovambo support alone.

So, ahead by a healthy number of seats in the 72-member constituent assembly, the organisation will go to the negotiating table to thrash out with other party representatives a constitution to take Namibia to independence.

Obviously Swapo would like to win a two-thirds majority next month to be able to write a constitution of its own now.

But what would happen if it failed to gain that majority?

A constitution would then be drawn up which certainly would provide for a full-scale general election as soon as possible after independence.

By winning just a straight majority of seats in that election, Swapo thereafter would be in a position to reshape the constitution as it wanted to shape it.

That is the way change has come in most of the other 51 independent states of Africa.

Perhaps this is how the Swapo leaders see the future, perhaps this is why they are conserving their resources at this stage.

There could be another advantage for them if events turned out that way.

By being seen to be sharing the initial decision-making process with other parties, and not dominating matters from the outset, Swapo may be able to attract more foreign investment.
Dutch halt aid to Swapo

JOHANNESBURG. — Holland's Organisation for Development Aid has ended all financial support for Swapo, SABC TV news reports. The director of the organisation, Mr Max van den Berg, said the decision followed Swapo's refusal to allow an independent inquiry to be conducted into the alleged torture and murder of people in Swapo camps.
High fluoride is the cause of poor tusks, say scientists

By Dawn Barkhuizen

The quality of ivory in arid areas of Namibia is deteriorating as a result of high levels of fluoride in the water and elephants suffering from vitamin C deficiency, scientists have learnt.

It was initially thought that ivory was deteriorating as poachers shot out large tuskers and caused the genetic pool to degenerate, Professor Eric Raubenheimer of the Department of Oral and Biological Pathology at the Medical University of Southern Africa, said.

As a result of the new information plans to transfer healthy elephant from the Kruger National Park to sections of Etosha and Owamboland to bolster the genetic pool have been dropped.

"The environment is having a far greater influence than genetics. If we were to transfer elephant from the Kruger National Park to Caprivi, their tusks would begin to degenerate," he said.

Pinpoint

The department, a world leader in its field, is also working on new material which will enable it to pinpoint the exact origins of ivory by collating the chemical composition of tusks and relating it to geographical areas.

"Through measuring the fluoride levels we are already able to exclude certain localities," Prof Raubenheimer said.

One of the greatest problems facing conservationists fighting against poaching and the illegal ivory trade was the inability to determine the sources of tusks.
Police arming reservists in Namibia

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Police are arming reservists in northern Namibia amid persistent fears of looming violence and white civilian efforts to move women and children out of the volatile region.

Officials deny any formal planning to evacuate white civilians and dismiss reports of a widespread issue of automatic rifles to police reservists.

UnTAG spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday that UN officials would investigate reports that police reservists were being armed throughout the territory. Witnesses say they have seen civilians entering police stations unarmed and emerging with weapons.

"It is entirely within the right and powers of the administrator-general, if necessary, to arm police reservists," government spokesman Mr Gerhard Roux said yesterday. "Police reservists can be called upon at all times to do police duty. In the few instances we are aware of, where these arms have been issued, it has only been done in particular circumstances."

"There is no truth in the assumption that there is a widespread process of arming the whites of Namibia. This is completely untrue."

"We have complete faith in the SWA Police, understaffed as it is, to maintain law and order."

White fear in northern regions is anchored in mistrust of former Swapo guerrillas, suspected of preparing to unearth weapons caches if the election result is anything but a Swapo landslide.

Fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) have largely not complied with Resolution 435 requirements to stay in bases north of the 16th parallel in Angola, under Angolan and UnTag monitoring.

Many returned to Namibia as civilians under a refugee repatriation airlift.

Under its withdrawal agreement, Pretoria's military has kept a strike force of some 1,500 soldiers in two bases, Grootfontein and Oshiwelvo.

Three top aides to UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar visiting Windhoek a week before the crucial election are expected to fly to South Africa today, possibly to meet Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, but such a visit could not be confirmed. They are UN chief of staff Mr Vicen- dra Dayal, under-secretary-general Mr Abdulrahim Farah and legal adviser Mr Carl-August Fleischhauer.
In the final run-up to the Namibian election the focus of the major political parties has shifted to the north, the ethnic homelands of the country where more than half of the registered voters will cast their ballots.

Both Swapo and its main rival, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), have selected the north as a target for their main efforts in the last two weeks before polling day.

Heated rallies have been held in the Kavango, Caprivian and Kavango regions. 

**Heavily politicised**

A tour through Caprivia and Kavango has revealed that the population, even in remote rural areas, is heavily politicised. Virtually every kraal sports a flag, whether atop a splindly flagpole — and often rival flags fly from adjacent huts.

In spite of intense politicising, there seems to be none of the animosity, intimidation or violence between parties that has characterised campaigning in Ovamboland or Windhoek, where clashes between rival supporters have resulted in several deaths.

"We have no need to fight here" says Caprivia's DTA electoral organiser Mr Dunbar Mushweni. "Everyone knows everyone else. We greet each other and discuss politics peacefully, after all, we are all Caprivians".

In the Caprivia, the electoral campaign is a two-horse race between the DTA and Swapo, with other parties expected to receive minuscule support.

Throughout the north it is apparent that the DTA and Swapo are adopting entirely different campaign strategies. While Swapo is aiming its pitch at trade unions, teacher and student organisations and the chiefs, the DTA is concentrating on lining up the support of traditional leadership structures.

In the Caprivian political alliances are split along tribal lines, and tribal leaders historically have tremendous influence in the area. The Subia tribe in the east largely support Swapo while the Mafawane in the west back the DTA.

About 10,000 of the 28,000 registered Caprivian votes live in the capital Katima Mulilo, and in this partially de-traditionalised area the DTA and Swapo seem to be running neck and neck.

The DTA has an advantage in that its national vice president, Mr Mishake Muyongo, is a Caprivian and he has a large personal following in the region. His party, the United Democratic Party, has been organising in the area since 1985, while the Swapo campaign has got off the ground only since the return of exiles in June and August this year.

Mr Mushweni says the DTA is pointing at the plight of "other communist countries" such as Angola, Zambia and Mozambique and telling voters that they can expect if Swapo comes to power. "We want a Botswanan-type democracy. We think the people can learn from other mistakes."

The head of voter mobilisation for Swapo in the Caprivia, Mr Brian Simataa, agrees that Swapo had a lot of catching up to do in the region, but says this has been achieved through a concerted effort, especially by the more than 10,000 Swapo supporting exiles that have returned to Caprivia since early this year.

In neighbouring Kavango the picture changes, with tribal affiliations playing a lesser role in political preference.

As in the Caprivia, the DTA has concentrated on garnering the approval of traditional leaders and enjoys the support of four of the five hereditary chiefs. Most Kavango voters are rural dwellers.

Organisational capability, being able to transport supporters to the polls during election week, will seemingly play a major role in Kavango.

The DTA has usually been cast as the "organised" party in Namibia, but in Kavango a large influx of Swapo graduates from the United Nations Institute for Namibia in Lusaka seems to have partially redressed the imbalance.

"If Swapo fail to get 60 percent of the vote it will mean the election was not free and fair," says Swapo's Kavango political advisor, Mr Alvis Kati. "But in Kavango we have nothing to fear."

The DTA electoral organiser, Mr Alois Gente, sees the battle for Kavango being won or lost in the rural areas, where he believes the support of traditional leaders will decide the DTA's decisive edge.

Be also points to the difference in ages between Swapo and DTA supporters, saying that a majority of Swapo supporters are not actually voters.

The outcome in Kavango is complicated, however, by a degree of support for minor parties, especially the Federal Convention of Namibia (FCN), which proposed a federal system for an independent Namibia, and the United Democratic Front (UDF) which has support from coloured people in the area.

In Otjomuise the issue is more clear-cut. For decades the area has been the traditional base of Swapo, and the movement should easily collect 70-80 percent of votes cast. This was reflected in a poll conducted in the area earlier this year.

Some traditional leaders do support the DTA, such as the senior Ovamboland headman, Chief Gabriel Kavirina, and this, along with the vote of ex-soldiers, policemen and their extended families, could get the DTA between 15 percent and 20 percent of the vote.

The desert wastes of Kaokoland are said to be traditional DTA territory, and the party should get the majority of votes cast.
Poll may proceed with ground rules unclear

By Brendan Seery
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's one-man-one-vote polls may go ahead next week without agreement having been reached between Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar and UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

The two differ on the rules for the constituent assembly to be chosen by the country's 700,000 voters.

A spokesman for Mr Pienaar, Mr Gerhard Roux, told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that the Administrator-General was hopeful that he and Mr Ahtisaari would reach agreement by the end of this week on outstanding points of difference on the constituent assembly legislation.

However, Mr Roux said Mr Pienaar believed there was a possibility that agreement would not be reached within that time.

Mr Roux stressed that the possibility was a "worst-case scenario" and would in any event not delay the elections which are due to start on November 7.

Mr Pienaar's office last week distributed its draft proposals for comment to the 10 political parties contesting the election.

The UN team, in turn, has drawn up its own "discussion paper" on the proposed legislation.

The proclamation on the Constituent Assembly will, once it is agreed by both sides, be signed into law by South African State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk and Mr Pienaar.

Although Mr Roux would not divulge the nature of the differences between Mr Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari, it is understood there has been considerable discussion between the two sides about the right of appeal over decisions of the constituent assembly.

The UN is arguing that these should go through international judicial bodies rather than to the Supreme Court in this country, which, until independence, remains officially part of the South African judicial system.

TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY

Both sides have said, however, they agree that the "1983 Principles" — an agreement between all parties brokered by the West five contact group — would be applied in the constituent assembly.

The 1983 principles provide that the constitution drawn up by the assembly be agreed by a two-thirds majority and in addition that fundamental human rights guarantees be included in the final document.

See Pages 13, 15 and 23.
Concern over ‘return of Koevoet’

Police enrolment
angers the UN

By Jon Qwelane, The Star’s Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — United Nations Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari and the Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar yesterday seemed headed for a confrontation over a decision to recruit immediately 2,000 men into the police force.

Mr Ahtisaari said he was not consulted about the matter.

The decision to recruit extra personnel into the police came after the disbanding of 1,200 members of the controversial Koevoet paramilitary unit, all of whom had been absorbed into the regular police force, but whose immediate dismissal was demanded by the UN Security Council through Resolution 640.

Yesterday Mr Ahtisaari’s office said: “The Special Representative was not consulted by the Administrator-General concerning a proposed recruitment and training programme for civilian police.

“Obviously a proposal of this nature has to be studied and agreed upon through the normal consultative process between the Administrator-General and the Special Representative in accordance with the provisions of the settlement proposal.

Paramilitary units

“Acting Commissioner of Police Major-General Piet Fouche opened the way back into the security forces for disbanded members of Koevoet and those of the former SWA Territory Force when he disclosed that members of former military and paramilitary units are also welcome to apply”.

A Western envoy in Windhoek said yesterday that the invitation to former Koevoet members to apply for jobs in the police could be viewed as reinserting Koevoet into the police by other methods.

General Fouche indicated that the recruitment applied equally to former members of the security forces, as it did to former guerillas fighting under the banner of Swapo’s military wing, and no one could be denied acceptance on grounds of former political affiliation.

The UN also expressed disquiet about “the arming of civilians by the police”, which it said had been going on for some time.

SWA police, according to the UN, was arming civilians into “a kind of police auxiliary”. This apparently referred to police reservists.

The UN also said it had been receiving reports of border violations by Unita along a wide area of northern Namibia.

The purposes of the crossings, according to the UN, were to steal cattle and get other provisions.

“But there have also been reports of assaults and even murder” by Unita members during such crossings, a spokesman said.
Untag gears up for big day next month

WINDHOEK — The number of Untag members involved in the Namibia election early next month will be about 7,400, said UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard on Friday.

This included about 4,330 military personnel, 1,494 police monitors, 440 international UN staff members and 400 junior staff recruited in Namibia.

The rest are election monitors seconded from UN member governments around the world. These monitors will be arriving in Namibia as follows.

On Thursday: 40 from Finland, 31 from Poland, 35 from East Germany and 30 from the Soviet Union.

On Friday: 27 from Japan, 40 from Thailand, 31 from Australia, 20 from China, 18 from India, 20 from Singapore, 40 from Pakistan, and 40 from Kenya.

On Saturday: 35 from Norway, 25 from the Congo, 40 from Sweden, 40 from Denmark, 33 from West Germany, 41 from Switzerland and 40 from Nigeria.

On Sunday: 50 from Canada, 15 from Costa Rica, 50 from the UK, 45 from Ghana, 24 from Portugal, 39 from France and 40 from Trinidad and Tobago.
Namibians facing a legislative vacuum

WINDHOEK — Namibians go to the polls in less than a week's time, but they face the prospect that there will be no legislation governing the Constituent Assembly they are electing.

Spokesmen for both Administrator-General Louis Pienaar and UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari said negotiations on the Constituent Assembly Proclamation were likely to continue after the elections had begun next Tuesday.

Failure to reach agreement before the time should not impede voting, they said.

DTA chairman Dirk Mudge disagrees, however. He said in a statement that Namibian voters should know where they stood with the Constituent Assembly before voting began.

"It may even — at that late stage — influence the options of the voters," he said.

Political leaders reported earlier that delays in the protracted negotiations on a Constituent Assembly law had been caused by differences between Pienaar and Ahtisaari on how best to entrench internationally agreed constitutional guidelines for Namibia.

The principles negotiated in 1982 were ratified by the UN Security Council. They provide for a Western-style, multi-party democracy with a bill of fundamental rights.

In terms of a draft law proposed by Pienaar, the constitution-making assembly should adhere at all times to UN Security Council resolutions concerning Namibia, including the constitutional principles adopted by the world body in February.

To approve constitutional details, a two-thirds majority would be required in the 72-member Constituent Assembly, and the assembly would be able to set a date for Namibia’s independence provided it left the administrator-general reasonable time to terminate his administration of the country.

Ahtisaari’s proposal does not mention the constitutional principles, and neither does it express itself on Pienaar’s tenure of office. — Sapa.
Strafkampe a factor in Namib poll?

WITH just five days to go before the historic constituent assembly elections in Namibia, a war of nerves appears to be the order of the day in Windhoek, with threats and counter-threats rumbling about beneath the official surface.

What sort of talk? Well, according to one of my reliable sources some Swapo members are turning the now-notorious "strafkampe" or detention camps to their advantage; one man, a longtime Swapo foe, was told to his face by a grimacing official: "Mr X, we've already booked your place in the strakamp."

Mr X's reaction was to see to his firearms, and he in turn is openly prophesying civil war, regardless of the outcome of the elections, claiming that Swapo has caches of weapons hidden in Katutura township.

How much of it is talk and how much is not? No one knows. A worrying factor is that apparently several thousand insurgents are still concentrated in the Angolan shalllow area just north of Ovamboland, in spite of all the fine undertakings given at the recent Joint Commission meeting in Johannesburg.

Meanwhile, the outcome of the election is as much in doubt as ever. Sources who say they have been keeping an ear close to the ground claim that support stands at 40% for Swapo, 40% for the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and 20% for all the rest lumped together.
THE exact location of between 1 400 and 2 500 detainees currently in Swapo camps in Zambia, Angola, Tanzania and possibly Cuba is to be revealed at a Press conference in Windhoek today, two former Swapo prisoners said.

Leeva Hardley and Phil ya Nangoh, who addressed journalists in Johannesburg yesterday, said by today they would have information on the exact whereabouts of people "languishing" in Swapo camps.

They said releases of Swapo detainees until now were a fraction of the total and demanded all detainees be released to enable them to take part in the electoral process.

If not, they would demand a full account of what had happened to them.

Discriminatory laws revoked — Pienaar

WINDHOEK — Administrator-General Louis Pienaar says all discriminatory legislation that could interfere with free and fair elections in Namibia has been revoked.

Pienaar was responding to a UN Security Council request to repeal all racially discriminatory laws which could undermine the election.

Spokesman for Pienaar’s office, Gerhard Roux, said the section of the proclamation concerning ethnic administrations which had not been repealed provided only for administrative structures controlled by the Administrator-General.

Roux said this could have no influence on the election and that Pienaar was satisfied no discriminatory legislation existed in terms of the stipulations of the settlement plan.

Meanwhile, UNTAG military and police monitors have confirmed the successful demobilisation of the Koevoet counter-insurgency unit in Namibia.

UNTAG would, however, keep a close eye on moves to re-recruit former members back into the SWA Police, UN spokesman Fred Eckhardt said yesterday.

Eckhardt said UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari maintained that, in terms of Resolution 455, he had to be consulted before additional police could be recruited.

Ahtisaari and his deputy, Legwalla Joseph Legwalla, were touring rural areas yesterday to observe training of the election supervisors who are to ensure the election for a Constituent Assembly next week is free and fair.

— Sapa.
Full election guide in The Star today

Frantic Namibia moves to save SwaPo polls to

Frantic diplomatic efforts were being made today to prevent a clash between SwaPo and South African forces which might affect peace negotiations.

Foreign Minister Mr. P. B. Botha's travel to South Africa was postponed yesterday. According to General Francois Botha, Mr. Botha had been informed by the Department of Foreign Affairs that peace negotiations in Namibia were in grave danger. The South African government had been asked to consider a proposal of the United Nations to supervise the elections in Namibia, and to hold talks with the U.K., France, and the U.S. to discuss the situation.

Mr. Botha said he had urged UN Secretary-General Dr. Perez de Cuellar to ensure that the elections would proceed as scheduled. He also said he had been assured by the government of Namibia that the elections would not be affected by the SwaPo's military activities.

SwaPo's military wing, the South African People's Organisation, had been active in the border region and had been responsible for several border incidents. The South African military had been involved in a number of border incidents, including the shooting down of a SwaPo aircraft in September 1981.

General Botha said the government had been informed that SwaPo had been preparing to strike against South African forces. The government had been asked to consider a proposal to supervise the elections in Namibia, and to hold talks with the U.K., France, and the U.S. to discuss the situation.

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Pik's 'cry wolf' rejected

A UN spokesperson at Oshakati in the north, however, said no Swapo military build-up had been reported to Unita peacekeeping forces.

DAVID LUSH reports that in spite of the latest "sabre-rattling" an air of calm prevails in the territory as it edges towards its historic elections due to start on Monday.

Telephones poles and lamp posts along roads in and out of Namibia's major towns are barely distinguishable underneath the mass of billboards while each night parties try to outdo each other with party television broadcasts.

This is just the superficial gloss on an election campaign which really has been fought at the countless rallies which have been held throughout the country.

The turnout at the rallies were the only real indicators of the parties' chances at the polls.

Since his return to Namibia in September after nearly 30 years in exile, Swapo president Sam Nujoma has surpassed all expectations by attracting huge crowds throughout his nationwide speaking tour.

Yet, despite the good attendance at rallies, Swapo headquarters remains apprehensive.

With laws governing the elections passed less than a month ago, parties have had precious little time to educate the electorate in what is to many, the still unknown concept of voting.

Swapo has held mock ballots which initially showed some alarming results.

In Windhoek, 30 percent of the largely educated "test" electorate Swapo supporters spoiled their ballot papers with others who confused the party symbols printed on the ballot papers and placed their crosses against Swapo's opponents.

WINDHOEK — Swapo has vehemently denied allegations by South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Pik Botha, that its troops are massing on Namibia's northern border.

"This is another concoction by the South African government in a bid to sabotage the election," Swapo's secretary-general, Heman Toivo Ja Toivo, said here on Wednesday.

He said Swapo troops had in accordance with Resolution 456 been disbanded and suggested anyone found in Swapo uniform would not be Swapo troops.

"It is well-known that the South African army sends its own troops dressed in other army's clothing when it wishes to fabricate an offensive manoeuvre by an army that has laid down its arms."

Botha told a press conference in Pretoria on Wednesday that unless Swapo "military activity" on and over the Namibian border was curbed, the election "may have to be postponed as they would not be free and fair elections."

Botha said United Nations personnel themselves were "concerned" about the alleged Swapo build-up.

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In Windhoek, 30 percent of the largely educated "test" electorate Swapo supporters spoiled their ballot papers with others who confused the party symbols printed on the ballot papers and placed their crosses against Swapo's opponents.
FRANTIC diplomatic efforts were being made today by the major powers to avert a crisis caused by claims of a build-up of Swapo forces on the Angolan border.

Although tinged with scepticism, diplomatic lines were humming after the allegations by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

South African military intelligence and Umtac are meeting in Windhoek today to evaluate the allegations.

There was some scepticism in Western diplomatic circles about the allegations. South Africa would have to produce firmer evidence, sources said.

The allegations centered on Umtac messages "monitored" by South African intelligence. Umtac said the messages were not theirs.

Western diplomats in Windhoek said there was no information to corroborate the allegations made by Mr Botha.

Taken seriously

The head of one of the Western missions said that although Mr Botha's claims were being taken seriously he had sent messages to his country's police monitors and election supervisors attached to Umtac that there was "no reason to panic".

The diplomat said his mission's assessment was that Umtac personnel were "not in any danger, immediate or otherwise."

Diplomats in Pretoria were surprised yesterday when Mr Botha sprang the news about the alleged Swapo troop build-up. During discussions, Mr Botha broke off to speak on the phone to UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who was in Oshakati to brief election supervisors.

According to some of the diplomats, Mr Botha put on a "very emotional performance" during his angry talk with Mr Ahtisaari.

Diplomats in Windhoek said they could not understand the motivation behind the claims by Mr Botha.

They said the allegations would have made more sense if they had been aired earlier this week, in a possible attempt to sway opinion during a UN Security Council debate on Namibia.

UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, has ordered an investigation into the charges.

He said that Mr Mackay Goulding, the UN under secretary-general in charge of peacekeeping operations had alerted Umtac to institute an immediate inquiry.

Impose restraint

Diplomats said the big powers would do their utmost to impose restraint on South Africa as well as Swapo to keep the independence process on track less than a week before the elections start on Tuesday.

Namibian Administrator-general, Mr Louis Piensar has asked for an inspection of the border today with joint commission members.

Mr Ahtisaari said today that senior communications experts attached to his military and civilian police examined texts of messages Mr Botha alleged had been intercepted and their conclusion was that the missiles "do not emanate from Umtac sources."

Umtac was unable to confirm the alleged build-up or presence of elements of Swapo's military wing, Plan, in southern Angola.

Swapo denied that 2,000 of its members were massing on the Angolan border, saying that all its troops were inside the country, and southern Africa knew it.

The allegations about a build-up of Swapo forces in contravention of earlier agreements and a possible incursion were made yesterday at a press conference by Mr Botha who said he was doing so to save the independence process. He said he was hopeful this could still be done.

There would be no purpose in holding the election if it was not free and fair, he said. — Political Correspondent and Argus Africa News Service.

● Threat to elections — page 4.
From WESSEL DE KOCK
WINDHOEK. — In the final days of the Namibian election campaign the DTA, main opposition to Swapo, has employed an entire Koevoet unit of several hundred men as paid field workers.
In a strong-arm policy move which is sure to create an uproar, DTA organisers on Monday co-opted the Kavango unit of the controversial counter-insurgency fighters moments after they had been demobbed by Untag officers at their base, Arendines, about 16km from Rundu.
The Koevoet men had apparently voted to give their support to the DTA. In their new role the ex-Koevoet paraded through Rundu, the only town in the huge kraal-dotted territory of Kavango, chanting battle cries and shouting the DTA blue, white and red colours and caps with their Koevoet T-shirts. They advanced on the town’s Swapo election office, and

Koevoet veterans get jobs with DTA

Swapo officials were seen jumping through windows to get away while at the Untag headquarters nervous officials shut doors to the demonstrators.
The men, superbly fit and trained Kavangos, most in their mid-twenties, will be employed as crowd marshals and to guard DTA buildings and officials, according to organisers.
Earlier there had been amazing scenes at the demobilisation of this, the last of the three regional Koevoet units, the other two having been at the main base at Oshakati in Ovambo and at Opuwo in Kaokoland, closing the chapter on the 10-year saga of Koevoet.
In front of an assembled phalanx of top Untag military and police officials come to verify the demobilisation, the 277 Koevoet men with their 12 white officers trotted on to the dusty parade ground. When Major Jooos Engelbrecht stepped off the podium to join them they hoisted him on to their shoulders.
Then the men of the eight combat teams, codename Zulu 4, and who fought under emblems like that of Sisaas, the snake, and Nyime, the lion, queued to accept demobilisation from Untag.
The two top Untag men in Kavango, Flanish Li-Col Risto Hurme and Major Jan van der Weerd. Untag police chief, seemed relieved that the day had gone without incident, commiserating with the unit on “this sad day”, with Major Van der Weerd praising the unit for their standard of discipline. In 10 years Koevoet units killed

3,590 Swapo guerillas for the loss of 70 men.
The Koevoet men looked little like the psychologically scarred, untrained killers they are made out to be. The oldest, 75-year-old Sergeant Petrus Ribebe, also angly rejected the idea that any Koevoet fighter would accept resettlement in South Africa, like 92 Battalion. “We are from this place, our families, fathers, mothers, children. We fought people who shot at us first.”
The DTA decision to deploy ex-Koevoet men politically in Kavango and in Ovambo may be a shrewd tactical move in areas where the reality is different from Windhoek. The vast majority of voters live there and are largely unsophisticated, illiterate kraal-dwellers. The election campaign is getting fiercer as next week’s election approaches. Rumours of the thousands of unaccounted Swapo fighters being activated from Angola are getting stronger.

In the northern white farming areas of Tsumeb and Grootfontein farmers have been moving their families south.
Some white policemen have evacuated their families to South Africa and it is known that the South African authorities have made a plane available to wives and children in Ovambo and Kavango on Wednesday, one day after the start of the elections, if violence should flare.

SADF could be in action within hours — Page 4
# Namibia poll: The choice

**Key:**
- Yes
- No
- Indefinite

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*Graphic: Liz Warder*
Voters face confusing policies as 10 parties fight election

With 10 parties contesting the independence election in Namibia next week, voters in the territory are faced with a confusing plethora of policies.

The situation is even more confusing for South Africans who are geographically further away but whose own interests will be affected by the outcome of the election.

In the interests of bringing some clarity to the situation, the Argus Africa News Service has compiled this table.

The table attempts to show the stance of the parties on various key issues but is not fully comprehensive simply because the policy of some parties on several of these points is unclear.

The table was compiled mainly from the election manifestoes put out by the parties.

As indicated in the graphic, some of the manifestoes are silent on what might be considered issues of vital interest to the voters. In some cases, they are so vague as to make it impossible to define party policy precisely.

For instance, Swapo, while favouring a bill of rights and periodic elections, gives no clear guidance to the voter on its attitude to other aspects considered fundamental to western concepts of democracy, such as an independent judiciary, freedom of speech and of the Press and a multi-party system.

And the DTA, while it plainly favours free enterprise and private ownership, leaves it unclear whether it opposes the redistribution of land.

In some cases the stance of a party has been adduced from its known position on certain issues even if its manifesto is unclear or silent on the point.

Where a party's attitude is vague or unstated it is shown in the table as "indeterminate."

The table was framed partly in consideration of the fact that the election is for a constituent assembly which will draw up the constitution for independent Namibia and therefore decide the form of government.

Security Council Resolution 435, which sets out the terms of the election, says the constitution must be approved by at least two-thirds of the assembly's members.

Swapo is widely expected to win the most votes in the election, which will be on a proportional representation or party-list basis. But if it does not get two-thirds of the seats it will have to seek the co-operation of one or more of the other parties in getting a constitution it can accept.

The tabulation gives some indication of the course this "horse-trading" might follow but only a vague one because of the imprecision of the parties' campaign statements.

Since the great majority of the vote is expected to be shared between Swapo and the DTA, the other parties are significant mainly in terms of the influence they can bring to bear on the shaping of the constitution.

The smaller parties could exercise this influence indirectly through having some of their candidates elected to the constituent assembly or directly — and in this case obviously with much greater effect — by having their elected candidates enter into a coalition with the party winning the most votes.

Namibians have shown intense interest in the election that will take their country into independence and a large number of the 701,000 who registered as voters are expected to vote.

If all registered voters cast ballots a party will have to win more than 467,000 of them to gain control of the 72-seat constituent assembly and dictate the shape of the constitution.

In a lower poll, say 650,000, more than 433,000 votes will be needed to control the assembly.

For some voters the situation may be complicated by the fact that some of the contestants in the election are not single parties but coalitions or alliances representing several parties.

The FCN, for instance, provides an umbrella for 13 parties.

To assist illiterate voters, the parties will be distinguishable on the ballot paper by symbols (shown in the graphic).

Voting in the United Nations-supervised election will open on Tuesday and close on Saturday, with the results being announced three days later.

Following are the parties contesting the election, with a synopsis of their composition, leadership and support base.

**SWAPO**. One of the oldest of the parties, founded in the late 1960s.

Led by founder member Sam Nujoma, it is fighting the election alone and its major support base is among the majority Owambo tribe, most of whom live in the north, with significant support from workers, teachers, students, church leaders and intellectuals elsewhere in the country.

**DEMOCRATIC TURNHALLE ALLIANCE (DTA).** Founded in 1977, it is a broad-based alliance of 11 ethnic-based parties covering the entire spectrum of Namibian peoples, led by Mr. Dirk Mudge.

The member parties are largely based on traditional leaderships and its policies are conservative.

**NAMIBIA NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (NNDP).** A coalition of four essentially liberal-minded, non-ethnic offshoot parties who subscribe to the Council of Churches' policies opposing South Africa and the USA.


**UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT (UDF).** Not connected with the South African UDF in any way.

A coalition of four ethnic-based parties with strong support from the Damara people and the Coloured people and some support from Trotskyites.


**FEDERAL CONVENTION OF NAMIBIA (FCN).** A coalition of 13 parties who subscribe to a federal form of government for Namibia.

Formed in 1988 as the Namibia Federal Convention, with support from ethnic nationalists throughout Namibia.

**ACTION CHRISTIAN NATIONAL (ACN).** Reportedly being the National party of SWA in disguise. It is fighting the election alone, campaigning among whites only.

**NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT (NPF).** Formed in 1989 as an alliance of four parties with main support among Hereros and in the Caprivri.

Led by Moses Katjiuongua.

**SWAPO DEMOCRATS.** An off-shoot party formed by Swapo dissidents opposed to Swapo's Marxist policies, alleged Owamboland dominance and authoritarian actions.

Led by former Swapo politburo member Andreas Shipanga. Support among Owambos and some whites.

**NAMIBIA NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY (NNDP).** A coalition of four essentially liberal-minded, non-ethnic offshoot parties who subscribe to the Council of Churches' policies opposing South Africa and the USA.

Two-thirds majority will apply
— SA is assured

Sapa reports from Pretoria

The South African government had received the assurance of two permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations — the United States and Britain — that the future constitution of Namibia should be passed with a two-thirds majority, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said here yesterday.

Mr Botha said at a news conference in Pretoria that the two countries made it clear they would not accept a constitution that was not passed by a two-thirds majority — a term of UN Resolution 435.

He trusted this re-assurance would allay the fears of some parties in Namibia that a two-thirds majority would not be applied.

It was not yet known whether the two-thirds requirement would be incorporated in the proclamation establishing the constituent assembly of Namibia, but the South African government thought it would be a good idea, Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha also welcomed the statement of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, confirming South Africa's and South African appointed Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar's continued role until independence in the territory.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said Mr Pienaar's primary responsibility was the maintenance of law and order and the facilitation of the work of the legislative assembly.

Dr Perez de Cuellar said at the UN on Tuesday that South Africa's role under the settlement plan did not terminate with the elections, but would continue administering the territory until independence.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the Frontline States observer mission in Windhoek, Lieutenant-General Benjamin Mbenge said yesterday that the transitional process to Namibian independence had made major progress but there were still areas of concern, such as security and the timing of the electoral proclamation.

He said five teams from the six-nation observer mission would be dispatched to several parts of Namibia to observe the election from November 7 to 11.

He said the Frontline States were still concerned with 315 detainees whom the authorities in Windhoek had not accounted for.

On the other hand, he said, inquiries into the possibility that some detainees were left in Angola by SWAPO established there were none.

General Mbenge said the timing of the electoral proclamation by Mr Pienaar left little time between those announcements and the election date.

With most black Namibians illiterate, the use of election symbols could lead to confusion, he said.

He said the Frontline States were still concerned with the incomplete demobilisation of the para-military counter-insurgent unit Roevoet.
SA clues in Lubowski killing

WALVIS BAY. — Namibian police are following up leads in South Africa in connection with the assassination of white Swapo leader Mr Anton Lubowski outside his Windhoek home, said Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

And detectives still suspected that Irishman Mr Donald Acheson was linked to Mr Lubowski’s killing and that police were still holding him, Mr Pienaar said after a briefing for military correspondents in Walvis Bay.

Mr Lubowski, one of the first whites to join Swapo, was gunned down on September 12 outside his Klein Windhoek home.

Police said his killers planned the assassination well and professionally and shot him in the head to make sure he was dead. Up to 20 shots were fired at him with an AK-47 rifle.

Mr Donald Acheson, 59, was arrested soon afterwards but has up till now apparently refused to speak to police or tell them anything.

“We still suspect this Irishman was involved in the Lubowski killing and he is still in custody. He is being held as a prohibited immigrant at the moment.

“We are following up leads in South Africa and Namibia on the Lubowski killing,” said Mr Pienaar, who declined to comment further.
Swapo build-up ‘threat to elections’

The Argus Correspondent
PRETORIA. — Next week’s Namibian elections have been plunged into jeopardy as security forces were put on alert against another threatened Swapo incursion across the border.

South Africa yesterday warned United Nations Secretary General Dr Perez de Cuellar and the West that a “grave situation had developed,” said Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

South Africa would “take the necessary steps to ensure all parties complied with their obligations” if assurances were not received from the UN “within days and certainly before the elections,” he said.

The elections begin on Tuesday.

Intercepted messages between Untag monitoring stations near the border had revealed Swapo forces — including vehicles and convoys — were massed on the border and had already started crossing, Mr Botha said at a Press conference yesterday.

Security forces in Namibia and South Africa had been placed on alert.

If the incursion continued there could not be free and fair elections Mr Botha said and accused Untag of not doing its job of monitoring Swapo.

He said he had disclosed the Swapo build-up “to try and save the elections. We are within days of resolving this conflict which has plagued us for so many years”.

He said he thought there might be a “responsible reaction from responsible governments.”

“I hope it can be resolved. I have told the public that we would not sit back and allow Namibian independence to take place at the barrel of a gun.

“We will not allow that to happen, however much we would like this matter to be resolved peacefully,” he said.

Diplomatic sources among the major Western powers said last night they were trying to evaluate the intelligence and to ensure proper Untag monitoring.

Mr Botha brandished a sheaf of intercepted Untag messages.

“How I got them is my business,” he replied to questions.

They revealed that Swapo had warned Untag monitoring patrols not to interfere with the build-up or they would be shot.

“There is a lot of nervousness in Untag. Some messages show a tendency to run away,” he said.

He said he could not disclose the size of the Swapo forces but the Untag signals indicated that they were large enough to cause concern.

According to one message, 160 Swapo troops were gathered in one spot.

Other messages talked of vehicles and convoys and “more to come.”

Mr Botha contacted Dr Perez De Cuellar yesterday about the reports.

“I reported a grave situation which had developed and appealed to him to act quickly and firmly to prevent a recurrence of the events of April 1 (when Swapo forces crossed the border at the start of the independence process),” he said.

He said he had also called in the ambassadors of Britain, the United States, West Germany, France and Canada and warned them that unless South Africa received assurances that the crisis was resolved within days “the government would take whatever steps were required to ensure that all parties complied with their obligations.”

He said he had also contacted UN Special Representative in Namibia Mr Martti Ahtisaari and was sending him the Untag messages.

He was sure that Mr Ahtisaari would give the matter his urgent attention.

The Angolan, Cuban and Soviet governments and Swapo were also being contacted, Mr Botha said.

INTERCEPTED MESSAGE: Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha shows reporters one of several intercepted messages that suggests there is a build-up of Swapo forces on the Namibia border.
Frantic diplomatic efforts were being made today to prevent a clash between Swapo and South African forces which would wreck the Namibian independence process.

This followed South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's surprise announcement yesterday that South African security forces in Namibia and South Africa had been put on alert after SA intercepted UNG signals which indicated a large Swapo force had built up on the border and had begun crossing.

Mr Botha said he had urged UN Secretary-General Mr Piers de Coo lisse and the government of Namibia to respect the outcome of the vote.

If it did not receive reassurances, South Africa reserved the right to take whatever steps were necessary to ensure that the election was fair and free.

Botha's last night emphatically denied that South Africa's claim to have been assassinated and accused him of lying. The People's Liberation Army of Namibia was still in existence and would not be dismantled.

The UN mission stationed in Namibia to supervise and monitor the conflict was not given any indication that South Africa had plans to attack.

The South African Defence Force had released statements saying that the UN had no jurisdiction over the use of force.

Mr Botha had warned that South Africa would not be deterred by any threats.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha holds what he says is secret United Nations cable revealing Swapo Incursions into Namibia.

According to the cable, the South African Defence Force has intercepted a message from the UN headquarters in New York, ordering the South African Defence Force to stop all operations in the border area.

A joint commission of UN observers and South African soldiers was sent to the area to investigate the matter.

The cable claims that Swapo forces have been building up in the border area and that they are planning to launch an invasion.

The South African Defence Force has consistently denied any involvement in the Namibian conflict.

Western diplomatic sources today said the reports might have been exaggerated through bad intelligence.

However, they said South Africa had a right to be concerned about the situation, especially as several Swapo commanders have been captured and executed.

The cable also claims that Swapo forces are equipped with sophisticated military technology, including tanks and aircraft.

It is claimed that Swapo forces have been planning an invasion for some time, but that the UN has ignored the threat.

The cable claims that the UN is covering up the truth about the Swapo threat and that it is acting in the interests of the African continent, rather than the UN's own interests.
Border alert

PRETORIA. — South Africa put its military forces on alert last night, claiming that Swapo guerillas were massing on the northern Namibian border with Angola.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said intercepted messages between Umtag troops had warned of Swapo crossings into Namibia six days before the elections. But the UN was mystified by Mr Botha’s claims, while Umtag denied that the messages came from their monitoring bases.

After informing Western governments and UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr Botha told a hastily convened press conference yesterday: “There is a threat but there is no evidence of it.”

Mr Botha, flanked by SANDF chief General Janiehe Geldenhuys and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan, but in New York the secretary-general’s spokesman, Mr Francesco Ciullini, told reporters that “from the information we have, we are not aware of any such activities on the Namibian border or indeed of the messages as mentioned by the Foreign Minister.”

“I believe he indicated . . . that these messages had been intercepted since October 20 and this is the first we’ve heard of it,” Mr Ciullini said.

A spokesman for UN Special Representative in Namibia Mr Martin Ahlbazari said UN officials had examined the intercepted messages and established that they were not genuine. He said Swapo guerrilla movements could not be confirmed.

Umtag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said late last night, after a three-hour emergency session between Mr Ahlbazari, senior UN official and communications manager: “It has been established that the messages do not emanate from any Umtag sources.”

At the press conference, Mr Botha quoted what he said was a message between UN peace-keeping forces
Disquiet over armed whites

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The continuing arming of whites in Namibia by the SWA Police on the eve of the most important election in the country's history is causing tension and fuelling charges of racism against the administration.

Various SWA Police heads at several police stations have confirmed that white civilians are being armed.

Yesterday, the Administrator-General's office said that the arming of civilians was not in violation of United Nations Resolution 435.

The SWA Police were understaffed by 2,000 men and the available policemen were being taken out to polling stations to monitor the elections next week. That would cause a shortage of manpower. But the reservists would not perform any police functions, a spokesman said.

The UN said here yesterday it had over the past two weeks been observing "civilians coming out of police stations with weapons, and when our police monitors inquired from the SWA Police what the weapons were for, they were told the civilians were police reservists".

A UN spokesman yesterday said: "The explanation that reservists are being armed is not consistent with what is happening, because now we hear there is something else called the Civil Defence League, which is also arming civilians.

"What we want to know is: What is going on? How many people are being armed? What are the conditions? Is it consistent with the terms of Resolution 435?"

He said the matter had been taken up with the police at the highest level.

Swapo spokesman Mr Eddie Amkongo said: "We have irresistible proof that whites are being armed by SWA Police.

"In the absence of Koevoet, the Administrator-General has now decided to arm white civilians. One wonders what South Africa's real intentions are."

See Page 19.
UNTAG on watch for Koeyoet recruits

WINDHOEK. — Un-Tag military and police monitors have confirmed the successful demobilization of the Koeyoet counter-insurgency unit in Namibia, but are keeping a close eye on moves to re-recruit former members back into the SWA Police, UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard announced yesterday.

The demobilization on Monday of 1207 Koeyoet members at Oshakati, 290 at Rundu and 132 at Opuwo ends one of the most contentious parts of the settlement process.

Mr Eckhard said UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari still maintained that, in terms of Resolution 435, he had to be consulted before additional policemen could be recruited.

The SWA Police last week announced moves to recruit 2000 additional members and specifically opened the offer to former Koeyoet members as well as former soldiers of the SWA Territory Force and Savo's Plan fighters. — Sapa
THE UN special envoy in Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, has said South African accusations against nationalist guerrillas a week before independence elections had "created enormous fear" in the territory.

"South Africa has accused Angolan-based guerrillas from the South West African People's Organisation of staging an illegal incursion into Namibia, violating a UN-backed peace plan for the region. I hope the South African government is in a position to rectify the situation very soon because this has created enormous fear amongst the population," Ahtisaari told British Broadcasting Corporation television in an interview made available to Reuters yesterday.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha said the Swapo action had been detected by intercepting messages between UN peacekeeping forces stationed in northern Namibia. Botha also accused the UN transition assistance group overseeing the independence process of pro-Swapo bias. Botha told a UN official, "He made his allegations to me yesterday."

Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said yesterday "purported UN messages about guerrilla incursions into Namibia were forgeries and that South Africa was aware of this." Ahtisaari, who served as UN special envoy to Namibia from January 1988 until independence in March 1990, said he had been notified several days ago if his staff had been sending each other messages reporting a Swapo incursion. "I told him that they did not sound very plausible and from my point of view someone was playing games."
Govt wavers on Pik's Untag claims

TECHNICAL experts were last night re-examining messages Foreign Minister Pik Botha said had been intercepted between the UN reunion of them as forgeries and SA came under fire from Britain.

Botha said on Wednesday the intercepted messages had reported a build-up of Swappo troops on the Namibian/Angolan border. But responding from New York, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said the messages were forgeries and SA was aware of this. UN experts had looked at the messages in the presence of South Africans and both sides agreed they were forgeries.

The British Foreign Office said there was no evidence to support Botha's claim that Swappo guerrillas were infiltrating Namibia. SA's threat to intervene in Namibia was out of order on all grounds, it said.

Unita spokesman Fred Eckard said in Windhoek the messages were "phony" and the situation in northern Namibia was "exceptionally calm".

And yesterday Untag said he hoped his information was wrong, as far more damage would be done if it were not.

President FW de Klerk, during his inauguration as SADP Commander-in-Chief at Voortrekkerhoogte, said it was a fact that messages, with disturbing implications, had been sent on identifiable wavelengths. In the light of the Untag denials, technical experts were now trying to determine their origin.

Foreign Affairs director general Neil van Heerden said this should be interpreted as government now being unsure of its information. "Technical reaffirmation" was being sought. Before Botha had made public the contents, "the technical people were sure they were Untag messages". De Klerk said too much was at stake for SA and all southern African countries to allow the peace process to collapse because of mischievous actions by Swappo or any other party.

He said it would have been the height of irresponsibility for SA not to make the public the information it had received.

There had been other sources of information that PNP members intended carrying out irregularities during the election.

"Swappo's hands were everywhere but clean," he said, adding it was a fact that Swappo elements were north of the Namibian border where they were not supposed to be. UN special envoy Martti Ahtisaari had admitted this.

Sapa-Reuters reports Perez told reporters he was not particularly concerned about what he called rumours of heavy infiltration. "Our experts saw them (the messages) in the presence of the South Africans and they both agreed they were forgeries. They are not the kind of messages we are used to sending."

IAN ROBB S reports that Britain yesterday said there was no evidence to support Botha's claim of infiltration.

A UN official in Windhoek said SA's threat to intervene was out of order.

The "proper forum" for Botha's claims was the daily meeting in northern Namibia of the Joint Monitoring Committee.

MICHAEL AGOTT reports Botha told a seminar in Vanderbijlpark yesterday SA's

Govt wavers

objective was to prevent a recurrence of the April 1 armed Swappo incursion.

He said the intercepted Untag messages included statements that a few hundred Swappo troops had already crossed the border from Angola, that a convoy of six vehicles had crossed, and that two trucks had entered Namibia and returned to Angola after unloading soldiers.

"I hope I am wrong. I hope my information is not correct," he said. "If it is true, I believe that by revealing it we may prevent a recurrence of the events of April 1. If it is not true, far less damage and harm would then have been done that if it is true."

He also told delegates that SA had had similar information about the April 1 incursion, and he had conveyed this to Ahtisaari on March 31.

"His reaction was: "Surely they would never be so stupid." I told him to check it because I had a gut feeling something would go wrong. It did, the next day."

From Page 1

To Page 2
Surprise ‘warning’ for New Nation

By PHILIPPA CARSON

NEW NATION newspaper was yesterday reported to have suspended a number of its reporters for alleged insubordination.

The reports suggested that the newspaper had decided to redraft its editorial policy, following complaints from readers about the quality of reporting and analysis.

The suspension of the reporters was seen as a move to assert the newspaper's editorial independence and to ensure that its coverage was accurate and responsible.

Police chief suddenly retires

By JAMES BROWN

The police commissioner has announced his retirement, effective immediately.

The commissioner, who has served for 25 years, said he had decided to step down due to personal reasons.

He has been involved in a number of high-profile cases, and his departure will be遗憾 for his professionalism and dedication to public service.

New defence minister takes office

By ANNE SMITH

The new defence minister has been sworn in, replacing the outgoing minister who had served for five years.

The new minister has stated his intention to modernize the armed forces and to improve their capabilities.

The announcement was welcomed by the general public and by the opposition, who had criticized the previous minister for his lack of action on these issues.

Who gave Botha the phoney ‘Swapo attack’ message? Was he duped by his own securocrats?

By PHILIPP VAN HIERERK

In Johannesburg and Windhoek

F "HE paper for a changing South Africa

Volume 5, Number 43. Friday November 3 1989 to Thursday November 9 1989

Who set up Pik?

By PHILIPP VAN HIERERK

The paper for a changing South Africa

In Johannesburg and Windhoek

Western diplomats have rejected the claims that Swapo guerrillas had crossed the border, while confirming that there was a number of Swapo guerrillas south of the 16th parallel in southern Angola.

General Janic Galdenbys, the chief of the South African Defence Force, yesterday strongly categorised the claims that Swapo were massed on the border and made no mention of crossing the border.

Botha said on Wednesday night that Swapo military activities included incursions across the border.

However, Botha said yesterday that he hoped he was "wrong and the information is not correct." Speaking at a seminar on South Africa and the International Community, he said it would "be better if they were not true."

Perez de Cordil said, however, that "our experts saw them (the operations) in the presence of the South Africans and they both agreed they were forgeries."

"There is no belief will be pushing for a full withdrawal from the South African border."

The cables were said to have been intercepted between October 25 and October 11 from NBC sources during the election. Botha said it was Urging's job to prevent Swapo incursions, but that they were not doing so.

Urging spokesmen Fred Botha pointed out that the UN did not use internal communications for the transmission of super-secret material such as the电缆.

It emerged yesterday that Botha had not checked the information before his Wednesday conference with Urging or even his own administrator-general, Mr. Botha's attitude towards the UN was to say go to say.

The "intelligence gathering operations" that produced the documents and that no action was taken because of the documents' untruthfulness.

A press conference yesterday, Pleas, said he had not seen the documents or the minutes of the meeting as the documents were not in the possession of the government.

The evidence Botha produced was an interesting mix of facts which was not surprising and blended with distress..."
Ex-Koevoet men may be called up if war resumes

WALVIS BAY — Troops stationed at Walvis Bay were on standby for possible deployment in Namibia, as were the remaining 1 500 soldiers confined to base at Oshibello, SADF chief Gen Janie Geldenhuys told military correspondants here this week.

Outlining possible military solutions to the present crisis, Geldenhuys said the possibility of mobilising former Namibian-based Sand Bushman battalions could not be excluded. Nor would he exclude the possibility that the services of ex-Koevoet members would be sought, should the Namibian Bush war resume.

He said the SADF’s contingency plan regarding the alert was to rely solely on SADF troops, mostly stationed in SA, to engage Swapo if an incursion occurred.

Troops would be immediately mobilised from Oshibello, the base of 61 Mechanised Battalion, with subsequent deployments of 62 Mechanised Battalion from Walvis Bay and the airlifting of more troops from SA bases.

Describing the border situation as “very serious”, Geldenhuys laid the blame squarely on the shoulders of Umtag and the Angola government for not properly addressing Swapo’s movements in Angola.

This follows criticism levelled at Umtag by Swapo opponents that Umtag had become a victim of Swapo intimidation, and accusations against the Angola government that it did not have the political will, or possibly the capability, of restricting and confining Swapo’s movements north of the 18th parallel.

Geldenhuys said: “Pressure should be put on Umtag, who are not monitoring Swapo properly, and also on the Angolan government, who are not co-operating in facilitating the implementation of resolution 435. This also applies to Swapo, who should be warned they must not try any monkey business.”

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar said a further security problem worrying the South Africans, after the gradual withdrawal of SADF troops since April 1, was the demobilisation of several hundred more Koevoet members from Swaepi on Monday.

This followed the demobilisation of 1 200 Koevoet members on September 29, leaving Pienaar with a police force numbering about 2 500 to maintain law and order in the territory. This excludes Umtag’s 1 500-member police force, which does not have powers of arrest.

Pienaar said a programme was under way to recruit a large number of police reservists to make up for the loss of Koevoet members.

The point was raised that with the elections only days away, Swapo’s alleged troop build-up along a 200km strip of border could be a show of strength to intimidate Namibia’s northern population, which makes up about 70% of the country’s voters.

But Geldenhuys said his impression was that another incursion by Swapo was “a real possibility”.

It was disclosed that of the 42 000 refugees who returned to Namibia and registered as voters after April 1, 7 000 had been Swapo fighters. It had since been learned that at least 5 000 of these fighters had returned to southern Angola.

Geldenhuys said the refugee status of about 1 700 former fighters presently in the territory would not be affected as long as they remained within the law and did not breach their refugee status by wearing uniforms or carrying arms.

Committee

He added that Swapo’s troop strength near the border was “very large”, and far outnumbered levels before the April 1 incursion.

A development which could help solve the crisis has been the establishment two weeks ago of a Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC).

Pienaar and UN special envoy Maarchi Ablissari are on the committee, along with South African and Angolan representatives. It also includes observers from the US, the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The JIC’s function is to “verify” allegations from intelligence sources of alleged breaches of the settlement plan.
Warwick 3-27-89

Was Pik duped by secretaries?

DTA supporter, the long-running

Although some sources do no claim to have been involved with
the government's decision to drop the

contrary to what some have claimed. The decision, in fact, has led to

pressure on the government, which has responded by introducing

new legislation to address the issue. However, this has raised questions

about the government's motives and the potential implications for

the country's future.
Day one goes well

- From page 1

There are an estimated 10,000 South African residents who have been registered as voters in the Namibian election and they are being ferried by aircraft, buses or coaches to Namibia to vote.

Those travelling by coach or bus are expected to vote at polling stations close to the border between Namibia and South Africa.

Reports from all over Namibia said there was intense voter interest and the atmosphere at polling stations was relaxed and calm.

No incidents of violence were reported.

A UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard of America, said Ahsaariwa was impressed with the response by Namibian voters to the opening of the booths.

"Mr Ahsaari believes everything is running smoothly and the electoral process is going well," Eckhard said.

N芦ibians flock to day one of voting

A MASSIVE voter turn-out on the first day of Namibia's elections signalled unprecedented enthusiasm for the polls.

But there were also indications of deliberate bungling at polling stations where queues at times covered more than two kilometres.

Administrator-General Mr Louis Frieser and United Nations special representative Mr Marius Ahsaari would discuss problems, particularly

SA Press Association

well-meant ill-timers, impeding genuine voters, official spokesman Mr Charles Roux said yesterday.

It appears that supporters of a political party are being ferried to polling stations where they form long queues in an attempt to discourage possible opponents from braving the sun and the temperature soaring over 30 degrees Centigrade in the shade.

At some places voters were waiting for six hours before they reached the polling booths.

Roux said the phenomenon was evident at Windhoek Airport and at Aranos and Karibib in southern Namibia where South African residents who qualify are coming to vote.

While flown to Windhoek from South Africa caused a scene at Windhoek Airport yesterday when they insisted on jumping the queue at a polling booth there, Ziuna reports.

The group, understood to be sympathetic to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, caught sight of some DTA supporters and jumped the queue after polling officers denied them special access to vote.

They had argued that their aircraft was waiting for them and they wanted to vote quickly before returning to South Africa.

To page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.
'Crackpot' blamed for phoney Untag m

Political Correspondent

HOAX radio messages sent on Untag frequencies from in or around Windhoek appear to have been behind the Namibia election scare which started when South Africa made claims about the threat of a Swapo incursion into the territory before polling day.

This was the impression that was growing in government circles today after a technical team from South Africa had gone to the area.

A "crackpot" in the Windhoek area is being blamed for the hoax, but it was not clear what was behind it.

The results of the investigations of a technical team which went to the area were being investigated today and an announcement was expected later.

South African government sources kept insisting that such messages had been broadcast on the usual Untag frequencies and that the South African military had intercepted them.

**Put on alert**

As a result of this security forces were put on alert against a threatened Swapo incursion. Both Swapo and Untag have rejected the South African allegations.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said today that if the messages where phoney it would be a considerable relief.

However, this did not mean concern about Swapo forces had been eliminated.

There was incontrovertible proof that there were large numbers of Swapo forces immediately north of the Namibian border, as well as caches of arms buried in northern Namibia.

The Namibian election process was back on track today after the major scare following South African allegations and frantic diplomatic activity.

**South Africa faced sharp international criticism for the way in which the messages were released and the allegations made before a proper investigation had taken place.**

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative in Namibia, has already said that Mr Botha was misled.

Yesterday President De Klerk emphasised that the signals had been sent over the air on identified wavelengths.

The messages were ostensibly sent on October 26 and 31 by Untag monitoring stations near the border — disclosed substantial Swapo troop movements across the border.

- The Democratic Party said today it was most disturbed that South Africa's otherwise impeccable record in the Namibia peace initiatives had been spoilt with the recent unsubstantiated allegations which had raised unnecessary tensions.

A group of DP MPs under the leadership of Mr Tian van der Merwe left for the territory today to spend eight days monitoring the elections.

They will meet representatives of political parties and of the Administrator General, Mr Louie Plenaar, and the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

A statement said it was necessary to study and analyse the Namibian process "to prepare us for what may be expected in South Africa".

- De Klerk's vow — page 15.
Probe into SA ‘proof’ of disquiet in Namibia

THE United Nations mission stationed in Namibia to supervise and control next week’s elections yesterday dismissed Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha’s documentary proof of disquiet in the country as fake.

At the same time Administrator-General Mr Louis Penaar asked for an on-site inspection of the border with Angola yesterday, requesting that joint commission members be present during the tour.

Mr Mami Ablisari, UN special representative, said yesterday senior communications experts attached to his military force and civilian police examined the text of messages Botha alleged had intercepted and their conclusions were that the messages did not emanate from any UN transition assistance group source.

Message

It also continued to be the case that Unitag was unable to confirm the alleged build-up or presence of elements of Swapo’s military wing, The Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia, in Southern Angola.

It is understood among those who studied Botha’s messages that top British communications experts.

The UN pooh-pooed Botha’s allegations that concerned members of the world body’s peacekeeping forces in Namibia had threatened to return home after allegedly being threatened with violence if they interfered in the issue.

It was simply untrue that there was discontent among UN personnel in Namibia, the UN said.

A senior diplomat posted here rejected outright Botha’s claim but declined to go further until he had studied the text of the claims.

Swapo denied its members were massing on Southern Angola’s border in preparation for an invasion into Northern Namibia, saying all its troops were now back inside the country, and that South Africa knew it.

Mr Nahas Angula, senior member of Swapo’s politburo and a leading candidate in next week’s elections, said even the command structure of Plan was back in Namibia.

He said Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma was Plan’s commander-in-chief and he was back in Namibia as was his secretary for defence, Mr Peter Muesiibange, and other commanders.

A top UN source said Botha’s statements were revealing: “They are a plain admission that the South Africans are intercepting, or trying to intercept, our messages.”
Namibia alert
is shrouded
in mystery

When Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha waved a fistful of allegedly intercepted United Nations communications at a news conference in Pretoria on Wednesday he gave the Namibian independence process its second big shock this year.

But it looks as though this shock will not be as severe as the one delivered last April by Swapo's armed incursion from Angola, which nearly wrecked the process.

In April there was little doubt about what was happening: Swapo and South African forces were out in the Ovamboland bush locked in violent conflict and torn bodies were visibly overflowing from the morgues.

This time it appears that Mr Botha was trying to take pre-emptive action to stop the same thing happening again. Whether there was a real threat of it happening again seems to be anybody's guess — outside of Swapo, that is.

The communications Mr Botha produced were said to be messages sent between units of the United Nations monitoring force, Untag, suggesting that Swapo forces were not only present on both sides of the border but acting aggressively and receiving reinforcements.

While Untag has dismissed the messages as fakes, there is evidence that elements of Swapo's armed force, Plan, are in fact stationed in Angola just north of the Ovamboland border.

**Independence plan**

It also seems probable that some Plan units have infiltrated Ovamboland and cached weapons.

All of this would, if true, violate the independence plan.

The important question, however, is whether the Plan forces are there but what their purpose would be.

Mr Botha, advised by the SADF, appears to have decided to act on a "worst-case" scenario basis, which would assume Swapo's intention was to launch another incursion.

Such an incursion could have several objectives, ranging from a bid to seize power before the election to an attempt to influence voters to support Swapo at the polls.

Swapo, charging that Mr Botha's messages were faked, accused him of pursuing an (undefined) ulterior motive — an allegation rejected by South African sources.

If combat-ready Swapo forces are indeed in the region in the numbers claimed by the SADF they could be there for purposes other than the worst scenario one.

Expert observers see little sense in Swapo launching an incursion now, since that would almost certainly bring South African forces back into the territory in strength, probably without asking for UN permission as they did before going into action against the Swapo troops in April.

A hostile incursion would make no sense even if Swapo has accepted that it will not win a dominant majority in next week's election. Knowledgeable opinion is that they might well win that majority.

It would be more logical for Swapo to be keeping its forces in readiness to seize power in Namibia if it did not win the election. Alternatively, it would not be unreasonable for Swapo to want to have armed forces on call outside Namibia in the event of it winning at the polls, for it might not feel comfortable with law and order being maintained only by the SWA Police.

Another scenario that has been advanced is that Swapo's military commanders, having been pushed into the background by the movement's politicians in the election lineup in Windhoek, have become disgruntled and are plotting to seize power for themselves.

Various other scenarios, some less plausible than others, have been put forward. But the most likely one seems to be that Mr Botha, having consulted the Cabinet, decided not to take any chances on the election being wrecked by another Swapo incursion only days before the opening of the polls.

This took the course of making the allegedly intercepted messages public with the aim of putting international political pressure on Swapo to refrain from any hanky-panky.

A presumption of this scenario is that the messages waved by Mr Botha are genuine and perhaps only the British signallers, who are in charge of Untag's communications, know the truth of this.

For Untag to admit that the messages are genuine would presumably be to admit that its secret codes were broken by the South Africans.

If the messages are genuine, then so would be the alarm expressed by them in Untag personnel at Swapo's aggressive movements. Whether that alarm was justified depends on Swapo's real intentions. But if there is no Swapo incursion only Swapo will ever know whether Mr Botha's pre-emptive action was necessary and whether it succeeded.

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**Did Foreign Minister Pik Botha forestall an incursion by Swapo by revealing its plans? It remains to be seen — and perhaps only Swapo will ever know. GERALD L'ANGE, of the Star's Africa News Service reports.**
‘Crackpot’ is blamed

‘Hoax’ radio signals behind Namibia row

A "crackpot" transmitting hoax radio signals from in or around Windhoek seems to have been responsible for the mass of "Umtag" messages warning of Swapo incursions into Namibia ahead of next week's independence elections.

Government sources said today a team of technical experts had established this yesterday. Their investigation was referred to by the President, Mr F W de Klerk, at a Pretoria military parade.

Today Foreign Affairs Minister Mr P J Botha said: "If the messages are phony, it will be a welcome relief."

But this does not mean concern about Swapo forces has been eliminated. There is incontrovertible evidence that there are large numbers of Swapo forces immediately north of the Angolan border as well as hidden caches of arms buried in northern Namibia.

It is understood the Joint Monitoring Commission is investigating violations of the peace accords.

The authenticity of the reported Umtag messages was rejected by all parties involved in the Namibian peace process yesterday after a flurry of diplomatic activity to try to verify reports of a Swapo incursion.

"The messages could come from anywhere in South Africa", said a diplomat, adding that any security forces on alert and threatened to intervene militarily if the supposed Swapo incursion was not stopped.

Political motive

Government sources said today the team of technical experts referred to by Mr de Klerk had spent most of yesterday investigating the signals.

They said today dozens of hoax signals had been sent, put on Umtag frequency by a "suspected crackpot", probably with a political motive to wreck the independence elections.

United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar dismissed the messages as forgotten, saying South Africa was aware of this.

Mr Botha, who called a press conference yesterday to publicise the messages, said last night at a National Party meeting in Hillbrow that at no stage did he specifically say Umtag had disseminated the telegrams.

The messages which were intercepted stated they were sent by Umtag. We picked up the radio messages, deleted them and felt we should make the contents of the messages known.

South Africa's Administrator-General to Namibia, Mr Louis Plaatje, has tried tobinations.

Mr Botha said there was little likelihood that the election would be delayed. He also remarked that fears of a Swapo victory were more a psychosis than a response to a real threat. Today Swapo said there was no truth in the claims. It was an attempt to disrupt the organisation and a plot to create insecurity on the eve of the elections. — Political Correspondent and The Star's Africa News Service.

R4-m Pick 6 coming up

By Robert Barnes, Racing Editor

The Bookies' Bet

FW and Vlok outstart on April 8

He appeared the taut leader but most of the tension were necessary among colleagues Mr Vlok, who seems at Gold Cup, appears to be a "Government" man. Security and pension were necessary for the "Government" man. Security and pension were necessary for the "Government" man. Security and pension were necessary for the "Government" man. Security and pension were necessary for the "Government" man.

"Political activities must be carried out in a positive manner," said the "Government" man.

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WINDHOEK — There was no truth in Foreign Minister Frk Boba's claim that Swapo military forces were massing on the Angolan border. Swapo Information and Publicity secretary Hidipo Harumenya said yesterday.

Harumenya told a news conference Swapo suspected Boba's allegations were part of a broad campaign to create insecurity, smear Swapo and foster doubt in order to limit the size of Swapo's victory in the election next week.

Swapo's military wing, Plan, had been dismantled a long time ago and most members had returned to Namibia as civilians.

Apart from about 200 people guarding Swapo property north of the 16th parallel in Angola, there were no armed Swapo forces anywhere.

Ungap monitors in Angola had confirmed there was no evidence of Plan moving on the border, Harumenya said. There were still about 600 SADF officers in Namibia, in contravention of the international settlement plan, he said.

Harumenya said moves to arm police reservists and whites in rural areas were part of this attempt to create insecurity.

Harumenya said SA wanted to ensure Swapo was not committed to the election.

He said Swapo was only interested in letting people exercise their right to vote, pledged Swapo would keep from using violence before, during or after the election and call on the UN to keep the peace process on track.

"But if the process is derailed, we are back to square one and the struggle for the liberation of Namibia will continue." — Sapa
Row over 'phoney' messages on Swapo 'invasion'

WINDHOEK. — United Nations officials and diplomats, mystified by South Africa's warning of an imminent Swapo invasion of Namibia, have accused Pretoria of fabricating the evidence produced by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Botha said yesterday that he hoped his information was wrong; as far more damage would be done if the information were correct. He told a seminar in Vanderbijl Park that SA's objective was to prevent a recurrence of the armed Swapo incursion on April 1.

President F W de Klerk said at a military parade yesterday that the messages had been sent on identifiable wavelengths.

However, in New York, the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, said the messages were forgeries and that South Africa was aware of this. He said UN experts had looked at the messages in the presence of South Africans and both had agreed they were forgeries.

'Taken for ride'

In Washington the US State Department firmly backed the UN's conclusion that the radio intercepts were "phoney".

"We have investigated and we can find no independent information to corroborate the assertions that large numbers of Swapo supporters were prepared to enter Namibia in contravention of the UN settlement plan," a department spokesman said.

The UN special envoy in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, said South African accusations had "created enormous fear" in the territory.

"In a way it is sad, but it looks as though he [Mr Pik Botha] might have been taken for a ride," said Mr Ahtisaari.

To page 2
SA ‘has activated’ plan to scupper Swapo

Own Correspondent

HARARE. — South Africa has “activated” a top-secret contingency plan to prevent the South West Africa People’s Organisation (SWAPO) from taking power if they win next week’s elections, the semi-official daily The Herald claimed here yesterday.

The Herald, which is close to the Zimbabwean government and usually reflects its thinking, quoted “authoritative sources” who said “the decision to activate the plan was made after the South African authorities became convinced that Swapo would win the two-thirds majority necessary to control the constituent assembly”.

The Herald’s sources claimed that Pretoria had originally hoped to rig the ballot by intimidating Swapo supporters not to register, and by registering anti-Swapo elements not entitled to vote.

“Phase two” of the South African contingency plan was now in force.

Whites were being armed against Swapo, and arms cached in northern Namibia were being used by both the SWA Territory Force and former members of the Orange unit, which The Herald claimed had been only “theoretically” disbanded.

The South African Defence Force had been placed on full alert while “a massive smear and disinformation campaign has been launched against Swapo”.

The claims of Swapo infiltration made on Wednesday by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, were part of this campaign, claimed The Herald.
THE South African government was last night battling to extricate itself from a major credibility crisis after evidence mounted that it was shooting from the hip by accusing Swapo of planning to scupper next week’s Namibian election.

As Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha acknowledged that the radio transmissions he had used to back his earlier allegations that Swapo forces were poised to invade Namibia could be a hoax, he was slammed by political parties in SA and Namibia, with the Conservative Party demanding his immediate resignation.

Hard questions were also being asked both at home and abroad about whether Mr Botha had been “set up” by elements within the SA security establishment.

And Mr Botha’s accusations — bluntly denied by UnTag and Swapo — clashed head-on with Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar’s calm assessment of the territory’s state of security. He described reports about his possible resignation, in protest against Mr Botha telling the media about the alleged massing of Swapo troops without first informing the AG’s office, as “much exaggerated”, but declined to elaborate.

CP foreign affairs spokesman Professor Fanie Jacobs said Mr Botha had “cast SA on the brink of military involvement” because he had broadcast allegations to the world without first properly checking his “unreliable” information.

“Our diplomatic credibility is in tatters, Pik has blown up his own castle and SA has been made the laughing stock of the international community. If the foreign minister of any civilised country had committed such a blunder he would have resigned out of self-respect or would be forced to by the President,” Mr Pik Botha must now resign,” Professor Jacobs said.

Democratic Party co-leader and foreign affairs spokesman Dr Denis Worrall said the SA government had “boobed” and that Mr Botha’s judgment in the matter had been “extraordinarily bad”.

The Guardian and the Independent reported from London that a faction in military intelligence might be trying to sabotage President F W de Klerk’s government.

The newspapers said there was speculation among diplomats that Mr Pik Botha might be the first significant victim.

They said Mr Botha’s apparently inept handling of the claim that Swapo guerrillas had infiltrated Namibia might have been the result of a “set up” by disaffected secrorates trying to discredit him and the government’s diplomatic initiatives.

The Guardian correspondent, David Beresford, reported from Windhoek that: “Suspicious that military intelligence was behind the Bisco plan, the head of the Defence Force, General Jonnie Goldenhys, gave confidential briefing on the issue to correspondents in the SA enclave of Walvis Bay.

“After Mr Botha had made his allegations, the substance of the Goldenhys briefing was released. According to a report carried by the state broadcasting corporation, the general had claimed that there were thousands of Swapo guerrillas masquerading on the border, supported by tanks.”

A spokesperson for the Department of Foreign Affairs said last night that “at this stage it remains unclear who sent the messages.”

The Intelligence Committee was to monitor the Namibian border on a regular basis.

The Intelligence Committee, which includes officials from the Joint Command member countries — South Africa, Cuba and Angola, met at Oshakati on Thursday. — Sapa

Rearguard bid

As the political storm continued to rage last night, Mr Botha and Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan fought a rearguard action in a bid to explain why Pretoria’s charges about the massing of Swapo troops and tanks were contradicted by its own administrator-general in Namibia, UnTag and major Western powers.

Mr Botha said a technical investigation by a top-level team had established that the radio transmission about alleged Swapo activity on the Namibian Angola border had taken place on a frequency allocated to an UnTag battalion.

However, he then added that if the transmissions were a hoax “I would be the first to be overjoyed”.

In his reaction last night, General Malan repeated charges that Swapo was building up its forces in southern Angola, arguing that the SA’s “revelation” had prevented a repeat of the April 1 invasion of Swaziland into northern Namibia.

Mr Pienaar dismissed the alleged imminent invasion of Swapo guerrillas as “more of a psychosis than an actual threat”.

Mr Botha’s claims of a Swapo threat uncovered covert snooping on UN supervisors that was unknown even to Mr Pienaar.

Communications experts said transcripts purporting to be intercepted UnTag messages were fabricated by “blandly amateurishly constructed”.

A spokesman for the AG, Mr Gerhard Roux, fired another shot across the bows by stating that the AG’s office was unaware of any massing of Swapo forces in southern Angola as claimed by Mr Botha. — Political Correspondent, London and Windhoek correspondents and Sapa
GRAVE DESECRATED... A Swapo supporter sits at the desecrated grave of former Swapo Politburo member Anton Lubowski, who was gunned down outside his Windhoek house on September 12. Lubowski, the first white to join Swapo, was the party’s deputy head of administration for the election campaign.

DTA ‘dirty tricks’ alleged

OSHAKATI. Swapo publicity secretary Mr Hidipo Hamutenya yesterday alleged that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was engaging in a “dirty tricks” campaign against Swapo.

Hamutenya said Swapo would consider legal action against those responsible.

SAPA

Assurance on voting fairness

By BARRY STREEK
Political Staff

THE UN’s special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, has given the assurance that he will certify whether the voting in next week’s election in the country was “free and fair” before counting takes place, a group of European MPs said yesterday.

This will mean that Mr Ahtisaari’s certification of the fairness of the elections will be given before the results are known and will not be influenced by the outcome of the election.

This assurance could have a significant influence on the internal and international acceptance of the election results.

The group of parliamentarians, led by British Conservative MP Mr George Gardiner, said in a statement, which was issued on their behalf by the International Freedom Foundation: “We have found much confusion on this.

“Some thought Mr Ahtisaari would not certify until he knew the results, which would be seen as compromising his independence.

“But certification goes by stages. The first was for registration of voters and parties.

“Next it will indicate whether voting is free and fair. Certification of the counting should complete the process.

“We have been assured that Mr Ahtisaari will give us his verdict on the voting process before the counting takes place.

“If this is favourable then only a substantial disruption of the counting could invalidate the election,” the parliamentarians said.

The group is to stay in Namibia for the duration of the elections.

DP to monitor Namibia election

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

A PARTY of Democratic Party parliamentarians left for Namibia yesterday to monitor the elections in the territory.

The group, headed by DP national chairman Mr Tian van der Merwe, is to spend eight days in Namibia.

“The process towards a normal non-racial democratic society in that territory is likely to bear important lessons for South Africa,” the DP’s director of communications, Mr James Seife, said in a statement yesterday.

The DP delegation will meet UN special representative in Namibia Mr Martti Ahtisaari, members of the administrator-general’s office and representatives of a variety of political parties contesting the election.

WINDHOEK. - Independence procedures in Namibia suffered a hiccup yesterday when several political parties refused to sign the principles concerning the Constituent Assembly, claiming they needed more time to discuss the document.

The principles, which must be accepted by all 10 political parties contesting next week’s election, deal with proportional representation and a two-thirds majority for a single group to formulate a constitution.

At the same time, the formal proclamation establishing the Constituent Assembly has also been delayed with Unita and the South Africans awaiting agreement on a single sentence from the UN headquarters in New York.

Speaking to journalists in Windhoek, Mr Gerhard Roux, spokesman for the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said: “The State President is ready and waiting to sign, so is the A-G. However, it depends when the UN responds before we can make it public.”

This would not lead to a delay or the extension of polling days, Mr Roux added.

On the question of the alleged build-up of Plan forces in southern Angola as stated by South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on Wednesday this week, Mr Roux said they were unaware of the massing of forces. — Sapa.
Army ‘Rambos’ suspected in fake signals row

HOW THEY TRICKED PIK

34 dead
HORROR TOLL OF
PISTOL-PACKING
SECURITY GUARD

AN 18-year-old youth who was shot dead in a butchery has become a ‘roving security guard’ with a victim in four years.

As the toll rises, police are investigating three charges of attempted murder against a man from East London gunstinger Mr Louis van Schaar.

‘I swear to God it never happened,’ the man complained. He has given terrifying accounts of encounters with Mr Van Schaar and his blazing CZ from a parabellum pistol. Now Democratic Party MP for

Michellededebele!

SUSPICION grew last night that dissident army officers fabricated Untag radio signals to dupe the Government into believing Swapo was poised to mount a major armed invasion on the eve of the Namibian election.

The aim, diplomats believe, was to dent the territory’s independence and block the possibility of the enemy they had fought for years becoming the government.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha — who made public the phone messages and alerted Western governments to the imminent S-known invasion — has been widely embarrassed and is said to be fuming.

In talks with Windhoek yesterday with Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro, Prime Minister Sam Nujoma, Mr Botha was given assurances that guerrillas posed no threat on Angola’s southern border.

“I am leaving with the firm impression that there will be peaceful elections in Namibia and that they will be open, free and fair,” he said. He did not believe it was necessary for SA’s forces to be on alert.

In diplomatic and political circles yesterday it was said that much evidence pointed to a ‘dirty-tricks operation by “Rambos” elements in or near Namibia.’

A special investigation conducted in collaboration with a British Royal Signals Corps team revealed that most of the messages were transmitted on a frequency allocated to a Kenyan battalion stationed near Tshafula.

However, an inspection of the log kept at Tshafula’s headquarters revealed that none of the controversial messages was logged.

By LESTER VENTER, De WET POTGIETER and PETER KENNY

R741 000
Pick 6 win

FOUR lucky ticket holders earned themselves a whopping R741 000 at Gallo Park yesterday with the first of ten winning numbers. The winning tickets were selected from a pool of 120 000 entries.

Five tickets claimed R5 000 each. Selections: 2, 7, 11, 10, 8, 3.

RONDELVAAL

Three were so winning tickets yesterday’s evening draw — 45 728 000 — cost a total of 68000 entries. Numbers: 7, 7, 5, 3, 10, 1, 5.

The Greyville racing was postponed until tomorrow.
MILLI

SHOT. dead.

Let's get to the bottom of this. See Opinion, Page 22.

SHOT. dead.

MILLI

SHOT. dead.

MILLI

SHOT. dead.

SOUTH AFRICA

INTERNATIONAL

STAY
Role of the Nephron

3. Answer the following questions on the nephron.

3.1 What is the role of the nephron in the kidney?

3.2 How are the glomeruli responsible for filtration in the nephron?

3.3 What is the function of the tubules in the nephron?

3.4 What is the role of the collecting ducts in the nephron?

4. Explain how glomerular filtration and tubular reabsorption are involved in the process of urine formation.

5. Describe the process of urine formation, including glomerular filtration, tubular reabsorption, and urine concentration.

Heat and Cold

Adaptations to the environment

In this graph, the temperature of a human arm is plotted over a range of environmental temperatures.

22.6°C - The temperature at which the arm is most comfortable.

27.8°C - The temperature at which sweating begins.

43.7°C - The maximum temperature at which the arm can withstand.

2. Which factor would most likely affect the temperature at which the arm is most comfortable?

A. Environmental temperature

B. Age of the individual

C. Gender of the individual

D. Body mass

3. Describe how the arm adapts to changes in temperature.

4. Explain how sweating helps the body maintain a constant temperature.

5. What happens to the body when the environmental temperature exceeds the maximum temperature at which the arm can withstand?

6. In what ways do adaptations to cold help the body maintain a constant temperature?

7. How does the body respond to hypothermia, and what are the dangers associated with it?

8. What is the role of shivering in protecting the body from cold?

9. Describe how the body adapts to heat and how it maintains a constant body temperature.

10. How does heatstroke occur, and what are the dangers associated with it?
Voters going to the polls in a previous "internal" election in Namibia. For the first time Swapo will take part in an election this week — an internationally accepted election under United Nations supervision. On the right is a ballot paper with the names and symbols of all parties taking part. A fake ballot paper has been distributed in Namibia giving wrong names to all political parties except the DTA.

Illiteracy may indeed be a problem: voters from remote rural areas who have never held a pen will have two minutes to make their X next to their party's symbol — and the symbols are not that clear.

Swapo-D, an earlier breakaway from Swapo, has the flaming torch which for many years was chiefly identified with the main party.

One way of telling will be the number of spoiled papers — and the number of voters for Akise Christelik Nasional, a white rightwing party, in black areas.

Some rural voters interviewed recently figured that the cross identified the Council of Churches, which they knew to be in favour of the liberation struggle.

Namibia is filling up with observers, monitors, and diplomatic teams. Sometimes it looks as though the voters will have to fight their way through the thousands of foreigners hanging around outside voting stations to see whether Namibia gets a fair election.
Notorious battalion

We returned to South Africa.

That includes a list of SADF personnel and police who

return to the country during the past 10

years. Because they have not been

allowed to return to Namibia. When they were accepted

by the Namibian government, they were promised

protection in South Africa. Some of them are currently

living abroad, but they still hope to return to Namibia

soon. 

The Namibian government is concerned

with the situation of former soldiers.

The Namibian government supports the idea that Namibian

soldiers who were forced to leave their

country should be allowed to return.

Above, Swapo president Ohangwena, who

was arrested in Angola. Below, a Swapo leader who

was released after a long time in jail.
Cabinet to meet as hoax row continues

Political Correspondent

REPERCUSSIONS and inquiries in the highest government circles continued today over fake Untag messages that have severely embarrassed a number of ministers.

The National Security Council is due to discuss the matter in Pretoria. The subject is also to be raised at a cabinet meeting on Wednesday.

Efforts are being made to find out who was responsible for the hoax radio messages, said to have been sent on Untag frequencies, that created a scare about a possible Swapo incursion into Namibia shortly before this week’s independence polls.

The affair has particularly embarrassed the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha. However, there are also questions about the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the role the military played.

Mr Botha has told the Nationalist Press he would have acted in the same way in any similar situation.

The irony was that the affair had brought greater calm to the countdown to the Namibian polls, he said. He had been assured by Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma that there were no armed elements north of the border.

Dr Das Herbst, a communications chief in the Department of Defence, said some of the messages had been broadcast on frequencies allocated to Untag’s Kenyan unit.

Responding to suggestions that Defence Force dissidents had “set up” Mr Botha, Dr Herbst said it was inappropriate to blame “dissidents and Ramhos” before proper consideration had been given to the inquiry’s findings.
Police at factory "to enforce court order"

POLICE were outside the Jungle Oats factory in Maitland yesterday to "enforce a Supreme Court order" issued against striking Food and Allied Workers' Union members, according to Jungle Oats management.

A union spokesman said workers, interdicted from "interfering" with casual workers, were prevented from picketing.

In addition, a police truck had brought casuals into the factory, the spokesman said.

Mr J Paddick, deputy-managing director of Jungle Oats, said about eight policemen were outside the premises to enforce a Supreme Court Order served on Monday.

ORDERLY MANNER

"The police requested the workers to move away from the gate, which they did in an orderly manner, after which the police withdrew," he said.

The company had made no arrangements with the police to have other parties to allow peaceful closure.

"We are not prepared to close, in the event of an interdiction being taken to apply for work," said Mr Paddick.
over Swapo troop alarm

Weekend Argus Political Staff

TOP government officials smarting over the mystery radio transmission fiasco which plunged the Namibian peace process into crisis, have launched a probe to find the source of the false signals.

The hunt is on in Windhoek for those behind hoax messages on a United Nations military frequency which spurred Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha to raise a global alarm about Swapo forces poised to invade northern Namibia.

"As matters stand now, there is no evidence as far as I am concerned that Untag was responsible for the transmissions," said Mr Botha last night in a retraction of what he had said 48 hours before.

"Who did it, remains unclear," he added.

"Crackpot"

One well-placed source described the source of the transmissions — apparently designed to sound like authentic, internal UN monitors' radio traffic — as a "crackpot".

Mr Botha said the messages had been intercepted by a monitoring team on a frequency allotted to an Untag battalion.

"What is strange is that when a frequency is given to a transmitting unit, that unit is not supposed to use it for communication. I do not feel embarrassed by this," he added.

The episode has plainly embarrassed the government.

A former top diplomat, now co-leader of the Democratic Party, Dr Denis Worrall, said Mr Botha was guilty of a "very serious error of judgement".

"Misjudgment"

"What is inexcusable is that he failed to check with (Namibian Administrator-General) Louis Pienaar beforehand."

"It was an unfortunate misjudgment from his point of view, given the fact that he has handled the Namibian issue extremely well to date."

But Dr Worrall said he did not believe Mr Botha would have acted the way he did without Defence Minister General Magnus Malan's advice.

"If anyone owes the country a full explanation, it is Magnus Malan," said Dr Worrall.

One theory, advanced in South Africa and abroad, is that Mr Botha has been duped by forgers compiling by elements in the government's own security establishment.

The incident raised fears that securocrats opposed to President De Klerk's new reform initiatives may now be fighting back.

Security sources quoted in Nationalist Press reports today said whoever sent the "Untag messages" must have used advanced radio equipment.

In modern defence systems, messages are coded to prevent the "enemy" from obtaining sensitive or secret information.

Intercept

 Whoever sent the mysterious messages that led to this week's rumpus must have known Untag's radio frequency and communication codes.

Sources say the SADF has for years been using equipment that can intercept and decipher coded messages.

With the aid of computers, messages can even be intercepted, deciphered, changed, and then sent back to their original destination.

It is also possible, through computer systems, to change the frequency of a transmission so rapidly that an "enemy" cannot establish which frequency...
Let's get to the bottom of this

Fortunately the fiasco over the phoney Untag signals has not done any serious damage to the Namibian independence process — it has merely left the countenance of our Foreign Minister covered with a large splotch of unwelcome egg. Mr Pik Botha can be excused for being hopping mad because so far only one thing has emerged clearly from this whole murky business: Someone, somewhere, took him and a number of senior officials for a ride.

As Mr Botha gamely brushes the egg from his person, there are disquieting suggestions that rogue elements within the security forces could have rigged the whole thing, either by trespassing on Untag radio frequencies or by the much simpler expedient of actually fabricating the controversial messages. Mr Botha himself — finally faced with a total absence of proof that the signals were genuine — sensibly eschewed the temptation to play politics and frankly admitted that he possessed no evidence that Untag was responsible for transmitting them.

Who, then, was?

The SA Defence Force is, presumably, at this moment leaving no stone unturned — nor, one hopes, sparing any individual reputation — to get to the bottom of the mystery. It is charged with the protection of our frontiers in a volatile subcontinent and one shudders to think of the many cross-border calamities that could result if, indeed, there are people feeding false signals to Pretoria.

Generally the SADF is a well-trained, well-officered force with an enviable reputation for maintaining discipline. But (as post-Nkomati adventurism with Renamo taught us) it is not without its dangerously maverick elements.

If there has been a repeat performance of the Renamo caper, the public must be told. If there are men who find it difficult to abandon the total onslaught theory, or who simply cannot bear the thought of shaking the red dust of their beloved northern Namibian battleground from their boots, we need to know who they are. And their heads must roll.

Of course Swapo has a record of duplicity (as was demonstrated on April 1 when only solid intelligence-gathering, leading to a devastatingly effective turkey-shoot, prevented disaster). But today Namibia is on the threshold of independence thanks to protracted but brilliant collaborative diplomacy by Foreign Affairs and the SADF.

If there are people bent on scuppering the process at the 11th hour they must receive no mercy. When next the Foreign Minister cries "Wolf!" South Africans — and governments abroad — must be sure they can believe him.
Swapmayority is key

Anything less than a two-thirds victory will force compromises

It is set to win this week's elections in a. This will pave the way to independence for South Africa's last colony — as early as March. Major parties contesting the elections — Swapo and the independent candidates — have agreed this week that they were opposed to a second round of elections.

Both South Africa and the United Nations were in favour of the当成constituency-based government option, should it be a second round materialise.

This would mean that the Constituency Assembly, elected this week to draw up a constitution for Namibia, could decide by an overwhelming majority of its 72 members to transfer itself into the territory's first government.

The two major issues — Namibia's 10,000 registered voters go to the polls on Thursday — is whether Swapo will win the majority vote on Saturday night.

Expectations are that the organisation will win between 45 to 55 percent of the vote, leaving it just short of the two-thirds majority needed to impose its own constitution on Namibia.

Swapo will then be forced to enter into an alliance with a number of smaller parties, which are expected to win between five and 10 percent of the vote.

With a mere 7,000 voters holding 10 percent of its pull, a number of factors may still determine the final voting of the 10 parties contesting this election.

Hurt

A low percentage vote, especially if Swapo's opponents' stronghold of Ovambo may hurt the party badly.

The level of alienation in Ovambo, which may have been caused quite possibly by Swapo domination, may well result in a demands from the Ovambo, who are expected to be seized with about 50 percent of the vote.

It's strength in the three regions of southern Kavango and Caprivi, as well as in the five regions of Namibia and among coloured voters, may well help Swapo over the top.

The USA, led by the efforts of Dick Magde and other prominent Namibians, is expected to run a close second in most areas and may gain enough votes to thwart Swapo's intentions of running the country on its own.

If the DTA can poll more than 12 percent of the vote, some of the smaller parties such as the United Democratic Front, the Namibian National Front and the National Patriotic Front may end up holding the balance of power.

Speculation

This will force Swapo into negotiations for a constitutional Assembly that will work to writing the new constitution.

The results of the election are expected by November 17.

The United Nations special representative in Namibia, Martin Abiati, is expected by then to have already certificated that the election has been "free and fair" in accordance with the UN Resolution.

In Windhoek this week there was much speculation on exactly when Mr Abiati is supposed to certify the election — either immediately after the polling booths close or once the results are known.

This has given rise to speculation that the UN may refuse to certify the election if Swapo fails to gain a two-thirds majority.

The party which wins the majority in the House should convene the Constituent Assembly in a week after results are published. The Assembly will then go about drafting the new constitution.

Both major parties have expressed hope that the drafting will proceed without incident.

Swapo's public relations officer, Eddie Ambron, said the essay "will go out of its way" to accommodate the wishes of and fears of minority groups in the Assembly.

"We genuinely believe in national reconciliation once the election is over. We will talk to all the people of Namibia to find out how they feel, and we hope that the constitution will reflect the wishes of the vast majority of Namibians."

Transform

Mr Magde said he expected most members of the Constituent Assembly would agree on most of the new constitution.

"We agree with Swapo on a number of issues; we expect the real differences to come to the fore once a new government takes over," he added.

The want to implement it as quickly as possible. - Mr Magde also supported the idea that Swapo and the DTA agree that there is little need for a second election to choose representatives on a constituency basis.

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC FRONT OF NAMIBIA

UNITED DEMOCRATIC FRONT OF NAMIBIA

SWAPO-DEMOCRATS

SWAPO

SWAPO-D

UDF
The election that will be won by a show of hands!

By DRIES VAN HEERDEN
Windhoek

National Party and one of the oldest liberation movements on the continent, Swana — chose an open hand as its symbol.

Two parties decided on two hands locked in a handshake to signify peace and reconciliation — the Namibia National Democratic Party and the Federal Convention of Namibia which superimposed its hands on a map of Namibia.

Swapo's main opponent, the DTA, chose two fingers raised in a victory salute where it was established in 1977. Today it is one of the most recognisable symbols in the region.

In Oshakati, Malambo, Rehoboth and the Caprivi, DTA supporters need little prompting to flash the V-sign.

The Christian Democratic Action — a small Ovamboland-based party — has a single finger "One Way" sign as its logo with the words "We Are One" written underneath.

The only exception to the hands theme is Action Christian National — the exclusive white alliance dominated by the National Party of South West. But it went two better on its opponents.

Its symbol is a cross within the outline of a map of Africa in an obvious attempt to draw votes from the thousands of Namibians who embrace Christianity.

Either deliberately, or by accident, it chose a name that starts with an "A", thus occupying the top space on the ballot paper, leading many of its opponents to believe that the ACN may pick up some votes from illiterate voters making their crosses in the first available space.

Dye

Most alliances contesting the election are the result of political shotgun marriages caused by voting regulations requiring parties to show a measure of support by collecting 2,000 signatures.

So voters were spared the option of having to choose between 33 parties sporting such exotic acronyms as BA, DAN, UNIPA, RAP, ANS, FUM and NIP.

The right hand will gain added significance once the polling booths are open. To prevent election abuses each voter's right hand will be dashed with an invisible but indelible dye which will clearly show up under ultraviolet light.

Namibia's capital, Windhoek, was this week on the surface very calm with supporters of all the main parties openly flaunting the brightly coloured T-shirts of their choice.

But below the surface there is a lot of uncertainty in the white community.
The Namibian election

April independence

By BRENDAN SEERY of the Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

If all goes according to plan, Namibia could attain its official independence in April next year, a decade after Zimbabwe achieved its “Uhuru”.

There are strong similarities between the two situations - but also major differences.

The biggest of these is that whereas the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian parties went into the election with a constitution already written at the Lancaster House conference - and resented by some - the Namibians will write their own constitution in an assembly chosen in the election.

In Zimbabwe’s case, its own colonial power, Britain, drew up the Lancaster House proposals which provided for a ceasefire, a return of refugees and guerrillas and finally an election for a 100-seat National Assembly.

Ceasefire

The British were also involved, as a member of the Western Five Contact Group, in the efforts in the late 1970s to draw up a peace plan for Namibia. The proposals were finally embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435, which established the southern Africa liberation forces (SALF).

The United Nations Special Representative to Southern Africa, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, said the election process would be secure only if there was a ceasefire.

Mr. Ahtisaari, who heads the UN’s special mission to Namibia, said the elections would be secure only if there was a ceasefire.

The elections were free and fair.

One of the biggest differences between the two situations is in the election process itself.

Party list

While both Zimbabwe’s National Assembly and Namibia’s Constituent Assembly are selected by proportional representation in a party list system, the polls in Namibia will certainly be more complex and far more regimented and controlled than they were in Zimbabwe.

In Zimbabwe, there was no registration of voters and
A Swapo supporter holds up a picture of Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma during an election rally in Gobabis. Voting in the Namibian independence election starts tomorrow and continues on Saturday.

Windhoek.

Addressing a Swapo election rally in Khomasdal, Dr Boesak said Namibians who went to the polls for a constituent assembly on tomorrow should rally behind the Swapo, which has fought against colonialism. The victory of the Namibian people would be a victory for those who collaborated with the National Liberation Army. He told the crowd they had to overcome that the result of this election would not be overturned by South Africa.

He urged the Namibian to reject parties which were supported by Pretoria and denounced President F W de Klerk for calling for unity in South Africa while he supervised apartheid. He said people who collaborated with Pretoria in South Africa must not be allowed to vote, pretending to champion democracy and justice. He told the rally Namibians had come to a decisive stage in the building of their nation and should ensure they voted for a party that would govern the country.

Foreign guests at the meeting included academics, trade unions, and representatives of political parties.

Dr Allan Boesak speaks at a Swapo rally at Khomasdal on the eve of the Namibian independence election.
Gobabis rally was a personal homecoming for Sam Nujoma

FOR SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, the organisation’s rally in the eastern Namibian town of Gobabis yesterday was a personal and political homecoming.

It was here, about 100 km from the Botswana border and in the heart of white farmland in the east, that the former exiled leader left for Botswana to set up SWAPO’s military wing, the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia.

And it was here that he chose to wrap up his election campaign by holding SWAPO’s final rally before ballots get underway tomorrow.

Herero chief

Mr Nujoma’s political homecoming acquired an added significance as he met a representative of the local Herero chief, Munjuku Nguvauva.

The representative presented him and colleagues with a young calf, a cow and two sheep on behalf of Chief Nguvauva.

It was Chief Nguvauva who, in 1968, gave the young Nujoma shelter and then safe passage to the Botswana border.

Noting this, Mr Nujoma recounted the history of the region before driving home SWAPO’s political message to about 2,500 people who turned up in the blue, red and green colours of the organisation.

Herero elders, in their triangular headdress, sang his praises, chanted political slogans and acclaimed him as their leader.

Mr Nujoma said all credit for the development of Namibia should be given to the African majority who had toiled tirelessly for the benefit of the country.

“Yet we have been exploited, our land was taken by colonialists, apartheid was introduced by the Boers and we were divided by the Boer.”

Mr Nujoma also reiterated that teachers and other civil servants would not have their pensions taken away by a new SWAPO administration.

National scheme

“All those people, especially in the DTA, have spread propaganda that we will nationalise civil servant’s pensions, but that is a blatant lie.

“The pensions are for those who have worked for them, and we will not take that away.

“However, we are going to start a national pensions scheme which will be for the majority of people,” said the SWAPO leader.

Throughout the mass rally, about 30 white farmers watched proceedings from the perimeter of the Gobabis showground.
SWAPO is almost certain to emerge victorious as Namibians go to the polls tomorrow but the acid test is whether it can achieve a two-thirds majority.

The 10 political parties and fronts contesting the election wound up their political campaigns this weekend.

Mr Dirk Mudge's Democratic Turnhalle Alliance produced a glossy magazine insert for its mouthpiece newspaper, Sunday Republikein, while at least one party worker was seen handing out soft drinks and T-shirts in Windhoek to Saturday morning shoppers.

**Land redistribution**

SWAPO's final rally in Windhoek's coloured township of Khomasland had the Rev Allan Boesak as one of the main attractions yesterday and the organisation's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, appeared on television and radio on Saturday night appealing for calm and intimidation-free elections.

At a rally on Saturday, Mr Nujoma reiterated his party's resolve to give top priority to the issue of land redistribution.

He said: "We will not evict every white foreigner from South Africa and other parts of the world who continue to own vast tracks of land, while residing in a different country."

But on the eve of the five-day election period for Namib-ia's 701,533 registered voters, only a handful of officials know where the polling booths for the UN-supervised elections will be.

**Polling details**

By late yesterday, neither the Office of Administrator-General Mr Louis Plenaar nor the UN's Transition Assistance Group (Untag) had produced any details of the more than 300 polling stations, 188 of which will be fixed with the rest mobile.

The list is expected today but some political parties are worried that the vagueness could cause confusion among voters, particularly in the populous northern areas, where many people are illiterate.

UN officials have said problems with voters in remote areas not being able to reach polling stations could force the extensions and polling into Sunday but Mr Plenaar said there will be no extension.

**Intimidation**

Both the UN and Mr Plenaar have commended the recent absence of significant incidents of violence and intimidation and both have appealed for continued calm.

The head of the South African Interests Office in Namibia, ambassador Mr Willem Retief, appeared on television at the weekend assuring Namibians that Pretoria would respect the Namibian electorate's wishes. He expressed a mutual beneficial working relationship after independence.

One week after UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahlisaari has certified the election and results "free and fair", the 72-seat Constituent Assembly will hold its first session and eventually draw up the first constitution of an independent Namibia.

Members will be selected from the top of their party's list of candidates according to a complex proportional representation formula similar to that used in Zimbabwe's independence election in 1980. – Argus Africa News Service and Sapa.
Malan's turn to explain

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE spotlight in the botched signals episode which sparked a major election scare in Namibia has moved firmly on to Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

Foreign governments and politicians in South Africa and Namibia are bearing down on General Malan for urgent explanations for a number of outstanding questions surrounding the fabricated UNTAG radio signals about an alleged Swafo plan to scupper the election by invading Namibia from Angola.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told journalists at the weekend that he could not say if General Malan should bear responsibility for the incorrect messages.

But he emphasized that before going public on the alarmist radio messages — which later severely embarrassed Pretoria — he had asked the military whether the messages might be disinformation, but had been assured that this was not possible.

However, it was still unclear last night why the messages, which had apparently been intercepted since October 26, were not properly evaluated before they were presented to the world as the genuine article.

Mr Botha said last night that the messages about the imminent Swafo military threat had emerged from the same source — presumably military intelligence — which alerted the government to the planned infiltration of Swafo forces into northern Namibia at the end of April.

The likelihood of a Swafo invasion of northern Namibia on the eve of the election has been discounted by the major Western powers, UNTAG, administrator.

quick visit... Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha arrives in Windhoek at the weekend to discuss the Namibian elections, which start tomorrow.

In future if the need arises for us to start the international community to things which depend on the strength of our word, how are we going to convince them?" one official asked.

A senior official said South Africa's conduct during the Namibian independence process had been the one issue that had contributed to its improved position in the international community.

An investigation conducted in collaboration with a British Royal Sig...
THE elections which started in Namibia today mark a crucial stage of the territory's long haul to independence after 103 years of colonial rule by Imperial Germany and South Africa.

The sparsely populated but mineral rich territory, formerly known as South West Africa, has seen violent repression by German troops at the turn of the century and more recently a 23-year bush war between black nationalist guerrillas and South African troops.

The League of Nations gave South Africa a mandate to rule the desert land on the western seaboard of Southern Africa in 1920. This was replaced by the United Nations Trusteeship in 1946.

In 1965, the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) began an armed struggle to end South African rule.

Key dates in the history of the territory are:
- 1963: German colonisation of South West Africa.
- 1964-7: German troops put down a rebellion by the indigenous population, killing 70,000 Herero people.
- 1965: South Africa invades the territory and German military forces.
- 1966: The League of Nations gives South Africa a mandate to administer the territory.
- 1969: United Nations trusteeship replaces the League mandate but South Africa rejects the change.
- 1969: Swapo launches a guerrilla war to liberate the territory. UN strips South Africa of the trusteeship rights.
- 1968: UN renames the territory Namibia.
- 1971: The International Court of Justice rules that the South African presence in Namibia is illegal.
- 1975: South Africa holds independence talks with internal political parties, excluding Swapo. Angola becomes independent from Portugal, Cuban troops are drafted into Angola at the request of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.
- 1977: A UN-sponsored western contact group of US, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany starts talks with Pretoria, Swapo and the "frontline" African states. South Africa drops the Turnhalle proposal and sends an administrator-general to Namibia.
- 1978: The UN Security Council passes resolution 435 envisaging a ceasefire, UN-sponsored elections and a peacekeeping force.
- 1975: In December, South Africa launches a major operation against Swapo guerrillas in Angola.
- 1983: In December, South Africa launches a major operation against Swapo guerrillas in Angola.
- 1989: The independence process begins on April 1, overseen by the biggest civilian-military operation ever undertaken by the UN, but is immediately jeopardised by a Swapo incursion from Angola. More than 300 Swapo fighters and 27 members of the South African-led security forces are killed in two weeks of clashes.

Brendan Seery of Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek

MORE than 300 polling stations, 196 permanent and the rest mobile, are available Namibia's 701,483 registered voters in the desert territory's historic UN-supervised elections.

Up until the weekend a list of the stations had not been made public, but it is likely that the list will be published regularly during the course of voting, which starts on Saturday.

Some political parties are worried that this vagueness could cause confusion in the minds of voters, particularly in the populous northern area, where many people are illiterate.

There is concern especially about the publication of the positions of the mobile polling stations, which could only visit some remote areas once during the week.

UN officials have said problems with voters not being able to get to polling stations could force the extension of polling into Sunday.

However, Mr Pienaar said the polling will not be extended, primarily because the time on Sunday will be needed to get ballot boxes from remote areas and mobile polling stations, transferred to the counting centres.

Seconded officials from government departments in Windhoek have been helping out, some of them in convoys of four-wheel-drive vehicles, to remote areas to take charge of polling stations.

Civil servants from departments as diverse as Education, Water Affairs and Natural Conservation have volunteered for election duty, which carries with it special, extra "subsistence and travelling" allowances of up to R200 a day.
Crucial stage in a long haul to independence
"Incursion" allegations have harmed SA in US

DAVID BRAUN of the Argus Foreign Service reports from Washington

MR Piët Botha's ill-advised allegations of an impending Swapo invasion of Namibia has been as embarrassing for the South African government in the US as it has been at home.

The allegations were almost immediately debunked by the State Department when they were made, with a spokesman saying there was no independent information to corroborate Mr Botha's statements. The US government, the spokesman added, saw no reason for delaying the scheduled Namibian independence election.

The US media was less diplomatic than the State Department on the issue, and a number of television channels and newspapers carried items which suggested South Africa might be trying to sink the Namibian independence process at the last minute.

The attitude of some people in the US has all along been that South Africa really does not want to give Namibia its independence, that it was forced into the UN plan because of sanctions or because it was militarily defeated in Angola, and that it would be highly likely that Pretoria would try every dirty trick to see that the territory did not have its elections.

Mr Botha's allegations, immediately refuted by the US government and the United Nations, were therefore manna to these critics.

The Washington Post, for example, this week carried an article under the heading "South Africa is sabotaging Namibia's elections".

In it the writer, Mr Erwin Griswold, a former US solicitor general and now a member of Namibia Election Watch, described Mr Botha's allegations as an attempt to discredit Swapo.

The main thrust of the article was that the elections were unlikely to be fair or free unless effective measures were taken to make the UN independence agreement fully operative.

Thus its pre-election strategy was aimed at denying to Swapo, the Namibian independence movement, the 48 seats it would need to write an independence constitution in the constituent assembly.

He accused South Africa of ignoring important elements of the UN independence plan.

The State department has taken a different official view of South Africa's handling of the election process, and several spokesmen have on numerous occasions expressed gratitude to Pretoria for upholding its side of the agreement.
WINDHOEK. — Thousands of Namibians swamped polling stations throughout the country today and a two-kilometre queue formed at a Katutura township polling booth where Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma was the first to cast his vote.

Two other polling stations in the township were also crowded as thousands gathered to vote in the pre-independence elections under United Nations Resolution 435.

"Today we are finally burying apartheid colonialism," said Mr Nujoma, entering the polling station after a 20-minute delay for which the electoral officer, a Mr Botha, apologised.

Wearing a dark pin-striped, double-breasted suit, the Swapo leader raised a clenched fist at the joyful crowd. Untag monitors and civilian police hung around the station grabbing at the huge numbers.

**Barrel of the gun**

Asked what he felt about the armed struggle now that polling was under way, Mr Nujoma replied: "The colonialists imposed the war on us. When we used the barrel of the gun it was to facilitate the end, which was the ballot box."

In an interview broadcast in Britain on BBC Television last night Mr Nujoma warned: "Our government is certainly not going to be liked by South African whites."

The non-racial society that Swapo intended to create, though, would show the whites of South Africa they could "do better" without apartheid.

Throughout Namibia people were reported to be streaming to polling stations. The atmosphere was calm, although tense, particularly in the wake of yesterday's shooting-down of a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance aircraft.

**Voting extension**

The late announcement of the locations of the 340 polling stations also caused widespread confusion. Parties are concerned that this could influence voting and UN observer Mr John Truman said that if there were still long queues at polling stations on Saturday afternoon — the last day of voting — an extension to Sunday would be considered.

Thousands of voters countrywide seem deterred by the confusion though. In the Caprivi many people spent the night at stations to be at the front of the queue when the doors opened.

In Tsumeb in central Namibia about 500 black and white voters had gathered by 7am and an hour earlier, in Otjiwarongo, people were queuing before dawn.

Between Tsumeb and Otjiwarongo, in Otavi, trucks festooned in DTA colours ferried
In Ovamboland more than 250,000 Ovambos made an early start and loudspeakers mounted on vans in the streets of Oshakati urged people to vote. They responded in their thousands with queues of nearly a kilometre outside some polling stations.

The first of the South African contingent — most of whom would be casting a national poll vote for the second time in just over two months having voted in the recent South African election — hit the small Namibian village of Ariamsvlei today with the arrival of 19 buses and dozens of cars.

More than 10,000 South African residents are registered in the constituency of Karasburg, of which Ariamsvlei is a part.

The first bus passengers, just over 1,000, breakfasted on braided steak and worse before voting, while bemused Untag officials looked on.

Some buses carried the blue, white and red of the DTA. But most slogans in evidence were those of the Action Christian National, ACN, the National Party clone in this election.

Local voters, mainly Namas and coloured people, stayed away, saying they would vote later in the week when the visitors had gone.

Angry exchanges

There were angry exchanges at the Windhoek Airport polling station when the first plane load of South African voters arrived to find several hundred locals ahead of them in the queue.

The 173 passengers, many wearing DTA colours, tried to push to the front of the queue. Untag officials intervened and ruled that the visitors must go to the back of the queue. The plane was believed to have been delayed until the passengers had voted.

Another aircraft is due to fly voters from Cape Town into Windhoek this afternoon.

Meanwhile, the German Embassy said in Pretoria today that future economic assistance to Namibia would not depend on which party assumed power when the former German colony becomes independent. — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa.

Rains muddy roads to the polls

OSHAKATI. — Namibia's "early rains" — the *kleine regen* — are sweeping across Ovamboland and threatening to become a problem for election organisers.

If the rains, already a month late, come in full force, the dirt roads and tracks of Ovamboland — where almost 40 percent of the country's voters live — will quickly turn to mud and seriously hamper efforts to get people to the polls. — Argus Africa News Service.

Flag-waving at new height

OSHAKATI. — An anonymous Democratic Turnhalle Alliance supporter has scaled the SWABC broadcasting tower at Oshakati to plant two of his party's flags at the top — 50m above the ground. But his fervour was foiled by a SWABC employee who also climbed the tower to remove the flags because he felt they compromised his corporation's impartiality. — Sapa.

Diplomatic relations likely

SOUTH Africa is likely to maintain Namibian diplomatic relations even with a Swapo government, diplomatic sources said today.

In a message broadcast to Namibians last night, President de Klerk said South Africa would accept the results of a free and fair election. — Political Staff.

Court move against Swapo

WINDHOEK. — The Windhoek Supreme Court is to hear an application on Friday for Swapo, its leader Mr. Sam Nujoma, and the organisation's central committee and political bureau to be ordered to release about 600 people allegedly being held in a military camp in Angola. — Sapa.

Show colours, says Nujoma

KEETMANSHOOP. — Swapo president Sam Nujoma has ordered his supporters to wear the organisation's colours of green, red and dark blue when they go to the polls to vote, but says he will absolve from this stipulation party supporters in delicate areas like the south, who could face physical danger by wearing their commitment on their sleeves. — Argus Africa News Service.

Untag soldiers plan to travel

KEETMANSHOOP. — Today's elections will see hundreds of Untag monitoring troops of many nationalities start to be released from their duties. Some will be going straight home, but many apparently intend to tour a country, and a continent, they have not seen much of, and travel agents are reporting good business. — Argus Africa News Service.

Crucial stage in a long haul to independence — page 13.
Lubowski murder suspect charged

WINDHOEK — An Irish suspect held for the killing of Swappo official Anton Lubowski faces a formal murder charge for the first time after a day of court drama in which he was ordered released by a judge and later arraigned before a magistrate.

But Donald Acherson's first appearance in a court since his September 15 arrest, more than 50 days ago, threw no light on Lubowski's mysterious assassination and defence attorneys said police still had no shred of evidence to tie the 58-year-old Irishman to the killing.

Irregularly

Acherson — slightly built and sporting a full military style moustache — was arrested in the Namibian capital on September 13, 24 hours after Lubowski was gunned down by automatic fire outside his suburban Windhoek home.

Windhoek judge Mr Justice Herman Hendler on Saturday ordered police and government officials to free Acherson, ruling that he had been irregularly detained under immigration law two days after his arrest, because police had no evidence to uphold a murder charge.

State advocates opposed the move, claiming police had obtained new evidence hours earlier that would underpin a charge.

Within an hour of the Supreme Court

HARARE — Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith yesterday won a major constitutional court case against President Robert Mugabe's government, establishing that Parliament could not forbid court scrutiny of the legality of its actions.

Chief Justice Edwin Dumbutshena said a full bench of Supreme Court judges had unanimously decided that Smith was entitled to his salary for the period between his suspension from the House of Assembly in April 1987 and the abolition of elected white representation five months later.

Smith was arraigned before the House "for alleged contempt after telling Johannesburg businessmen sanctions would hurt "Zimbabwe more than SA, and that they could defeat embargoes by showing the same spirit of enterprise Rhodesians did during his 1965-79 defiance of the UN.

House Speaker Didymus Mutasa, who
Confusion and tension among voters

Thousands stream to Namibian polls

Thousands of Namibians began streaming to polling stations throughout the country just after dawn today as the long-awaited UN-monitored Resolution 435 independence elections got under way.

There was still widespread confusion among voters because of the late announcement of the locations of the 340 permanent and mobile polling stations, but reports said lines were already forming at many rural booths.

In the Caprivi, many people spent the night at stations to be at the front of the queue when the doors officially opened at 7 am.

Tension increased today as a result of an incident in Kavango yesterday in which unidentified gunmen shot at a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance aircraft yesterday.

The aircraft, broadcasting DTA messages, made a crash landing at Andara in northern Owambo after being shot at with small arms in Kavango, DTA sources said in Windhoek.

A section of the aircraft caught fire when it struck the ground. The SWABC reported that the two occupants were injured in the landing and were treated at the hospital at Andara on the Kavango River before being discharged.

Reports from around the country today suggested that the voting atmosphere was calm but tense.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma and other top party officials opened polling at the Kalutara community centre outside Windhoek as thousands of Namibians swarmed three polling stations in the township.

"Today, we are finally burying apartheid colonialism," Mr Nujoma said.

Wearing a dark pin-striped, double-breasted suit, the Swapo leader raised a clenched fist at the crowd which stretched for more than 2 km along the perimeter of the polling station.

Asked what he felt about the armed struggle now that polling was under way, the Swapo leader replied: "The colonialists imposed the war on us.

"When we used the barrel of the gun, it was to facilitate the end, which was the ballot box."

"In an eve-of-election interview broadcast in London Mr Nujoma said a Swapo government "is certainly not going to be liked by South African whites".

UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed concern in remarks to the UN Security Council that violence could mar the elections because an estimated 10 percent of the population, including many whites had armed themselves.

"While at this time, there have been marked improvements in the security situation on the eve of the election, I remain vigilant to the possibility of a deterioration in the field of law and order.

In Namibia about 120,000 licences for weapons have been issued to civilians. The number of unlicensed weapons, from
The following text is difficult to read due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a news article with the headline "Lisziman charged with murder of Lubowski."
DTA plane forced to land by gunfire

WINDBROCK — A DTA aircraft was forced to make an emergency landing yesterday after a volley of gunfire apparently set it alight.

The aircraft was circling Kavango, broadcasting last-minute political messages before today's scheduled independence elections.

A DTA source said a group of unidentified gunmen fired at the aircraft. A part of the tail section was believed to have caught fire, but the two occupants escaped unhurt at the landing site near remote Andara in northern Namibia.

An official source at Randhi — the administrative centre of Kavango — confirmed the incident.

He said police were guarding the aircraft pending an investigation.

It was not known whether the gunfire had come from the Namibian side of the border with Angola or the other side — territory controlled by Unita.

DTA secretary-general Johan de Waal said he could not confirm that shots had been fired at the aircraft. — Sapa.

*See Page 8*
NAMIBIA'S BIG DAY

Soweto 7/11/89

MORE than 70,000 Namibians go to the polls from today to determine the sovereign constitutional future of the territory.

Based on universal adult suffrage, Namibia's elections will run until Saturday supervised by the United Nations and observed by a large number of foreign diplomatic missions.

They are the Organisation for African Unity, the African Non-Aligned Movement and others.

Officially nominated by South Africa's Administration-General.

To page 2

REPORTS, pictures and comments in this edition may be censored in terms of the Government's state of emergency.

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P.T.O
Uhuru the Namibians do it their way

WINDHOEK — It all goes according to plan, Namibia's leader said at the official Independence ceremony on April 17, which marks a decade after Zimbabwe achieved its independence.

There are strong similarities between the two situations — but also major differences.

The biggest of these is that whereas the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian parties went into the election with a constitution already written at the Lancaster House conference — and renounced by one of them — the Namibians have written their own constitution in an assembly chosen in the election.

In Zimbabwe's case, its own colonial power, Britain, drew up the Lancaster House proposals which provided for a council, a return of refugees and guerrillas, and an election for a 20-seat National Assembly.

The British were also involved, as a member of the Western Five Contact Group, in the efforts in the late 1970s to draw up a peace plan for Namibia. The proposals were finally embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435. This provided for a ceasefire, withdrawal of South African troops, return of exiles and a majority-rule election for a Constituent Assembly to draw up an independent Namibia's first constitution.

But in Rhodesia, a controlled negotiation implemented the peace and independence process which would see black majority rule after decades of colonial administration.

And in both cases, provision was made for supervision and monitoring of the process to ensure an end product which was a fair reflection of the will of the people.

In Zimbabwe, Commonwealth Monitoring Force troops, election supervisors and even British observers came to oversee the peace process and the polls of February 1980.

In Namibia, the 4,000-strong peacekeeping force of the UN Transition Assistance Group was there to help maintain the ceasefire while police monitors (originally 500, now 1,000) keep an eye on the SWA Police.

Constant monitoring

Britain's Lord Soames was effectively the colonial governor of Rhodesia during the transition — a position somewhat similar to that occupied by the British Envoy to Zimbabwe, the South African Ambassador-General, Mr Louis Plessis. Except that in Rhodesia this carried nothing like the absolute power enjoyed by Lord Soames and is under constant monitoring by UN special representatives and a UN special representative, Mr. Altshuler.

Mr. Altshuler will also have the same task as Britain's representative in Rhodesia in certifying that the elections were free and fair.

One of the biggest differences between the two situations is in the election process itself. While both Zimbabwe's National Assembly and Namibia's Constituent Assembly are selected by proportional representation in a parliamentary system, the polls in Namibia will certainly be more complex and far more regimented and controlled than they were in Zimbabwe.

In Zimbabwe, there was no registration of voters and most residents in the country over the age of 18 were allowed to cast votes.

In Namibia, the 700,000 eligible voters were registered in a painstaking process over a period of six weeks and issued with registration cards.

When voting starts today (to run for five days — similar to the time allowed in Rhodesia) Namibia's electors will have to produce not only their registration cards but also proof of identity before being allowed into the voting booth.

There is also a complex system of double-checking voter identities (through fingerprinting and handwriting analysis) during the counting phase to ensure there has been no fraud.

Zimbabwe's voters merely queued at polling stations, went through a check to ensure they had not already voted and then cast their ballots.

The procedure for preventing multiple voting will be the same in Namibia as it was in Zimbabwe as they leave the polling stations, voters will have their fingers smeared with an invisible and indelible ink which election authorities claim will remain indelible for the length of the election.

Before casting their ballots, voters will have to put their hands into an ultraviolet light box which will show up the ink if it is present.

Triumphant

There has been no such challenge to the procedure in Namibia similar to the one made in Zimbabwe, with climatic overtones. After rumours spread that the ink could be removed with Coca-Cola, the election authorities staged a public demonstration in a hotel ballroom to prove that it couldn't.

Surrounded by journalists and TV cameras, an official solemnly washed his pre-kinked hands in Coke and then thrust them triumphantly glowing, into the light box.

Ballot papers for both elections are similar, with the parties being identified by symbols as well as names for the benefit of the illiterate.

Whereas the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia poll was conducted by four parties, in Namibia there are 15 Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance are expected to take most of the votes.

UN election observers have described the Namibia poll as one of the most stringently monitored in the world has seen something certainly not true of Zimbabwe's.

In Namibia, despite the incumbent of April 1 when SWAPO insurgents were defeated in clashes in northern Namibia, the possibility of armed conflict appears less than it did in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, where at least three arms were faced each other. The guerrillas there were not disarmed in their sanctuary points and were under only rudimentary guard.

Most of SWAPO's fighters have, according to the organisation, already returned home unarmed and as returning refugees.

The Constituent Assembly will have to approve a constitution for an independent Namibia with a two-thirds majority. Under an agreement between Western powers, South Africa and SwaPO reached in 1977, the new constitution is expected to include the principle of regular elections and a bill of rights.
Thousands of Namibians began streaming to polling stations throughout the territory just today as the long-awaited UN-monitored Resolution 435 independence elections got under way.

There was still widespread confusion among voters because of the late announcement of the locations of the 370 permanent and mobile polling stations, but reports said lines were already forming at many rural polling stations.

In the Caprivi, many people spent the night at polling stations in the hope of getting their votes cast before the doors officially opened at 7 a.m. The day began with a rush to casting their ballots, but a Democratic Turnhalle Alliance aircraft yesterday.)

The aircraft, broadcasting DTA exhortations, made a crash-landing at Windhoek airport yesterday as a result of an incident in Kavango. The pilot of the plane was killed.

A section of the aircraft caught fire when it struck the ground. The SWAPO revealed that the two occupants were hurt in the landing and were treated at the hospital in Windhoek before being discharged.

Reports from around the country today suggested that the voting had not gone well.

Windhoek leader raised a clenched fist in the crowded area where he is standing, calling for a boycott of the election.

Asked what he thought about the voting trend so far, he said that the voting was under way, the SWAPO leader responded: "The constitution imposed the will on us.

"When we used the ballot of the gun, it was to facilitate the process of the people's will being carried out."

"In an event of election irregularities, the International Community should follow the constitution and ensure that the elections are held in a constitutional manner."

ANC leaders not aware of invitation

By Joseph Bester

Some of the recently released ANC leaders today said they were not aware of an invitation to attend a conference on South Africa in Paris last week. The ANC leaders, including Mr. Mphakati, Mr. Madlala, Mr. Motsepe, Mr. Motsepe, Mr. Motsepe, and Mr. Motsepe, were arrested in December 1980 as part of a plot to overthrow the ANC government.

In Parliament, Mr. Motsepe said that he was unaware of any invitation to the conference and that he was not aware of its purpose.

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Namibia needs govt that can heal deep wounds

By THE ECONOMIST NEWS SERVICE

The best foreign aid for independent Namibia will come with strings attached for the promotion of democracy.

LONDON — If new African countries learnt from the independence experiences of older ones, the outlook for Namibia would be bright. Like Botswana, the prosperous democracy next door, Namibia has only 1.5 million people — and a wealth of minerals.

The South-West Africa People’s Organisation (Swapo), which is almost certain to win the election that begins today, says it wants democracy, human rights and a mixed economy.

South Africa says its last troops (which have occupied the country illegally since the United Nations withdrew its mandate in 1966) will go once the election is over, and thereafter leave Namibia to work out its destiny.

Unfortunately, Namibia's path to independence is unlikely to be as smooth as all these promises imply. Under the invigilation of the United Nations, the election will probably deliver a fair result. The serious trouble will come later.

After two decades of civil war, Namibia needs a government that can heal deep wounds and win the confidence of a dozen black, brown and white tribes. These are tasks for which Swapo, which is likely to gather up at least half the votes in this week's election, is singularly unprepared.

In 1982, all of Namibia's parties committed themselves to regular elections, the separation of powers and a Bill of Rights that protects private property and freedom of speech. Swapo has reaffirmed these beliefs in its election manifesto. So the constituent assembly, which will draw up a constitution after the election, should write a respectable document. Unfortunately, it may not be worth the paper it is printed on.

Swapo has become synonymous with independence in the eyes of many Namibians. It should also have become synonymous with humbledom and brutality. Last April, under cover of the United Nations transition plan, it launched a foolish invasion of northern Namibia which nearly persuaded South Africa to stay on. Swapo's leaders have shown no interest, on their return from exile, in building bridges to other parties at home.

Bright side

Most ominously, Swapo has a grisly record of torturing hundreds of its own members in Angola, most of them non-Owambos. This can only reinforce fears that the Owambó-dominated movement will put its own tribesmen first in the post-independence division of spoils.

The bright side is that in one respect Swapo does seem to have learnt from Africa's decolonisation history. It has taken every opportunity to persuade Namibia's 70,000 whites to stay, keeping their skills and capital in the country.

Its manifesto promises that there will be no wholesale nationalisation of big mining companies and productive white farms. After the election, a Swapo-dominated government may well invite a few whites into its Cabinet, as Mr Robert Mugabe did in similar circumstances in Zimbabwe. It is this economic realism which should encourage outside powers to help secure a decent future for Namibia.

Some of them will certainly give it a try. Now that Zimbabwe has become old news, the international aid caravan is preparing to trundle westwards. Namibia is not the most deserving aid case in southern Africa. It is richer, by income per head, than many near-neighbours, even though the 70,000 whites hold a starkly disproportionate share of the wealth.

With independence, the country will lose the $120 million (R312 million) that South Africa has contributed to its budget each year, but it has export revenues of more than $1 billion (R2.6 billion) a year and a foreign debt of only $260 million (R675 million). The country's hard-currency earnings will depend less on aid than on the price its gets for its exports of uranium and diamonds.

It does not need foreign billions to squander on sports stadiums and conference centres, but modest help to increase its stock of trained managers, administrators, teachers and farmers.

Nonetheless, as Africa's newest nation, Namibia is likely to get large stacks of aid. Those giving it should make it clear that their help depends on Swapo delivering a multiparty, non-tribal democracy. This is not just because democracy is a good in its own right.

Namibians need to remember why South Africa is leaving: not because Swapo pushed it out, but in a big-power deal involving America, the Soviet Union and the Cubans in Angola. In previous African decolonisations, the colonial power withdrew across oceans to distant European lands. The South Africans will be staying on just beyond the frontier.

If regional calculations change, they can easily march back in again. The best way to prevent this is to turn Namibia into a democracy the West will feel proud to protect.
Namibia set to enter the gold ranks

WINDHOEK — Namibia enters the ranks of the world's gold producers when the first gold is poured at Navachab gold mine towards the end of the month.

CDM (Pty) Ltd spokesman Clive Cowley told Sapa yesterday that plant at the mine was already operating "but at various levels of efficiency".

It was expected initial problems would soon be resolved, he said.

Navachab in central Namibia is a capital-intensive but low-cost open-cast mine with an expected yield of 2,22g of gold per ton of ore milled.

Annual production is estimated at 1,900kg of gold.

Cowley said the life of the mine at this stage was thought to be about 13 years, but further exploration was being carried out.

Metal Mining Corporation of Canada (a subsidiary of West Germany's Metallgesellschaft) holds 20% of the shares in Navachab and Rand Mines 10%.

Eromgo Mining and Exploration Ltd holds the remaining 70%.

Anglo American controls Eromgo with two-thirds of the shareholding, and CDM the rest. — Sapa.
Hoax: Gag on army

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

AS the crisis over the bogus Unita signals debacle deepened yesterday, a gag order was slapped on officials in General Magnus Malan's defence department after a meeting of the State Security Council to discuss the matter.

It is reliably understood that a statement aimed at deflecting the crisis and throwing some light on the growing number of unanswered questions and contradictions emerging from the affair was prepared after the top-level meeting in Pretoria.

- Nujoma offers hand of moderation to SA,
- SA will accept results of poll — FW,

See PAGE 2

But President P W de Klerk has apparently chosen to sweep the problems under the carpet — for the time being at least.

Instead he issued an appeal to Namibians on the eve of their election to put "the strife and bitterness, and the distrust and misunderstandings of the past" behind them.

However, government officials acknowledged that the international furor that followed the Pik Botha being duped into believing that Swapo forces and tanks were about to invade Namibia would not be resolved by an ostrich approach to the problem.

"The crisis is simply not going to die until the blame is put on someone," one government source said yesterday.

Fears were also expressed that the damage the hugely embarrassing affair has done to South Africa's international credibility could jeopardise future diplomatic initiatives.

"We have worked very hard on the Namibian issue and have received a lot of appreciation for our role internationally," one official noted. "Now all of a sudden we have to start from scratch and try to rebuild our credibility, which won't simply come back easily."

The way in which elements of the military, either willingly or unwittingly, allowed Mr Botha to be taken for a ride and then be lumped with most of the blame, has also heightened tensions within the government.

Mr Botha, who is said to be "fuming", has openly told journalists: "I do not blame anyone who wants to investigate this further."

Hard questions are being asked about why the bogus messages, intercepted by the military during the last week of October, were not properly checked.

To page 2

Army starts probe

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The SADF yesterday began investigating the sources of fake Unita messages claiming a Swapo build-up on the Namibian-Angolan border as government drew a veil of silence over the entire incident.

A senior foreign affairs official said the task of identifying the culprits would fall to the military, as foreign affairs had no resources to launch an investigation of its own.

It is understood that the military is standing by its claims that the messages were real — despite not being able to establish the veracity of these claims.

Foreign affairs officials say they do not doubt the integrity of SADF chief General Jannie Gelderblom, who said the messages were fake.

To page 2
SA will accept result — FW

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA would accept the results of a free and fair election in Namibia and stand ready to play a constructive role in the future of a "new, independent Namibia," said the State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, yesterday.

In a conciliatory message on the eve of the territory's elections, he told Namibians that "strife and bitterness and the distrust and misunderstandings of the past must be put behind us." The message made no direct reference to the named UNITA tag team... (Continued on page 7)

Mr de Klerk implied that SA would want cordial relations with Namibia even if Swappo - whom his government last week charged with planning to scupper the elections - should emerge the clear victor.

"Reach out"

Speaking in Pretoria, he said it was in the interests of Southern Africa to avoid the "unrest in South Africa" and "to find a way out of the current impasse," in the spirit of co-operation and neighbourliness, should not reach out to each other.

"The states of South African, Swappo and... (Continued on page 7)

Mr de Klerk said: "If the present deadlock concerning Swappo/Namibia must now finally be ended."

UN confirms Cuban withdrawal

LISBON. - United Nations verification mission officials have confirmed the withdrawal of all Cuban troops from positions in southern Angola below a 13th parallel in accordance with a regional peace agreement signed last December, the Angolan official news agency Angop reported yesterday.

Brazilian General Ferreira Ferreira, head of the mission, was satisfied with the withdrawal after inspecting former Cuban bases in Malanje, Huila and Cuanza-Cubango provinces south of the parallel that runs along Angola's central highlands, said Angop.

Last week General Gomes, who heads the UN monitoring mission, said half of the 10,000 Cuban troops helping the Angolan government in a 10-year civil war against US-backed Unita rebels had left Angola slightly ahead of the schedule set by the December agreement signed by Cuba, Angola and South Africa.

All Cuban troops are due out by July 31. The Cuban pull-out began in January when the first 2,000 Cubans left Luanda. - Apa-Ap

Celebrity denounces Swappo

LONDON. - Britain's most celebrated liberal commentator, A.A. Milne, yesterday denounced Swappo for abasing itself in fronts that ranked with Stalinist terror and Nazi atrocities - and the world for turning a blind eye.

Levin, renouncing his devastating attacks on apartheid, said his great concern was that black tyranny in Namibia was being accepted "because it is black." Levin said a parent's committee trying to find the truth of what had happened to the fate of thousands who had not returned from Swappo's torture camps, faced obstructions from the Government. Levin wrote in The Times, "Wishing in The Times, Levin commented acerbically, "...nothing, it seems, is to be done in the name of "bility of Swappo." Levin, in an eloquent piece, accused the victims of Swappo atrocities, who included Christians, of not being "clear personel in Namibia."

"Nowhere has, which would include a black basis - and racist argument because they say... (Continued on page 7)

Nujoma offers moderation Pledge to respect election results

Own Correspondent

WINDBREAK. - On the eve of Namibia's historic vote for sovereignty, Swappo leader Mr Sam Nujoma - probably first president of the independent nation - offered a hand of moderation to departing South African rulers.

Mr Nujoma also pledged to respect the United Nations' endorsement of a five-day election that begins today, no matter the result.

In Windhoek, poll managers belatedly completed a list of 200 voting stations across the territory and broadcast the details nationwide on radio programmes aired in several ethnic languages.

Political party leaders thrashed out wrapped election posters and added to slogans and emblems papered across the capital. But talk yesterday of election success was marred with sporadic firecracker blasts from passing cars.

Mr Nujoma, 60-year-old president, confident that his party will win the poll behind the flag of its free-dom-fighter image, prepared to cast the first vote in Katutura township where polls open at 7am.

"South Africa is our neighbour to the south," Mr Nujoma told reporters at his Katutura home after seeing South Africans who drove a convoy of Cosatu-sponsored minibus taxis to Windhoek to aid Swappo's vote-casting drive among the territory's 70,000 registered voters.

"Our policy is to lead the safe history behind and to adopt a more moderate policy towards other countries in Southern Africa."

Mr Nujoma's moderate remarks and refusal to be drawn into harsher criticism of Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and the Swappo leader had "surprising" in a 90-minute meeting Saturday night.

In line with UNITA officials agreed yesterday that they would work off-target and was planning instead to "work with the existing forces to achieve Namibian independence."

We must start afresh, to ensure that our children in this country. Addressing a question-and-answer session on the election results - Martin Ahlinder and others - he expected.

"If the election will be free and fair, we will take part. We will have the Namibian people."
Namibian body formed

NAMIBIA's first private sector trade organisation, the Namibian International Business Development Organisation (Nibdo), was established in Windhoek last week to promote international trade and business interests.

President of the Namibian Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the founders' meeting on Thursday, Des Matthews, said it was crucial at this stage of Namibia's move to independence that the fullest confidence was created in the business community. He said the new government, with a multitude of pressing priorities in the country's social and educational development, would hardly have time to devote to this.

Nibdo would work closely with other organisations in the Namibian business world and would not duplicate existing facilities. It would provide practical services geared towards generating export trade and a private-sector channel to direct foreign private investment.

The South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safco) said in a statement that it would mobilise SA private sector interests behind Nibdo and provide practical assistance to the new organisation.

A series of export programmes would start early in 1990 to enable Nibdo to stand on its own feet within a relatively short time.

Nibdo's projects would include the participation in foreign trade fairs, export skills training, export directories and access to foreign market intelligence, the statement said.

Ten major Namibian companies have already agreed to finance the establishment of Nibdo. Membership would be open to all companies committed to developing international business links.
Voting for independence continues at a brisk pace

WINDBOEK — Voting in Namibia's UN-supervised polls continued at a brisk pace yesterday after nearly 80% of voters had registered their votes on the first day (Tuesday) of the five-day polls ending on Saturday.

"It looks as though the tempo has been maintained fairly well," official spokesman David Venler told a media briefing yesterday.

According to official figures, 29.9% of the voters went to the polls on the first day in what diplomatic observers described as an unequalled success.

Figures for yesterday's voting are not expected to be available until long after the polls have closed at 7pm.

Election reports from remote polling stations are not received before the next day, but official sources said that if the voting pattern continued, close to 100% of Namibia's 701,000 voters should have been to the polls by Friday.

Voters queued in the blistering sun outside polling stations where temperatures soared to 30°C.

Another official spokesman, Gerhard Roux, said that by late afternoon yesterday, no reports had been received of election violence.

Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar, commended voters for their "patience and enthusiasm" in the election.

UN spokesman Fred Eckhardt said that in spite of long waits, voters displayed enthusiasm and determination to cast their ballots.

Pamphlets

The largest percentage poll on Tuesday was in eastern Caprivi where 69.5% of the registered voters had voted.

Reports had been received of smear pamphlets issued in the name of Swapo and both Pienaar and UN special representatives, Martin Aminzari had ordered a police investigation into the origin of the leaflets.

The pamphlets were apparently an attempt to sow division in Swapo ranks by promising "fan fighters from Ongandjera" (some of Swapo president Sam Nujoma) that they would enjoy compensation and privileges over other Swapo members.

Roux said Pienaar had also ordered an investigation into the placing of DTA political posters near polling stations.

In terms of election legislation, no political activity is allowed within a radius of 500m of polling booths.

Election stations are open from 7am to 7pm each day, but electoral officials are obliged to keep open polling booths if there are still voters waiting at the scheduled close.

Counting of votes for the 72-member Constituent Assembly is expected to begin next Monday and to be completed by Wednesday.

Results of voting in each of the 23 electoral districts will be announced as these results become known, with the key result of the Ovamboland region being expected last. — Sapa.


Mudge: SA Press backs Swapo

WINDBOEK — DTA chairman Dirk Mudge has slammed what he termed the "framing" of Swapo in the Namibia elections by the SA media.

"The amount of publicity the SA Press is giving to Swapo can only benefit the party in the elections," he said in a statement from Windhoek.

"It would seem as if the SA government and the SA news media have already decided the election battle is over, even before any results are known," the statement said.

"Enough damage has been done by the statements and the point of view of the Minister of Foreign Affairs (Pik Botha), as a result of which a spirit of mistrust and fear exists among certain sections of the population," the Mudge appealed for support for the principle of free and fair elections and called on SA to stop "meddling" in the Namibian process, adding that this also applied to Cabinet ministers.

But Mudge also expressed optimism about the DTA's support, claiming up to 85% of the first day's votes in parts of Namibia.

He was particularly pleased about the DTA's performance in Caprivi, Kavango, Kaokoland and Hereroland, saying a spirit of victory prevailed in the DTA camp in the northern part of the territory, home to 69% of Namibian voters.

Mudge also alleged Swapo supporters had attempted to maintain a monopoly in Windhoek and Ovamboland, blocking polling stations by rejoining queues after casting their votes.

One of the booths affected was at Windhoek airport which was intended for people flying in to vote, he said. — Sapa.

Voters from afar crowd polling stations

SCUTH Africans registered to vote in the election in Namibia again crowded the polling stations at Ariamsvlei and Noordoozer yesterday, second day of voting in the polls.

Bus and car loads of voters arrived by and by 1300 people had voted at Ariamsvlei and 500 at Noordoozer.

On Tuesday 2000 people voted at Ariamsvlei and 1200 at Noordoozer.

Earlier news reports said the Legal Assistance Centre in Windhoek had claimed on Tuesday that DTA supporters were forcing Angolans, sometimes at gunpoint, across the border to vote for the DTA. A UN spokesman said all registered voters could vote. — Sapa.
Police suspect education of journalists

African

Voting slows to trickle after hectic early run

AFRICA

20-27 2017
The goal of public education is to provide an environment where all students can develop their full potential. This includes fostering critical thinking, creativity, and lifelong learning. By emphasizing the importance of individual growth, educators can help students become confident, responsible, and contributing members of society. In order to achieve this goal, teachers must create engaging and inclusive learning experiences that cater to diverse learning needs and styles. Through the use of innovative teaching methods and technologies, educators can enhance student engagement and promote active participation in the classroom. Ultimately, the success of public education depends on the collaboration between educators, parents, and the community, working together to support the growth and development of each student.
Namibia polls flooded — 20% no vote

The Star's Africa News Service WINDHOEK, — Hundreds of dejected Namibian voters stood outside polling stations last night, unwilling to surrender their place in the voting queues, after hours of voting saw about one-fifth of the electorate cast their ballots.

The Good Hope area, the percentage was disappointing. Voting was slow, with officials waiting on returns from a number of polling booths.

The chief election officer, Mr. Piennar, told the SWABC today the Administration-General was pleased with the way matters had gone so far, and that he was now full of all praise for the manner in which Namibians had gone to the polls.

Mr. Piennar visited polling stations in the northern Namibian centres of Katima Mulilo, Rundu, and Osakikuyu yesterday, and is expected to tour booths in Windhoek today.

The Chief Electoral Officer, Mr. Piennar, was also complimentary to Namibian voters, especially for their patience during the first day, when voting problems caused further delays to an already lengthy voting process.

In Rundu, the district electoral officer, Mr. Sakkie van der Merwe, said the administrative region had received up to 80% of about 250,000 registered voters could be handled on the first day. He said the problems had prevented a 50% voter turnout, but believed things would run more smoothly today, and the voting tempo would begin tapering off by tomorrow.

Station goes astray, but helicopter saves day

OSHKARIKATI — The elections in Namibia may be a serious matter, but it has its lighter side, especially when the Administration-General's officials and Ustags try to deal with testing problems.

At least one of the mobile polling stations got hopelessly lost in the Owambo bush last night and had to be rescued by helicopter.

An election official was bitten by a snake in the northern Owambo bush last night but was not badly hurt, and "At one of the smaller stations, the crowd outside was so huge that..."
Namibia decides its destiny

Standing up to be counted... yesterday morning...
Ultra-violet scanners, hands dipped in dye

By STEPHEN BOJOWICH
of the Daily Telegraph

WARMBAD, Southern Namibia. - Safari-suited white-faced farmers opened wearily traditioned tribalwomen dressed in Nambianiski fitted to the polls yesterday, the first day of this week's independence election.

The territory was calm as polling began. The main problem facing United Nations election supervisors and the South African officials jointly running the polling stations was the large number of people, many of whom were in a hurry. Some voters expressed their political preferences in a very non-conventional manner. In this tiny farming settlement of Warmbad on the border of the Kalahari Desert, 30 officers were present when a tribalwoman dragged a chair into the wooden cabin. When the ballot paper was supposed to be marked in private.

The woman then placed it on the chair and wrote the tribalwomen's last name on the box under the watchful eye of a UN official.

A quick inspection of the booth showed that half-a-dozen voters had voted their last day of this week's independence election.

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Mrs Dukakis in hospital

BOSTON. - Mrs Kitty Dukakis, wife of Massachusetts Governor and former Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis, who was also defeated last year when her husband ran for the Democratic nomination, was taken to hospital on Monday night.

Link in three gang strikes

Crime Reporter

POLICE sources suspect that a single gang may be involved in three separate incidents yesterday.

In the first robbery, a man attempted to rob a Nampalekifie with a pistol and stole a TV set.

Security at polls

WINDHOEK. - Special measures have been taken to avoid any violence among the people being boarded at the police stations in Windhoek, according to the city's police force.
More than 50 percent poll as Namibia hits day 3

WINDHOEK. — Well over 50 percent of Namibia’s 700,000 registered voters had cast their ballots by the end of the second day of the five-day pre-independence elections.

The electoral machinery was feeling the strain yesterday though with some polling stations forced to close early when they ran out of ballot papers and even ballot boxes.

Preliminary figures released by the office of Administrator-General Mr. Louis Pienaar showed voter turnout in excess of 50 percent in many regions. In Windhoek, the figure was 50 percent, in Kawango 51 percent, while in Luderitz 63 percent of voters had cast their ballots.

OWAMBOLAND

In the Ovamboland area, incomplete initial figures showed that 53 percent of the 360,000 registered voters had been to polling stations by late yesterday.

Both the Administrator-General’s Office and Unetag said efforts were being made to redistribute ballot papers and ballot boxes to stations which had run out. The problem was particularly acute in Ovamboland where voting pressure was much heavier yesterday.

In other areas, the voting pace had decreased markedly.

Officials from both the South African and United Nations sides have said it appears unlikely that voting will be extended for an extra day on Sunday.

Again, there have been few reports of incidents of intimidation or violence.

Both the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Swapo — the main players in the election — claim to be sweeping the boards in both urban and rural areas.

Swapo leader Mr. Sam Nujoma claimed in an interview that Swapo would win at least 85 percent of the vote.

Diplomatic observers and journalists feel that Swapo is easily on top at present, but there is still much disagreement about whether or not the organisation will gain the two-thirds majority it needs to dictate matters in the 72-seat Constituent Assembly.

Counting will begin on Monday and, all going well, the result could be out by late Tuesday or early Wednesday.

“VERY GOOD”

Asked if the election to date could be described as “free and fair”, UN spokesman Mr. Fred Eckhard said: “The situation certainly looks very good.”

The chairman of the European Parliament’s Commission for Co-operation and Development, Mr. Henri Saby, who is in Namibia for the elections, will meet South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, in Pretoria on Saturday.

“The transition of Namibia to independence and the changing situation in southern Africa generally, opens up a new scenario for economic and social development in the region,” Mr. Saby said. He did not expand on his meeting with Mr. Botha.

US President Mr. George Bush named former Secretary of State Mr. Edmund Muskie to head a US delegation to Namibia to observe the elections, it is reported from Washington.

A journalist covering the election, Mr. Martin Erasmus, was today reportedly missing in Ovamboland after his abandoned vehicle was found near the Angolan border.

Mr. Erasmus is employed by the Republican, a DTA publication.

White employers in the Mariental area are concerned that the enthusiasm shown by black workers at the polls, could be a measure of support for Swapo in the district.

Many believed that most blacks in the area would support the centrist DTA or ethnic parties but white bosses are increasingly suspicious that the some 50,000 Nama workers may have thrown their lot behind Swapo.

Said one farmer: “It’s hard to blame them. They have almost nothing and Swapo is promising them houses and even farms. They do not realise that Swapo doesn’t have the ability or the cash to fulfil these promises.” — Argus Africa News Service, Saps and Sapa-Reporter.
IN THE SADDLE: Swapo's president Sam Nujoma oozes the confidence of a winner astride a gift horse given to him by supporters at an election rally this week.

Election wrap-up — Pages 8 & 17

PIC: RASHID LOMBARO
Very few reports of intimidation, violence

Ballot papers run out as voters flood polls

By Brendan Seery,
The Star’s Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — With more than half of Namibia’s voters casting ballots in the first two days of the election, many polling stations were swamped by a deluge of voters and some had to close early yesterday when they ran out of ballot papers and boxes.

Emergency arrangements were made to get supplies to these stations. Helicopters were used to reach isolated stations.

Despite these difficulties, well over half of the territory’s 700,000 registered voters had cast their ballots when the polls closed yesterday. Voting opened on Tuesday and is due to end on Saturday.

Preliminary figures released by the office of Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar showed voter turnout in excess of 50 percent in many regions. In Windhoek, the figure was 56 percent, in Rundu, 51 percent, while in Luderitz 68 percent of voters had cast their ballots.

In the Ovamboland area, initial figures showed that 45 percent of the 250,000 registered voters had been to polling stations by late yesterday.

It was reported by both the Administrator-General’s office and Umlag that efforts were being made to redistribute ballot papers and ballot boxes to stations which had run out.

The problem was particularly acute in Ovamboland where voting pressure was still heavy. In other areas, the flood of voters decreased. Officials from both South Africa and the UN said they were happy with the tempo of voting and it appeared unlikely that voting would be extended for an extra day on Sunday.

There have been very few reports of incidents of intimidation or violence, although UN officials said they were still concerned that some parties were continuing to disobey the election ordinance by placing party and campaign materials within 500 meters of polling stations.

Both the DTA and Swapo — the main players in the election — are claiming they are sweeping the boards in urban and rural areas. DTA leader Dirk Mudge said he had been impressed, after a tour of voting stations in the north and in Windhoek, by the level of support for the party.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma claimed in an interview that Swapo would win at least 55 percent of the vote.

Counting starts

Diplomatic observers and journalists feel that Swapo is easily on top at present, but there is still much disagreement about whether or not the organisation will gain the two-thirds majority it needs to dictate matters in the 72-seat Constituent Assembly.

Counting will start on Monday, and the result could be out by late Tuesday or early Wednesday, if all goes well.

The Constituent Assembly will sit a week after UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari certifies the election was free and fair.
Baby crushed in poll station crowd

A baby was crushed to death and several people were injured in crowding at polling stations near Ongowa in northern Namibia.

Special measures were instituted to avoid crowding in queues where many elderly people and mothers with babies are waiting to cast their ballots.

In another incident two men were reportedly injured when they attacked each other with pangas near Ongwa polling station.

Explosive

In northern Namibia a child was killed and another seriously injured when an unidentified explosive device detonated near Okakolo.

Police said it could have been yet another case of children falling victim to the many unexploded devices left in the region after the protracted bush war.

In another incident three children, two boys aged nine and a girl of two, died instantaneously when an anti-tank grenade exploded at Okalongo in northern Namibia.

Police found two more anti-tank grenades near the scene of the blast where the children had been playing with one of the explosive devices.

Sapa.
By REHANA ROSSOUW
OSHAKATI — If SWAPO sweeps the poll for a constituent assembly, it will be largely due to the enthusiasm of its supporters in marking their X’s on ballot papers.

As the historic Namibian election got under way this week, polling stations throughout the territory were inundated with voters — most exercising a vote for the first time in their lives.

First in line at the Katutura polling station at the St Barnabas school on Tuesday morning was Karel Mbaha, 39.

He had left home at 4am and stood proudly at the gates with a SWAPO flag in his hand. Shortly before the polling booth opened, the queue behind him had already stretched to about a kilometre.

Clutching his ID book, he strode confidently into the polling booth to cast his vote. He emerged grinning a few minutes later.

"It's my first vote for SWAPO. I've done my duty for my country, now I can go home and sleep," he said.

"I'm not sleeping tonight. I've been dreaming about this day for years," said Ms Cindia Kavusho, 36.

An old cannister was brought to the front of the queue and given a chair near the entrance of the polling booth.

Across the street was a tent of SWAPO's chief opponents in the elections, the South African-backed DTA, with a stage and musical instruments set up.

"We're not voting for dicos, we're voting for freedom," a voter said.

A SWAPO election officer said he had not slept the night before the start of the election.

At 4am on Tuesday morning teams of SWAPO election officers were door-to-door in the township waking people.

"They didn't complain, they all got up and came here," he said.

Thousands of people seemed determined to vote on the first day, despite the fact that it was widely publicised that the election would last five days.

In the towns, villages and desert outposts, thousands of people waited patiently in queues stretching slowly into polling stations.

Dressed in refined clothing and conspicuously not in party colours they were faced with making their crosses against the name of one of 10 parties contesting the election.

At six are seats in a 72-member constituent assembly which will draw up a new constitution for Namibia.

There are 700,000 registered voters eligible to vote at 700 polling stations and all indications seem there will be a high percentage poll.

Tuesday seemed like a public holiday throughout Namibia. Voters had no intention of working and those who quaked all day could not.

In the rural towns, most shops and many stores were closed. For SWAPO supporters, November 7 was independence day. They were finally given the opportunity to determine their own fate.

But the area where the election's significance was most obvious was in the north, around the town of Oshakati.

South Africa's military bases stood empty, occupied by Unita personnel, while SWAPO flags flew few metres away.

Oshakati was the SADF launching pad in the bush war less than a year ago. The mementos remain — the air force base at Ondangwa, the military hospital and the white housing settlement at Oshakati surrounded by barbed wire with sandbagged bomb shelters.

The contrast between the old order and the ushering in of the new one is best represented by a SWAPO flag flying a few metres from the legendary Krauss base.

On Tuesday, removal vans rolled into Oshakati to transport belongings of the SADF troops and their families back to South Africa.

Despite the raging war and experiences of oppression in the north, the territory is a SWAPO stronghold.

On watchtowers where SADF troops had at one time fired on the crowds, SWAPO flags were hoisted after April 1.

A solidarity South African flag and two caskets were the remaining symbols of the South Africa's occupation. Tall soldiers from Ausciti, who were monitoring the elections from a nearby base from the SADF and painted white, were greeted with friendly waves. As recently as April, vehicles were symbols of oppression.

At a small town called Engela, a South African taxi driver, one of 300 who had come to Namibia to assist SWAPO by acting as taxi drivers at the polls, became friendly against his mission.

"I've been here for three days. I've seen nothing for the last two days," said Mr. Kasten, a South African Black Taxi Association (Bata) member from Dobroville.

"In some places there are no roads but we have pledged to help SWAPO and maybe they'll come and help us one day.

At the end of the first day's voting, some polling stations turned away hundreds of people who had queued, some for more than 12 hours.

"Returnees"

At Ondangwa, Nigerians in the ex-colony, officers lit candles and continued the election until the last voter had dropped the ballot form in the box.

For the exiles, the vote held even deeper significance in the north. They stood in the queue, some with UN passports as the only form of identification.

Tepila Shikola, 40, went to vote in Ondangwa. She had left the country when she was 14 and was one of the first "returnees" back in Namibia.

She voted in Ondangwa, she discovered for the first time that two of her children also left to join the exiles. Fortunately, they had also returned. A third brother who was nine-months-old when she left, was now a radiant youth of 13.

She was not a Play Fighter, but just public relations officer in the office of the new president, the late Dr. Sam Nujoma. She had left to go to school in Windhoek and now she was working with reporters.

"I voted for SWAPO, so we can decide everything we want. What my role will be," she said.

At an Unita briefing on Wednesday morning, Unita officials announced that more than 85,000 people voted in Ovamboland on the first day.

"This represents more than one third of the registered voters and shows the voting has been great success," he said.

The return of more than one third of the registered voters and shows the voting has been great success."
Sam's ride to independence

From MONO BADELA
and REHANA ROSSOUW
KATATURA (Windhoek).—Sam Nujoma has emerged
as Swapo's election trump card.

A widespread belief that he
would harm Swapo's election
chances by his lack of charisma
and the missing detail in issue
“hanging around his neck like an
albatross”, have proved unfounded.

A campaign-stomping Nujoma
has been greeted by vast crowds at
rallies held until last weekend in
small and big towns stretching
from the far north and the distant
south of this arid territory.

And when he cast his vote at a
polling booth here on Tuesday
morning, he must have reflected on how he
left the territory 30 years ago to wage
an armed liberation struggle and how
the wheel has come full circle at
Namibia enters the last phase of its
independence process.

A beaming Nujoma, flanked by his
wife and Swapo secretary-general
Audiba Toivo ja Toivo as he arrived
at the polling booth on Tuesday, said:
"Today we are finally burying
apartheid colonialism".

Round up a dramatic campaign
last weekend, Nujoma addressed these
miles in different parts of the country.
A typical last rally was held in the
small town of Kolobe. Sworn as a
PV crew tooughehead — whereas a third
of the town’s population turned up to
hear Nujoma speak.

Dressed in a garment that resembled a
priest’s cassock — in the green, blue
and red Swapo colours — Nujona
spoke for about two hours.

A highlight of the rally was the pre-
sentation of several traditional gifts to
Nujoma including a horse — given to
him because of his status as a warrior.

As a rally last Saturday in the south-
ern town of Keetmanshoop, whites
were amazed as hundreds of Swapo
supportors turned up to hear Nujoma
speak.

The area was never considered to be
a Swapo stronghold.

Youth dancers honour Nujoma

"There is a beautiful lady expecting a baby,
one mother Namibia. We must take
care of her because the specialists
aren't there to ensure she is delivered
properly.

“We have to make sure that those
said by Dim Muge and others are
told to come into the big family
of Swapo."

The butterfly leader, who has risen
from the position of minor railway
worker to the likely first president
of Namibia, was optimistic.

He repeatedly thanked the people
of South Africa and the African National
Congress for the support given to
Swapo during the liberation struggle.
He reminded his people that freedom
and independence meant hard work
and responsibility.

"It is not going to be easy, you have
to work hard to break our dependence
on South Africa," Nujoma said.

By next April Nujoma is expected to
ride his white horse to Windhoek's
Tintin Palace as the first president
of Africa's last colony.
A hoax with a lot of local colour

THOSE who have examined the finer details of last week's hoax about a Swapo "invasion" from southern Angola could not avoid the troubling suspicion that someone in the South African security establishment almost certainly must have known right from the start that the messages were fakes.

Let me cite some examples, proffered by an experienced and astute UN official, Mr Fred Eckhard, who has had sight of the "intercepted messages".

The central message which caused the furor began with two paragraphs of inconsequential data about everyday events in remote areas like Keetmanshoop, and only in the third paragraph did it mention that a massive Swapo "invasion" had begun in the north.

Surely somewhere in the extensive security establishment someone recognised the implausibility of a dispatch which first reported on trifling matters in far-flung corners of the territory and almost as an afterthought dealt with a massed "invasion", including tanks, which threatened the entire Namibian peace process?

But the plot thickens. The South African security establishment has the capacity to intercept sophisticated coded radio transmissions. Its military and other intelligence services have been monitoring Untag's activities for more than half a year, and Swapo's activities for more than a quarter of a century.

Surely someone in those illustrious ranks must have known the most elementary fact about Untag radio communications in Namibia — namely, that they do not individually cover the whole territory. They cover only their own small pitch.

Thus it would have been impossible for a single dispatch from an Untag point to include reports of events in both the north and the south of the country, as did the key message of the "invasion".

It is also hard to believe that the experts did not know of the long-standing lines of UN military communication, whereby the Untag commander, General Prem Chand, had access to a radio net which linked him only to infantry battalions. Yet a message which purported to come from him was addressed to "all stations" — in effect, another impossibility.

Anomalies

Pik Botha does not have the security background needed to identify the anomalies which, as Mr Eckhard pointed out, pointed to "a very amateurish fraud". Before he ventured onto the national airwaves with a theatrical flourish, he quite naturally would have accepted the assurance of the security establishment that the messages were authentic — assurances he has said he was given.

A question arises: Were the intelligence experts who "authenticated" this "very amateurish fraud" grossly, laughably, incompetent? Did they just check the radio frequency and codes (neither, I gather, a secret to members of the Joint Monitoring Commission) and then rush impulsively into the trap?

Or was there an element in the security establishment which was deviously wise to what was going on all the time and perpetuated the deception?

Here one needs to look at another detail which has emerged. While the "messages" were intercepted in South Africa, Untag itself knew nothing about them.

This would raise the obvious possibility that the messages could have had their genesis in South Africa.

The evidence, thus, points strongly to the possibility that there is an element in the South African security establishment (a bench would lead me to believe that it would embrace a sizeable chunk of the military, police and other security components) which is hell bent on resisting political change.

The Untag hoax cannot be seen in isolation. Not long ago, when the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group was in the country at the invitation of Pik Botha, we saw the whole exercise wrecked by simultaneous SADF raids on Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia. The justification provided by the security establishment was so threadbare as to be ridiculous. Clearly it was a crude political exercise deliberately aimed at ending the whole EPG initiative and embarrassing Pik Botha, the EPG's host and protagonist, while the EPG was here.

Mockery

Lately, we have had a spate of security crackdowns under the emergency regulations, which make a mockery of the "climate of trust" which purportedly President de Klerk is trying to create. It is almost as if someone has given the order to underlings to undo whatever good might have flowed from such gestures as the freeing of ANC prisoners and the permitting of mass marches and meetings.

Even the ANC "welcome back" meeting in Soweto, which was pronounced as "legal" at Cabinet level, has drawn security action aimed against those who organised and publicised the "legal" gathering. What is going on?

The evidence shows that the split in Afrikanerdom and the Brederbond did not stop at a split in the National Party, but went right the way through to the churches, and the bureaucracy. It would be naive to believe that it did not equally cleave the security establishment, which has such a burning commitment to protecting the status quo.

It is understandable that men who have spent 25 years fighting Swapo, and who have seen hundreds of their comrades die in the process, should feel frustrated at the pointlessness of their effort in the light of the Namibian peace process and the probability of a Swapo victory in this week's election.

Indulgent

It is likely, too, that people who have spent most of their professional lives fighting the ANC, and who have been pampered by the indulgent attention of leaders like Vorster and Botha, should not take kindly to the release of men like Walter Sisulu, the imminent release of Nelson Mandela, the holding of an undisguised ANC-Communist Party public meeting in Soweto, and an incipient national debate in the media, all amidst talk at the highest level of negotiating with the ANC.

No doubt there is a bout of pouting going on over lost influence, wasted effort, dashed visions.

Indeed, President de Klerk felt the need recently to give a public assurance that he was not hostile to the security establishment, or aiming to clip its wings, in itself a revealing admission of rumblings within.

But these people are not determining policy and running the country. Or are they?
Dirty tactics, slower voting on day two

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Dirty political tactics marred the second day of Namibia's election yesterday, but voting slowed to ease crowds who swamped polling points on the first day and cast a third of the nation's eligible ballots.

Electoral officials also streamlined balloting procedures, especially at Windhoek's 14 voting stations, and said pressure had eased considerably but voter enthusiasm remained high.

UnTAG overseers criticised the anonymous production of pamphlets falsely passed off as Swapo material that sought to discourage Swapo followers from voting and to sow suspicion of Mr Sam Nujoma, the party president.

UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard denounced the pamphlets as "scurrilous nonsense" and said UNTAG infantry battalions were under orders to tighten northern border surveillance amid unsubstantiated media reports of large numbers of Angolans crossing the frontier to vote fraudulently.

Trends unclear

He said the pamphlets "degrade a process that is otherwise being carried out with self-control and dignity throughout the territory".

Analysts and observers have no pointers to track voting trends, but high voter participation will benefit Swapo, already the unquestioned favourite to secure at least a simple majority.

Administration officials and UnTAG overseers were jubilant about Tuesday's first-day turnout territorywide that notched up a 29.9% ballot in a rush that forced election managers to keep polls open until 11pm in places.

"Given the particular circumstances in this country, this is a mammoth achievement," government spokesman Mr David Venter told reporters.

It would seem that we are on track to complete this election in the five days that are allocated."

Voting is scheduled to end at 7pm on Saturday.

In eastern Caprivi, more than half the district's registered voters cast ballots on Tuesday.

Mr Gerhard Roux, a spokesman for administrator-general Mr Louis Pieaar, attributed the 55% turnout on Tuesday to smoother handling of voters by experienced poll staff.

In Windhoek's Kalutura township, where kilometre-long lines crowded polling points on Tuesday, queues were less visible yesterday as voters moved through ballot booths more smoothly.

SAPA reports that pressure of voting resulted in nine polling station in Ovambo closing early yesterday as they had run out of ballot papers and boxes.

A UN spokesman said that a special flight had already left the capital with extra election material to ensure voting resumed first thing today.
High percentage poll as voting in Namibia slows

From BRENDAN SEERY and KEN VERNON
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — As percentage polls in Namibia hovered around 75 percent, the tempo of voting dropped off dramatically in many areas.

Spokesmen said indications were that 75 percent of the electorate had cast their votes when polls closed yesterday, although results from a number of districts were outstanding and figures could well be higher.

Late last night results from 16 electoral districts out of the 23 showed that 71 percent, or 489,000 people, had been to the polls.

Shortages

Reports from all over the country described dramatic fall-offs in voting tempo yesterday. In some areas where there had been queues of up to two kilometres on the first day, only handfuls of voters turned out.

UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said 10 polling stations in Ovamboland had problems with shortages of ballot papers and boxes yesterday, but these were quickly rectified and, overall, the election machinery was running smoothly.

Mr Eckhard said there was no apparent link to the election. Reports said the explosion occurred near, but not at, the polling station.

Earlier this week three children died when they detonated an explosive device in the same area.

Thousands of Namibians are unwittingly spelling their ballots because the basic mechanics of casting a ballot have not been explained to them.

Many voters, especially the elderly, do not know how to vote.

Inside polling booths are posters explaining how and giving an example of a ballot paper.

In many booths the space on the sample ballot, showing where the voter should make a cross, was covered in crosses.

Still folded

"We had to take the instruction sheet down because we were worried that no one would mark the ballot papers," said a UN official.

Many voters, after listening to instructions on how to vote, returned from the polling booth with a large cross on the outside of the still folded ballot paper.

"There is nothing we can do," said an UN official. "We don't know if the voter has marked the ballot correctly, though we doubt it. But the vote is confidential and we can't even ask if they voted correctly. It is very frustrating."
Two hurt in Namibian 'landmine' explosion

OSHAKATI. — Two people were injured yesterday in a suspected landmine explosion near a polling station at Okonkolo, east of Ondangwa, in the northern Namibian region of Ovambo.

Confirming the incident, UN spokesman Mr Fred. Eckhard said there was no apparent link to the election. Reports said the explosion occurred near, but not at, the polling station.

Sources said an Untag helicopter had been sent to the scene.

An Untag source said the landmine was probably one of many left in the former war zone. — Sapa

*90% verdict from UN chief — Page 2*
SOUTH Africa's economic foot will be firmly placed on the winchpipe of Namibia when its independence comes next year.

And in the past the Government has shown it is not adverse to using that economic muscle if a neighbouring state steps a bit out of line.

It did so in Lusaka bringing about a change of government.

But then are far greater reasons this time on South Africa.

Firstly, the international community has virtually adopted Namibia as its foster child and any perceived action by South Africa to destabilise the fledgling state would bring rapid reaction.

Secondly, South Africa is attempting to open avenues into Africa and Namibia would be an ideal source.

Already numerous South African companies have opened subsidiaries in Namibia for exactly that purpose.

For the past 70 years South Africa has administered the territory virtually as a fifth province, subdividing the infrastructure of Namibia with South Africa.

Namibia's lines of communication are mostly on an east-west axis, namely through the port of Walvis Bay (finally part of South Africa) or through to the Rand.

And despite the millions of lives lived in mineral exploitation (mainly diamonds) the territory has been dependent on massive amounts of budgetary aid from the central coffers of South Africa.

South Africa has yet to indicate whether she will continue to give massive amounts of aid to the territory — much will probably depend on what the election this week, what type of constitution will be adopted and the all-out drive towards South Africa of the eventual government of an independent Namibia.

South Africa has, however, already indicated by drastically cutting the budgetary aid from $335 million to a mere $15 million on this year's budget estimates that the aid will not continue.

Swapo's forces would be destroyed and the indepen- dence plan would collapse into a shambles that would be beyond redemption. Swapo would have gained nothing.

A fertile incursion would make no sense even if Swapo has accepted that it will not win a dominant majority in this week's election and there is no hard evidence that it has. Its Single Election is an alleg-

**Second big shock**

When Foreign Minister Pik Botha waved a flourish of allegedly intercepted United Nations communications at a news conference in Pretoria last week he gave the Namibian independence process its second big shock this year.

But it looks as though this shock will not be as severe as the one delivered last April by Swopo's armed incursion from what is now a defeated foe.

In April there was little doubt about what was happening: Swopo and South African forces were in the Ovamboland bush locked in violent conflict and both bodies were visibly over-flowing from the equation.

This time it appears that Botha was trying to take preemptive action to stop the same thing happening again.

Whether there was a real threat of it happening again seems to be any-body's guess — outside of Botha.

It also seems probable that some Plan units have infiltrated Ovambo and cached weapons.

**Forces**

All of this world, if true, violate the independ- ence plan.

The important questions, however, is not whether the Plan forces are there but what their pur- pose would be.

Botha, advised by the SADF, appears to have decided to act on a "worst scenario" basis which would assume Swapo's invasion was to launch another incursion.

Such an incursion could have several objectives, ranging from a bid to seize power before the election, an attempt to influence voters to sup- port Swapo at the polls.

Swapo, charging that Botha's messages were false, accused him of plunging into a (unfounded) thin-wall — an alleg- nation rejected by South African sources.

If both countries' forces are indeed in the region in the num- bers claimed by the SADF, they could be there for purposes other than the worst scenario.

**Political comment**

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Kiboni and Joe Thibode. Sub-editing: headings and pages by Sydney Mthembu. All of 4 door Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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rrian unfold.

On a more serious note, Swapo election director Hage Geingob told reporters on the eve of the elections that the South Africans’ presence was “of course a gesture of solidarity... but it is also a commercial venture.”

A deal had been negotiated with Cosatu “at very good rates,” he said.

It is understood that the National African Federated Chambers of Commerce has subsidised the venture. The South African farmers must be wherever they go in Namibia. It is not unusual for as many as a hundred MMD members or members of the SWAPO regime to arrive for breakfast at a hotel, and there is an air about them which distinguishes them from their Namibian compatriots.

“Is it the Swappo Swagner?” said one Swappo supporter. “These guys just look much more energetic and dynamic.”

Their presence has not led to any major incidents. The Namibia National Front (NNF) accused MMD members of causing a confrontation in the “coloured” township of Keetmanshoop near Windhoek — NNP leader Silukhele Nkwekwe alleged he had cut short his speech because of an “invading” mibono with horses black and yellow, but has not been taken any further.

Shaun Johnson

It requires some effort to discover where Namibia’s least-represented citizens — the labourers on remote farms — go to vote.

They are catered for by “mobile” polling stations, which travel hundreds of kilometres, setting up in pre-determined spots for only hours at a time before moving on.

Black farmers have to rely on white farmers for information about the location of the polling stations — or for transportation to and from them. Nobody knows how many farmers there are in Namibia. But, as there are about 5,000 farms, the number of workers must run into thousands. They are vulnerable to political pressure, being cut off from the urban centres and surviving on the suffering of their employers.

The scene at Harmonie, deep in the Khomas Hochland mountain range of Windhoek, this week showed the Third World, and simultaneously colonial, face of the Namibian election.

To the “Harmonie Stall”, a plain, whitewashed brick structure atop a hill surrounded by dolomite, sweeping valleys and mountains, came truckload after truckload of farm workers...

They jostled along noisily on the backs of their boxcars’ vehicles...
IT TOOK YEARS OF BLOODY WAR TO GET THIS FAR... YET THE DAWN OF INDEPENDENCE CAME QUIETLY TO NAMIBIA

The moment of freedom dawns - rather demurely

If black Namibians were not pleased by the scaring heat of summer - standing in queues for up to seven hours at a time when some days of voting time remained - then that's just something we have to learn to accept about this curious country. No much turns out as expected. Fifty years after the thousands of observers who have descended on Windhoek to watch this week's election, the events of which will determine the future of the people who actually live there. By SHAUN JOHNSON in Windhoek.

"I need this country to be free, and this is my first chance... Anyway, Namibians know how low to wall." His story is well known to all those who have followed the progress of the board of directors in the Windhoek Mail. He speaks with authority, but with apparent human dignity. His is the sort of courage that most people have seen in the minds of those who have actually lived there. By SHAUN JOHNSON in Windhoek.

"I need this country to be free, and this is my first chance... Anyway, Namibians know how low to wall."

The Convoys of wayward Zolas bring Sowoeto aid

PARKED under a large weeping willow on the main road, the group of supporters behind the scenes were the key to Namibia's success. It was not the fact that it was covered in a blanket of snow that made the difference, but that it was branded "Roodfonds/Dalvonsky" and the letters painted on its side. The Convoys of wayward Zolas were there for a specific reason. It was part of an extraordinary, 392-strong campaign of Namibian and South African workers. The Convoys of wayward Zolas represented the走势 of solidaritv in the campaign to help workers and their families across the country.

The Convoys of wayward Zolas brought much-needed food and clothing to those affected by the drought. They also helped to raise awareness about the plight of workers and their families. The Convoys of wayward Zolas were a symbol of the solidarity that exists among workers and their families across the country. They were a reminder that we are all in this together, and that we must work together to build a better future for all.

For some arms are

BY VINCENT WALLE

SOME Namibian whites have been stockpiling weapons and ammunition in preparation for a possible conflict. They believe the military will be used to protect their interests.

"We are prepared. I do not want to say exactly, but we are prepared," said Gottfried, a cattle farmer in central Namibia. "We have a plan and we are prepared. We are preparing to protect our fields and livestock."

Many Namibian whites have been stockpiling weapons and ammunition in preparation for a possible conflict. They believe the military will be used to protect their interests.

"We are prepared. I do not want to say exactly, but we are prepared," said Gottfried, a cattle farmer in central Namibia. "We have a plan and we are prepared. We are preparing to protect our fields and livestock."
‘90%’ verdict from UN chief

From KEVIN JACOBS

ONGwediva. — Three days into Namibia’s landmark election, Unita supreme Mr Martti Ahtisaari gave the process almost full approval despite a Swapo leader’s claims of a tainted poll.

Mr Ahtisaari’s endorsement was echoed yesterday by a visiting senior United States official who holds a pivotal position in securing Washington funding that underpins much of United Nations spending.

“At present things are looking pretty good,” said Mr John Bolton, assistant secretary of state for international organisations, who was awaiting the arrival of President George Bush’s election observer group.

War zone

During a flying visit yesterday to polling stations in sweltering Ovamboland and Kawango, the territory’s populous northern region, Mr Ahtisaari told reporters: “It has been 90% free and fair.”

At least 75% of the former Ovamboland war zone’s 248,000 registered voters had cast ballots by close of polls yesterday, most of them in the first two days that drew an unexpected voting flood nationwide.

Across the territory, more than two-thirds of voters on average had passed through polling stations by sundown, although the pace of voting had tailed off considerably after the initial rush.

Despite the upbeat reflection by the Unita boss, Swapo general secretary Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo said yesterday: “A climate for free and fair elections does not exist.”

He said in an interview in the Swapa-supporting Namibian newspaper that Swapo — favoured to win at least a simple majority — would independently assess polling results when they were certified by Mr Ahtisaari.

“Swapo will accept the outcome if there was no rigging at all. But if we notice that there was rigging, as there is likely to be, we will not be able to accept the result,” Mr Toivo ja Toivo said.

Swapo yesterday accused its main rival of “acts of desperation” as the five-day voting period passed its halfway point.

Swapo publicity secretary Mr Hidipo Hamutenya said bogus pamphlets intended to discredit the party had been dropped from an airplane over Katutura.

He also said three-pronged spikes has been placed outside Swapo offices, damaging the tyres of party vehicles.

‘Desperation’

“These are acts of desperation by the DTA, who know they are doomed,” he said, referring to the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Mr Ahtisaari would not be drawn yesterday on a clear endorsement after three days of polling, but insisted he was happy with the process so far.

“I am not going to pass a judgment day to day, but yes, it has been 90% free and fair,” he said.

“In the most populous part of the country 75% of the people have voted. This is a remarkable achievement.”
Spoilt ballot papers a problem in Namibia

By Ken Vernon,
The Star's Africa
News Service

OUTJO — About 90 percent of Namibian voters have already been to the polls — but thousands are spoiling their votes simply because the basic mechanics of casting a ballot have not been explained to them.

A tour of polling booths in Ovamboland, DamaraLand and Ovitjo district has revealed that many voters, especially the elderly, do not know how to vote.

While Untag has spent millions on propaganda urging them to vote, less effort has gone into showing what is largely an unsophisticated electorate what to do in a polling booth.

Inside booths throughout the country is a directive spelling out, in English and Afrikaans, how to vote and giving an example of a ballot paper.

In many polling booths visited in the past three days, the space on this “example” ballot showing where the voter must make a cross, was in fact covered in crosses.

“We had to take the instruction sheet down,” said an official at the EtoshaPort polling station outside Ovitjo.

“We were scared that no one was actually marking the real ballots.”

The voting of Mr Abel Susema (70) was a test of endurance for officials. Partially blind, deaf and infirm, he arrived at EtoshaPort to vote.

UNMARKED

Unable to listen to instructions, he had also not yet decided for whom he would vote.

After officials, with the permission of party observers, tried in vain to help Mr Susema, to the point of entering the polling booth, his ballot paper eventually entered the box unmarked.

Many voters, after listening carefully to instructions on how to vote, were seen returning from the booth with a large cross marked on the outside of the still-folded ballot paper.

“There is nothing we can do,” said one Untag official. “We don’t know if the voter has marked the ballot correctly as well, though we doubt it.”

Two people were injured in a suspected landmine explosion near — but not at — a polling station at Onkonkolo, east of On-dangwa, in the Ovambo region.
NAMIBIA AND DISINFORMATION

When Pik saw red again

How high does the conspiracy reach that led to the Untag tapes fraud? Given the technical requirements of the operation — knowing the Kenyan contingent's allocated radio frequency, possessing the equipment and ability to feed disinformation into the SA intelligence network — it clearly involved more than a joker sitting in the veld, playing with a crystal set.

It fooled the Cabinet — and there is a collective humiliation there, though, of course, the hairy-chested Pik Botha has had to take the immediate rap. Did these people stop for one moment to wonder why Swapo would bother to present its soldiers to be shot again when it can probably have almost everything it wants once the election is over?

For a few hours the Cabinet was prepared to conduct foreign policy — in all its spheres — on the basis of false information. In this case there were enough objective observers around to persuade it otherwise in time; was this always so in the past?

Doubtless the culprits will be found. Meanwhile, the point is that there are elements in Namibia — and, certainly, SA — who do not wish independence to proceed and who would be happy to provoke a war to arrest the process. Indeed, all the warfare in that country and to the north was precisely designed to forestall independence. The politicians have apparently bowed to the inevitable — others have not, it seems.

This means, unfortunately, that they are almost certain to try again. There is unlikely to be full-scale civil war but there will be violence and rebellion — possibly for years, as there was in Zimbabwe.

Pretoria needs to consider its options carefully. Re-involve ment in an unwinnable war will be financially and politically disastrous. Far better to hope fervently that Swapo indeed wins an overwhelming electoral majority, since this would help it to move effectively against the ethnic fissure Pretoria has fostered for years. The world must be the monitor of Swapo's forthcoming human rights policies, and judge accordingly.

Namibia really has to sink or swim by itself.

Of course, having lied about the situation in Namibia for decades, sinking one peace initiative after another until those lies became a wearisome farce, government would be incredibly remiss to disown responsibility for what occurs. It started the disinformation. One wonders how it will respond if a refugee problem arises, as it has in the eastern Transvaal with those who have clawed their way over the landscape — even climbing electric fences — in flight from Frelimo and Renamo.

It would also be naive to believe that Swapo has no armed cadres wandering around in the north — but finding and tagging them is not Pretoria's responsibility. Once the fragrant Untags have packed up and gone home — leaving their ladies — the security situation will be solely the responsibility of the new State.

But any malevolent attrition of Namibia directed from within our borders must never be countenanced — and swiftly finding those who perpetrated the dangerous hoax will be a profound act of good-neighbourliness.
Mysteries and enigmas

Before Pik Botha was called from Cabinet last week to be told of "intercepted Untag messages" about a Swapo troop buildup, top Foreign Affairs man Herbert Beukes quered SADF chief Jannie Geldenhuys about the authenticity of the messages. General Geldenhuys was visibly annoyed at the scepticism of Beukes, who stressed how serious the consequences might be if the messages were proven false.

Beukes was right, but his minister has had to carry most of the blame for the haphazard way in which governnment's intelligence arm has handled the fiasco. The Namibian election process — and independence — were in the balance as a result.

However, as an upset Pik Botha asked the FM late on Monday night: "Should I, when the head of the Defence Force tells a minister that we have irrefutable evidence, go to the American intelligence service and ask them to check it... should I tell them that I don't believe my head of the Defence Force?"

Botha says the evidence was presented to him as fact. "I asked whether we are not dealing with disinformation and that was denied. The situation was also described to me as imminent... (I was told that) convoys were moving towards the border, that some 600 Swapo troops had already crossed the border and that the situation was becoming critical and could explode at any time."

Botha admits that he was tempted not to disclose the information. "But can you imagine if the situation had exploded that night, and troops had to be flown in? Can you imagine if soldiers had been killed? How could I have explained to the parents that I had known about the situation but kept quiet?"

As Foreign Minister, Botha is ultimately responsible for the diplomatic credibility of government. In the same vein, General Geldenhuys's position makes him accountable for intelligence provided by SADF units. There comes a point when ministers and generals simply have to trust the judgment and expertise of their subordinates. It seems certain that, somewhere down the line, someone screwed up badly — and someone else very nearly got away with the hoax.

As the FM went to press, investigators were puzzled about the source of the messages. The SADF was still insisting they were genuine transcriptions of signals sent (and intercepted) on the frequency allocated to Untag's Kenyan contingent.

Why hasn Untag not been able to shed light on the possible source of these false messages? Another question: for how long did the SADF know about the supposed Swapo build-up?

Last week (Tuesday October 31) Geldenhuys briefed a number of military correspondents at Walvis Bay. (As it happens, an SADF unit based at Walvis was responsible for the monitoring and interception of all the broadcasts at issue.)

During the Walvis Bay meeting, Geldenhuys (accompanied by Namibian Administrator-General Louis Pienaar) fully briefed correspondents about an alleged troop buildup by Swapo in southern Angola. He then requested the correspondents not to write about it, as any such reports before the elections would place the SADF in the middle of the political arena.

There can be no doubt that Botha acted on evidence which he was led to believe was true. The evidence was provided personally by Geldenhuys to Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan. Geldenhuys was accompanied by his Chief of Staff (Intelligence), Lieutenant General Wikkop Badenhorst, and National Intelligence Service boss Nie! Bar!nard. Foreign Affairs DG Niel van Heerden and his deputy Beukes were also present. Discussions lasted 40 minutes.

The Cabinet decided unanimously that Botha should disclose the information. This he did, after summoning ambassadors from some Western countries for briefing, and phoning UN representative Martti Ahtisaari in their presence. Botha said to the FM: "Condemn me about the political decision I had taken (to disclose), but do not condemn me for the facts at my disposal."

Fortunately, Botha was quick to travel to Windhoek to pick up the pieces. He was well received by Swapo's Sam Nujoma. "I explained to him and he thanked me for that. He gave me the assurance that no Swapo elements were making their way across the border. It was a friendly discussion. His reaction was more positive than what I can say about some others in SA."

Botha's role as negotiator during the Namibian peace talks is well known. He is committed to peace in the region, and so is his department. The attitudes of some members of the SADF, however, must be placed under scrutiny. In his initial reaction, the defense minister, military chief, and Herbst, complained about references to certain members of the SADF as "mavericks and Rambos." These sorts of actions — as now alleged by certain newspapers — do not represent the style of the SADF as he has come to know it, said Herbst.

His memory is short. The Ramno diaries, for instance, revealed an aggressive role by the SADF in Mozambique after the signing of the Nkomati Accord. And in the early Eighties, evidence was led in the Maritzburg hijack trial of certain SADF members' involvement in the aborted Scylaches coup; even the weapons were provided by someone in the force.

One thing's for sure: certain members of the security establishment are feeling very isolated. The acute embarrassment suffered by Pik Botha and government, at a vital stage of the Namibian peace process, should ensure that the culprits will be hunted assiduously.

Says government-supporting Beeld: "Whoever is responsible must be found and punished." The newspaper says it is chiefly the intelligence community which should examine itself. Has there been sufficient contact between these various authorities to verify the facts? asks Beeld. "We hope answers to these questions are found. It is not only in the interest of the country but also in the interests of the 'securocrats' whose esteem has undeniably received a setback."

Usually more conservative than its sister newspaper, the Cape-based Die Burger says only an investigation — proving beyond any doubt who was responsible, from whatever source — can heal the damage caused by this dangerous piece of disinformation.

We trust that government needs no such urging. Assuming that the SADF made transcriptions of messages in good faith, the mystery has two main components.

Who sent them? And why was their fraudulence not detected before they got to Pik Botha?
Namibia voters may get extra hours

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Namibian election managers and United Nations overseers go into the final round of nationwide voting today preparing to decide whether any polling stations should be kept open into extra time after tonight's scheduled 7pm deadline.

Officials at some 300 voting points expected a last-day rush by latecomers after the poll rate pushed towards 90% nationwide yesterday.

Amid general approval of the voting process, officials yesterday suggested that extended polling hours would be unnecessary and that election results apportioning seats in a constituent assembly could be known by Tuesday night.

Front-runner Swapo and its main rival, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), both claim to be heading for a majority hold on the 72-seat assembly. Capturing 48 seats will secure the two-thirds vote needed to pass a constitution.

Former US Secretary of State Mr Edmund Muskie arrived in Windhoek yesterday at the head of a 12-member observer mission assigned by President George Bush. Before flying to Ovambo, Mr Muskie said the visit was "a reflection of the long-standing interest of the US in this election".

The US was a founding writer of the independence plan embodied in UN Security Council Resolution 435.

Release of 600 people sought

WINDHOEK — An urgent application was brought before the Supreme Court here yesterday for the release of about 600 people allegedly held by Swapo at Kwanza-Sul in Angola.

The hearing was postponed to next Friday.

The application was made by Headman Gollieb Dau and a former Swapo member. — Sapa
DTA looks set to hold veto power...
Namibian's Road to Smooth
The horde of foreign journalists here to cover "Ahuru" marvelled at the patience and good humour of voters.

There were hassles-a-plenty on the first day, but things ran much more smoothly after that, although there were still frequent reports of small polling stations running out of ballot papers or even ballot boxes as they were swamped by voters.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar remarked that the conduct of the polls showed Namibians to be politically mature and an example to the rest of the world.

However, in one of the most monitored, supervised elections yet seen in Africa, Namibia's 10 political parties — covering the spectrum from right to left, via various ethnic steps in between — could not be seen to be trying to subvert the genuine will of the people.

There were disinformation campaigns, parties did undoubtedly break election ordinances, and there were plenty of accusations and counter-ac-
Tired but in high spirits after their long journey to vote in the Namibian election were these DTA supporters, pictured at Cape-Town station. The posters support many of the parties and the prize moment is a Swapo flag.

Namibia poll attack scare

WINDHOEK. — The United Nations despatched extra security to all polling stations in the populous northern Namibian region of Owambo following rumours that attacks would be launched on the booths by unidentified assailants, said UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard.

He said the rumours had become so prevalent that the UN ordered the Malaysian and Finnish battalions to immediately increase security at polling stations.

"Obviously, we are concerned by such rumours which have swept the northern area. Therefore, we do not want to take chances," Mr Eckhard said. — Sapa.

See page 5.
Lawyers wait for go-ahead on mock hangings campaign

PAT DEVEREAUX

Africa questions how many people have been hanged in South Africa for crimes they did not commit, because they had no proper legal representation.

The society urged State President F W de Klerk and the Minister of Justice, Mr Robie Coetzee, to institute an immediate moratorium on all executions, set up a judicial inquiry into the use of the death penalty and investigate methods of punishment, "which seek to cure rather than destroy".

Nadel says the awareness campaign coincides with the 25th anniversary of the first political execution.

Tomorrow at midday, recently released African National Congress leader Mr Ahmed Kathrada will address an anti-death penalty protest meeting at Johannesburg's Nasrec centre.

The Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty in South Africa has been inundated with requests for petition forms calling for the abolition of the death penalty.

Forms are also available from trade union offices, churches and organisations such as the Black Sash, the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee and the Five Freedoms Forum.

TOGETHERNESS: National Party MP Dr Johann Viljoen, shakes hands with Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma after they held talks yesterday.

British Liberal-Democratic Party's Mr David Steele looks on.

Nujoma hints at diplomatic ties with SA

WINDBOEK — Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma met a National Party MP yesterday and said he extended a hand of friendship to South Africa, and hinted at the possibility of opening diplomatic relations with the country.

He was speaking at the end of a meeting with Dr Johann Viljoen, MP for Langlaagte.

As Dr Viljoen left the Swapo leader's hilltop home in Katutura township outside Windhoek, the leader of Britain's Liberal Democratic Party, Mr David Steele, arrived for talks with Mr Nujoma — another in a long line of international politicians making the pilgrimage to see the man expected to win the elections.

Dr Viljoen said he told Mr Nujoma that since the election of President de Klerk "things have changed in South Africa".

"Instead of a military approach to Namibia, South Africa has now adopted a political approach," he said.

Dr Viljoen, who was born in Namibia, said that while he was visiting Mr Nujoma in his private capacity, he had carried a "very positive message" about the South African Government to the Swapo leader.

He would be reporting back to his party on the talks — which he described as "warm and cordial".

On the question of future relations between the countries, Dr Viljoen said Mr Nujoma wanted good relations with South Africa and implied that this might include full diplomatic relations.

Mr Nujoma said peace and good relations with South Africa were central to the peace and prosperity of Namibia.

"As neighbours, we have no choice but to co-exist peacefully," President de Klerk can rest assured that Swapo is committed to peace and the implementation of Resolution 435."

I would like to extend a hand of friendship to all whites to live in a free and independent Namibia."

Kotze names environment watchdogs

OWN CORRESPONDENT

ENVIROMENTAL Affairs Minister Mr Gert Kotze has named the members of the new environment council, which will act as an advisory body to the Government.

The chairman is Professor Rodolfo Botta, formerly of the department of architecture at the University of Pretoria.

Mr Eric Hall, a consultant engineer and the former city engineer of Johannesburg, is the vice-chairman.

Other members include Professor Richard Piggot, Professor Ramon Soni, Mr Jefia Legeta, Mr Gwag Beaglan, Dr Allan Heydorn, and Professor Roy Sifried.

\* See Page 5.

R WATCH

go When University lecturer David Webster was gunned down at his home. His killers are still...
UN declares elections fair

By PETER KENNedy

The UN's Special Representative in Namibia, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari, last night gave the voting process in Namibia a clean bill of health.

"I have told the Administrator-General that I am satisfied that the voting process has been free and fair, and have agreed that the process of counting the votes should go forward, once all voting has concluded tonight," he told a press conference in Windhoek.

Mr. Ahtisaari said the turnout for the poll had already reached a whopping 97 percent. He said if there were still queues at polling stations last night, they would remain open to allow people to vote, but polling would not be extended beyond the deadline.

"This week the people of Namibia have given the world an exemplary lesson in democracy. I want to express my profound gratitude to all who have participated in the organization, running and supervision of the elections."

Mr Ahtisaari said that, apart from a few isolated incidents, the restrained conduct of political campaigns and the admirable cooperation with UNTAG's personnel, electioneering generally had been in accordance with high democratic standards which gave great hope for the future of Namibia.
By PETER KENNY in Engela, Namibia

AN ELDERLY black Lutheran pastor emerged from the killing fields of northern Namibia to vote for peace and declared: “This is the happiest day of my life.”

In the distance, Angolan soldiers watched from the rubble of their shattered border post at Santa Clara, gazing across to Okahandja as Namibians streamed to the polls at nearby Engela.

Engela is a large Lutheran mission, one of many in the region started by Finnish missionaries who pioneered in the days when Namibia was a German colony before it was settled by South Africa during the First World War.

The dry, dusty huts filled with people milling about, many with tears in their eyes as they voted for the first time since independence.

The voting area was a large open space, with people lined up at tables to cast their votes. The atmosphere was one of hope and optimism.

NAMIBIANS SCOUR TO VOTE AFTER YEARS OF TERROR AND HARDSHIP

In Okahandja, Namibia's capital, people lined up at polling stations to vote in the first election since independence.

ECSTATIC

In Okahandja, Swapo's support appears to be overwhelming, with queues snaking around the block. The sense of joy and relief is palpable.

Pastor Nambimbin, a member of the local church, was among those thronging to vote. “This is a day of liberation,” he said.

STAMPED DOWN

At Okahandja, a young man was seen weeping as he cast his vote. “This is the day I have been waiting for,” he said.

Disbanded

White voters in northern Namibia are bracing for a tough election, with many expecting the process to be marred by violence and intimidation.

Rumours

There are concerns about voting fraud and manipulation.

He was resting after six weeks of feverish building car parks and designing voting stations, and four mobile helicopter polling stations that reached out to the remote areas of this vast land.

It appeared all was quiet and peaceful in Okahandja during the polling day, despite pre-election rumours of a brewing backlash from those opposed to the new system.

The atmosphere was one of hope and optimism.

We are sure we will win. We have not even considered losing. If we do it will mean the election has been rigged.”

Said Swapo's deputy director of elections in Ohakakhu, Mr Pakutshu Shinbute.

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HEAT AND HOPE

FIVE DAYS OF

Tension as snags threaten poll

Record No. votes US team to long wait nearlly over as Namibians make their mark for freedom

Tension in Tanganika as snags threaten poll

Record No. votes US team to long wait nearlly over as Namibians make their mark for freedom
Namibian election

Other news

Steps to Independence

Patience marks last
Namibia’s Vote

Before the Universal Declaration of Human Rights declared that every person has the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs, to enjoy freedom of opinion and expression, and to use all means of communication to express themselves, it was essential to create a nation that respects and acknowledges the importance of these fundamental rights.

Namibia, a country rich in natural resources and cultural diversity, has embraced the principle of human rights and has worked towards the establishment of a democratic society. The right to vote is not just a right, but a cornerstone of Namibia’s democratic process.

The election process in Namibia is guided by the Constitution, which guarantees the right of every Namibian citizen aged 18 years and over to participate in the electoral process. The process includes voter registration, campaigning, polling, and counting of votes.

In the 2023 elections, Namibians were called upon to exercise their right to vote, to ensure that their voices are heard and their choices are represented in the government.

The significance of the Namibian vote cannot be overstated. It is through the act of voting that Namibians demonstrate their commitment to democracy and their desire to shape the future of their country.

Despite challenges such as low voter turnout and logistical difficulties, the Namibian people have consistently shown their dedication to the democratic process. The elections are a testament to the resilience and determination of the Namibian nation.

In conclusion, the right to vote is a fundamental right that empowers Namibians to shape their country’s destiny. It is through the exercise of this right that Namibia continues to progress towards a more just and equitable society.

From: Kevin Jacobs

21/3/15
DTA draws first blood in Namibian election

WINDHOEK. — First blood in the Namibian election has been drawn by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, who gained the most votes in Namibia's smallest voting district, Bethanie, whose results were announced first.


The total number of ordinary votes cast was 1 999 and 33 were spoilt.

There were 319 tendered votes which still have to be verified by the central voters' registry in Windhoek.

Bethanie is in the sparsely populated and part of southern Namibia and includes a part of Namaland.

BIG COUNT

Meanwhile the Big Count is under way in elections that have drawn 98 percent of voters.

As the most expensive and closely monitored election in African history ended, South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Plenaaar appealed to Namibians to "remain calm" during the vote-counting, which began at 7am today.

Mr Pienaar's chief spokesman, Mr Gerhard Roux, told Namibians yesterday: "We have come a long way over a difficult road and it would be tragic if we were to stumble at the last hurdle."

The leading players in the elections — chief United Nations special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, Mr Pienaar, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — all agree that the polls have been free and fair.

TIGHT SECURITY

Mr Roux said UN and South African teams were imposing tight security measures at the 23 counting stations, where ordinary votes were being tallied.

AS counting is completed electoral officers are to confer with the chief electoral officer, Mr A G Visser, and his Untag counterpart, Mr Shaim Omayed. They in turn are to confer with Mr Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari, who is to authorise the release of each result.

Windhoek (108 382) and Owamboland (248 272) will probably be the last to complete their counting.

The results of all ordinary votes are to be forwarded to the central counting centre in Windhoek, where the results of tendered ballots are to be included.

If all goes well, the counting could be completed by Wednesday. — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa.
Namibians urged to remain calm

By Brendan Seery and John Ryan,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — As the most expensive and closely monitored election in African history ended with a voter turn-out of more than 95 percent, South African Administrator-General Mr. Louis Plenauer appealed to Namibians to remain calm during the vote-counting, which started at 7 a.m. today.

Mr. Plenauer's chief spokesman, Mr. Gerhard Roux, told Namibians yesterday: “We have come a long way over a difficult road and it would be tragic if we were to stumble at the last hurdle.”

With results from 38 polling stations still outstanding, 95.56 percent of registered voters had cast their ballots in the election, said Mr. Roux. He said the outstanding results were from northern polling stations and would not drastically affect the percentage poll.

Mr. Roux said UN and South African teams were imposing tight security measures at the 23 counting stations countrywide.

RESULTS

The first results, from smaller centres such as Bethanie (2,464 registered voters) and Maltahohe (2,655 voters), may possibly be out late this afternoon.

The districts of Windhoek (158,832 voters) and Ovamboland (248,272 voters) will probably be the last to complete their counting.

The results of all ordinary votes will be forwarded to the central counting centre in Windhoek, where the results of tendered ballots will be included.

If all goes well, the final counting could be completed by Wednesday.

The final result will be announced on the steps of the Windhoek Showgrounds counting hall.

• See Page 3.
40-year dispute over Namibia has now ended – Pik

The South African Government stood ready to recognise the results of the Namibian election as certified by UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari and was ready to work constructively with the future Namibian government, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.

"The most important phase of the independence process of Namibia has come to a successful conclusion," Mr Botha said in a statement from Pretoria.

"As far as I am concerned it ended the international dispute that has raged for more than forty years since the inception of the United Nations, and which, aside from apartheid, constituted the most important line of attack against South Africa.

SMOOTHLY

"I am grateful the elections proceeded as they did, so Mr Ahtisaari could declare that the electoral process fulfilled the requirements of Resolution 435," Mr Botha expressed his gratitude to Mr Ahtisaari and his staff for their co-operation that had enabled the election to proceed as smoothly as was humanly possible.

"Mr Ahtisaari and I have been working towards the execution of a peace plan for Namibia for eleven years. I have come to know him as a man of integrity and Namibia can be glad that such a person could play umpire during the difficult final phase of the electoral process," said Mr Botha.

He said three important phases remained: the counting of the votes, which would hopefully be completed by Wednesday; the composition of the 72-member constituent assembly who would write the constitution for an independent Namibia; and independence for the territory.

"The South African Government trusts that these three phases will be concluded peacefully and wishes success to all the parties that will work on the new constitution," he said.

"Namibia's independence is of great historic importance for the whole of Africa; it is the last country of the colonial era to gain independence.

"I am thankful that the elections in this particular country, with its many contrasts and turbulent history, took place peacefully," Mr Botha said. — Sapa.

It's a lesson in democracy for the world – Ahtisaari

WINDBERG – Thirty minutes after Namibia's election ended, UN Special Representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari called the balloting "free and fair" — a declaration necessary for the counting to begin at 7am today in the 23 regional centres.

"The people of Namibia have given the whole world an exemplary lesson in democracy," Mr Ahtisaari said on Saturday night, commenting on the lack of violence, few incidents of intimidation, the patience and the enthusiasm of the voters, most of whom were casting a ballot for the first time.

"We are completely satisfied that the election process was free and fair and that each and every Namibian had the chance to cast his vote," Administrator General Mr Louis Pienaar, said yesterday.

The main election contestants — Swapo and the DTA — have also agreed.

When the counting is completed, Mr Ahtisaari will decide whether the entire election process met UN requirements. He will then make a recommendation to the UN Security Council.

Once the UN certifies the election as having been free and fair, there will be one week before the first official sitting of the Constituent Assembly elected by the voters.

The 72 members will be chosen on a proportional representation and party list system similar to that used in Zimbabwe's 1980 independence election. — Associated Press.
Namibians near first poll results today

Africa

Journalist detained in Angola
DTA surprise

From KEVIN JACOBS and Supa
WINDHOEK — Namibia's election for a new national government could be held by the end of the year, according to DTA officials.

The DTA, led by Mr. Hage Geingob, has already started preparations for the election, which could be held as early as next month, according to sources.

"The DTA is determined to win the upcoming election," said a party official. "We are working hard to ensure that we have a strong campaign to attract voters."
Observers outshine voters in Namibian election

STEPHEN ROBINSON in Windhoek

MONDAY, 11 JUNE 1989

EVEN if all the participants do not agree that the Namibian elections have been "free and fair", or alternatively, should they prove to be the last free elections in the country's history, no-one can doubt that these are certainly among the most closely observed elections of all time.

There is nothing like an old-fashioned exercise in African democracy to bring earnest public figures flocking out from Europe and America. They have arrived in their funny hats, their bush gear, their safari shirts and their bulbous four-wheel drive vehicles. Former Liberal leader David Steel stole the show with an inexcusable khaki safari suit and sun-block smeared all over his face. In spite of his precautions, he still managed to turn a livid pink.

When a Namibian voter arrived at his local polling station last week, he was confronted by at least seven UN officials and the same number of South Africans. Inside the station sat observers from the 10 participating political parties. The party observers were ensuring the SA officials were playing fair. The South Africans and party observers were at the same time being monitored by the UN officials.

Meanwhile, the UN observers were being observed by Scandinavian civil rights groups, by American Lawyers' foundations, by Oxfam, the OAU, British Conservative MPs, American Congressmen and a delegation of European parliamentarians.

This crowd, in turn, was being observed by a portion of the 1200-strong Press corps. As the country had a population of just over a million people, this allowed for one journalist per thousand locals.

Observing therefore became the key issue — indeed almost an end in itself — during the past week.

On Tuesday, the day the polls opened, Namibian elections became the victim of their own success: too many people wanted to vote and huge queues formed outside polling stations all over the territory.

The political parties screamed "foul", the UN supervisors were branded incompetent fools and the Finnish official in charge of the process, Martti Ahtisaari, was forced to charter a plane to the north of the country to ensure all was free and fair. He was observed by 70 journalists who travelled with him in his aircraft.

Ahtisaari rushed to two polling stations. The UN observers were there all right, the South Africans, and the Press of course.

The only problem was that by the time the Finn arrived, no fewer than 90% of the locals in Owamboland had already voted. There were plenty of observers, just no voters to observe.

Nevertheless, Ahtisaari felt confident enough to pronounce his election "90% fair and free", which on the evidence of most observers' experience, would seem to be true. A 90% fairness achievement, in a country the size of Western Europe, where a majority of the population is illiterate, would seem a commendable record for the UN.

The UN does indeed appear to have been successful in eradicating serious intimidation of voters. Most importantly, the UN managed to maintain peace in Owamboland, which until only 12 months ago was the battleground in a 23-year bush war between SA security forces and Swapo guerrillas.

What the UN could not guard against was the eccentric voting habits of many of the voters: some Nama tribeswomen in the south of the country preferred to write the names of their favoured party on the wall of the polling booth rather than merely mark a cross on the ballot paper provided.

It was a certain bet that at least a few thousand of Namibia's 770,000 voters had inadvertently chosen a party they did not intend to vote for, but then there was little the UN could do to stop that.

LETTERS

Whether the first independent Namibian government will justify the cost of £300m for the UN operation remains to be seen. The bill amounts to almost half of Namibia's annual GNP. Somehow, one cannot help thinking the money might have been better spent on shoring up Namibia's struggling economy.

Namibia's long-postponed elections have been a well-staged piece of theatre which have to be performed before the world can leave Namibia in its obscurity.

Everyone knows that Swapo is going to win a simple majority. But Swapo desperately wants to secure the two-thirds of the popular vote to give the constituent assembly which will allow it to write the independence constitution itself.

The trouble is likely to begin later this week when the results are announced and Swapo is found to have done worse than it has hoped, or better than whites have feared.

But UN officials are justified in claiming that the elections have been a success so far. Either way, it seems inconceivable that anyone will be prepared to pay another £300m to repeat the whole exercise.

— The Daily Telegraph.
## Namibia: The results

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| PF    | 1,055      | 1,252      | 1,055   | 1,055      | 1,055 |
| National Concessions | 1,055 | 1,055 | 1,055 | 1,055 | 1,055 |
| Total votes: 16,166 (123) | Total votes: 16,166 (123) | Total votes: 16,166 (123) |
| Swapotransvaal | 6,699 | 6,699 | 6,699 |
| SWAPO | 4,778     | 3,578        | 2,775      | 4,778     | 2,775 |
| PF    | 6,699     | 1,666        | 1,666      | 1,666     | 1,666 |
| UCDF  | 878       | 2,000        | 2,000      | 2,000     | 2,000 |
| Percentage poll: | 95,14 | 95,14 | 95,14 | 95,14 | 95,14 |
Landslide win in Owambo for Nujoma — but he’s short of two-thirds majority

White support

The parties that have the largest number of assembly seats after Swatsi and the DTA are the United Democratic Front of Namibia (UDF), which is an amalgamation of Damara and other ethnic groups, and Action Christian National (ACN), which is commonly regarded as the SWA National Party in disguise and has strong white support.

An important factor in determining the future course of Namibian politics is whether the DTA, which is an amalgamation of 11 different political groups, can stay together through the wheeling and dealing that will now dominate the political scene.

Mr. Sam Nujoma

Landslide win in Owambo for Nujoma — but he’s short of two-thirds majority

WINDHOEK — Voting results from the Owambo electorate have sharpened the fortunes of the main opposition party, the Namibian People’s Congress (NPP), and boosted the chances of Nujoma winning a landslide victory.

The pro-Swatsi results from the three Owambo districts have put the NPP in the lead, with the UDF and Swapo trailing behind. The NPP has won four out of the five districts in Owambo, while the UDF has one and Swapo has none.

Swatsi obtained 296,000 votes, followed by the UDF with 180,000 and Swapo with 160,000.

Swatsi’s lead has been described as an “electoral earthquake” and has raised hopes of a Nujoma victory.

The NPP, led by Nujoma, has been campaigning on a platform of unity and national development. The party has been criticized for its lack of a clear economic agenda, but its strong performance in Owambo has been seen as a sign of growing support.

The results in Owambo are significant because the area is traditionally a stronghold of Swapo. The party has held the majority in the region for decades, but it has faced growing opposition from Swatsi and other groups.

The final results are expected to be announced in the next few days, and Nujoma is expected to be declared the winner.


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The results for Swapo remain tight, however, of the highest electoral sentiments for Namibia.

The percentage split in Owambo will be 90.6% for Swatsi, 9.4% for UDF, and 0.2% for Swapo.

The results for NPP are expected to be announced around 8 PM, with Swapo and UDF results following later.

The final results will be announced on Friday, with Swatsi expected to win a majority of the seats in Owambo.
## Namibian Election Results

The results of the Namibian elections are:

(Tendered votes still have to be verified.)

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The Namibian election

BY KENN VENZON, THE NEW SPRING DELIGHT

The voting is over and UN officials stand a phone of officers to return home.

The voting is over and UN officials stand a phone of officers to return home.

... to turn up even bothered in the end no one signed with a cross.

BY BRENDAN SHEAR, THE SPRING NEWS

The Namibian election

Spectrum
# Namibia: The results

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<td>Total votes: 12,706,169 papers were spoilt and an additional 4,849 tended votes have to be verified.</td>
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DTA, Swapo prove their popularity in early results

WINDHOEK — Namibia's election moved towards a climax yesterday as hard-pressed vote-counting officials worked overtime to tally results that could show Namibians the face of their first independent government later today.

Swapo and its arch-rival, the DTA, proved vote-pulling power in early results, with the DTA holding a surprising lead over Swapo after 12 of 23 voting districts had reported poll results.

But crucial tallies from populous Windhoek and Ovamboland — that could swing heavily in the former guerrillas' favour — were still unreported last night.

"If everything was in from the districts, we could have the final result on Tuesday morning," Unitag computer systems manager Harry Neufeld said at a top-security co-ordination centre in Windhoek.

Based on votes gained nationwide, political parties will be allocated seats in the 72-member constituent assembly under a proportional representation system. With an estimated 670,000 acceptable votes, each 320 votes will secure a seat in the assembly charged with writing a constitution and passing it into law by a two-thirds majority.

Leaders of both front-runners predicted convincing victories, but DTA officials said they would be happy to secure the one-third of the national vote that would give the party veto power.

A last-minute row clouded the first day of tallying, with Swapo official Theo-Ben Gurirab charging SA had raised another false allegation of imminent guerrilla action on the northern border.

Recalling Foreign Minister Pik Botha's climb-down on the previous accusation, Gurirab said Pretoria's Foreign Affairs office in Windhoek claimed to have information that guerrillas of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) had returned to Angola to ready themselves for a victorious homecoming.

But Foreign Affairs chief in Administrator-General Louis Fienaar's office, Carl von Hirschberg, said no such allegations had been made.

With 12 voting districts reporting last night, the DTA was leading Swapo by 17 239 votes — 47 531 to 30 297.

The United Democratic Front (UDF), a coalition built on Damara foundations that picked up momentum and support in the past six weeks, was in an expected third place with a quarter of Swapo's total.

Slightly behind the UDF (which has no links with the SA anti-apartheid movement) was Action Christian National (ACN), the white-only remnant of the once-powerful National Party of SWA.

See Page 8
Thoroughness of verification process impresses official

It's unique, says Canadian expert

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDSOR — Using's man in the middle of the complex vote-verification and counting process — cheerful Canadian election expert Harry Neufeld — describes it as an absolutely incredible.

"It's unique, like nothing I was used to in Canada."

The professional election official from British Columbia speaks to reporters against a backdrop of organized chaos, as South African police and their UN counterparts sit at desks, grilling away at the tedious process of verifying tenders ballots. (Tendered ballots are those cast in a district other than that in which the voter registered, or in which there is a problem of identification.)

"It's amazing. Every single voter registration card is checked by four people," says Mr Neufeld.

Once the fingerprint and handwriting experts from each side have verified that the registration card is correct, the corresponding ballot (in its own separate envelope) is approved for counting.

In checking more than 250,000 registration cards, the experts found less than 0.5 percent were used fraudulently, which is a minuscule amount in terms of significant election fraud, Mr Neufeld reckons.

As he speaks, experts are working on the last batches of cards for verification. Once that process is complete, the operation will convert to a counting operation.

The results of the counting of the 75,000 tendered ballots — about 2 percent of the total — will be added to the main total of "ordinary" ballots which are being counted in the various districts.

The system has been under heavy political pressure to get the results out quickly, says Mr Neufeld, adding that there will be six teams of 12, equally split between the South Africans and Using, doing the counting and that "we will probably go through until we've finished".

Embarrassing moments

His team is hoping to make use of a ballot-counting machine, which is similar to those used to count paper money in banks and which is being used to count the approximately 100,000 ordinary votes cast in the Windhoek district.

"Assuming as the highly involved process comes to a close, it is not been without its errors and embarrassing foul-ups, admits Mr Neufeld."

He cites the case where two ballot boxes containing tendered votes arrived for verification without official Using seals, although they had official seals from the Administration General's election staff in place.

The 200 votes in the two boxes were not disqualified, as it was felt there was nothing sinister in that particular case.

Rather, it was and accident where "Using screwed up", Mr Neufeld admits.

He speaks also of thousands of voters who had their thumb-prints from their left hand imprinted on their registration cards, but thumb-prints from their right hand impression at the polling station when they voted.

"There was nothing we could do about that, other than to give those people the benefit of the doubt."

Those affected comprised about 1500 voters, Mr Neufeld believes.

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Post-poll boredom

By John Ryan,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDSOR — After Namibian's long poll last week, a strange lack of interest appears to have fallen over voters as far as the election stage of the constituent election is concerned.

Around the country yesterday public offices where the ballot papers were being counted, and district results announced, drew very few members of the public. Almost the only spectators standing by were Using army personnel, policemen and journalists.

No doubt there will be celebrations and musical performances when the final outcome is announced. But yesterday was a curiously limp time after all the excitement of the polling day.

It has also emerged that voters have not grasped the fact that the election is a cumulative one, with all votes cast for a party counting towards a final total.

At Okahandja, supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance were estate to hear their party had polled 2572 votes (Using) to Swaps' 326.

With slightly fewer than 10,000 voters, having participated in the proportional vote, a party will have to poll something in excess of 7000 votes in return one representative to the 72-member constituent assembly. A total of 28,000 votes would secure that party three seats, adding up.

On that basis, the DTA and Swaps gained roughly one-third of a seat each at Okahandja.
Swappo battles for two-thirds majority

By John Ryan,
The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Swappo's quest to secure a two-thirds majority in Namibia's constituent assembly elections seems doomed to failure.

With results in Swappo's stronghold of Ovamboland still outstanding, Swappo is still trailing the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance by more than 20,000 votes.

Late results to hand today include the second largest district in the territory, Windhoek, where Swappo obtained 39,050 votes, and the DTA 39,450.

In Rundu, Swappo obtained 37,286 votes and the DTA 35,466.

The DTA has obtained 116,215 votes or 42.86 percent of the total number of votes polled. Swappo has obtained 115,736 votes or 42.37 percent.

So far, the United Democratic Front has obtained 30,018 votes or 1.07 percent of the total and the Action Christian National Party 16,823 votes or 0.59 percent of the total number of votes cast.

Gwambo crucial

Swappo needs to win overwhelmingly in Ovamboland and also score heavily among the 70,000 Ovandao votes to achieve its aim.

Tendrures are ballots cast by voters outside the districts in which they originated or captured.

Swappo need 31 seats to be able to dominate the assembly's terms of the constitution. But appears likely to fall short of this

The United Democratic Front (UDF) looks likely to get at least three seats and the Action Christian National Party the National Party three seats in Ramibina.

Indeed, it appears Swappo will be able to get 36 percent of the votes.

Swappo's failure to dominate the election itself was astonishing in the hope that the DTA might better be able to forge swappo's ambitions.

The UDF, the third runner in the contest, is a coalition of four ethnically based parties with strong support from the Damaraland and Ovamboland regions.

The six other parties have virtually been small parties in this election.

The National Patriotic Front, which spent extensively on its campaign, looks unlikely to get a single seat.

Despite Swappo's reduced showing overall, it performed surprisingly well in certain districts.

It was well in the capital, where it seems to have captured the majority and also scored good victories in areas like Windhoek, Swakopmund and Tsumeb.

A power failure in the north was delaying the transmission of results from Ovamboland. These final results are likely to be out tonight.

*See Page 10

RESULTs

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Uhuru in Outjo without a bang

OUTJO — No end seen to violence that has gripped the town and surrounding areas. The mayor and others, who know the result anyway.

They did independence come to Outjo without a bang? — The Star's Africa News Service.
UN approves Swapo govt for Namibia

KEVIN JACOBS

Windhoek — UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari put his stamp of approval on Namibia's election last night, setting the territory on course for independence under a future Swapo-led government.

Namibians had given the world "a shining lesson in democracy", restraint and tolerance, Ahtisaari told reporters an hour after final poll results had been announced.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, also lauded the election and urged Namibians to "hold thumbs and pray for the future of this country."

"We have witnessed a decisive and historic step in the constitutional development of this territory."

Ahtisaari's endorsement of the poll guarantees world recognition of Namibia's electoral results.

Official tallies disclosed that 670,630, or more than 97% of the territory's 701,436 registered voters, participated.

Under a proportional representation system, allocation of seats in a 72-member assembly gave Swapo 41 seats, the DTA 21, the United Democratic Front four, Action Christian National three, and one each to the Federal Convention of Namibia, Namibia National Front and National Patriotic Front.

Swapo secured 51% control of the assembly with the rival DTA holding 28% influence.

The constitutional assembly will meet for the first time next Wednesday.

Swapo's leadership offered no public comment on the election results last night.

However, the jubilation of thousands of party followers touched off street celebrations in downtown Windhoek which jammed lunch-hour traffic yesterday. And revellers were still partying in Katutura township late last night.

The final tally fell far short of Swapo's predicted landslide. Only in northern Ohambo, heartland of Swapo's Ovambo-based support, did the party sweep the polls with a 94% "regional victory" that turned around an earlier lead by the DTA.

Swapo's performance finally ends its status in the UN General Assembly as "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people".

Swapo will have the majority power to form a government, but lacks the two-thirds required to pass a constitution into law. But Swapo leaders, among them party president Sam Nujoma, have committed themselves to seeking consensus on the nation's founding law.

"In this election there have been no losers," Ahtisaari said last night, flanked by...
1 500 SADF troops to leave

WINDHOEK — The last South African troops in Namibia will be withdrawn within the next few days.

Earlier rumours of a Swapo military force lying in wait in southern Angola remained 'officially unconfirmed' yesterday.

Swapo's failure to win a two-thirds majority may increase fears of a Swapo military incursion. But nothing said by Swapo leaders yesterday supported any such fears.

Under the Resolution 435 independence plan, the 1 500 SADF troops allowed to remain in Namibia during the election must be out within seven days of certification of the election result by UN special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

This means the South African troops could be out by early next week.
April 2 may be independence day, marking end of colonialism in Africa

Namibian election results welcomed

By Peter Fabricius and Sapa

The Namibian election results have been widely welcomed in South Africa and the South African Government said it expected “realistic and cordial” relations with an independent Namibia.

And hailing the results, United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar said yesterday that Namibia must now become a united nation where people of all political persuasions would be able to enjoy their rights without fear or favour.

April 2 1990 has been mentioned as a likely date for nationhood.

On the recommendation of the Security Council and endorsement by the general assembly, Namibia would become the 160th member state of the world body, marking the end of colonialism in Africa.

State President Mr F W de Klerk said: “The election process was free and fair and democracy won the day.

The South African Government is grateful that the election proceeded peacefully and thus accepts the outcome."

The Democratic Party said Namibia had “completed the first lap on the road to independence with flying colours”.

Interdependent

Only the Conservative Party condemned the results.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said yesterday he believed from his recent meetings with Swap leader Mr Sam Nujoma that South Africa could expect “cordial and realistic” relations with an independent Namibia.

The two countries were interdependent through common rail, telecommunications and civil aviation systems.

Swapo’s overall victory, but failure to win the two-thirds majority which would have allowed it to write its own constitution, was the “best possible basis for constitution building”, Unisa constitutional expert Professor Marinus Wiechers said from Windhoek yesterday. The results would make Swapo “captives of democracy”.

The Mass Democratic Movement yesterday said the results were a triumph for the Namibian people under the leadership of Swapo in their struggle against apartheid and colonialism.

In a statement over UN television, Dr Perez de Cuellar said: “I am confident that the members of the constituent assembly will address themselves to the most crucial task of framing and adopting the constitution for the country with the same degree of enthusiasm and patriotism that they displayed during the course of the electoral process.

Fear or favour

“For Namibia must become a united nation where the inhabitants of all political persuasions will be able to enjoy their inalienable rights without fear or favour.”

These were the aims of the United Nations 48 years ago when the issue of Namibia first came before the General Assembly, he said.

“The United Nations will continue to discharge its obligations to the people of Namibia until the territory achieves independence,” Dr Perez de Cuellar pledged.

He also paid tribute to “the effective arrangements made by the South African electoral authorities and the efficient performance of the Unita electoral officials,” his special representative in Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and other senior UN officials.
VICTORY

We struggled all the years for this day - Sam Nujoma

SAM NJOJOA

WINDHOEK - Swapo was yesterday declared the winner of the internationally supervised elections for a constituent assembly, with the party taking 41 of the 72 seats.

This was revealed in a statement by the chief electoral officer, Mr A G Visser, outside the main counting hall at the Windhoek showgrounds.

Sowetan Correspondent and Sapa

Visser revealed that Swapo pulled 364,567 of the 678,50 voters cast during the elections.

Official representation of the Namibian parties in the 72-member constituent assembly assembly are: Swapo 41 seats, DTA 21 seats, UDF 4 seats, ACN 3 seats, NPF 1 seat, FCN 1 seat.

Last night, Swapo decided that its leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, will be the first president of the independent state of Namibia.

The party also said it already had a draft constitution which entrenched all the basics required - an entrenched Bill of Human Rights, the right to life and liberty as well as to ownership of property, freedom of movement and of association, and other rights.

Nujoma himself was in an expansive mood after he learnt of his party's healthy performance at the polls, declaring the occasion a great day for Namibia.

He told reporters: "This victory is a vindication of our struggle, and it is a victory for the Namibian people."

The news about Nujoma being the new head of state was given by senior politicians, Nujoma himself, and also the man tipped to become the new country's first Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Theoben Gurirab.

Praise

Showering praise on the party leader, who had earlier in the day conferred with the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and was told of his party's success at the polls,

Gurirab said Swapo owed its success to Nujoma.

"He selflessly devoted his entire time and life to the struggle. It is his leadership, his dedication, and his devotion to the struggle that have made it all possible." He did that as a leader of a movement that succeeded in bringing together the Namibian people in the face of division and fragmentation represented by apartheid and colonialism," Gurirab said.

JON QWELANE reports that a belated carnival atmosphere overtook Katutura township yesterday after Swapo's victory became known.

To page 2

Swapo victory

famous VEN "A"

Huge placards bearing the smiling portrait of Nujoma, president of Swapo - at the time he was conferring with the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar - were held high by chanting and dancing youths while women and girls ululated.

Just down the road from the Swapo enclaves another street celebration, on a much smaller scale, was taking place in front of the DTA office.

See page 4
Big vote count starts

WINDHOEK. - After Namibia's huge poll last week, a strange lack of interest appears to have fallen over votes as far as the counting stage of the constituent elections is concerned.

Around the country yesterday public offices where the ballot papers were being counted, and district results announced, drew very few members of the public.

Almost the only spectators standing by were Unag personnel, policemen and journalists.

The explanation may be that, since Namibians have never had a national poll before, they are not aware of the razzamatazz that should follow one of the fine traditions of cheering results.

No doubt there will be celebrations and mutual commiserations when the final outcome is announced. But yesterday was a curiously limp time after all the excitement of the polling days.

Final

It also emerged during the day that Namibian voters have not grasped the fact that the election is a cumulative one, with all votes cast for a party counting towards a final total.

At Okahandja, supporters of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance were ecstatic to hear their party had polled 3672 votes to Swapo's 3256. They reacted as if it was outright victory.

With slightly less than 700,000 voters having participated in the proportional vote, a party will have to poll something in excess of 9000 votes to return one representative to the 72-member Constituent Assembly. So, a total of 28,000 votes would secure that party three seats, and so on.

On that basis, the DTA and Swapo gained roughly on third of a seat each at Okahandja.
Joyful blacks choke CBD in Windhoek
KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Thousands of Namibians in traffic-choking crowds thronged Windhoek’s business district yesterday to celebrate a Swapo election victory that apparently pleased party leaders less.

Jogging and chanting, a mass of mainly black Swapo supporters took over Kaiserstrasse at lunch-hour in a jubilant parade that disrupted traffic for more than an hour.

Similar celebrations crowded the dirt-lined streets of Katutura township amid dust clouds whipped up by the sharpest winds of summer.

Many in the downtown crowds appeared to be celebrating independence already and some seemed unaware of the actual election outcome.

Mobile police patrols tried to divert the celebrating crowd from the business centre, but appeared to give up and took up street-corner positions to watch the exuberance.

While seemed to mark the DTA’s election performance — securing at least 17 seats in the constituent assembly — with smugness and relief.

Nation-building has to begin right away

WINDHOEK — Namibia’s 72 constitution writers have little time for celebration before their nation-building task begins.

Charged with creating and passing the country’s founding law, they are required to call their first meeting within the next week.

Administrator-General Louis Pienaar’s proclamation setting up the structure of the assembly obliges it to do the following:

- Draw up a constitution;
- Adopt the constitution by a two-thirds majority;
- Declare the state independent “on a date determined by it and on which date the constitution adopted by it shall come into force”;
- Establish a government for the independent state.

Swapo has failed to achieve the two-thirds majority that would enable it to pass its own draft constitution.

But party leaders have frequently said they would seek consensus on the founding law and had no intention of railroad it through the assembly.

Swapo leaders have also committed themselves and the party to writing a bill of rights and a code of fundamental democratic principles into the constitution.

While jubilant Swapo supporters jammed the streets of Windhoek yesterday, celebrating the victory, DTA leaders undertook not to obstruct passage of a constitution unnecessarily and urged its adoption by consensus.

“We are not going to be responsible for derailing the democratic process,” DTA chairman Dirk Mudge told reporters.

KEVIN JACOBS

He said aspects of a Swapo draft constitution circulated during the past few months were mildly abrasive to his party, but a final document should not be held up.

“On certain issues they are very vague, especially on the question of fundamental rights. We would insist that a bill of fundamental rights acceptable to the people and to the international community should be part of it.”

But in conciliatory tone, Mudge said: “If the things they (Swapo) say come from the heart, it may not be difficult to come to an agreement.”

Wearied

“Tnt cannot foresee that we will sit here for months and years and delay the independence process.

“We should not delay writing a constitution but we have to give people time to express themselves,” Mudge said.

Mudge also suggested the constituent assembly could continue as a legislative assembly for a few years to avoid pressing another election on a thinly populated nation warried by the eight-month Uang passage to independence.

“Not one of us is looking forward to another election immediately,” Mudge said.

Meanwhile, scores of booting cars and trucks drove down Kaiserstrasse in Windhoek to continue for several laps around the central district, passing the Administrator-General’s office in Gimbula government complex as they went.
NORTH VS SOUTH
... The vast northern Ovambo support won Swapo the election compared to the south and centre, where they only scored in the industrial areas of Luderitz, Swakopmund and Tsumeb, and scraped in at Malatsetse. The DTA made a surprising showing in cosmopolitan Windhoek, where Swapo only beat them by about 9 000 votes and in Kavango, where Swapo won by 5 000. Swapo's 57% of the vote gave them 41 seats compared to the DTA's 21, the four of UDF and three of ACN.

F W welcomes election result

PRETORIA. — President F W de Klerk yesterday welcomed the outcome of the Namibian election, saying democracy had triumphed and it was one of the most historical events in many years.

"The South African government is grateful that the election proceeded peacefully and thus accepts the outcome," Mr de Klerk said in a statement issued here.

He said South Africa would co-operate with an independent Namibia "in a spirit of good neighbourliness, in order to enhance and develop peace and prosperity in the sub-continent".

It was clear, he added, that the election process was free and fair and that democracy had won the day. He also thanked all those who had a hand in making the election a success. — Sapa and Own Correspondent

THE VICTORS... Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma, left, is all smiles as he leaves the Tintenpalast, the seat of previous Namibian governments, with fellow official Mr Theo-Ben Gurubeb after being officially informed of the election results yesterday.

Ahtisaari: Shining lesson

WINDHOEK. — Unita representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari, brimming with superlatives, last night put his stamp on Namibia's historic election, setting the territory on course for independence under a future Swapo-led government.

"This youngest democracy has given the world a shining lesson in democracy, exemplary as to commitment, restraint and tolerance," he told reporters outside Unita's Windhoek headquarters an hour after final poll results were announced.

Administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, manager of South Africa's fading 74-year authority until independence, also lauded the election and urged Namibians to "hold thumbs up and pray for the future of this country."

"In this election there have been no losers," Mr Ahtisaari said last night, flanked by senior officials who have headed the 6 500-member Unita force for the past eight months.

"The whole people of Namibia have been victorious, united in their dedication to peace, reconciliation and the future."

Mr Ahtisaari appealed for "maximum restraint and calm at this time."
NEW BATTLES SEEN AS SWAPO FAILS TO WIN TWO ASSEMBLY SEATS

How the vote was cast

South Africa - NAMIBIA

SA realises Namibia is majority: date determined for constitution

OUTCOME ... Gous, announce chief

From STEPHEN ROBINSON and KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — Namibia was set for a protracted period of political horse-trading after final results announced yesterday showed Swapo had won a simple majority in independence elections, but failed to win the two-thirds of the vote which would have allowed it to write a new constitution.

Apart from a landslide victory in Owamboland, Swapo fared far worse than had been expected and polled poorly in regions where rival tribes to the Owambo area are dominant.

VICTORIOUS SWAPO PRESIDENT MR SAM Nujoma said last night he was “very happy” that his party had won the election for a constituent assembly.

“We struggled all the years for this day,” he said.

In scenes of jubilation yesterday, thousands of Swapo supporters thronged Windhoek’s Kaiserstrasse and the streets of Katutura township in a victory parade.

Official tallies announced at a central election co-ordinating headquarters in a showground exhibition hall recorded that 670,830 — more than 97% — of the territory’s 701,438 registered voters participated.

Under a proportional representation system, allocation of seats in a 72-member assembly charged with writing the first constitution gave Swapo 41, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance 21, the United Democratic Front 4, Action Christian National three and one each to the Federal Convention of Namibia, Namibia National Front and National Patriotic Front.

NOW TO BUILD A NATION

JOYFUL STOP TO TRAFFIC

PAGE 2

Swapo has secured 57% control of the assembly, with the rival DTA holding 26%.

The constitutional assembly will meet for the first time next Wednesday at Tintenpalast, the German colonial government complex, that has served as headquarters to administrator-general Mr Louis Pieman since the Unita mission kicked off in April.

The final tally fell far short of Swapo’s predicted landslide nationwide. The results will come as considerable relief to the South African government and to whites Namibians, who have long feared the consequences of unfettered Swapo rule.

To page 2
The Namibian election

BY BRENDAN SHERY | News Agenda

30 YEARS IN EXIL

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In the election, the Swapo won the presidency.

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Is Swapo itself a colonial relic?

In timeless Namibia, some things still change more slowly than others. Like official South African terminology for the territory.

Have you noticed that the SABS has only recently got round to using the double-barrelled version generally abandoned by everyone else a few years ago, "SWA/Namibia"?

And the Post Office is about to issue yet another set of stamps, as if it has doggedly been doing all along under the "South West Africa" title.

For that matter, when does Swapo — the SWA People’s Organisation — intend dropping that colonial relic from its name?

Almost as surprising as the Namibian election result was the peace in which the operation went off. Still, one eve-of-election incident last week served as a reminder of how different, how larger-than-life the country still remains.

There may well be other lands where a political party (the DTA in this case) uses aircraft for election campaigning.

But where else except Namibia would the plane be brought down by hostile machinegun fire?

Big thinkers

Even in small business, you gotta think big. Over the past couple of years I’ve been watching with interest the development of the JSE’s pet example of informal enterprise, the two shoe shine men who set up shop outside the August portrait of the Exchange.

Starting off as quite simple operations, both now seem to have diversified into shoe repairs and a certain amount of retailing. Their stalls have become considerably bigger, and competition runs hot.

"Mr Nugget", on the left as you go in, is holding his price at R1.50 a shine. His competitor on the other side charges R2 — but he is Doctor Nugget and has a poster advertising “The Dr Nugget Experience”.

Just around the corner is another example of thinking big. In what’s left of old Dings Street is a multi-shop festooned with the usual odiferous array of strange herbs, skins...

and just don’t ask medicaments.

One side of the shop front displays the title “kwaZulu Muth” — the other, "Museum of Man and Science". Which, I suppose, the place is in its own way — even if that title is a direct crib from a more orthodox museum.

A few blocks away, in Harrison Street, is a small shoe repair establishment which proclaims, in both shop windows: "Same time when you wait". Huh?

And cruising around the city is a car whose business shingle shows it’s from the "My Struggle Driving School". Everybody’s struggling, maybe, once those learners are licensed for the road.

That’s history

All this upheaval in the commun world recalls the story of the leading Soviet politician interviewed early on in the Gorbachev era.

Did he think, he was asked, that the course of history might have been different had it been Krushchev and not Kennedy who was shot by a lone sniper?

The politico pondered a moment before answering: "Yes".

"How so?"

Well, he replied, "Aristotle Onassis would never have married Mrs Krushchev!"

Business is business

Some East Germans seem to have got the wrong idea altogether about the capitalist system. When the barriers came down at the weekend, many curious easterners poured into Hamburg’s red-light district, the Reeperbahn.

One or two prostitutes complained that the visitors were trying to obtain their services for free. What’s the German for "socialist cheapskate"?

Chantal

Deposit from as little as R700. Easy finance. Trade-ins welcome.

Chantal advertises regularly in The Citizen in this fashion. Let anyone get any wrong ideas, or be attracted by the idea of a trade-in, she’s in the used car business.
The Star

Swapo’s lesson of the polls

SO OFTEN full of surprises, Namibia has followed up its peaceful and democratic general election with a result that confounds most predictions. A number of important consequences are likely to flow from the strong minority representation in the new constituent assembly.

The first will become evident very soon. Swapo will have to horse-trade for allies among the other parties to secure the two-thirds majority for its preferred constitution. It will have to make compromises instead of calling the tune. This is bound to be a healthy learning experience for a party which has spent decades telling the world that it is the sole authentic spokesman for the Namibian people.

Swapo’s most likely coalition partner, the United Democratic Front, shares essentially the same ideals but has come out more clearly than Swapo in favour of some basic democratic rights, including freedom of speech, a multiparty structure, free enterprise and private ownership. Swapo — not that it really had much choice in the matter — will also have to temper its stance on relations with South Africa.

With more than a quarter of the total vote, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance has good reason to be satisfied with the outcome. It has no chance of forming its own coalition and excluding Swapo, but it has — if it holds together — the potential to be an influential opposition. However, the unity of the 11 different groups constituting the DTA may not survive the wheeling and dealing to come. It could come under considerable strain, in part because of the party’s strong identification with white interests.

But whatever happens, and whatever the makeup of the future government, the elections ought to have administered a lesson for Swapo to remember — not to mention its supporters and sponsors abroad. Namibia is a land of many diverse and anxious minorities and it will have to be governed with their concerns in mind. The whites may be only 6 percent of the population but to retain their goodwill and trust will be vital.
The page contains a variety of text and images. The text is partially obscured and appears to be a mix of different fonts and sizes. The overall quality of the image is low, making it difficult to read the content clearly. There is a section titled "Namibian Election Results" with some numbers and diagrams, but the details are not legible. The rest of the text is not readable due to the quality of the image.
April 2 may be independence day, marking end of colonialism in Africa

Namibian election results welcomed

By Peter Fabrices and Saga

The Namibian election results have been widely welcomed in South Africa and the South African Government said it expected "realistic and cordial" relations with the independent Namibia.

And hailed the results, United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Peres de Cazalla said yesterday that Namibia must now become a united nation where people of all political persuasions would be able to enjoy their rights without fear or favour.

April 1990 had been "a likely date for nationhood."

On the recommendation of the Security Council and endorsement by the general assembly, Namibia would be declared the 112th member state of the world body, marking the end of colonialism in Africa.

Stage President Mr P.W. de Klerk said: "The election process was free and fair and democracy won today."

"The South African Government is grateful that the elections proceeded peacefully and that the election was a success."

The Democratic Party said Namibia had "completed the first lap on the road to independence with flying colours".

Interdependent

Only the Conservative Party condemned the results.

Foreign Minister Mr Pieter Botha said yesterday that he believed from his recent meetings with Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma that South Africa could expect "cordial and realistic" relations with the independent Namibia.

The two countries were interdependent through common rail, telecommunication and civil aviation systems.

Windhoek victory

Jubilation in Windhoek at Swapo victory

By Gerald LAng

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK -- The streets of Windhoek belonged to Swapo for a few noisy hours yesterday after about 5,600 of its supporters marched to/from Katutura township in celebration of the movement's victory in the independence election.

It was a bitter-sweet victory -- Swapo having won only a simple majority in the constituent assembly -- but the cheering throng of thousands seemed to be saying they had not yet grasped that Swapo had not won a majority in the United Nations.

"For a moment, we didn't quite believe it," one Swapo supporter said.

Holding aloft the organisation's banners and flags, the crowds poured into the city. It seemed to be more than just the outcome of the election that was being celebrated. In a sense, Windhoekers were also celebrating the triumph of a people who had been denied independence completed without major bickers or violence -- and that independence was really on its way at last.

FISTS RAISED

Large groups of Swapo supporters, fists raised, surged through the streets in jubilation.

Windhoekers celebrated as they had voted -- peacefully. Traffic lights were obeyed and so were the traffic police who sealed off part of the city's main street, Katutura Avenue, and diverted the curfew traffic.

Outside the main police station in Katutura, a tense mood of waiting Swapo supporters filled the air as a tense beat as a SWA Police vehicle filled with police forces their way through. Even the policemen were smiling as they watched the march.

The only ones who were not smiling were the blue-shirted members of the United Nations police contingent who watched in stolid silence.

The march ended peacefully as the crowd trickled down the South African Avenue back to the post office. Policemen materialised and a line between the post office and the crowd, and the assault on the building was sustained.

So, too, were the celebrations.

By knocking-off time it was a celebration by another Tuesday in Katutura, except for the brown pamphlets and Swapo flags that littered the tar road.
Freedom this year is Namibian target

The Star's Africa News Service
Windhoek

Some Namibian politicians want independence for their country by Christmas. But even if that target date is too soon, the major parties share the goal of independence as soon as possible.

This emerged today following the announcement of the outcome of last week's elections, from which Swapo will dominate the 72-member constituent assembly with 41 seats, with the DTA winning 31 seats.

Both parties have expressed themselves in favour of hurrying the constituent assembly into a parliament once the constitution has been agreed on, obviating the need for further elections.

Although the parties are impatient for independence, and wish to finalize the constitution without delay, knowledgable analysts doubt whether the draft can be completed before early next year.

Some see early April as a more likely date for attainment, and point to the fact that the United Nations monitoring force, UNTAG, expects to resume in Namibia until the end of March.

Construative relations

The constituent assembly which will draw up a constitution for the new Namibia is due to start its work next Tuesday or Wednesday.

Yesterday, Mr. Peter Hanhburger, Namibian Administrator-General, Mr. Lewis Planer met Swapo representative, Mr. Samuel Nghaoma, for discussion even before it became common knowledge the organization had entered victorious in the election.

Earlier, Swapo had confirmed that, as far as they were concerned, Mr. Nghaoma would be the first president of an independent Namibia.

Mr. Planer said he would shortly be forming a liaison committee from representatives of his office and Swapo to "promote a constructive relationship" between South Africa and Namibia.

Swapo indicated it would be happy to work with Mr. Planer. A senior official said yesterday: "We think it is a gentleman we can do business with."

Swapo's victory appeared unchangeable on the achievement of the majority necessary for the further development of the draft constitution.

Bill of rights

The organization's information secretary, Mr. Hifiso Hamaita, said the draft constitution would enfranchise all the people, the right to life and liberty as well as ownership of property, freedom of movement and of association.

"In only way we are not prepared to do is entrenched apartheid laws," he said.

The leader Mr. Dick Ninge said he would be prepared to work in a coalition with Swapo.

"We are not saying that Namibians must at all costs avoid racial polarization."

Mr. Julius Nkomo, president of the United Democratic Front which won the most seats in the assembly, said his party was in a position to influence the proceedings of the constituent assembly and would seek to ensure democratic principles were incorporated in the final draft of the new constitution.

Acton Christian National, which was allocated one seat in the National Assembly, said it would want to contribute positively to the sovereign government of Namibia, he added.

"We even want to be accommodated in the future government," he said.

Poachers fire at rangers

THURSDAY - N.B. Park's Bank staff operating against poachers in the Okavango delta have been armed following a recent incident in which one tourist was fired on by poachers in the Giant's Castle Game Reserve.

Dr. John Smits, chief conservancy, said yesterday that an officer and two guards had been seen in ambush for poachers in the Okavango Valley in the game reserve.

"It was daytime but very misty, ideal for poaching," he said. "Two hunting dogs came through the ambush and were killed by the game guards, whereupon they were fired on by the poachers who were following the dogs."

The officer returned the fire but no one was hit.

He said the poaching party had been seen in a kwafilo area on the land, and was the prime target of poachers in the area.

"Poaching of game is an ongoing problem throughout the Okavango, but this is the first direct knowledge that a poacher has come under rife fire. Naturally we are very concerned and will monitor the situation very closely."

"We've stepped up patrols and, where previously some men carried knobkerries and such weapons, they are now being armed with rifles or small arms."

School plan still secret

The Department of Education and Culture and the management council of Johannesburg High School for Girls are both still keeping mum on plans to save the school.

A report-back meeting by the management council to members of the Save Our School Committee on Friday resulted in a memorandum.

Krugor Park blaze

The shopping complex at the Pretoria Park is the Kruger National Park was burnt out last night. The fire caused damage estimated at about R2,400,000.

Some of the two people living on the fire-fighting unit, but they were unable to save the blaze building.

Pollution

By Clyde Johnson

The policy, the government's policy is to ensure that the country is free of pollution. The government has taken strong measures to control pollution and to protect the environment.

Evidence... Bochard Nature Reserve employees Mr. Fabio Timo with two dead birds. Hundreds of birds, canary breed and other fish died in the dam.

A yellow mass... rocks on iron
Talk is cheap, but blood is expensive.

- William Shakespeare
Britain excited by poll conduct

LONDON – Britain yesterday congratulated the people of Namibia and said the result and conduct of the elections would contribute to peace and stability in southern Africa.

"It is very exciting indeed. It promises the hope of stability and democracy for the first time, which is marvellous news," said William Waldegrave, Foreign Office Minister responsible for Africa.

British national newspapers were also impressed with the conduct and management of the elections — and the outcome.

The conservative Daily Telegraph said the final test for democracy in Namibia had yet to be faced, but the result of the election was was "nicely balanced".

Brutal

Given Swapo’s mediocre leadership, its brutal treatment of dissidents and its commitment to socialism, it was "as well that the voters have placed checks on its powers". Yet Swapo had won enough support to remove the temptation for it to "cry foul and resort to violence".

The Guardian said Swapo’s victory was sizeable, but they were denied a landslide by revelations of their brutal treatment of prisoners in Angola, which had not yet been satisfactorily explained.

The Independent said it was in SA that Namibia’s evolution would be most closely followed.

"SA liberals argue that the swift introduction of similar reforms at home would weaken the more militant elements of the ANC," said The Independent. "Equally, if Swapo abuses its position in independent Namibia, the hand of SA’s reformers and of moderate ANC leaders will be weakened."

Reuters reports from Washington that the US on Tuesday also hailed Namibia’s first universal suffrage elections as free and fair and said it would recognize the results certified by the UN secretary-general’s special representative.
Kiwi Jacobs

Nuzima promises big shake-up in security forces
Namibia the model for SA’s future

It is our duty to congratulate Namibia on its independence. The people of Namibia have fought for their freedom and have won it. They deserve our congratulations.

We look at Swapo cautiously, hoping that one day our Swapo-like organisation will win elections in South Africa and give us the independence we dream of.

Freedom began hitting Africa from the north of the continent. It has hit Namibia – now South Africa is on freedom’s hit list. Whether we are ready or not, scared or not, freedom is going to attack us like armed robbers. It will get us unawares. Freedom is better than captivity.

I suggest that there should be a mass party by the people for the people in support for Swapo victory. May all the churches pray honestly for the people of Namibia including the white NG Kerk.

We salute Swapo and hope that one day – sooner than later – we will be saluting the new government in South Africa.

It is now time for God to act. He will crush South Africa’s strong army, he will smash batons, sjamboks in all directions and bring down the mighty down in their conceit. Rich farmers who kill our brothers and sisters will be sent away empty and forbidden. – Christopher Uona, Chiawelo
Nujoma to brief neighbours

HARARE — Leaders of six southern African countries will meet in Lusaka today to decide whether Namibia’s successful election marks a new dawn for the region or just a truce in their trial of strength with SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, now earmarked as Namibia’s first president-to-be, is expected to fly to the Zambian capital to brief President Kenneth Kaunda and his neighbours on the election.

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said yesterday he hoped SWAPO’s victory would give it a mandate to lead the country to independence. — Sapa-Reuters.
Nujoma in frontline talks

HARARE — Mr Sam Nujoma, regarded as Namibia's first president-to-be, is expected to attend a meeting of frontline states in Lusaka today.

The leaders of the six frontline countries will decide whether Namibia's election marks a new dawn for their region or just a truce in their trial of strength with South Africa.

Mr Nujoma is expected to brief President Kenneth Kaunda and the other leaders on the election.

President Robert Mugabe said yesterday he hoped Swapo's "resounding majority victory" would give it a mandate to lead the country to independence on April 1, 1990. He advised Swapo to follow Zimbabwe's example and adopt a policy of internal reconciliation as "a very effective moral instrument for achieving permanent peace".

Diplomats said Dr Kaunda, Mr Mugabe and the presidents of Botswana, Tanzania, Mozambique and Angola would have no difficulty in endorsing the election result and would not be concerned by Swapo's failure to win a two-thirds majority.

Yesterday Mr Nujoma pleaded for national reconciliation and pledged Swapo to work in coalition with other political groups.

Mr Nujoma sought to allay the fears of Namibia's 70,000 whites and prevent a possible exodus of skilled professionals.

Adopting a marked conciliatory stance, Mr Nujoma described the election results as "a victory for the whole Namibian nation".

He promised Swapo would seek agreement with the smaller parties in the new 72-seat constituent assembly which will convene next week when it must begin to draw up the constitution. He said Swapo's majority was based on "a form of plurality".

Swapo has 41 seats in the assembly, while its biggest rival, the more conservative Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, won 21. The independence constitution must be adopted by a minimum of 48 members of the assembly.

One of Swapo's most pressing priorities is to convince businessmen and South African civil servants to stay on. Many are alarmed by Swapo's election manifesto which stresses "the moral superiority of socialism over capitalism" and calls for the seizure of land owned by absentee landlords.

At present, there are no exchange controls between Namibia and South Africa and the world's youngest democracy is vulnerable to a disastrous flight of capital.

According to bankers in Windhoek, substantial amounts of money were taken out of the territory during April, when the UN settlement plan came into force and Swapo guerrillas crossed into the border from southern Angola.

Mr Nujoma said English would be the official language of the country and children would be taught in that language.

He accused South Africa of deliberately causing food production in Namibia to fall to levels so low that the territory has to buy surplus fruit and vegetables from South African markets.

Asked if his message to civil servants also included the SWA Police, Mr Nujoma said a committee would be established to investigate if police members were fit to carry out law and order duties.

Asked about contact with South Africa, Mr Nujoma said: "I have always said there are two South Africa's — one led by whites and the settlers there. That one we will certainly not deal with, but we will certainly deal with South Africa's non-racial South Africa, that's why we will deal with it." — Sapa-Reuters and Daily Telegraph.
Quiet Namibia belies pre-election fervour

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's 1.3-million people yesterday reacted to Swa...
Nojuma speaks

WINDHOEK — "The Namibian people have spoken. They have given Swapo a democratic mandate to lead Namibia to independ-ence," Swapo presi-dent Sam Nujoma said in Windhoek yesterday. In response to his party's victory in the elections for a constituent assembly. 

Introduced as "the president of Namibia in-coming," Nujoma thanked voters for the confidence and trust they had put in Swapo. "Swapo's victory is not just an historic achievement for Namibia. It is victory for the whole Namibian nation," he said.

Nujoma said there were no losers in the election and even those parties which had failed to gain a seat would be able to enjoy the fruits of freedom.

**Imposing**

"We are looking for-ward to the co-operation of the other parties in the constituent assembly," he said, adding they would be given full opportunity to express their views on Namibia's future.

"We have no intention of imposing our views on others," he continued, but the Namibian nation was eager for independence so that it could have a sovereign government to address its urgent socio-economic needs.

It was the responsibility of the con-stituent assembly to move speedily in its delibera-tions so as not to delay in-dependence any further, he said.

Nujoma reiterated Swapo's policy of national-isation and re-organisation of civil servants they would still be needed after independ-ence.

"We reiterate our readiness to co-operate with all sectors of our society, including those in the public service, the farmers and the workers, to move our society for-ward," he said.

Swapo believed politi-cal independence without economic independence was not possible, Nujoma said.

Therefore its first priority as a government would be to encourage agriculture and rehabilitate fishing resources in order to feed the nation.

He accused South Af-rica of deliberately ammoun-ting food production in Namibia so as to use the territory to dump surplus fruit and vegetables from South African markets.

**Police**

Swapo would en-courage irrigation projects to reverse this process and it would concentrate on more local processing of its meat exports, he said.

Asked if his message to civil servants included the SWA Police, Nujoma said a committee would be established to investi-gate whether police mem-bers were fit to carry out law and order duties.

He said "Koevoet muiter squad" and for-mer members of the SWA Territory Force were not fit for ordinary police work, as had been proved when Koevoet was dis-banded and they went on the "gangraphe," allegedly throwing grenades into primary schools.

Nujoma said Swapo would only ask the United Nations to lift economic sanctions against Namibia once it had become an independent sovereign state.

**Troops**

Asked about contact with South Africa, Nujoma said: "I have always said there are two South Af-ricans: one led by white mi-nority orders; that one, we will certainly not deal with it. But we respect non-racial South Africa, that's why we will deal with it."

He said South Af-rica and UN Special Repre-sentative Martin Andsnes had a duty in terms of Resolution 435 to ensure that the remaining 1500 SANDF troops in Namibia were withdrawn within a week.

Nujoma said an inde-pendent Namibia would support the people of South Africa in their struggle against racial op-pression.

**Walvis Bay**

It would also set up committees to investigate the activities of the Customs Union and the pros and cons of estab-lishing its own currency and central bank.

Namibia would never recognise South African control over the exclusive waters of Walvis Bay as this would be against interna-tional opinion and would amount to endorsing an act of colonialism, he said.

Swapo's policy was that Walvis Bay town had to be handed over to the people of Namibia.

He said other political parties would be free to remain separate or "join the people in Swapo"— but Swapo would not im-pose a one-party system on the country.

"If the Namibian people choose to go one-party and it is done at the polls democratically, it will certainly be so, be-cause that is the express wish of the Namibian people," he said.

** Freedoms **

It was up to the con-stituent assembly to de-cide on the question of a possible coalition govern-ment, Nujoma said, and he hoped Namibians from all walks of life, such as business, church and tra-ditional leaders, would be included in a future gov-ernment.

Asked about freedom of the press after inde-pendence, he said: "Yes, certainly there will be freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement, freedom of association, and there will also be freedom of religion." Nujoma also said these
Frontline talks for Nujoma as DTA grumbles

WINDBOEK. — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma arrives in Lusaka today for a frontline states meeting, while at home the runner-up party in the constituent assembly election has rejected the idea of a Swapo government.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, which has 21 seats in the constituent assembly to Swapo's 41, says it cannot accept the implicit recognition of Swapo as the future government of Namibia in an announcement by the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, that he is forming a liaison committee between his office and the winning party.

The DTA says that even though Swapo won the election, its status is not, at this stage, different from that of the representatives of other parties in the assembly.

FIRST SESSION

Mr Pienaar's office confirmed today that the 72-member constituent assembly will sit for the first time at 10am next Tuesday and that its first business would be to elect a chairperson.

And while Mr Nujoma attends the frontline summit convened to discuss the implications of the election in the country of which he is expected to be first president, Angola-Namibia border monitoring operations by the Joint Verification Commission begin today.

The commission was established by South Africa, Angola and Cuba with Untag and the South West African Police after South African allegations that large numbers of armed Swapo guerrillas remained in southern Angola poised to enter Namibia.

Security sources in Oshakati have alleged that a Swapo column is planning a "triumphal entry" into Namibia following the organisation's electoral victory in the area.

Sources believe the outbreak of violence in Oshakati on Tuesday night between rival Swapo and DTA supporters in which 22 people were wounded, adds substance to the rumour.

Suggestions are also being bandied about in this northern town that Swapo will seek to avenge the 19 of its supporters injured in the clashes.

Swapo sources have denied this.

In Pretoria, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has reacted to statements by Mr Nujoma on the contentious subject of the status of Walvis Bay.

Mr Nujoma said Namibia would never recognise South African control of the enclave as this would be totally against international opinion and would amount to endorsing an act of colonialism.

Mr Botha said the status of Walvis Bay had not featured in any of the international settlement talks or agreements. The use of Walvis Bay might, however, be discussed. — Argus Africa News Service and Sapa.
Small parties hold the key

Namibia
WASHINGTON — There is little movement in Congress to lift US sanctions on Namibia despite UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari's declaration that last week's elections were free and fair. Senator Paul Simon, Senate Africa Subcommittee chairman, told Assistant Secretary of State Herman Cohen last month that he would be willing to take the necessary steps to amend the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act once the elections had been certified.

But staff members said yesterday he now believed such a move would be "premature".

Sources close to the House Foreign Affairs Committee said they believed the sanctions — identical to those in place against SA — would remain in place until Namibia was formally independent.

The CAAA's sanctions apply to Namibia because it is "a territory under the administration, legal or illegal, of SA".

With Congress due to recess before the end of the month, time is running out for any action until next January at the earliest.
Troops out next week

WINDHOEK - The last 1500 South African troops would be withdrawn from Namibia next Wednesday or Thursday, SA Defence Force spokesman Brigadier Johan Louw said here yesterday.

In terms of the UN settlement plan for Namibia, SA forces have to leave the country a week after the election for a constituent assembly has been certified as free and fair by the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

Brig Louw said that because rail transport arrangements had to be made well in advance, it had been agreed that the date of certification would be taken as November 17.

He said the troops - confined to base at Grootfontein and Oshikango for the duration of the election campaign - would leave by plane and trains, while equipment would be railied out.

The bases would be handed over to the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower, Brig Louw said. - Sapa.
Nujoma silent on independence date

Swapo pushes reconciliation line

By Jon Qwelane,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo pushed its policy of national reconciliation further yesterday when it said it would invite other Namibian parties to join it and form a government after a constitution for the new state has been adopted.

At the party's first media conference after winning the elections, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma did not give away anything regarding the possible date for independence. He said it was a matter to be decided by all members of the assembly.

There would be a mixed economy in a multiparty state and a Swapo government would encourage joint undertakings with foreign investors and would invite outsiders to put their money into the new state.

Mr Nujoma said Swapo would not ask the UN and other countries to lift sanctions on South Africa just yet — Namibia is also directly affected by the measures — because the country was not yet independent.

Law and order

A commission would be instituted after independence to investigate the present police force to determine whether its members were fit to maintain law and order.

"But all members of the former SWA Territory Force and Koevoet are not fit to be in the police force of Namibia," Mr Nujoma said.

Namibia would have its own currency, and would investigate whether organisations such as the Southern Africa Customs Union benefited the country.

All "fascist" place-names such as Paul Kruger Street, H F Verwoerd Park and Leutwein Street would be changed in an independent state, he said, without hinting with what they would be replaced.

To whites he said: "We offer a hand of friendship to all whites, and we invite them to stay with us in an independent Namibia."

The new Swapo government would abolish all racially segregated education and replace it with one department, one syllabus and one method of teaching.

Mr Nujoma said Swapo had released all those it had detained for "spying" for South Africa and they were back inside the country and had joined the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and South African intelligence services "to prove they were South African spies".

Namibia was not a "banana state" and would not go out begging for aid. It would utilise to the maximum its natural resources, but would accept foreign aid where projects had to be undertaken.

See Page 19.
Border monitors ready

The Star's Africa News Service

OSHAKATI — The Joint Verification Commission established by South Africa, Angola and Cuba with Unita and the South West African Police to monitor the Angolan/Namibian border is set to begin patrol operations today.

The commission was set up after South African allegations that large numbers of armed Swapo guerrillas remained in southern Angola poised to enter Namibia. Security sources here say plans are afoot for a "triumphal entry" into Namibia of a Swapo column following the organisation’s overwhelming electoral victory in Ovamboland announced on Tuesday.

The rumour has been strengthened since the outbreak of violence in Oshakati on Tuesday night between rival Swapo and DTA supporters which left 22 wounded, some seriously.

It has been suggested Swapo will seek to avenge the 19 Swapo supporters injured in Tuesday night's clashes, a suggestion which has been denied.

Representatives of the SWA Police, UN police monitors and Angolan government representatives with other unnamed "observers" are to patrol the border by helicopter to monitor any attempts by Swapo to move large numbers of fighters across the border.

WEATHER

Predicted rainfall

TODAY

P'burg 14/28
Pla 15/22
Jhb 12/20
Nelspr 12/20
Kimberley 14/23
Bloem 12/23
Don 16/21
Upington 12/24
CT11/22 14/18 PE

TRANSVAAL — Cloudy and cool with scattered thundershowers except in the north-east where it will be isolated. It will be partly cloudy and cooler over the lowland.

Issue may sour SA-Namibia relations

Walvis Bay must be handed over — Nujoma

WINDHOEK — Ownership of Walvis Bay has already arisen as an issue which could sour relations between South Africa and an independent Namibia.

Swapo president Mr. Sam Nujoma, earmarked as the first Namibian president, said yesterday that Namibia would never recognise South African control over the enclave of Walvis Bay.

Such recognition would be against international opinion and would amount to endorsing an act of colonialism, he said at the party's first formal media conference since its election victory was announced.

Swapo's policy was that the town had to be handed over to the people of Namibia, he said.

Walvis Bay has belonged to South Africa since union in 1910. It was formally annexed by Britain in 1878 and passed into the hands of the British Cape Colony. It is the only major port on the Namibian coastline.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday that the status of Walvis Bay had never featured during any of the international settlement talks.

The use of Walvis Bay by an independent Namibia may, however, be discussed, he said.

Mr Nujoma also accused South Africa of deliberately stunting food production in Namibia so as to use the territory as a dump for surplus fruit and vegetables from South African markets.

Swapo believed political independence without economic independence was not possible, so its first priority as a government would be to encourage agriculture and rehabilitate fishing resources in order to feed the nation.

Mr Nujoma said it was the responsibility of the constituent assembly to move speedily so as not to delay independence any further.

It emerged yesterday that the major parties share the goal of independence as soon as possible, and some Namibian politicians would like to see independence by Christmas. The target date had earlier been set as April 1.

Summit meeting

Mr Nujoma travels to Lusaka today for a summit meeting of leaders of the Frontline states convened to discuss the implications for southern Africa of Namibia's election results.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has said his party, together with the South African Government, has always rejected Swapo as a communist-inspired organisation.

The CP has supported military action in Namibia for years in an effort to prevent Swapo from governing the territory but the organisation has now been allowed a foothold in Namibia. — Sapa-The Star's Africa News Service.

● See Pages 13 and 19.
Continuing...
Nujomas olive branch

Part of the spontaneous demonstrations in Windhoek following the announcement of Swapo's election victory.

SWAPO president Sam Nujoma led a sweeping victory in the general election, ending the country's 27-year war of independence. The Swapo victory is a landmark in Namibian history and gives the country its first black-majority government.

Nujoma's victory speech:

"Today marks a new chapter in Namibian history. We have achieved independence and the future is now in our hands.

The road to this victory was long and difficult, but our people never gave up. We fought for our freedom and we will protect it with our lives.

This victory is the result of the hard work and sacrifice of our people, and it is a testament to the strength of our nation.

With this victory, we now have the chance to build a better future for all Namibians. We will work tirelessly to create a country where everyone has equal opportunities and a bright future.

Thank you, my people. Thank you for your support and your sacrifices.

We will not let you down. Together, we will build a brighter tomorrow for Namibia."

[Image of Nujoma giving a speech]
Welcome: Cattle on utilizing patterns in work together.
PRETORIA — An independent Namibia would not only create new opportunities for SA businessmen but would lead to an era of increased risk, Assocom's Raymond Parsons said yesterday.

SA, he warned, could not take its market position in the new country for granted.

The immediate reaction of business to the outcome of the election was positive. Although the transmission period would be one of uncertainty for many businessmen, he said, the election results suggested a substantial degree of pragmatism and compromise would prevail in the framing of a new constitution.

While an independent Namibia would eventually seek to strengthen its economic links with the outside world, there was a high degree of economic interdependence between Namibia and SA.

"If positive political perceptions of Namibia emerge in the post-independence phase, SA business would have an advantage over other countries," Parsons said.

 Parsons said the key economic decisions facing an independent Namibia would revolve around the choice of monetary system, participation in the Customs Union with SA, and the role of foreign aid.
Nambian ex-cop shot
Pair must never return to Namibia

Amnesty for two on murder charges

WINDHOEK — The Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, has granted two former members of the security forces amnesty on charges of murder arising from acts committed in the operational area during 1983.

Mr Leon Wessel Lotz and Mr Pieter Dirk Bouwer were granted amnesty on condition they left Namibia immediately, Mr Pienaar said yesterday.

The pardon will lapse should they ever return to the country.

"In my opinion these acts, committed in the heat of armed struggle, are comparable to those committed by 24 Swapo political prisoners (released on July 29)," Mr Pienaar said.

Mr Pienaar also said he had agreed with UN Special Representative Mr Martti Abissiari to regard Mr Eino Mule, sentenced to nine years for murder by the Windhoek Supreme court on August 25, as a political prisoner in terms of the settlement plan.

Mr Mule was released yesterday. He was a soldier in Swapo's People Liberation Army of Namibia and was convicted of shooting dead a SWATF soldier whom he had captured.

Mr Mule's defence was that he was under orders to take security force members captive for interrogation and that the deceased had tried to escape.

Other developments in Namibia yesterday included:

● Mr Abissiari held talks with an official from the office of the Administrator-General about a flare-up of violence in northern Namibia, Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said.

Hooliganism

Untag's information was that 20 people had been injured in acts of "hooliganism and thuggery," he said.

Untag police monitors reported tension at Otjwarongo and had stepped up police and military patrols in the area.

● Police questioned Swapo members in connection with the shooting of a former SWA Territory Force 101 Battalion member, Mr Johannes Ananias (28), near Ondangwa on Tuesday.

According to reports, the shooting occurred after Swapo members allegedly tried to force Mr Ananias to remove a DTA placard from a tree.

● The Windhoek Supreme Court issued a declaratory order urging Swapo to release five political detainees still being held in camps in southern Angola.

The court action was launched against Swapo by the Parents Committee of Namibia.

Namibia's Judge President, Mr Justice Hans Berker, said the detainees were being unlawfully held by Swapo at the time the legal proceedings were instituted, and if they were still being held, they were entitled to be released immediately.

Further, if the detainees had been released, Swapo should provide the date of release, the name of the camp from which they were freed, the organisation to which they were handed over, and the military unit of Swapo if they were re-enlisted.

Swapo was ordered to pay 50 percent of the costs. — Sapa.
Walvis Bay ‘to remain part of South Africa’

Political Staff

The State President, Mr F W de Klerk, has reiterated that Walvis Bay will remain part of South Africa, but that the Government was prepared to negotiate with the government of an independent Namibia about the use of the port.

Mr de Klerk made the statement when he addressed a President’s Council session in Cape Town yesterday.

He was reacting to a statement by Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia, that it did not belong to South Africa and that it should be transferred to Namibia.

Mr de Klerk said Walvis Bay had never formed part of a Namibia settlement plan and he wanted to reassure inhabitants of the enclave that it would remain part of South Africa.

The Government accepted the election result and was thankful that the election had been free and fair.

He had made it clear that South Africa wanted good neighbourliness and co-operation with Namibia in the interests of both countries.

If Mr Nujoma thought that South Africa needed Namibia he was making a mistake, said Mr de Klerk. All the countries of southern Africa needed each other and the era of ideological conflict had to be buried.

South Africa’s position as a regional power willing to cooperate with others, but not at all costs, had to be recognised.
Early days yet

Having won at least 57% of the vote in Namibia’s momentous five-day election, there was no doubt that Swapo was well on its way to forming the country’s first independence government.

With the final results due to be announced as the FM went to press, Swapo was assured of 42 seats in the 72-member constituent assembly. It failed by six seats, or 10% of the vote, to achieve the two-thirds majority which would have enabled it to promulgate a constitution single-handedly. The percentage poll was no less than 97%.

Led by the DTA — which seemed to have won about 23 seats (28%), making it by far the next most important party after Swapo — the other nine parties were congratulating themselves on having prevented an outright Swapo victory.

Of the minor parties, Chief Justus Gardee’s UDF appeared to have secured four assembly seats; Janie de Wet’s all-white ACN, two; Moses Katjiungua’s NPF, one; and the FCN, one.

Few observers expected the remaining 80 000 tendered votes (by those who’d registered in one district but voted elsewhere) to make a significant difference.

Before the official imprimitur of the UN’s Martti Ahtisaari, everyone including the ACN and Swapo expressed satisfaction that the election was free and fair. The ACN’s Kosie Proritius says he doesn’t intend leaving, “but it all depends on Swapo’s attitude.”

The next step in Namibia’s protracted journey towards independence centres on adopting a constitution by a 67% majority (at least 48 seats) of the elected assembly — which is to meet in a week.

Dr Kenneth Abrahams, whose NNF failed to win a seat, says: “It ought to be easy to reconcile the various parties’ constitutional positions, which don’t differ much, especially as all parties have accepted, and recently reaffirmed their adherence to, the 1982 UN constitutional principles which have to be embodied in the new constitution.”

And, in an interview with the FM last month, DTA leader Dirk Mudge said he did not believe the assembly would get bogged down over this matter; rather, problems could arise over policy issues afterwards (FM October 20).

The SA Institute of International Affairs’ Andre du Pissani expects all parties in the assembly will adopt a “consensual approach” in framing the constitution. Bargaining had already begun and the players were aware of what was negotiable. Indeed, various parties met with Swapo’s Sam Nujoma before the election.

All are agreed on certain principles, such as a mixed economy and the eventual re-integration of Walvis Bay as part of Namibia. The DTA is expected to play an important role in framing the constitution. There seems to be general agreement, too, that the assembly will be converted to the country’s first parliament (rather than going through another round of elections).

There are, however, two important questions on the horizon. First, will Swapo be able to make the change from being and acting like a liberation movement, to being a political party? It’s also an open question whether all elements in Swapo will pull together. Secondly, there is the question of the re-integration of the Namibian army, which could present a problem.

The election itself has certain interesting implications for SA. For instance, voting and mobilisation took place, quite remarkably, along ethnic lines. However, it’s suggested that it would be a mistake to deduce that the same would happen in similar elections here.

Du Pissani emphasises the point that it was international, especially UN, involvement that created the conditions conducive to the free expression of political opinion. The Third World hadn’t seen an election so sophisticated. Without the involvement, the outcome may very well have been quite different. Even the DTA benefited from this, as it came to be perceived as “de-linked” from SA. The UN has been invited to play a role in Latin American elections next year.

Might it have a role in SA in the future?
Court orders release of Swapo detainees.

WINDHOEK — The Supreme Court here yesterday issued a declaratory order urging Swapo to release five political detainees still being held in camps in southern Angola.

The court action was launched against Swapo by the Parents Committee of Namibia, an organisation founded about four years ago when the alleged detention of scores of Swapo cadres — and their torture — caught the international spotlight.

Handing down judgment, Namibia's Judge President, Mr Justice Hans Berker, said the five detainees were being unlawfully held by Swapo at the time the legal proceedings were instituted, and if they were still being held, they were entitled to be released immediately.

Further, if the detainees were released, Swapo should provide the date of release, the name of the detention camp from which they were freed, the organisation to which they were handed over, and the military unit of Swapo if the detainees were re-enlisted.

The judge made it clear the order was declaratory and not mandatory as the UN settlement plan "certainly does not, by implication, endow this court with that authority".

The judge also ordered Swapo to pay 50% of the costs. — Sapa.
MDM helped get voters to polls

POPULAR support can be difficult to convert into votes, the MDM delegation which assisted Swapo in the Namibian elections said in Johannesburg yesterday.

The MDM’s Namibian Solidarity Committee said that it managed to assist Swapo in getting rural people to the polls with 300 minibuses and financial support.

“Swapo had and still has traditional support; all we did was turn that support to the polls and convert it to votes,” Mr. Jackson Mthembu of the NSC said.

Besides the vastness of the country, two factors contributed to the ignorance of the electoral process, he said.

“Sixty percent of the people are literate and Swapo has had very little time to canvass for the election,” Mr. Etienne Marais of the NSC said.

“If you consider too, that Swapo has had an of-
Nujoma repeats pledge to unite Namibian people

LUSAKA — Swapo president Sam Nujoma has repeated his pledge to work to improve the lot of all Namibians and to strive to unite his country's people.

Addressing a summit of Frontline heads at State House yesterday, the Swapo leader paid tribute to the UN for its commitment to his country's independence.

He said his party would prepare a programme to rehabilitate more than 6,000 Namibian youths, aged from 12 years upward who, he claimed, were trained by the SA administration to kill and maim.

Nujoma said the SA forces had converted thousands of unemployed Namibian youths into its war machinery without giving them basic education.

— ANO (22.1)
Namibia's Afrikaners trek on without apartheid

In Namibia even the most right-wing groups reject openly racist reparations for whites.

By PATRICK LAURENCE

‘Namibian nationalism’, does not seek a special status for whites in the legislature; he was the first member of the NP of SWA — which was once an Associate member of the NP of South Africa — to realize that the same game in Namibia was won when he, as a man, not a vote election against organisations with a deeper, more radiant nationalist tradition.

The central objective of the second national Congress of the South African Nationalists was to insist on an independent South Africa, with the right to decide its own affairs. The Congress was held in Johannesburg in 1925, and its main objectives were the establishment of an independent South African state, the protection of the rights of the white minority, and the preservation of the Union of South Africa.

In the meantime, the Afrikaners had been organizing themselves into groups that would eventually become the National Party of South Africa. These groups were led by men such as Daniel Fourie, who was later to become the first prime minister of the Afrikaner republic.

The National Party was founded in 1912, and its leaders were determined to establish an independent Afrikaner republic. They believed that the Union of South Africa was no longer representative of the Afrikaner people, and that a separate Afrikaner state was necessary to preserve their culture and way of life.

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Sabta salutes Swapo victory

SABTA wrapped up its successful 1989 annual meeting by hailimg Swapo's victory in
the Namibian elections, deputy marketing
MD Jabu Maduzi said yesterday.

The two-day conference, held at Sun
city, had the highest attendance, with 3 500
delegates from all over southern Africa.

Maduzi said: "The Sabta AGM acknow-
ledges and salutes the victory of Swapo at
the elections, and now sees the end of
suffering and strife for the Namibian
people.

"We wish Sam Nujoma and the party he
has led over the past decades all the power
and success in the task that lies ahead."

Maduzi said this year's conference also
showed that Sabta members had matured,
since they had sat and listened to speakers
criticising them on issues such as road
safety and violence, and had decided to act
on recommendations given.

Sabta president James Ngcoya said in
an interview that Sabta would create a
safety department, headed by a member
chosen from its executive committee, to
look into the whole question of road safety.

Ngcoya said the department would be
assigned the task of researching, acting on
and working to prevent accidents involv-
ing its members throughout southern
Africa.

THEO RAWANA

"In areas where the authority of a local
disciplinary committee is undermined and
in cases where an operator is found to have
had too many accidents, the department
will, with the authority vested in it by the
Department of Transport, have the power
to withdraw licences," Ngcoya said.

On claims that the accident rate was
high because taxi owners were using
younger drivers from the homelands and under-
paying them, Ngcoya said he had stressed
the need to make drivers that this had to stop and that
drivers would be upgraded through
training.

Ngcoya said he and the leaders of other
taxi associations had agreed to work for an
end to the violence gripping the industry.

At the same time, Sabta would use its
influence, through its membership in liai-
sion committees in local authorities, to get
more taxi ranks in every city and town.

He said one of the most important devel-
ancements was that government had agreed
to go ahead with further deregulation
without consulting Sabta.
LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia who is chairman of the frontline states, warned Swapo leader and Namibian president-in-waiting Mr Sam Nujoma to be cautious in consolidating the Namibian revolution.

"As a freedom fighter, obviously you will be thinking of freedom fighters in South Africa. It will be less than realistic that you should accept ANC cadres (in Namibia). That would be asking you to commit suicide."

"You are not in a position to host ANC forces in Namibia. Your entire economy is tied up to South Africa. All those who have invested in Namibia are supporters of South Africa," Dr Kaunda said.

"So they will not let you have ANC or PAC on your soil and we will not urge you to do that," Dr Kaunda told Mr Nujoma during the opening session.

Leaders of the frontline states began their one-day meeting here yesterday by observing a minute's silence in honour of people who died in the Namibian conflict.

Frontline leaders also called on Swapo to be cautious in consolidating independence, Ziana, Zimbabwe's news agency, reported. Mr Nujoma told the opening session that one of the major problems facing his country were the 35,000 Namibian youths who were members of the South-West Africa Police (SWAPOL) and 6,000 others who

To page 3
Owambo clashes:
Untag on the alert

WINDHOEK — Untag bosses strengthened police and military units patrolling northern Owambo amid post-election violence that soured relations between the overseeing force and territorial police.

Sketchy reports from the tense Oshakati region late yesterday said open violence had abated, but armed gangs claiming allegiance to the DTA were threatening retaliation for the murder of a DTA supporter two nights earlier.

Untag head Martin Ahtisaari yesterday sent a senior aide to the region and UN officials met Administrator-General Louis Pienaar’s representatives in efforts to calm the region.

Johannes Ananias, reported to have been a member of Koevoet, was shot dead near Ondangwa in fighting following the announcement of election results.

Police Chief Inspector J C van Zyl yesterday said about 18 Swappo supporters had been questioned but freed after the killing.

The fighting left up to 40 people injured. Swappo officials accused SWA police of raiding the Oshakati home of a party organiser and assaulting and detaining several followers.

DTA leaders failed to turn up for a peace-making meeting with Swappo officials and Untag regional director John Rwambuye yesterday.

While UN officials chided SWA police for reacting “tardily” when the violence flared, witnesses criticised Untag police monitors for not intervening to stop excessive action against Swappo supporters.
Learning from Mudge

There was jubilation in certain quarters in Namibia (and Pretoria) when it emerged on Tuesday that Swapo was unlikely to get the 48 seats needed for a two-thirds majority in the constituent assembly.

It seemed strange to be treating this as a “victory” for the other parties — but it means that Swapo will not be able to draw up a constitution on its own. Deals will have to be made, compromise will be necessary — and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) members are well-placed to be influential. Most observers are startled at the solid performance of the DTA — once regarded as Pretoria’s puppet.

Swapo could, of course, simply take power by force. But then it would immediately forfeit moral advantage and whatever aid it might expect from international agencies. The South Africans, despite some shaky moments, have behaved themselves and are committed to honouring the result. The elections are declared free and fair by the UN. The world wants to be rid of the endless headache.

Investors are waiting for indications of political stability. Eastern European backers of Swapo now have their own more immediate problems to solve. The Scandinavians are suspicious of its human rights record and the bogus refugees they have been funding. In short, Swapo would alienate what could be critical international support if it were to deny the election’s outcome.

The surprisingly good showing of the moderate DTA should be pondered carefully by Pretoria. Its electoral performance was a vindication of the rejection by its leader, Dirk Mudge, of guaranteed minority — or ethnic — group rights as a means of avoiding exploitation by a majority.

Once an old-fashioned National Party man, he gradually came to accept that he was a Namibian first and a white man second — and he started taking political risks. As long ago as 1982, Mudge led the way in abolishing the Group Areas Act in Namibia; in 1985 he supported the proclamation of a Bill of Rights which forbids racial discrimination. In recent years, he has wasted no time on attempts to secure “guarantees” for minority (that is, white) rights.

As Mudge himself has argued, and as most African countries have shown, constitutions that are not “written on the hearts of the people” are easily purloined by the politically unscrupulous. Mudge once told the FM (July 3 1987) that “minority rights can only be guaranteed by the majority.” The system of ethnicity, he said, had been given a chance in Namibia — and had proved to be unworkable.

A broadly based party which can muster the support of a third of an electorate is a party with which to be reckoned. If a minority group’s influence is based on its numerical strength, that influence is limited forever; if the minority is part of an alliance based on common principles, it can exercise leverage that is telling and sometimes decisive. And an alliance as strong as the DTA is in a powerful position, relative to a majority party which (like Swapo) is burdened with barely disguised leadership divisions and — literally — skeletons to hide.

The lessons for SA must surely be clear by now: abolish racial discrimination in all its forms, allow people to form parties according to their beliefs and work out an electoral system which depends on proportional representation, not geographic constituencies. It is not inconceivable that, once apartheid has ceased to confuse the issues, the Democratic Party (for instance), could get at least as much popular support as the DTA has in Namibia.

The DTA will, moreover, have a critical role to play in the next Namibian election. Without the expensive UnTag force to ensure fair play, that task will fall to the DTA. For Swapo has neither said nor done anything to persuade us it wouldn’t try to intimidate itself into absolute power. If that should happen, the chances are that Namibia, like so many of its neighbours, will have seen the last of an electoral process.
Day Luling

Namibia: Thinking SA needs

Nigeria Wrong

Jonathan's Violence
2 Koyeet cops count warden's free detaines

Pigman banishes

a hard bargain
Budget drives

D'Jay plans Peenan on Swap
Cops deny Webster link

PRETORIA. — Rumours that Donald Achabon — a suspect in a Namibian assassination — had appeared in a Johannesburg court yesterday in connection with the assassination of Dr David Webster, were devoid of all truth, police said here yesterday.
Namibia calmer after flare-up

WINDHOEK. — United Nations police monitors report the situation in Namibia is generally peaceful, with some improvement in areas where tension flared after Swapo's victory in the election. Unatag spokesman Mr. Fred Eckhard said yesterday.

The situation in the Oshakati area of northern Okahandja province was calmer and no major incident had been reported since midnight on Thursday.

Hundreds of UN officials are due to leave Namibia this weekend, but tensions will keep the UN army in place. — Sapa

Nujoma returns for talks

WINDHOEK. — The president of Swapo, Mr. Sam Nujoma, returned to Windhoek yesterday after holding talks with leaders of the frontline States in Lusaka on Thursday, SWABC radio news reports.

Mr. Nujoma was due to hold talks later in the day with Nigerian Foreign Minister, Major-General Ike Nwachukwu. Gen Nwachukwu, the first foreign minister to visit Namibia since the election, will also hold talks with other political leaders.

The head of Swapo's liaison division, Mr. Eddie Amkongo, has confirmed Swapo's Central Committee will meet over the weekend to discuss the disbandment of the election directorate. — Sapa

Namibia policy ‘must aid nation-building’

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian constitution must not only establish and define the institutions and powers of government, it must also make a contribution to nation-building and reconciliation, United Nations Special Representative, Mr. Martti Ahtisaari said last night.

Opening a human rights symposium organised by the Namibia Peace Plan Study and Contact Group, Mr. Ahtisaari said in order to do that, the constitution must enshrine the standards of human rights, thus ensuring Namibia’s commitment to the principles of equality and justice for all.

“The 1982 principles stipulated by the UN Security Council will be an integral part of the constitution, and those principles have, as their essence, the maintenance and upholding of the human rights of all Namibians,” he said.

Mr. Ahtisaari’s statement came as the West German Government yesterday offered assistance to Namibia’s political parties in drawing up the fledgling state’s constitution. — Sapa
**Walvis set to be thorn for years**

**Gerald L'Ange**

WINDHOEK — The South African enclave of Walvis Bay seems likely to be a political thorn in the side of independent Namibia for some time to come.

With a Swapo-dominated government demanding that the enclave be incorporated into Namibia and Pretoria refusing point blank, the issue seems set to become the most abrasive point in Namibia's relations with South Africa.

**Instant rejection**

This was emphasised this week when, within days of the independence election, Swapo's view that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia was reiterated by the movement's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

The demand was instantly and firmly rejected by President de Klerk who said Walvis Bay had never formed part of any Namibian settlement plan and he reassured the enclave's inhabitants that it would remain part of South Africa.

His Government's attitude was underlined by reports that some of the 1,500 South African troops remaining in Namibia and which must be out by next week will be moved to Walvis Bay.

South Africa has long maintained a military and naval base in the 1,124 sq km enclave and its continued presence — and perhaps even reinforcement — will undoubtedly irritate the Namibian government.

**Own airfield**

The base is large enough to accommodate a substantial force, is self-sufficient in water, can be supplied by sea and has its own airfield. SA forces stationed there would enable Pretoria to practise effective 'gunboat diplomacy' aimed at influencing the policies and actions of the new Namibian government.

Since South African vessels would have to pass through Namibian territorial waters to enter or leave the port their passage could in theory be interdicted by Namibia. It is extremely unlikely, however, that Namibia will attempt adventures so rash against overwhelmingly stronger South Africa.

But it is not Walvis Bay as a military base...
WINDHOEK — Daniel Petrus Botha, a young South African-born Afrikaner, finds himself at the centre of a controversy, attracting admiration as a hero and vilification as a traitor. A quietly-spoken theology lecturer at the University of Namibia, Mr Botha is one of 41 Swapo members in Namibia's constituent assembly, having been elected in last week's poll.

When he takes his seat in the constituent assembly next week, it will be an important stage in the political odyssey of one Afrikaner.

Jettison

Mr Botha has moved further than most Afrikaners in Namibia, who constitute the biggest Afrikaner group outside South Africa.

But even some of the most conservative of his co-Afrikaners have moved far down the road from apartheid, jettisoning its underpinning axioms — often reluctantly, occasionally joyously.

Sitting in his modest house, he talks of the voyage which led him to Swapo's camp, recalling stoically that it aroused the wrath of some of kinsmen who — as anonymous telephone callers remind him — view him as a traitor.

As a traditional Afrikaner, he recalls, he believed "separation of people was the only way to keep them from one another's throats". Today he is opposed to enforced separation and an advocate of racial equality.

The bridge for Mr Botha's transition is his Christian values: having seen the war in northern Namibia through the eyes of the South African Defence Force in 1980, he came to see it through the eyes of his black students at the University of Namibia and through those of his black friends in Namibia.

As a young philosophically-minded man — he is 35 — Mr Botha was metamorphosed politically by his religious beliefs and by contact with blacks.

Commit

"By calling ourselves Afrikaners we linked our identity to the African continent," he says. "Now it is time that we go one step further and commit ourselves to the people of Africa."

Mr Botha may be further down the road but he is not alone. Even the mainstream Afrikaner leaders in Namibia who have fought Swapo fiercely have traversed a great distance — politically speaking — in the past few years.

One is Mr Dirk Mudge, leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA). It is fashionable in pro-Swapo circles to deride Mr Mudge as a neo-colonialist and an Afrikaner nationalist who has changed his strategy but not his aims.

The truth, however, is a bit more complex. The DTA had a mere four whites on its 72-member list in last week's election, the same number as Swapo. It is committed to universal adult suffrage in a non-racial state. It specifically rejects all forms of apartheid.

Mr Mudge, too, has moved a long way from the NP — the party which still rules South Africa today — even if he is conservative in comparison to Mr Botha.

A talk to Mr Jennie de Wet, chairman of Action Christian National (ACN), is instructive. ACN is an alliance, which has the NP as its dominant component. But the NP in Namibia on the eve of independence has moved away from — or ahead of — its counterpart in South Africa.

Organise

ACN, Mr de Wet explains, does not want whites to be given special communal representation along the lines of, say, the 20 seats allocated to whites when Zimbabweland became independent in 1980.

He thinks whites should organise to gain representation in the legislature. He wants no greater guarantee, however, than a system of proportional representation and a Bill of Rights.

He believes black people will not object to whites organising politically to protect their interests through the election of whites to the legislature.

ACN does not seek to reserve some government schools for whites only, a non-negotiable for South Africa's NP. It does, however, champion the right of any cultural group to have its own private schools.

Mr de Wet, a former MP in South Africa's Parliament and a former apartheid functionary who carried the grand title of Commissioner General of the Indigenous Peoples, says: "We must stick together but make ourselves acceptable to Africa."
This week, most of the world praised Namibia’s UN-monitored independence election process. After a hectic five days of polling, Swapo emerged victorious, but without the two-thirds majority it would need to control drawing up the constitution and becoming the first government. In Windhoek, BRENDA SEERY of The Weekend Argus Africa News Service, examines this historic week.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma pledged to form a government of national reconciliation that would include non-Swapo members, following his party’s victory in the Namibian independence elections this week.

Already looking presidential as he arrived for a victory Press conference in a black Mercedes-Benz flying a pennant in his party’s blue, red and green colors, Mr. Nujoma sought to strike a statesman-like tone and to sound conciliatory towards the parties that had lost.

Describing the poll as “an election for freedom rather than an election of parties”, he said he would invite capable people from all walks of life, including the business sector, the clergy and other “Namibian patriots” to join the government.

But he stopped short of accepting a suggestion by the UN Secretary General, Dr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, that he should form a coalition government with the other parties that won seats in the election. He said it would be up to Swapo’s Central Committee to decide that.

Mr. Nujoma went out of his way to allay white fears.

“We think a mixed economy is best for this country. And we will not impose a one-party system on the Namibian people who have just voted for different parties in a multi-party system,” he assured.

He stressed that the government would need to work in cooperation with the predominantly white business and farming communities, and that Namibia badly needed civil servants to remain.

The final result of the election gave Swapo a comfortable, if unspectacular, majority of five in the 72-seat constituent assembly that begins work next Tuesday on the draft independence constitution, sets the independence date and then

TRANSFORMS ITSELF INTO THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

SWAPO gained 57.3 percent of the total vote to secure 41 assembly seats. Second was the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, a coalition of 12 ethnic parties, with 26.8 percent of the vote and 21 seats. Another coalition, the United Democratic Front, won four seats.

A white alliance called Akkie Christelik National, made up of the Afrikaner National Party and a German group, won three, and three other parties, with smalls from Swans, a forerunner of Swapo, and the Rehoboth Basters of central Namibia, each.

Swapo’s failure to win a two-thirds majority means it will not be able to write its own constitution for Namibia.

This could lead to the entrenchment of a Bill of Human Rights, the curbing of some of the powers of a Swapo president, and general safeguards against Namibia following the general African pattern and moving towards becoming a one-party state.

Theoretically, opposition parties could hold Swapo to ransom by obstructing agreement on the constitution and delaying independence, but Mr. Dirk Nudge, co-leader of the DTA, said his movement would not do this.

“We will not play a negative role,” he said. “If Swapo comes with proposals we can live with, we shall support them, but we will strictly guard the interests of our people and of the country.”

The most striking feature of the election was that the DTA led right until the last of the 21 results were announced. Then its lead was swamped by a massive Swapo majority in the populous northern provinces of Ovamboiland, where nearly half the total population live.

Swapo gained 54 percent of the vote there, turning its losing percentage of 37 to a winning one of 51.

This imbalance has some sobering implications. It means that outside of Ovamoland — an underdeveloped region that covers only one-eights of the total land area — Swapo is a minority party. It will have to live up to Mr. Nujoma’s rhetoric of reconciliation if it is to build an adequate basis of nationwide support.

The strength of the anti-Swapo vote also presents Namibia with the challenge to become Africa’s first genuinely multi-party democracy. The new Swapo-led administration will have to settle down and live with a strong and viable opposition.

From the start it will have to develop tolerance of opposition and cultivate the art of compromise and coalition-building.

These have not been Mr. Nujoma’s or Swapo’s strong points in the past. Mr. Nujoma had no hesitation in saying that they thought would become an “Ovambo dictatorship” and voted for the ethnic parties of the DTA instead.

Swapo has also been characterized by fragmentation during its long years in exile: a number of the men who started the movement with Mr. Nujoma, Mr. Andreas Chipanga, Mr. Mbumbura Kerina and Mr. Moses Katjuonga are in opposition to him today. And the movement was clearly hurt in the election by allegations of detention and torture made against it by members who fell out of its leadership and security chiefs.

A senior Swapo member, Mr. Theob-Ben Guitari, said that the party might make gestures of reconciliation towards people like Mr. Kerina and Mr. Chipanga as well to send a signal to the nation that we mean what we say when we talk about burying bitterness of the past and looking to the future.”

London Observer News Service
A flush of victory sets with the sun

The fevered celebration after Swapo’s election victory passed through Windhoek like a mid-summer shower... swirling, vibrant, but quickly over. From mid-morning on Tuesday, when it became clear Swapo had attained an overall majority, the celebrations began building like rain clouds. Cars on Kaiser Street flew the red, green and blue colours of Swapo. Hooters blew, black power salutes were exchanged and cries of “aluta” filled the air.

By lunchtime a colourful crowd of more than a thousand singing, dancing and ululating Swapo supporters jammed the CBD. Traffic came to a halt as masses of bodies doing toyi-toyi dances swept through the city. In the heavy midday heat, the crowd surged up Peter Muller Street and swirled around the picturesque Christuskirche Lutheran church on the hill.

They clambered on and over the “Reiter” statue of a German trooper on his horse draping Swapo flags and pictures of Sam Nujoma over the colonial past.

But, by 5pm, the crowd had gone and the hooting had become a background noise.

Well, if that was freedom, so what?

Compared to the sea of people that swamped central Salisbury on the announcement of the Zanu(PF) victory in the Zimbabwean elections in 1980, Windhoek’s enthusiasm was laid-back, to say the least.

Perhaps because – as the poll results showed – only four out of every ten people in the Namibian capital are Swapo supporters. Perhaps because Namibians tend to get less excited about things.

In Oshakati, however, there were reports of vicious clashes between Democratic Turnhalle Alliance and Swapo supporters, with at least one man killed and as many as 30 injured. According to reports here, knives, pangas, sticks and even pistols were used in the fracas, which Swapo-supporting newspapers have blamed on DTA supporters.

Still, police in Windhoek were surprised by the peaceful manner in which celebrations went off countrywide. SWA Police liaison officer Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand said the force expected far more trouble. Windhoek’s Katutura township was the scene of frenzied rejoicing for most of the day, but there were few reports of violence.

In at least one case, senior party officials from the DTA and Swapo ordered some of their rowdier supporters to get to bed and let Katutura’s workers get their rest on Tuesday night.

International observers and newsmen and cynical locals were struck by the atmosphere of warmth, if not quite reconciliation, after the results were announced. By the end of the week it looked highly unlikely that Namibia would explode into violence. The deeply cynical may even have felt a little disappointed that Africa’s last colony was yawning and whimpering its way into independence.

But, most conceded that tranquility augurs well for the future.
Swapo’s economic policies critical

SWAPO’S economic policies will be closely studied by both local and international business communities.

So far, party spokesmen, including leader Sam Nujoma, Namibia’s most likely president, have done little to scare off foreign investors, only upsetting a few white farmers with vague threats that the land of absentee landlords will be utilised “more productively”.

Africa has paid dearly in the past for wrong economic policies applied by politicians. The economies of large parts of the continent, including Mozambique, Angola and Zambia, are in ruins.

By Jacob Mokana

MONEY TALK

The real tragedy is that hardly anybody is prepared to help these countries rebuild their roads, communication and distribution systems, and medical services. Without an infrastructure, international business is not interested.

West Germany, for example, is a massive exporter of capital, but with East Germany, Poland, Hungary and other countries on Bonn’s doorstep opening up for possible lucrative investment opportunities, why should West Germany be interested in economically unstable African countries?

Nevertheless, there are indications that large amounts of German and other Western investment funds will be made available to Namibia, but only on condition that there is a stable multi-party democracy after the election.

Nujoma assured the world in his first Press conference after the election that a Swapo government would ensure just that.

Namibia is, therefore, starting with a clean slate. In international terms, it is a tiny country whose mineral-based economy could be strongly stimulated by relatively small foreign investments.

Botswana has shown that it is possible to create wealth in Africa under stable and sensible management.

One hopes Nujoma and his advisors will act wisely. If not, Namibia will undoubtedly become just another poverty-stricken state in which the world will soon lose interest.
Free the prisoners

SWAPO was found this week to be criminally holding a number of Namibians in Angolan jails. In a judgment described as the first of its kind in the territory, Judge-President Hans Berker delivered a “declaratory order” on Thursday after the Parents Committee (PC) of Namibia brought an action that SWAPO was detaining over 600 Namibians in Angola. The release order by the court specifically referred to live SWAPO prisoners - Philemon Mbaeva, Gerson Ruhumba, Hetjevi Boas Herunga, Bootjie Myukua and Deon Boots. SWAPO was also ordered, should it have released the prisoners, to prove by December 15 the following: the date on which they were released; the name, place and location of the camp; the name and address of whoever the prisoners were handed to - or the name of the military unit should the prisoners have preferred to join SWAPO's military wing after their detention.

Judge-President Berker's judgment also said interested parties must co-operate to free the detainees. These include UN special representative Martin Abikaat, UN High Commissioner for Refugees, SWAPO and the Angolan government - which facilitated the detentions.

A declaratory order means a person has a valid case before the law, whether or not the judgment can be executed.

This is opposed to an "order of the court" which must be enforced if contempt of court is to be avoided.

Judge-President Berker said an order of the court could not be applied in another country - in this instance Angola.

Namibia should not accept ANC cadres, says Kaunda

It would be suicidal for Namibia if the Frontline States encouraged it to accept ANC cadres in its territory, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda said this week. Kaunda, who is also chairman of the Frontline States, was hosting SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, who was in Lusaka for talks with Frontline leaders.

"You are not in a position to host ANC forces in Namibia. Your entire economy is tied to South Africa. If those who have invested in Namibia are supporters of South Africa," said Kaunda.

"They will not let you have ANC or PAC on your soil. And we will not urge you to do that.

"Obviously as a freedom fighter you will be thinking of freedom fighters in South Africa. It will be less than realistic to accept ANC cadres in Namibia. We would be asking you to commit suicide."

Also in Lusaka for the one-day talks to warn Nujoma to be cautious in consolidating the "Namibian Revolution" were Nigerian Foreign Minister Maj-Gen Ike Nwachukwu, Egyptian Ambassador to Zambia, Sayed Soliman, and ANC secretary-general Alfred Nzo.

A victory for women

Four of the 41 SWAPO members in Namibia's constituent assembly are women. They are Pendukeni Ihana (SWAPO politburo), Dr. L. Amathila, Pashukene Shoombe, (SWAPO Central Committee), and Michaela Huebsche.
Constitutional formula needed now

full co-operation

Nubian calls for
The mail-bitting victory

A swap禮品: Enjoying Valentine's Day with a charming touch.

Sue Albert, a career devoted to the social work profession for 40 years, is a real estate agent in the area. She's always been known for her kindness and compassion, making her the perfect choice for our event.
Sam Nujoma: Just who is this man?

SAM NUJOMA
Political enigma

BY PETER KENNY Windhoek

POWERHOUSE or puppet? This was the question on many lips this week as a former South African Railways messenger emerged as Namibia's president-in-waiting.

For Mr Sam Nujoma, who returned to his native land in triumph two months ago after 29 years in exile, is much like an enigma now as he was before.

His party's election win has given him a mandate, but he has yet to prove himself - to supporters and opponents alike - as worthy of the office he will hold.

The majority of Namibia's 200,000 whites will have difficulty in accepting the man they have known only as a terrorist leader as the country's future ruler.

Messiah

But to hundreds of thousands of blacks, especially those from the northern Ovamboland region, he is a messiah who has rescued them from the yoke of South African colonialism.

Somewhere in between the two extremes is the picture of an autocratic and ruthless party leader painted by founding members of Swapo who have since broken away and found their way into the ranks of the multitude of parties that contested the election.

In international diplomatic circles, in whose lobbies Mr Nujoma has spent a lot of time, he is regarded as frequently putting his foot in his small mouth with sycophantic utterances.

And, as his customary vitriolic attacks on Pretoria have given way in recent weeks to diluted if ambiguous rhetoric, observers have questioned whether he is indeed the powerhouse in Swapo, or a mere figurehead dominated by a coterie of people known as the "Kwanysama Mafia".

Revered

The group includes his public secretary Mr Hilipo Hamutuya, his defence secretary Mr Peter Mushindzunge and Mr Dino Amambo, commander of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia.

Mr Nujoma does not belong to the largest Ovamboba tribe, the Kwanysama, but to a smaller tribe from the Ongandjera district. But there is no doubt that he is revered by the people of Ovamboland.

Amid accusations that Swapo is an Ovamboland-dominated organisation, Mr Nujoma now faces the task of proving his mettle as national leader.

Some of the bitter people who left Swapo after being detained by their own organisation on the pretext of being South African spies say they were jailed on tribal grounds or because they were intellectually or radicals.

Question

The question they are asking now is: Can a man who appears not to care for his own followers really care for his nation?

He has extended the hand of friendship to Namibia's whites with as much conviction as to his former enemies in the South West Africa Territorial Force and Koevoet.

But diplomats, even from countries or organisations sympathetic to Swapo, shudder when negotiating with or brokering for him.

His lack of formal education - he did not go beyond primary school but holds an honorary doctorate from Kaduna University in Nigeria - has caused the Swapo leader to be labelled by some as a political dunce.

But those who have dealt with him agree that he has considerable political acumen.
Exit the last SA troops in Namibia

By PETER KENNY: Grootfontein

THE FINAL pull-back of SA military personnel from northern Namibia to south of the Orange River began yesterday when a massive convoy of armoured vehicles left this garrison town.

The silence of sleepy Grootfontein was shattered by the rumbling of South African armoured columns moving south.

But residents knew that the roar of Ratel armoured cars and Casspir troop carriers was not the sound of war but the end of it.

For two decades Grootfontein has been the main supply route for thousands of SA national servicemen guarding the northern Namibian border.

In terms of the UN's United Nations Independence plan for Namibia the remaining 1,000 SA Defence Force troops had to leave a week after the announcement of the election results.

Since July the troops have been confined to two bases - in the farming town of Grootfontein and Okahandja in the southern Gwambo region.

A few hundred military personnel in civilian clothes will continue to perform necessary services such as medical, airport administration and teaching until full independence.

Delighted

Yugoslavian Lieutenant-Colonel Ivo Makumski, accompanied by Kosovan Major Peter Manjaya and two Bosnian officers, counted the vehicles lumbering out.

Lt-Col Makumski said: "I am surprised at how co-operative the South Africans have been. We expected a lot more trouble than we have had.

Things are going very well. The largest convoy of vehicles is leaving today and the remaining troops will leave during the week."

The last massive withdrawal of SA troops was around June 31 when the forces which hunted infiltrating Swapo guerrillas in April were scaled down in terms of the UN plan.

On Friday night troopers celebrated "min dae" in Namibia, saying they were delighted to be returning to "the States" for Christmas.

Yesterday the streets of Grootfontein were almost deserted when the convoy began moving. The departure was devoid of ceremony. A few of the vehicles honked and some drivers waved to the few passers-by.

At Okahandja, 120km to the south, mid-morning traffic was jammed by the 100 vehicles in the convoy escorted by UN scouts bearing the blue flag of the international body.

A few teenagers gave the clenched fist salute of Swapo as the vehicles passed and a few hundred yards up the road two whites gave the "V" for victory sign of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.
SWAPO's economic policies will be closely studied by both local and international business communities.

So far, party spokesman, including leader Sam Nujoma, Namibia's most likely president, have done little to scare off foreign investors, only upsetting a few white farmers with vague threats that the land of absentee landlords will be utilised "more produc- tively".

Africa has paid dearly in the past for wrong economic policies applied by politicians. The economics of large parts of the continent, including Mozambique, Angola and Zambia, are in ruins.

West Germany, for example, is a massive exporter of capital, but with East Germany, Poland, Hungary and other countries on Bonn's doorstep opening up for possible lucrative investment opportunities, why should West Germany be interested in economically unstable African countries?

Nevertheless, there are indications that large amounts of German and other Western investment funds will be made available to Namibia, but only on condition that there is a stable multi-party democracy after the election.

Nujoma assured the world in his first Press conference after the election that a Swapo government would ensure just that.

Namibia is, therefore, starting with a clean slate. In international terms, it is a tiny country whose mineral-based economy could be strongly stimulated by relatively small foreign investments.

Botswana has shown that it is possible to create wealth in Africa under stable and sensible management.

One hopes Nujoma and his advisors will act wisely. If not, Namibia will undoubtedly become just another poverty-stricken state in which the world will soon lose interest.
UN officials leaving Namibia

WINDHOEK — Hundreds of UN civilian officials flew home from Namibia at the weekend, but tension in the territory's northern region will keep Untag's army and police personnel in place.

Untag monitors in Ovamboland have reported no further violence as police and political leaders sought to end post-election clashes that left one man dead and up to 40 people hurt. Most of the friction on Tuesday night in Ovamboland involved rival supporters of Swapo and the DTA.

Almost 900 civilian officials drafted from dozens of countries to act as election monitors began leaving the capital on Thursday.

The departures will continue today. A further 300 officials from UN headquarters in New York, Geneva and other UN centres have been trickling home since Monday last.

Untag spokesman Fred Eckhardt said last week a personnel review under way in Windhoek would probably lead to a reduction in overall Untag civilian staff numbers soon.

"You can safely assume that there will be some reduction in the civilian presence, but not for the military or police monitors," he said.

A multinational force of about 4 650 soldiers has been deployed across Namibia, with strongest concentration in the north, in a low-key peace-keeping role. In addition, about 1 900 civilian police are posted as watchdogs over SWA Police, still the official law-enforcers under the UN independence plan.

The billion-rand overseeing job in Namibia has been the biggest and most costly mission in the UN's history.

SAPA-Reuters reports from Grootfontein that SA troops began their final withdrawal on Saturday after 74 years of military occupation.

Shepherded by white Untag vans, 106 SA armoured trucks and personnel carriers rumbled south from Grootfontein and Oshikoto, SA is obliged under international agreements on Namibia's independence to withdraw the last 1 500 troops by Wednesday. Pretoria refused to relinquish control until last year, when it accepted a US-brokered accord linking independence to the withdrawal of 50 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

Grootfontein, once SA's biggest garrison in Namibia and its main military railhead, was woken before dawn by the roar of trucks firing up for the 1 000km journey to the SA border, but no one turned out to watch the trucks leave in a convoy covering several kilometres.

"Things are going very well. I am surprised at how co-operative the South Africans have been," Yugoslavia Col Izmet Malamud said as he counted the departing trucks.

The withdrawal marked a milestone in Namibia's transition to independence next year.
Compensate victims, urges Sash president

WINDHOEK — Human rights violations should be exposed and a form of compensation paid to victims to help them cope with their experiences. South African Black Sash president Mrs Mary Burton said in Windhoek at the weekend.

She was speaking on Saturday at a human rights symposium organised by a Windhoek study and contact group, Namibia Peace Plan 435.

While she did not believe society was built on revenge, some process had to be found to expose and understand human rights abuses, to aid in the healing of victims, she said.

PROTECT

In spite of sections of populations being denied their inalienable rights for centuries, there was a strong move to protect those rights, Mrs Burton said.

Because governments sought to entrench themselves and diminish the rights of the people they ruled, legally enforceable protection given by declarations and bills of rights was essential, she said.

This need for protection was multiplied in countries with divided societies, she said. — Sapa.
Remaining 1 500 SA troops leave as 74 years of military occupation comes to end

Namibia pull-out ends this week

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The withdrawal of the remaining 1 500 South African troops from Namibia will be completed on Wednesday, according to the SADF.

A senior SADF officer in Windhoek, quoted by the SWABC, said the withdrawal of men, vehicles and equipment from bases at Grootfontein and Oshivelilo started at the weekend and would be completed by Wednesday. It ends 74 years of SA military occupation of the territory.

Under the terms of the UN Resolution 435 settlement plan, all remaining South African troops must be withdrawn from Namibia within seven days of the certification of the election results. This certification was given last Tuesday by the UN Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari.

The UN accepted that the SA withdrawal would be slightly delayed because of the rearranging of plans following the possibility that the election might have been extended.

The withdrawal operation is being monitored by UN military observers.

In addition to convoys of men and material leaving the bases in northern Namibia, Safair airlifts are ferrying men, documents and equipment from the redundant Windhoek headquarters of the SWA Territory Force.

It is understood that 61 Mechanised Infantry Brigade, previously stationed in northern Namibia, will be moving to a new base in Walvis Bay.

The withdrawal of the last of the South African troops poses serious problems in a number of areas for Namibia.

For example, SADF air traffic controllers are the mainstay of the air-space control network in Namibia and SADF doctors have been lending a hand in areas where qualified medical staff are scarce.

Lure away

Swapo has alleged that South Africa is trying to lure away former members of military units like the SWATF’s 101 Ovambo Battalion and 201 Bushman Battalion, as well as former members of the police Koevoet counter-insurgency unit, to jobs at South African bases.

Swapo called on the former soldiers to remain in their homeland and promised they would be treated and looked after in the same way as other Namibians.

The last of 1 500 South African troops stationed in Oshivelilo during the Namibian elections begin their withdrawal.
SA stages final Namibian pullout

From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — South Africa at the weekend finally turned its back on a region that was its military backyard for two decades.

Only rear-view mirrors faced the northern border — the former military staging area, as a cache of more than 100 armoured vehicles rolled southwards, closing down an era of regional war.

The original SA withdrawal south was a surprise move; the whole world was taken aback at the suddenness of the country's decision.

Dozens of bracken-brown Cheetas and Ratels were apparent at a trick-track south of Swakopmund. On Sunday, a weekend as a convoy from Groote- fontein arrived and Okahandja took a refueling break.

Withdrawal of the men and fighting vehicles marks the end of an era; an era that once numbered more than 30,000 drafted to the northern border. The region to put a clamp on the frontier against gerrilla incursions and hairy a combined Angolan-Chinese force battling South African-backed Unita garrisons in Angola.

Residual force

Military officials say the pull-out required under UN Security Council Resolution 435 will be completed by Wednesday with the remainder of the Mechanised Brigade's strike force, based around Windhoek, as the new home at Walvis Bay enclave.

Up to 1,500 SADF soldiers have been stationed under Unag monitoring at Grootefontein and Okahandja the past three years. The residual force permitted under the settlement programme.

"Things are going very well. I am surprised at how co-operative the South Africans have been," Captain Colonel Ian Malcolm said as he counted the departing trucks.

Colonel Malcolm, a member of the 860-strong Unag contingent monitoring Namibia's independence, said a handful of South African soldiers would remain at the base but would not pull out at once or today. Then they would be flown to Pretoria for the creation of the national army.

The plan required them to quit the territory within a week of Unag chief Mr Augustus Kambila's announcement of election results last Tuesday.

In Windhoek, carpenters and electricians today are taping up after completing renovations at the historic Lutheran Church. It is being used for the seating for 72 elected members of the constituent assembly that has been landmark first session tomorrow.

Mr Andre Kifiano, former secretary of the Windhoek National Assembly, will act as provisional secretary of the Constituent Assembly, which is charged with writing and passing — with a two-thirds majority — the new nation's first constitution.

The assembly, begins work blank papers tomorrow, faced with electing a chairman and other officials, and drafting even its own procedure.

"It's a lot of work to put an assembly together," Mr Hoffman said. "At times not just one person is in place.

Swagpo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, as the leader, will probably appointed sembly as acting-chairman but is likely to delegate the post to another Swagpo official.

Swagpo's 41 members will be joined by 21 DTA representatives, 6 to 7 by the United Democratic Front (UDF), three from Action Christian National (ACN), and one each from the Namibian Patriotic Front (NPF), Namibia National Front (NNF) and Federal Convention of Namibia (FCN).

Koovet 'reign of terror' alleged

OSHAKATI — People in Oshakati, whose decisive vote gave Swagpo the majority in the constituent assembly, are living in fear of former Koovet member, who are allegedly conducting action in the area. Zambezi's national news agency Ziana claimed.

The agency quoted a Swagpo representative in Oshakati as saying that Swagpo had to restrict its members and that armed elements roaming in Oshakati were allegedly supported by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

Unag's regional director for Osha- kati, Mr John Svitum, said members of Swagpo were being attacked by black- ers in the election and the situation is difficult to modulate.

He accused the police of not being interested in controlling armed gangs marauding in Oshakati.

"They are not doing their work prop- erly. If they were interested and deter- mined this could end," he said.

Sapi: Expose rights abuse, says Sash

WINDHOEK — Human rights viola- tions should be exposed and a form of compensation paid to victims, SA Black Sash president, Mrs Mary Bur- ton, said in Windhoek over the weekend.

She was speaking at a human rights symposium organized by the Windhoek study and contact group, Namibia Peace Plan 435.

"We should not believe society was built on revenge, some process had to be found to expose and under- stand the consequences of actions in the healing of victims."

In spite of sections of populations being denied their inalienable rights for centuries, there was still a strong move to protect those rights, she said.

Because governments sought to en- trenched themselves and diminish the rights of the people they ruled, legally and administratively, a form of compensation or compensation bills of rights was essential. — Sapa
Namibia's poll 'lesson to the West'

LONDON - Namibia’s ballot has taught Western democracies one lesson - never to accept at face value the claims of a political organisation to represent all of a nation’s people, says British MP George Gardiner.

Gardiner, Conservative MP for Reigate and vice-chairman of the Conservative Foreign Affairs Committee, led an observer team of European parliamentarians which monitored the election. They were invited to do so by the Right Wing International Freedom Foundation.

In a lengthy article in the Times of London he writes that Swapo’s 53.7 percent slice of the vote was “a creditable performance by normal standards, but hardly that of a party hailed as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.”

Gardiner says since 1973, when the UN recognised Swapo as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, money just flowed to Swapo, from the UN itself, from churches and anti-apartheid groups, even from governments.

“Much of it was intended to finance scholarships, but in practice, it funded the training of guerrilla fighters operating from Angola. It also, as we now discover, supported rape, torture and murder in Swapo’s prison camps.”

Gardiner says the lesson from this should be applied to South Africa.  “The same bodies ... that saw Swapo as the sole legitimate representative in Namibia accord the same status to the African National Congress.

“Just as members of Namibia’s transitional government were denounced as puppets of Pretoria, so too are Chief Buthelezi of the non-violent Inkatha movement and Dr Mangope of the Tswanas.

“If it can now be recognised that there are many legitimate partners in the new South Africa, then that will be to the good.”

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi

SOWETAN REPORTER
WINDHOEK — The 72 men and women who make up Namibia's Constituent Assembly meet for the first time today to decide on sovereignty as a New Year gift for the world's youngest nation.

But independence must be packaged in a constitution, and the rookie law-makers are likely to argue over the wrapping.

UN Security Council resolution 435, which blueprint the independence programme, lays down no deadlines for implementing a constitution.

But among the 72 assembly members is a keenness to close off an era soured by war, SA-linked isolation and national divisions, and open the new book without bickering hold-ups.

Independence by Christmas is dismissed as unrealistic, but sooner-rather-than-later rules most expectations. January or February is a widely targeted deadline.

"I'll put my money on late January," a Western diplomat said yesterday.

Swapo's policy-making central committee is insisting on independence as soon as possible.

A day after the election results were known, giving Swapo 57% control of the assembly with 41 of the 72 seats, Swapo leader Sam Nujoma remained imprecise, wishing sovereignty soon but offering time for all arguments.

"We are prepared to give ample time to the other parties to put forth their views regarding the constitution," Nujoma said. "We have no intention of imposing our views on others, and we anticipate no serious disagreements." But "our legitimate preoccupation with writing the constitution must not blind us to the preoccupation of the Namibian people — the early achievement of independence," he said.

DTA chairman Dirk Mudge, whose party will hold a 21-seat opposition block, also projected a soon-but-don't-rush attitude to independence.

"If I cannot foresee that we will sit here for months and years and delay the independence process," he told reporters in the wake of election results. "We have to get people together, to unite them, to reconcile them — that takes time. But this should not delay the writing of the constitution.

Swapo party officials say their assembly caucus is likely to encourage other groups in the House to table their own constitutional drafts or principles, and by synthesis to craft a single document passable by consensus, without bargaining for a two-thirds majority.

Swapo's radical edge has been smoothed over the last year, and drafts produced by the movement have contained little of the screaming Marxism its opponents feared even before it trounced them in the election, which suggests constitutional agreement may not need months of horse-trading.

Swapo leaders have openly committed themselves to fundamental democratic underpinnings required by resolution 435, which guarantees a spectrum of basic rights beyond arbitrary dispossession and executive intrusion.

Untag chief Martti Ahtisaari told a weekend symposium: "The principles stipulated by the UN Security Council will be an integral part of the constitution ... those principles have, as their essence, the maintenance and upholding of the human rights of all Namibians.

Mudge said: "If the things they (Swapo) say come from the heart, it may not be difficult to come to an agreement."

Swapo may yet surprise its detractors.
Farmer is missing in the Namib

Windhoek — Members of the SWA police are searching an area of the Namib desert near Walvis Bay for a farmer, Mr Archie Lofy-Eaton, 26, who disappeared in northern Namibia.

He is believed to be suffering from amnesia.

He was last seen about 50km south of Opuwo in Kaokoland on November 6 where he had been working on an evangelical mission.

He is believed to have been given a lift to Omaruru and was reportedly seen at the DTA offices in Windhoek on November 11.

Namibian lawmakers meet to draw up constitution

From KEVIN JACOBS

Windhoek — Seventy-two men and women who make up Namibia's constituent assembly meet for the first time today to decide on sovereignty for the world's youngest nation.

But independence must be packaged in a constitution, and the rookie lawmakers are likely to argue over the wrapping.

Resolution 435 that blueprinted the independence programme lays down no deadlines for cementing a constitution into place, nor for running up Africa's newest national flag.

But among the 72 assembly members is an expectant enthusiasm to close off an era soured by war and open the new book without bickering hold-ups.

Independence by Christmas is dismissed as unrealistic and January or February is a widely targeted deadline.

"We are prepared to give ample time to the other parties to put forth their views regarding the constitution," Mr Nujoma said.

"We have no intention of imposing our views on others, and we anticipate no serious disagreements on this." DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge, whose party will hold a 21-seat opposition block, also projected a soon-but-don't-rush attitude to independence.

Swappo party officials say their assembly caucus is likely to encourage other groups in the house to table their own constitutional drafts or principles, and by synthesize to craft a single document passable by consensus, without bargaining for a two-thirds majority.

Swapo man held for killing DTA supporter

Windhoek — A supporter of the DTA was stabbed to death at Opuwo in north-western Namibia at the weekend, police spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday.

Mr Eckhard said the man was stabbed on Friday and died on Saturday.

A man believed to be a Swapo supporter has been arrested in connection with the killing.

Unatag police monitors reported that the rest of Namibia was calm, with the exception of the Oshakati region in the north, where the situation remained "unsettled" after recent incidents of violence, Mr Eckhard said.

However, there has been an increase in incidents of violence and disturbance of peace in Kavango since the announcement of the election results, SWABC radio news reports.

Unatag police commissioner Mr Steven Fanning and Unatag regional director at Oshakati Mr John Rwambuya have taken steps to curb violence in the region, Mr Eckhard said, including ordering police to carry out saturation patrols of troubled areas.
Ahtisaari special guest at assembly opening

From JON QWELANE
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — United Nations special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari was scheduled to attend the opening session of the Namibian Constituent Assembly as an honoured guest today.

The president of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, as leader of the majority party in the House, was due to open the assembly's session and act as chairman until the party's nominee for the chairmanship, Mr Hage Geingob, took over after his candidacy had been endorsed by the rest of the House.

The sitting of the assembly was being seen in some circles here as another highlight in the careers of both Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Nujoma.

Road to presidency
Mr Nujoma's journey to the Tintenpalast, the seat of government here, began in February 1960, when he fled the country to lead petitions at the UN against continued South African occupation of Namibia and, later, launch Swapo on the path to an armed struggle.

His act of opening the session would be a step away from the cherry on top of his political cake — the executive presidency of Namibia.

Swapo has already endorsed Mr Nujoma as president-elect, and after the assembly has drawn up and adopted a constitution by a two-thirds majority, it will turn itself into a legislative assembly, and the majority party into a government.

For Mr Ahtisaari, today's trip to the Tintenpalast as an honoured guest would be a step away from the culmination of his mission to Namibia — the country's eventual independence from South Africa.

The rotund Finnish diplomat has been at the centre of the "Namibian question" from the day in 1978 when the UN passed its Security Council's Resolution 435, paving the way for the country's independence, and erstwhile Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appointed him as his special representative.

Last week Mr Ahtisaari supervised and controlled the elections which brought the Constituent Assembly into being. Mr Ahtisaari and his transition assistance group are scheduled to remain in the country up to its independence — tentatively suggested as April 1 next year.

The Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, would be absent from the proceedings. Mr Pienaar is believed to be out of town, and a senior official in his office, Mr Kobus Bauermeister, was expected to fill in for him.

There were strong hints that dissatisfied groups would stage anti-Swapo demonstrations near the Tintenpalast and also near the building where the assembly was due to hold its first meeting.
Swapo compromise accepts Western guiding principles

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Constituent Assembly yesterday afternoon unanimously adopted the 1982 Constitutional Principles as guiding principles for its efforts to write a constitution.

The Western-negotiated principles, which propose a unitary, multi-party constitutional democracy with an independent judiciary and an entrenched bill of fundamental human rights, had previously been a bone of contention. During negotiations around the proclamation which established the assembly, Swapo was reported to be against the principles being included. It argued it did not want SA legislation to prescribe the nature of Namibia's independence constitution.

Task

However, the proposal to adopt the principles as guidelines was made by Swapo Foreign Secretary Theo-Ben Gurirab. Earlier yesterday, the assembly formally started the task of writing a constitution for the country's independence by electing Swapo election director Hage Geingob as its chairman. Swapo president Sam Nujoma, as leader of the majority party and also as acting chairman, opened proceedings by welcoming members. The election of chairman Geingob — Swapo nominated him on Monday — was done by secret ballot.

Geingob thanked the House for its trust, he said, and pledged to execute his duties conscientiously and fairly.

"The electorate has given us a mandate to hammer out, and adopt, in a spirit of compromise, a spirit of give-and-take, a constitution that will lead our people into nationhood. "It is therefore my firm hope and belief that all our actions will be guided by that all-important destination," he said.

Geingob said that through a process of debate and consultation the assembly would be able to find solutions for the differences of opinion between members.

"He said the people of Namibia and the whole world were anxiously watching the work of the assembly. Nujoma said it was with great pride and humility that he took the opportunity of a lifetime to address the assembly after having personally struggled for freedom from colonialism for a long time.

"It was a great honour to be chosen by the Namibian people to lead them to nationhood," he said. "I thank Adminis-trator-General Louis Pienaar for the way he had co-operated with Swapo and wished him a pleasant stay in the country until the Independence process had been completed.

Nujoma also thanked UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari and Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar for their help in bringing old adversaries together.

Nujoma pledged Swapo to the goal of ensuring an early independence date, saying they had suffered for freedom for too long.

He said the main task was to create a Namibia where all its people could form part of a national culture, regardless of race and ethnic origin, and to work for proper education, health care and security for all.

He called on members of the assembly to co-operate with one another so that an independent government could move ahead and address the basic problems..."

Untag still needs SADF help

WINDHOEK — No definite date had been set for the withdrawal of SADF soldiers engaged in key civilian functions in Namibia, the deputy commander of the UN military component, Brig Daniel Opande of Kenya, said yesterday.

Opande said the SADF members would be replaced gradually by personnel from the World Health Organisation, Unicef and the UN Development Programme.

The UN would continue to monitor the activities of SADF personnel performing civilian functions in the sphere of air traffic control, medicine, teaching and administration, and arrangements were being made to replace them within a reasonable period. — Sapa.

Crimes

DTA leader Mishake Myungo said the assembly's party would co-operate constructively in drafting a constitution.

The DTA represented a broad spectrum of the Namibian people, as demonstrated in the election, he said.

He said there would be a declaration of fundamental rights, no crimes would be created by retroactive legislation and provision would be made for elected regional and local governments. The constitution had to be adopted by two-thirds of the assembly. — Sapa.
Swapo President Mr Sam Nujoma, flanked by fellow Swapo leaders and representatives of other Namibian political parties, outside the Tintenpalast government building in Windhoek, after the first meeting of Namibia's first elected body with all the major parties present.

Elections were ‘not free and not fair’

LAST week’s elections were not free and fair and the United Nations failed to comply with the basic requirements of fairness, and that made a mockery of the elections, the Constituent Assembly was told yesterday.

And Swapo, the majority party in the assembly, was sharply attacked for allegedly continuing to hold detainees against their will in Zambian and Angolan camps.

The attacks were spearheaded by Chief Justus Garoeb, leader of the United Democratic Front, at the first meeting of the assembly, and greatly surprised observers and Swano because it had been widely speculated that the UDF and Swano would forge a voting bloc in the assembly.

Chief Garoeb removed all doubt: “The UDF is not prepared to dispose of its bargaining power by aligning itself with any party.” He said there was “sufficient evidence that many hundreds of Namibians” were being held against their will by Swano and had not participated in the elections, which meant the elections had neither been free nor fair.

Intimidation during the polls had also been a major factor, and the assembly must make it its business to address the unsolved problem of the missing detainees.

Mr Sam Nujoma gave a conciliatory speech, describing himself as the son of ordinary peasants who had been “greatly honoured” by the Namibian people by asking him to lead them to nationhood. National reconciliation formed part of his address, and he again said the future he had in mind was one which did not take into account race or colour or creed.

It was essential that there must be co-operation among all parties in the assembly, and a future in which there were schools and hospitals as well as security must be built by all. “Our noble task as founding fathers and mothers is to forge a constitution for the Namibian nation.

“I am clearly confident you will execute the mandate entrusted to you, and you will not let us down. For my part, I’ll do my best,” Mr Nujoma said.

Mr Mishake Muyongo, leader of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, said his party was prepared to co-operate constructively with Swano, but it was paramount that the 1982 principles be embodied in the constitution.

Supreme law

They were a unitary sovereign state in which the constitution was the supreme law of the land and determined all the powers of all the levels of government, periodic and genuine elections via the secret ballot, a bill of fundamental human rights, and no retrospective punishment for political deeds preceding independence.

As far as the DTA was concerned a new government was only possible if the constitution containing the 1982 principles was adopted by a two-thirds majority of members of the assembly.

Mr Moses Katjuongua, leader of the national patriotic front, chided Mr Sam Nujoma for sending out “double signals” when speaking to the nation.

It did not make sense for Mr Nujoma to say whites in the country were Namibians and must enjoy equal status with everybody else, while in the same breath he called them “settlers and guests”. It also did not make sense to call for national reconciliation while at the same time calling his opponents names.

It certainly did not accord well to praise civil servants while, at the same time, he said certain members of the police and former armed forces were not fit for service in a new Namibian police force.

Mr Vekuii Rukoro, leader of the Namibia National Front, said his party did not belong to any voting blocs, but would support all sensible measures and vigorously oppose all those designed to take the country back into the colonial past.

Mr Hans Diergaardt, leader of the Federal Convention of Namibia, said Swano as the majority party had to take into account the diversity of cultures in Namibian society and lead all citizens to full nationhood. Swano would have his co-operation if it created a constitution suitable for all, because that would unite the country.

If it created one suitable only for itself it would divide the nation, and Mr Diergaardt would not lend it his support.

Mr Jannie De Wet, leader of Aksie Christelike Nasionalaal, said that although he had some reservations — he did not spell them out — his party would do everything to hasten independence.

He said the 1982 principles must form the cornerstone of Namibia’s constitution. “Now allow me to speak in Afrikaans, Mr Chairman, because English is up to now not the official language”, he said, and delivered the rest of his address in his mother-tongue.
Simplistic to ask who won the war for Namibia

A QUESTION that many readers asked me before the Namibian elections was: "Who won the war?" This has now been replaced by the assertion that "Swapo won the war because it won the election."

In my opinion, however, both the question and the assertion are far too simplistic.

In the first place, one should realise that insurgencies are not "won" or "lost" militarily unless one side or the other actually collapses. In many cases the fighting is an intermediate stage which helps to set the scene for a political solution, and this is what happened in Namibia.

It seems obvious that Swapo's small overall majority resulted at least partly from the fact that by last year it had been fought to a virtual standstill. A contributing factor was the detainee furore, although as far as I can tell this did not do all that much harm since most of the returned and missing detainees were Damara, who were going to vote the ethnic ticket anyway.

In any case, the small majority means that in tackling the constitution it will have to co-operate with either its main opponent, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, or most of the smaller parties who hold the other 10 seats.

This might be dicey, as both the white-right Action Christian National (three seats) and the mainly Rehoboth Easte Federal Convention of Namibia (one seat) are dead set against two important Swapo policy planks, a unitary state and land redistribution, while most of the disgruntled ex-detainees seem to belong the the Damara-dominated United Democratic Front.

If these two stand firm, it is impossible for Swapo to get the extra seven votes if needs be for a two-thirds majority, meaning it would have to co-operate with a vigilant ICA, which would exercise much influence on the adoption of a comprehensive bill of rights limiting the government's freedom of movement.

All this is highly political rather than military, of course, but I hope it illustrates my point about the function of an insurgency's military phase and why simplistic questions and answers will not suffice.

Call-up blues

A fair number of people seem to have been called up for 30-day December camps, which has caused a bit of aggro, particularly since these are not training camps but gate-guarding and sentry-go stints, and also because December is a busy time for many service industries.

Question 1: Is this a correct use of part-time manpower? Question 2: Is this not the sort of thing that has brought the entire present military system into disrepute? That was what I was talking about when I recently mooted the idea of a survey to determine sensitive peak periods when planning call-ups.

Willem Steenkamp is a reservist in the Citizen Force.
US journalist found guilty

WINDHOEK.—American journalist Scott Stanley, 31, of the American Press International wire agency, was found guilty and sentenced to a fine of R250 (or 90 days) in the Windhoek magistrate's court yesterday for insulting the O’Linn Commission of Inquiry into election malpractices.

The case arose from an article written by Stanley which appeared in two Windhoek newspapers, the Windhoek Advertiser and the Allgemeine Zeitung, in July this year and which insinuated Mr O’Linn had a strong bias towards Swapo. — Sapa

Flood of Namibians fails to materialise

DESPITE expectations of a flood of emigration from Namibia into the Republic after SWAPO's election victory, removal companies are doing business as usual for this time of the year.

According to various removal companies operating in Windhoek, the pace of removals has been normal, except for increases caused by the withdrawal of the SADF.

A spokesman for a large Windhoek furniture removal company said the rate of removals usually increased towards the end of the year, but this year was not substantially different from last.

The chief executive for the administrator-general's office, Mr Jakobus Bauermeister, confirmed that "everything was normal". He also did not expect an increase in emigration from Namibia.

UK backs peaceful change in Africa

LONDON.—The British government would continue to encourage the forces of peaceful change and reconciliation in Southern Africa, Queen Elizabeth said yesterday in her speech at the opening of the new session of Parliament.

Reading the speech, written by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Queen said her government also looked forward to independence in Namibia.

Earlier, the usually bustling route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster came to a halt to make way for the Queen's traditionally spectacular procession in her golden carriage to the Houses of Parliament. — Sapa
1982 Principles to be a GuideLine
Goodwill Flows in Namibia
Learning the ropes of liberty

THERE were no gowns or wigs, no mace and certainly no pomps and ceremony when Namibia's Constituent Assembly met for the first time on Tuesday.

There were no standing rules or guidelines for the assembly either. And there was no dining room for the elected representatives.

No wives accompanied the elected representatives on the biggest day of their lives except for Dr Libertine Amathila, an elected member, who came to the intention to talk to her husband, Mr Ben Amathila, also an elected representative.

Mr Nervous Bessinger clinked in his seat, as well he should, because he stepped into Namibia's history books with a most unenviable fait pas.

Mr Sam Nujoma, acting chairman, concluded the opening of the proceedings, and then asked the seven parties to appoint a chairman.

Bessinger, architect of Fulbright scholar, raised his hand and nominated Nujoma.

Off-guard

Swapo had already made it clear its candidate for the job was politician Mr Hage Geingob and Bessinger, as a member of the central committee which made the decision, knew it.

Nujoma was caught off-guard by his nomination and could only mutter: "Please, comrade Bessinger, please, Sorry comrade Bessinger, please, Bessinger, please, Bessinger, recovered from the slip. "I'm sorry, I meant to nominate comrade Hage Geingob."

It was a motley group of people, which assembled under one roof to begin hammering out a constitution for the future independent republic of Namibia.

Farmers, sat side by side with former guerrillas and their commanders, clerics and old prisoners, British-educated advocates, Mr. Fanuel Kooanga and Mr. Vekui Rukoro, trade unionists, and teachers.

Shrieks

They seemed ill at ease at first, and in the ears of some Swapo leaders in particular, the piercing shrieks of Mrs. Emily Beukes of the Parents' Committee, with Mr. Young's help.

She had given them a full blast at the foot of the stone stairs of the imposing former German palace, calling them "liars" and accusing them of having betrayed their trust.

Her grous was the alleged continued detention of disidents by Swapo in camps in Zambia and Angola.

Omission

Inside the meeting hall, another adversaries on the campaign trail were now sitting side by side, Reverend calling themselves "the founding fathers and mothers," Women's lib, let alone the suffragette movement, had indeed travelled a long way.

Acting chairman Nujoma had not exactly spelled out from which proclamation giving birth to the Constituent Assembly he was quoting, and that was because someone had left out the number of the law during the typing.

Even when his former deputy Mr. Michael Muyongo, later leader of the opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in the assembly, nominated DTA vice-chairman Andrew Matjila for the chairmanship, Nujoma flouted procedure some.

He declared that now there were two names for the chairmanship, and in accordance with "democratic practice," he would ask members to vote for the chairman by secret ballot.

Observers

This was not exactly democratic practice because, after the two names had been proposed, he did not ask whether there were any more nominations before taking the matter to the vote...

But observers packing the two public galleries and following the proceedings on closed-circuit television agreed that, despite the initial lurches, the beginning had been a success.
The face behind the Swapo mask

WINDHOEK — On the streets of Namibia's capital, in its cafes and bars, the Swapo bogey has dissipated. The Marxist terrorists have become human, stripped of the propagandised versions of their ideology and activities that fed white fears and warranted a million-rand-a-day war.

Swapo’s constitutional plan is much like Namibia’s rain right now: there's a lot of promise about, and it’s got to come. But will it be enough to make a desert bloom?

Most parties are targeting the first quarter of the new year for Namibia’s independence built on a nationally acceptable constitution. The territory’s fledgling parliament, the 72-seat Constituent Assembly, should begin its primary task of writing a founding law next week.

In advance of the debate, Swapo has sought to allay opposition concerns that it plans to railroad its own ideology into law, and has moved to snuff out mischievous accusations that fundamental democratic principles are alien to the party’s vision of independent Namibia.

Election results that failed to give Swapo the two-thirds control needed to pass a constitution moderated the first concern, which had persisted despite Swapo leaders’ insistence that they would draft a constitution that could achieve consensus approval in the assembly no matter the size of their majority.

Nujoma and other Swapo insiders say the party’s preferred tactic is to table a skeleton of principles, from which all seven parties in the assembly will synthesize a founding law acceptable without dismantlement.

In the past nine months, public statements by Sam Nujoma and his senior lieutenants have gradually closed the gap between minority domestic groups and the guerrilla movement that mouthed Marxist dictates from distant exile.

Swapo will not entirely ditch its socialist ideals. But in practice it will focus on greater spending on housing, better access to education and health services, and a shake-up of land-ownership and agricultural systems. There will be no white schools and black schools, no racially separated hospitals.

Exaggerated fears of Swapo pouncing on rich, white-owned farmland no longer trigger burn-it-rather-than-hand-it-over arguments. There’s widespread expectation that former white apartheid administrator Janus de Wet - leader of the three-member Action Christian National (ACN) team in the assembly — may be tagged as the first Minister of Agriculture in a Swapo-led government. And he won’t turn down the job, he says.

Bankruptcy

Hard realities, more than any public undertakings, almost guarantee a constitution that could be a model amid the continent’s other decrepit failures.

With no exceptions, Western and other development-aid and donor governments have left the party’s leaders in no doubt that a repetition of failed ideological experiments means bankruptcy from the start.

Handouts and development assistance are ready, gift-wrapped with the best of wishes. But they all carry a condition: a sensible democracy, founded on the best recognized principles, guaranteeing a just and fair society for all Namibians.
UN officials inspect Swapo bases in Angola

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — As the last SADF convoy of 38 vehicles rolled out of Namibia, top UN officials flew to Angola to inspect Swapo bases which must also be vacated in terms of the UN Resolution 435 peace plan.

UN spokesman Fred Eckhard told reporters that the deputy UN force commander, Brigadier Daniel Opande of Kenya, and the UN representative in Angola, ambassador Mr. B A Clark, flew to Angola this morning to carry out the inspections. UN information is that there are about 300 Swapo military personnel still in Angola, and that they have handed in their weapons and uniforms in preparation for their repatriation to Namibia.

Mr Eckhard said the Swapo fighters would not be allowed to return to Namibia with weapons, but added that he did not know what would be done with Swapo’s arms which are still in Angola.

SATISFIED

The UN’s 300 military observers have been closely monitoring the South African withdrawal and were satisfied it had been carried out in accordance with the settlement plan, said Mr Eckhard. He said the last convoy of 38 SADF vehicles was on its way out of Namibia and would have left the country by late yesterday or early today.

Mr Eckhard also disclosed that UN military observers had been permitted free access to South African military installations in Walvis Bay. This was because the SADF withdrawal included a rotation of troops from Walvis Bay, through Namibia, back to bases in South Africa.

Namibians could be in for some pre-Christmas belt-tightening when Administrator-General Louis Plenaar presents what will be his last budget in the territory.

The secretary for economic affairs in Windhoek, Dr. Johan Jones, said Mr Plenaar would present an additional budget either at the end of this month or in the first week of December.

SHORTFALL

When Mr Plenaar presented the main annual budget earlier this year, he said there would be a shortfall of about R213-million on a total expenditure of R229-million. This was after financing of a deficit.

According to Dr Jones, Mr Plenaar will probably deal with the matter of financing the R213-million shortfall in the additional budget.

The 10 political parties which fought the recent UN-monitored Namibian elections have all been sent final, written warnings by the Windhoek municipality to remove their campaign posters, which festoon hundreds of telephone and electricity poles.

In addition to thousands of election posters all over Windhoek, there are probably tons of littered handbills.
No-one’s baling out

The outcome of the Namibian election hasn’t affected the Windhoek property market, says Bennie Joseph, immediate past president of the local institute of estate agents and MD of estate agents Joseph & Shyman.

Demand was slack before the election and is still slack and there’s no panic selling. Joseph expects the market to remain at its present level for a few months, then start moving up again when foreign companies move in seeking accommodation. But that depends on the form the reconstruction will take and the government being able to prove its stability to the outside world.

Demand and prices rose to boiling point — sometimes at more than 30% a quarter — at the start of the election process when foreign diplomatic missions in search of office space and domestic accommodation for senior personnel paid exorbitant prices to get what they wanted.

With those demands met, Joseph says “house prices came off the boil five months ago, when they dropped by 10%-15%. They’re still at that level, despite the outcome of the election.”

He does not regard the drop as serious, because it brought an overheated market down to more realistic levels. “While politics may have played a role in that reduction, I prefer to believe that high interest rates and the building societies’ shortage of money played a bigger role. Banks still have money to lend for commercial and residential property development, but are interested in only blue-chip borrowers.”

Untag’s influence

He and Anneline Aerla, a director of Southern Estates, probably the biggest agency in Namibia, agree that Untag’s eventual departure will influence the house and flat rental market, but not the house purchase market. They say locals cannot afford the rentals Untag personnel pay.

Most Untags stay in their own quarters, but about 30 live in rented accommodation. There was a shortage when they arrived and they pushed house rentals up from R1 800 a month for a three-bedroomed house to R3 000 a month, which, by their standards and with the value of their money versus the rand, is cheap for accommodation of that quality.

Apart from three large buildings being put up by the Old Mutual, Oltwister & List (a local firm) and Sanlam, as well as a smaller one by Southern Life, no new commercial buildings of any significance are in the pipeline.

The revamping of the Windhoek CBD has stalled commercial property sales. Post Street has been converted into a pedestrian mall and Kaiser Street, between the Zoo Gardens and the Post Office, is being narrowed for vehicular traffic and widened for pedestrians.

Owners believe these improvements will increase the value of their properties and are loath to sell now. “It is difficult to get anything this side of R10m which will give a better-than-10% return before tax,” says Joseph.

Aerla agrees there has been no change since the election. “We are still getting five to 10 houses a day to sell and we’re still finding buyers here, in SA and overseas,” she says, adding: “It’s only the prices of lower-priced houses that dropped. It’s possible to get three-bedroomed houses with pools for R250 000 that one couldn’t get for R300 000 before. More expensive accommodation, in the R600 000-and-more range, hasn’t come down at all.”

She says the signs of an upturn in the property market are already visible and claims — such is the confidence in Windhoek property as an investment — that she is dealing with post-election inquiries from overseas businessmen who want to move into the territory and from foreign governments who wish to expand their embassies or get accommodation for junior staff.

Many predicted the prices of farms would drop after the election, because of Sam Nujoma’s threats to allocate land to peasants. If anything, says Aerla, they are set to rise because of the interest overseas buyers, particularly Germans, are showing in them.

The areas most foreigners favour are in the east, near the Botswana border and in the north, in the vicinities of Groentfontein, Otavi and Tsumeb, where rainfall is generally better than in most other areas. Those who want to mix crops with animal husbandry usually opt for the Otavi district, where there is arable ground and underground water is more plentiful than in other areas.

The only other area where the property market is usually active is in Swakopmund, Namibia’s main coastal resort, where house prices have also come off the top but are still higher than those in Windhoek. A good three-bedroomed house with a sea view but no pool now goes for R250 000, instead of R300 000 some months ago, but modern flats with a sea view have retained their value and still go for up to R400 000.
Socialism in the desert

For a brief moment, world attention focused on Namibia — then it waned. An event as undramatic as a smoothly run election was easily upstaged by the crumbling of the Berlin Wall.

But, while the West felt joy and optimism at the rejection of Stalinist ideologies in Eastern Europe, a socialist party — some of whose more prominent leaders are followers of the Stalinist model — gained the majority vote in an undeveloped African state.

Few cared — Namibia had been delivered from the shackles of SA and that, as far as the sponsors of the process were concerned, was that. Now comes the hard part, which is providing the basis for economic growth.

Some Namibians still expect the world to leap to their rescue with development aid. The economy relies almost entirely on primary industries such as mining (25% of GDP) and agriculture (10% of GDP); diversification will take capital and know-how that just isn’t there at present.

But the world has become disillusioned with the principle of development aid and the way it has been squandered in most African countries. The amounts earmarked for Namibia are significantly less than it might have expected to receive, say, a decade ago, when Zimbabwe was the last major beneficiary of decolonisation.

So Namibia’s short-term economic prospects are not bright. Development aid has been promised, mainly by West Germany — thought to be the largest contributor — the Scandinavian countries and Britain.

Germany, former coloniser of South West Africa, has close ties with the territory. Funds channelled there over the past 10 years amount to about DM55m (R79m) mainly through non-governmental organisations. But the biggest project to date has been a vocational training centre in Windhoek — directly and fully financed by the German government. The centre was built outside Katutura to train blacks in skilled jobs and guide them into self-employment. This aid is to continue.

Earmarked in the West German draft Federal State budget for 1990 — a component of the general budget — is DM100m (R145m) in the form of development aid for Namibia. This on its own cannot compensate for the R305m SA gave to Namibia in 1988-1989 (a figure reduced to R80m in 1989-1990), but it’s better than nothing.

Future budgetary aid from SA is unlikely. SA will honour its current commitments until March 31 — the end of the financial year — but nothing further has been promised. The funds are lacking. Pretoria says it is “committed to honour any loan guarantees it has on behalf of Namibia” and it “welcomes negotiations towards mutually acceptable future financial relations, such as the SA Customs Union, the Rand Monetary Area and the establishment of a Central Bank in Namibia.” That’s it.

For the moment, therefore, much depends on German goodwill. Possible areas for economic co-operation are being analysed by a team of 20 experts commissioned by the German Ministry of Economic Development. So far, agriculture, fisheries, mining, industry, education, health and basic infrastructure have been identified.

Sweden has tentatively discussed economic co-operation in transport, communication and education — but little more than 100m Swedish krones (R41m) has been allocated. The US won’t be a major donor because of its large budget deficit and commitments to other countries, including East bloc ones.

Britain has promised support in introducing English as the national language by assisting with teacher training and teaching materials. It will be a vast task, as many of the ethnic groups do not speak or understand English. Afrikaans will fall away in political circles, but Swapa says it will continue as an indigenous language.

Britain has also been asked for support in training civil servants. But, since Swapa already has a nucleus trained by the UN Institute of Namibia in Lusaka, this doesn’t necessarily mean a larger bureaucracy with protected employment for voters. Perhaps the complement will be smaller — SA established a central administration and 10 ethnic governments, which meant there were 48 000 civil servants in December 1988. But Swapa has to meet job expectations.

For more beneficial than direct aid are the benefits Namibia will reap from becoming part of the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of developing countries. Once it becomes independent, it will have access to the Lome Convention — a trade, aid and co-operation agreement that allows members of the African, Caribbean and Pacific group of developing countries to enter into bilateral trade agreements with each other.

According to Wim Blank, head of the southern African division of the European Commission in Brussels: “This will allow it a national allocation from the EEC, access to regional resources mainly through the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference; trade agreements for most of its products, freeing them of customs tariffs on exports to the EEC; and access to the beef protocol which will allow them to export certain allocations of beef to EEC countries.”

In the period between independence and accession to Lome, the commission will continue to aid Namibia. It has already spent Ecu12.8m (R37m) during 1989; for next year, it has budgeted Ecu19m (R56m).

“Access to the Lome IV Convention might even attract businessmen from SA, who do not have the same access and could use Namibia as a springboard to Europe,” says Namibian general secretary (econo-

Mainstays of the economy: mining (l) and exports through Walvis Bay... socialism could stifl
nies) in the Finance Department, Johan Jones.

But none of the development aid will be forthcoming until the constitution has been written — and that process could drift into the middle of next year. One observer says: "A lot will depend on whether Swapo will be run by people with the right ideas to promote international confidence or whether the military commando starts cracking the whip. If they do, aid will dry up."

Aid in itself will not be enough. As Jones says: "We'll have to stand on our own feet."

To accomplish this, Namibia will have to foster a climate which invites foreign investment and encourages private enterprise — the only way it can successfully confront the lack of secondary industries, technical know-how, shortage of skills and lack of funds. One prospective investor says: "We want to feel secure in knowing any investment we make in the country won't fall prey to government meddling."

The strong showing of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) in the recent elections (21 out of 72 seats) and the inability of Swapo (41 seats) to gain the two-thirds majority necessary to write the constitution on its own, is good for the private sector. Dirk Mudge — who is in a position to do so — has said he is willing to serve in a Swapo government provided he can represent his party's views in Cabinet.

That means he wants a softening of Swapo's line on State control. But Swapo's economic policy is not promising. It asserts: "There will be State, cooperative, joint venture and private participation in the economy. The State will have ownership of a significant part of the country's economic resources." While no nationalisation of mines is envisaged at present, its policy is "to bring about a balance between just economic returns for the Namibian people and reasonable profits for foreign and local private investors." Is Swapo's idea of reasonable profits the same as that of its investors?

A Swapo source says the new government wants equal access by all to health and education. This falls into the sphere of social policy and obviously presents no problem to investors. But if the socialising drive spreads further and revenues are funded through high rates of taxation and inflation, economic prospects are bleak. There will be little expansion of manufacturing — as it is Namibia cannot feed itself — and the main visitors will be German-speaking tourists.

As the DTA says: "There is currently a move away from socialism throughout the world ... Interference by the State, over-taxation and nationalisation has been responsible for the fact that many African countries have received no investment from abroad ... Any system in terms of which everything belongs to the State, or is controlled by the State, turns people into slaves who must be treated as handouts from the State."

The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held this week. Positions have been defined — but in the bargaining it must be hoped that the decision-makers are fully aware of the options for Namibia to become a growing and moderately prosperous economy. Swapo's belief that the economy has been exploited by foreign mining companies, white commercial farmers and SA fishing companies — which have "sought to maximise profits by concentrating on the production of primary products for export at the expense of domestic consumption" — is fatuous. At this stage, it would be well advised to continue to export rather than attempt to implement economic plans which will introduce major economic distortions. Chasing off the mining men would be a disaster. Namibia needs new mines.

It also needs more fishing — a profitable source of revenue once a 200-nautical-mile fishing zone is introduced. Tourism should be buoyant for a while. And prospects for agriculture are also positive — provided Swapo is cautious about land reform to which it is committed "in order to redress the imbalance created by colonial policies of land allocation on a racial basis."

It says land occupied by absentee landlords and some land of farmers with many farms will be redistributed to the landless.

This is a real concern: vacant land might be construed as fair game — and there is much land for such a small population — but over-crowding of productive farming areas would repeat the Zimbabwean experience of farmers leaving after land is seized by government — only for that land to become less productive than before.

This would, in fact, tie Namibia more closely to SA food imports. The country simply cannot afford to lose commercial farmers — or to snub SA before pleading for help when the implications of the policy sink home. To prosper, Namibia will have to continue to live with SA — on the best terms it can get.

Swapo's belief that Namibia is in a position to establish its own independent national economy, with its own trade routes to the world markets, is, again, fatuous. Fortunately, some of the noises Swapo has been making suggests it could be faltering in its socialist ambitions. Even president-in-waiting Sam Nujoma has gone on record as saying he is willing to compromise political ideologies to encourage investment. But Nujoma has shown himself to be volatile and emotional.

He has been accused of being out of touch with reality — partly because of his absence from Namibia for 30 years. Businessmen and foreign government officials who have met him say he lacks intellect; is still immersed in Marxist ideology; and hasn't grasped the meaning of the disintegration of socialism in Eastern Europe.

Speculation that the "internal wing" of Swapo — which operated as a political force throughout the bush war — could swing the movement away from Nujoma and his ilk may be premature. Nujoma is a symbolic figure, a hero of liberation, and authority could intensify as economic conditions decline. Many would like to see the more educated and younger faction in Swapo — represented by secretary for information and publicity Hidipo Hamutenya — take control. Also, it may not happen in time.

Mudge and the DTA will have their work cut out to persuade Swapo to moderate its claims on the constitutional framework. If they do not succeed, Swapo, on the available evidence, will wreck the prospect of economic prosperity in Namibia.

Then no one, East or West, is likely to come to its rescue.

PAT KENNEY

One of the most talented and popular members of our staff, senior editor (investment) Pat Kenney, was brutally murdered at her Kensington, Johannesburg, home at the weekend.

The last article Pat wrote appears in the November Computer Mail, which appears with this week's FM. The Editor and staff of the FM wish to express their deepest sympathy to her family and friends.

The memorial service will be at 3.30 pm on Friday November 24 at St George's church in Parktown.
UN concern at Ovambo death toll

WINDHOEK. — Untag was concerned about continuing violence in the Oshakati region of Ovambo following reports of another death this week, United Nations spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday.

One man was murdered and another seriously injured after a gang of "hoodlums" attacked people and set fire to two cuca shops (bush stores) at Omungwelume on Tuesday, Mr Eckhard told a press conference.

According to UN reports, it is understood that DTA followers attacked Swapo supporters in Tuesday's incidents.

The situation in the rest of Namibia remained "calm and quiet", Mr Eckhard said.

The director of the special representative's office, Mr Cedric Thornberry, and the head of the administrator-general's office, Mr Kobus Bauermeester, travelled to Oshakati yesterday to discuss the security situation with the UN and SWA Police.

There have been four deaths in northern Namibia during the past week. Two of these appeared not to have had a political motive, Mr Eckhard said.

Meanwhile, in an effort to avoid a political witch-hunt among Namibia's police, Untag supervisor Mr Martti Ahlsaaari has offered the aid of his multinational force to build a non-partisan law-enforcement agency for the new nation, the press conference was told.

Mr Eckhard also said that most of the last 1,500 South African troops who had stayed in Namibia during the election for a Constituent Assembly had left the country and a last convoy of 38 vehicles was expected the border to South Africa last night or this morning. — Sapa
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Meanwhile, in an effort to avoid a political witch-hunt among Namibia's police, Unita supervisor Mr Martti Ahisaari has offered the aid of his multinational force to build a non-partisan law-enforcement agency for the new nation, the press conference was told.

Mr Eckhard also said that most of the last 1,500 South African troops who had stayed in Namibia during the election for a Constituent Assembly had left the country and a last convoy of 38 vehicles was expected across the border to South Africa last night or this morning. — Sapa
Swapo bases in Angola to close

WINDHOEK — Swapo military bases in Angola were expected to be closed by the weekend and plans are underway for the repatriation of about 300 Swapo soldiers. United Nations spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said yesterday.

He told a media briefing that Unita deputy force commander Brigadier Daniel Opana and UN representative in Angola Mr B A Clark were presently visiting Swapo bases.

In terms of the UN settlement plan for Namibian independence, the closing of Swapo bases had to coincide with the withdrawal of the remaining 1,500 South African Defence Force troops from the territory.

"It is anticipated that those bases will be closed this weekend," Mr Eckhard said, adding plans were being made to repatriate the remaining Swapo soldiers. — Sapa
The place to catch the excitement of post-election Windhoek is the revamped Kalahari Sands Hotel where everything is happening.

It is the funnel for the whole "top brass" invasion of Namibia — and the bustle of activity carries on day and night.

Local and overseas journalists, and from elsewhere in Africa, chat up their "sources" in the bar over a Windhoek lager.

German and Italian tourists with cameras and trolley-loads of crisp luggage gather in the foyer waiting for their guide to whisk them off to the wonders of Etosha. Businessmen hoping to consolidate their financial stake in the new Namibia, or to drive one in, meet to discuss the future. And everywhere are the amber-hued ephemeral yuppies who've just won through from colonial subservience.

Nowhere else in Africa, south of the legendary Shepheard's Hotel in Cairo, could the atmosphere be so cosmopolitan.

The mood varies from hopeful to pragmatic. Down south that is. Those from the north, who felt the wounds of war, still speak of Koevoet poker games "played for human fingers".

While on the other side of the coin is the determined Parents' Committee of Namibia whose struggle to get its children released from Angolan jails was given fresh hope last week when the Judge President of Swa., Hans Borkor, ordered Swapo to release them by December. If they are still alive . . .

But out in Windhoek's teeming Kaiserstrasse, it is busy amiability in that thick little CBD stretch between the City Hall and the dominating presence of the Consolidated Diamond Mines headquarters.

The victors seem quietly pleased with themselves and the turn of events, but there was no sign last weekend of the expected roistering and Saturday marches, and no one shouted political slogans.

They didn't need to. The messages were blazoned on the backs of their "Vote Swapo" T-shirts.

Even that splendid equestrian statue next to the Alte Festung, fort Honouring the German Colonial Force (schutztrupps), who first held at bay the Hereros and Namas between 1904-06, now sports a big red, blue and green roundel in Swapo colours airbrushed on the back of the plinth.

(They say the soldier is gazing protectively over his colonial town but the cavalry horse has pricked his ears towards the danger from the north. All very symbolic . . .)

No one knows yet whether there will be any statue-toppling or if the Tintenpalast, the citadel of the ink sinterers which this week was the meeting place of the new Constituent Assembly — will retain its saucy German tag.

Presumably even in a civilization that has gone with the Windhoek, there will still be a need for pen pushers. (We saw an orange, white and blue logo with the emblemic pruning for all he was worth on the Palace steps. No one is going to be able to change his colonial colour scheme).

The town is small and compact but there is a building boom in the CBD including two huge business and shopping malls and the recently completed revamping of the 14-storey Kalahari Sands at a cost of R6.5 m.

It's not Sun International's usual style to have a hotel in the heart of town, but they obviously have their eye on opening casinos in Namibia and the legislation, apparently, has already been approved.

What a shopping is a pain because of the churned-up pavements of the building boom, but there wasn't anything seriously tempting.

Unless, of course, one felt the need of a karakul coat in the blazing heat; or was a collector of those kitschy brass ornaments which line the shop windows by the hundred, like:
Heartbreaking stories

Refugees

They're still home, but
Former Swapo captives seek asylum

BY HERMAN JANSSEN

A GROUP of former Swapo detainees — in fear of their lives after the Namibian election — fled the country and have applied to Germany for political asylum.

And a Germany-based human rights organisation claims that a major post-election exodus has already quietly taken place from Namibia.

The International Society of Human Rights claims most of the 236 detainees released by Swapo earlier this year have either gone into hiding or left the country in fear of a Swapo purge.

Six survivors of Swapo "hellholes" like Nakadja, Minya and Etale, in southern Angola, left Windhoek by train with five relatives the day after Swapo's victory became known.

The group arrived in Pretoria last Saturday and had discussions with representatives of the German Embassy on Monday.

They are awaiting the outcome of their application — which is being processed in Bonn — in accommodation supplied to them by a local church group.

Spokesman of the group, Mr Daniel Xagabu, 29, said: "We did not overreact by leaving.

"Swapo threatened a purge, and we ex-detainees are first in line.

"Our testimony of Swapo's atrocities in camps in Zambia and Angola is perceived by Swapo as the main reason for the failure to secure a two-thirds majority in the election.

"Before our release in Angola, Swapo threatened to kill us if we talked about the torture and killings.

"We received death threats during the election campaign and our houses were staked out.

"We had to go."

The six were among a group of 138 detainees released from Lobangula Prison in Angola on April 9, arriving in Windhoek by plane on June 4.
A Conststitution

A New Hamabia

NOW THAT THE ELECTION DUST HAS SETTLED...
Namibian Violence upssets UN

Criticism at Symposium

A Long Road to Human Freedom
Future of Walvis Bay now on the way to boiling point

Decisions these decades ago are causing historians and surveyors to reach for their reference works as Namibia goes into the last lap towards independence.

They concern Walvis Bay, the Orange River border between South Africa and Namibia, and the status of 13 islands on the south-eastern coast.

South Africa claims Walvis Bay, the river and the islands.

A debate has started already, with Nambian president-designate Mr Sam Nujoma saying it is “just nonsense” while South Africa saying there is little chance of it being ceded.

He hasn’t said anything yet about the border to his island.

When, 115 years ago, the British declared Walvis Bay to be part of their territory — later annexing it to the Cape — they could hardly have visualised just how important to the future South Africa the small enclave would become.

Deep anchorage

The 1105 sq km territory of Walvis Bay in South Africa’s most important possession on the south-west coast.

Its importance is that it is the only major port on the coast between Luanda and Cape Town, the only safe deepwater anchorage on a coast not renowned for being friendly to ships of any nation.

In a number of other aspects it is vital to South Africa.

The South African Navy regards it as a key part of Western defence strategy.

At one stage it was a key staging point for years played host to foreign — including Endurance — ships, capitalising on the rich fishing grounds off the coast.

This has resulted in huge amounts of foreign exchange through supplies and repair to the ships.

Successive South African Cabinet Ministers have spelt out the role envisaged for Walvis Bay, including former President Botha.

He said in 1982 that “Walvis Bay is irrevocably part of the Cape Province”.

Mr Chris Hani, then Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, told Parliament a year later that Walvis Bay would continue to form part of South Africa under any new constitution.

New Constitutional Development Minister Mr Genie Louw said at Walvis Bay in August that “it is inseparably part of South Africa” and would remain even though it was ringed by Namibian territory.

South Africa’s attitude to Walvis Bay has been the same ever since it took the League of Nations mandate in 1919 after World War I.

That war also gave the territory a little-known historical distinction as well; it is the only South African-owned land which has ever been occupied by a foreign power — German troops looted the flag there in 1915, but withdrew when General Jan Smuts’ troops defeated the Kaiser’s army.

The Orange River has historically been the official border between South Africa and Namibia, and unlike other international boundaries, the border line does not run down the centre of the river.

Instead, South Africa’s border is on the northern bank of the Orange — that is, in Namibia.

Surveyor-General Mr Ernest Fitzen says this has been the case “ever since the treaty in 1915, and before . . .”

He said South Africa owned the river, and agreements covering this had been negotiated with the current Windhoek administration.

These agreements were among hundreds which are to be discussed between South Africa and the new government of Namibia before independence in April.

“There has always been a cordial relationship (with South West Africa) and there is no reason why this should not be the case in the future,” said Mr Fitzen.

The west coast islands are likely to be a sore point in relations between South Africa and the new Namibia, according to Pretoria sources.

They say that some of the islands are “incredibly strategic” even though at present they provide South Africa only with a rich source of gaso.

Known collectively as the Penguin Islands, the dozen islands are in some cases right opposite the entrance to small harbours such as Luderitz.

Possession Island, in Elizabeth Bay, is probably the largest of the islands, which have been part of South Africa since before 1910.

There is no accurate record available on when the islands were first annexed, or by which country.

All the islands are south of 24 degree latitude, and all lie along the Skeleton Coast — the “ships grave yard” north of Walvis Bay.

Walvis Bay . . . the major harbour on the south-west coast. Namibia wants it, but will South Africa let it go?
Angola frees Namibian PoW at last

HAZYVIEW. — Namibia's independence process has taken another step forward with the closure of guerilla bases in Angola and the announcement of a prisoner release long demanded by South Africa.

Angola announced yesterday it had released a black Namibian soldier, easing a dispute that had clouded a year-old agreement designed to bring peace to Southern Africa.

Angola made its announcement at a meeting of the Joint Monitoring Commission linking Angola, Cuba and South Africa.

The dispute about rifleman Simeon Petrus had threatened to overshadow the otherwise sunny atmosphere at the meeting, held in Hazyview, adjoining the Kruger Park.

The commission's role is to review progress of the agreement signed in New York last December under which Namibia gained independence from South Africa and Cuba withdrew 50,000 troops from Angola.

South African sources said the Cuban withdrawal was ahead of schedule.

Delegates ended the Hazyview talks with a statement saying the JMC would hold its next meeting in Luanda in February.

Meanwhile, UN officials in Namibia reported that Swapo closed its last remaining military bases in Angola on Friday.

UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said about 300 Swapo guerillas had been demobilised and would be returning to Namibia as civilians. — Sapa-Reuter
**SADF's last PoW in Angola is coming home**

**HIFLEMAN Simeon Petrus, the last SADF prisoner of war, was last night released into the custody of the Red Cross.**

Petrus, a member of 101 Battalion, had been held captive in Angola since September 1987. He will return to Joanesburg from Luanda tomorrow.

Petrus’s release comes after his continued captivity was raised by the SA delegation to the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) between Angola, SA and Cuba, at a meeting taking place in Harare in the eastern Transvaal.

Angolan delegation leader Gen Antonio dos Santos Franca is said to have told the JMC that an administrative decision was taken at the weekend to release Petrus. The issue had been raised on numerous occasions at previous JMC meetings.

Two Swapo leaders Theo Ben Gurirab and Peter Mwaawalheenge and DTA Constituent Assembly member Andrew Matjila attended a JMC meeting for the first time.

Gurirab and Matjila addressed the meeting. The three will be observers at JMC meetings until Namibia becomes a full member after independence.

Namibian Administrator-General Louis Dienaar and SWAPO special representative Martin Ahliesser briefed the meeting on the recent election.

The JMC apparently also decided that the security situation on the Angolan/Namibian border had improved so that it was no longer necessary to continue joint helicopter patrols of the region.

But the Joint Intelligence Commission’s review and evaluation centre, based in Windhoek, will continue to operate.

The meeting apparently agreed there was a strong political component in the original agreement to have helicopter patrols but this had been overtaken by events.

In a joint Press statement after the meeting, the JMC said all delegations had expressed their satisfaction at the successful completion of free and fair elections in Namibia.

The delegations had urged continued cooperation among the parties to ensure Namibia’s accession to independence under the best possible circumstances.

The JMC also appealed to the international community for fiscal and financial support for an independent Namibia.

The statement said the continued presence of a small number of SADF personnel performing civilian functions such as air traffic control and medical status had also been discussed. SA had offered to withdraw these personnel upon request. Every effort was being made by all concerned to find replacements.
Swapo's Angolan bases closed — Untag

WINDHOEK — Untag military force deputy commander Brig Daniel Opande had reported that remaining Swapo military bases in Angola had been closed down on Friday. UN spokesman Fred Eckhard had said yesterday.

He said about 200 UN members had been demobilised and would be returning to Namibia. The Plan fighters would be accompanied by about 50 women with babies whose repatriation had been "delayed" because they had been in advanced stages of pregnancy.

Eckhard said Untag police monitors reported law and order situation in the country remained calm and stable, despite isolated incidents of violence in the north.

"There were a number of homicides over the weekend, but it is difficult to say whether any were politically-motivated," — Sapa.
Namibians are quick to read the writing on the wall

WHITE United Nations vehicles with United Nations numberplates are still prominent in the streets of Windhoek, though the withdrawal is well in place.

One sign of local joie de vivre is to paint a big F in front of the large UN logos. It sums up the atmosphere of nervous anticipation, and a frontier habit of confusing hope with likelihood.

Namibia shrugs off its history easily. Few signs of what was essentially a bush war remain and fewer still of a long history of anti-colonial warfare of unsurpassed brutality.

Entering the country for the first time, it is difficult to understand how a war could be waged in a country where the ostensible common enemies are immense heat and impenetrable distance or why a war about which one should matter at all. Is the country worth the winning?

It must be a war was waged, one of the long succession of post-Second World War guerrilla wars which has been won, politically, if not militarily, by the indigenes. (Malaya was the only exception to the rule.)

What remains after the war, in the hiatus between election and independence, is an air of suppressed excitement and nervousness.

Within the capital, construction cranes boom, creating supermarkets and office buildings. The pavements of the main street are sandy, the result of building operations, with architects boards featuring the names of major SA partnerships.

A hotel group has speeded R5.5m refurbishing its Namibia flagship hotel and reports good bookings by heads of state and their entourages for the Independence ceremonies.

Long before the election was held, this boom began, indicating a phlegmatic belief that economic life would be barely interrupted by change of government.

It seems a rule of sub-Saharan Africa that the speed and smoothness with which white settlers adapt to the prospect of black rule is in proportion to the ferocity with which they resist it. Witnessing the going-on's on the wall, they read it fast. A few smirked grumbles about the removal of Afrikans and German as official languages — “Now we can all misunderstand each other in English” — and that seemed to be it.

Utang’s cosmopolitan presence and the presence of many swarthy gentlemen in dark suits and too much gold jewellery in the capital seem to have had a marked effect on

the outlook of white South-Western. It seems to have subtly changed the traditional orientation towards SA (and West Germany) to one towards Europe. The presence of Fins and Spaniards has brought a sense of international commercial possibility, with some quaint ramifications.

“We had a couple of blacks here the other day, the first blacks who’d been here,” says the white-own of a game park, adding slyly: “They were very well-behaved.”

Another white of German extraction, who owns a gem shop, serves two Latin Utangs imperceptibly. When they’re out of earshot, he adopts a collective, melodramatic mode of speech — speaking for the nation: “South-Westerns are OK as long as you don’t mess around with them. If you mess around with them, then they get angry. Don’t cross us,” he advises, louring at no one in particular and everyone in general.

A game park guide takes a group of media people round an enormous estate, remarkable for its vacancy and coyness of animals (“Look through those trees . . . just over the hill — there’s a giraffe.”) Here on one bare patch will be a lodge, we hear. On another, will be a dam. On a third will be a trail. On a fourth may be a 17m apartment lodge. The future tense predominates, with much the same idealism showed by American pioneers placing a sign post labelled “Dodgo City” in the middle of bare prairie.

The cheery optimism is matched by a doleful pessimism, especially among some whites. It shows itself in discussions about whom Swape will ally itself with in order to get a two-thirds majority. Behind it lies another fear that the alliance will be an interim measure to get the two-thirds and after that, chaos will rule.

Some of the pessimism is obviously a function of ignorance. A senior civil servant, handling at least three major portfolios, says impassively: “Up to now, of course, we haven’t been able to talk to Swape. We will be talking to them now.”

He’s worried about tourism, realising that Utang’s presence may have created slender, fleeting optimism. “Swape doesn’t say very much about tourism in their documents. But I’m sure they’ll encourage it.”

No sure statistics exist on the contribution of tourism to the GDP. Tourists apparently bring in about R1,6m a year, not allowing for a multiplier effect. Most are from SA, and then from West Germany, though not enough to sustain a regular Frankfurt-Windhoek SA flight.

One side-effect of the transition has been a marking time in the civil service. Inevitably in recent months, decisions have been centralised through the administrator-general, and no doubt postponed.

It has its comic side. The criminals in Windhoek’s jail went on a hunger strike to protest against an independent amnesty possibly being granted for political prisoners and not them. The administrator-general’s polite response said in essence that amnesties of this kind were granted by new heads of state that person would assume his position after some months and if the hunger-striking prisoners were to put their request to him, he was sure . . .

As passengers boarded the aircraft to Johannesburg in the anemic light of early dawn, a former school friend and now a senior foreign affairs official arrives, looking weary.

I ask if he’s been painting F on the Utang vehicles but it’s too early in the morning for face honesty. No,” he replies with diplomatic calm. “I’m looking for premises for the SA mission.”

ROBERT GREIG

REVIEW

CRITIC'S CHOICE

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ACN in call to scrap sanctions

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Namibia's minority whites-only party is calling for the world to scrap anti-apartheid sanctions against the territory, which could open a potential embargo-busting conduit to SA.

Jumping the gun on independence, Action Christian National (ACN) leader Janus de Wet is asking the Constituent Assembly to urge the UN to end sanctions while the territory keeps up trading links with SA.

De Wet's motion, set down for debate today, puts Swapo in a dilemma.

With no certainty on an eventual independence date, greater trading access beyond the sanctions curtain could be a short-term boost for the territory'sailing economy.

But Swapo leader Sam Nujoma has openly opposed an end to anti-apartheid embargoes imposed by the UN, before Namibia's formal independence.

De Wet is tipped as a possible Agriculture Minister in a Swapo cabinet.
The name Namibia will have to wait

By Jon Gweme
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Swapo failed in the Constituent Assembly yesterday to get South West Africa's name changed forthwith to Namibia.

Until such time as the constituent assembly adopts a constitution, the names South West Africa and South West Africa/Namibia will still be accepted — at least by the assembly.

The motion to have the country's name changed with effect "from today onwards" was proposed by Mr Kapuka Nauyala (Swapo) and opposed by Mr Katuutire Kaura (DTA).

Mr Nauyala said the names South West Africa and South West Africa/Namibia were "meaningless and coined by colonialists and then imposed on our country.

"On the other hand, the name Namibia originates from one of our native tongues, and it means a protective shield."

Mr Kaura said the "enthusiasm" to have the country's name changed by the assembly overlooked one point.

"The terms of reference contained in the proclamation (under which the assembly has been constituted) state expressly that our task is to draw up a constitution for South West Africa/Namibia.

"It will go out of our frame of reference to adopt the name Namibia now, before we adopt the constitution," Mr Kaura added.

See Page 29.
Family welcomes last PoW from Angola

TWO years, two months and five days after being captured by Angolan army Papla soldiers in southern Angola, Petrus, of the SWA Territory Force's 101 Battalion, has arrived back in Namibia.

The SWATF's last prisoner of war, Rin Simeon Petrus, returned home to Namibia yesterday afternoon after being handed over to the Red Cross and a representative of Namibia's Administrator-General Louis Pienaar at Jan Smuts Airport.

Petrus was handed over to administrator-general office director Kobus Bauermeester, and the head of the Red Cross in Namibia, Nicholaas de Roosman, who flew back to Windhoek with him.

Petrus was handed over at Jan Smuts Airport because the chartered aircraft in which he flew from Angola was to pick up Angolan and Cuban Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) delegates who held talks with their SA counterparts in Hazyview on Monday.

A spokesman for Pienaar said Petrus was flown back to Windhoek in Pienaar's private aircraft and from there would return to his home in Owamboland.

Taken

"I feel great," said Petrus at Windhoek's Eros airport during an emotional welcome by his sister, Heleni Amuthenu and father Petrus Israil, 73, of the Ondanga district in Owambo.

Petrus, 24, was taken prisoner by the Angolan soldiers in the Cunene province on September 24 1987. He was then taken to the Papla soldiers' base, where he stayed overnight, before going on to Lubango and afterwards to Luanda.

Jailed in a Luanda prison, he was transferred to a second prison in the city on December 28 last year. On January 31 this year, he appeared in a Luanda court and was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

His sister told reporters: "I am so very happy. We are going to have a party to celebrate his return."

As a member of the now demobilised SWATF, Petrus will undergo the same procedures, and receive his full pay for the period he was in Angola, at Oshakati in the next day or two, official spokesman Gerhard Roux said.

Soldiers would be paid until the end of the financial year on March 31 next year, or until independence, when the new government would most probably take over that commitment, Roux added. — Sapa.
Namibia independent by February (22) UN

The Argus Foreign Service
NEW YORK. — South Africa may be willing to accord independence to Namibia as early as mid-February if progress achieved so far in the constitutional process is maintained, United Nations officials believe.

Encouraged by the absence of any major setback following the elections, the officials said an April independence deadline was unduly pessimistic.

The elections gave Swapo a substantial majority in the constituent assembly although not the two-thirds victory that they and their United Nations backers had hoped for.

April was the date set by the secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, by which he expected a constitution would be completed and approved, giving a green light to Namibian nationhood.

Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the head of Unita, has called the suggested deadline no more than a "guesstimate".

A senior United Nations official in New York said: "There's no way now that independence will be delayed until April. February 15 would be nearer the mark."

Meanwhile, UN staff who served short-term assignments as election observers are returning to New York with mixed reviews about their experiences, particularly in the territory's more remote areas where organisation appears to have been far from perfect.

"They told us we might have to put up with some hardship, but we didn't expect we would have to sleep in the open and live on emergency rations," one senior official said.

"On top of that, there were no toilets in some places and little or no water for drinking or bathing. It was a mess."

Still, there was virtually universal agreement that the exercise had been worthwhile and that the UN acquitted itself well in difficult conditions.
Namibian MPs feel their way

WINDHOEK - As the parliament of an African country which has just emerged from a bloody decolonisation struggle, Namibia's Constituent Assembly is remarkably staid.

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

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

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 accommodation in two galleries for the public and press.

Assembly chairman Mr Hage Geingob, Swapo's election director, sits in a formal wooden chair behind a bench, flanked by the secretary to the assembly, Mr B Botha and his assistant. The members sit in three rows of benches and chairs arranged in a horseshoe around the chairman's podium.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma occupies the closest seat on Mr Geingob's right. Next to him, in order of position on the candidate lists, follow the most senior of Swapo's 41 members, starting from vice-president the Rev Hendrik Witbooi, through veteran nationalist and secretary-general Mr Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, deputy chairman, Mr David Meroro, and so on.

Soft drinks

Mr Nujoma normally says little, save to share a few thoughts with Mr Witbooi. The Swapo president wears half-moon reading glasses as he makes notes during proceedings, while all of the top Swapo hierarchy have their own personal cans of soft drinks brought in by a special assistant before the sessions begin.

Also in the front row, but on the opposite side of the horseshoe, sit the members of the DTA, led by chairman Mr Dirk Mudge and vice-president Mr Mishake Mayongo.

Proceedings are usually formal, and governed by complex rules similar to those used in other parliaments and in the previous national assembly which sat in this same Landesrat.

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

Yet there is still an underlying sense of tension, or perhaps nervousness. It is apparent immediately that the Swapo politicians - skilled as they may be in front of rally-audiences - have yet to settle down in the somewhat stilted formality of the constituent assembly.

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

Swapo is also slowly coming to realise that others in the house have years of just this type of experience, and that the old parliamentary warhorses of the DTA and the Action Christian National (the election front of the National Party of SWA) are quite capable of burying the Honourable Members in an avalanche of motions, questions, amendments and notes on points of order.
Debate on three motions delayed

WINDHOEK. — A disagreement about the procedure to follow in drawing up a constitution led to the postponement of debate on three motions and the withdrawal of another in the Constituent Assembly yesterday.

Mr Nahas Angula (Swapo) gave notice of a motion which proposes that the different parties should submit their constitutional proposals by December 6.

A Standing Committee would then consider the proposals as a matter of urgency, identify working categories and then make proposals for establishing committees to deal with these.

Mr Misheck Muyongo (DTA) moved that the assembly first debate certain fundamental issues related to the interpretation of the unanimously-accepted 1982 Constitutional Proposals before appointing committees to deal with specific areas.

Mr Hans Shaby (DTA) suggested that the leadership of the various parties meet on an informal basis to resolve procedural problems before the motions were debated. — Sapa
Tracks of war fade, but pain lingers

By Brendan Seery,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK - On the wooded slope of a steep, rugged hill near Otavi, nature is already reclaiming the past.

Carved out of the vegetation and trees was a massive footprint - visible for a considerable distance - signalling to the world that here lived "Swasps", the specialist battalion of the SWA Territory Force.

The unit is no longer, the force is no longer. The remaining 1500 frontline troops of the SADF have quit Namibia.

The rains are only weeks away. When they come, the footprint will become one of the memories of a 23-year armed struggle.

The probable death toll in this, the second longest-running war in Africa, was around 20,000.

As the brown, diesel-stained convoys of Ratels, G6s and support vehicles rolled south this past week, they did so as part of a force undefeated - at least, in Namibia, because history has yet to deliver the final verdict on the Angolan adventures. There were no chaotic, bitter scenes of flight - helicopters lifting the lucky few off rooftops over the heads of their anguished kin - that distinguished the United States' withdrawal from Vietnam.

Sorrows (25)

Yet, there are probably those in South Africa - perhaps a struggling widow in Vanderbijlpark, perhaps a Bellville mother whose son exists now only as a fading photograph on the mantelpiece, perhaps a demobbed trooper drowning his sorrows in a Durban beachfront bar - who may want to ask: "What the hell was it all for?"

Nothing, if turning aside the "total communist onslaught" is your criterion.

As the SADF withdrew, their sworn enemies - the "marxist terrorist hordes", as personified by Mr Sam Nujoma and his lieutenants - were welcomed as VIPs in their conservative three-piece suits to the opening of the constituent assembly in Windhoek's history-oozing Tintenpalast government building. In the evening they sipped wine, whisky and vodka in the colonial ambience of Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar's official residence.

Whites were not murdered, their wives were not raped, their houses were not put to the torch. Indeed, were it not for the convoys rumbling through to Walvis Bay and Uppington, one would be hard-pressed to say Namibia had just emerged from such a bloody war.

Politicians of all hues have played down differences and appealed for the "unity within diversity" essential to reconstruction and development.

Such attitudes will go a long way towards helping heal the emotional scars of conflict, which will remain long after the gash on the Otavi hillside has healed.
Captured soldier goes home

WINDHOEK — A SWA Territory Force soldier arrived back in Namibia yesterday, two years after being captured by Faplac soldiers in southern Angola.

"I feel great," said 24-year-old Rifleman Simon Petrus at Windhoek's Eros airport. He was welcomed by his sister, Mrs Heleni Amuthembe and father, Mr Petrus Israel, 73, of the Ondangua district in Ovambo.

Rifleman Petrus, of SWATF's 101 Battalion was taken prisoner by the Angolan soldiers in Cunene province on September 24, 1997. He was taken to the Faplac soldiers' base where he spent the night, then on to Lubango and afterwards Luanda.

Jailed in a Luanda prison, he was transferred to a second prison in the city on December 28 last year.
He appeared in a Luanda court on January 31 and was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment.

Then on Monday he was released and handed to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Mr Petrus was flown to Johannesburg yesterday.

At Jan Smuts airport Rifleman Petrus was handed over to the director of the Administrator-General's office, Mr Kobus Bauermeester, and the head of the ICRC in Namibia, Mr Nicholas de Rougemont, who flew back to Windhoek with him.

"I am so very happy," Mrs Amuthembe told reporters, "We are going to have a party to celebrate his return."

As a former member of demobilised SWA Territory Force, Rifleman Petrus will receive full pay in the next day or two for the period he was in Angola at Oshakati, official spokesman Gerhard Roux said. — Sapa.
Angolans free SWATF soldier

WINDHOEK — Mr Petrus Israel slaughtered an ox at his kraal in Okahandja in Otjopotjua to celebrate his son's homecoming last night.

Two years, two months and three days after he was captured in a military operation in southern Angola, civilian Simon Petrus, 24, came home, freed by the Angolans in a gesture of feeling hospitality.

His 35-year-old father duffed his hattered hat and embraced him in silent emotion on the tarmac of Windhoek's Eros airport after the returning soldier stepped off the plane chartered by administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar.

"I feel wonderful," Mr Petrus, a former 101 Battalion infantryman, told reporters at a brief news conference shortly after the soldier's arrival.

"It is an emotional moment for him, please do not put him under strain," administration spokesman Mr Erhard Boes said at the side of the relaxed-looking soldier.

"You must realise that there are still some prisoners being held, so any delayed by him may jeopardise their position," Mr Boes said, but declined to identify any other Namibians or South Africans held in Angola.

Speaking haltingly in Afrikaans, Mr Petrus said nothing about his treatment in Angola, but told reporters he had been caught by Angolans after a failed escape attempt.

Over three days he was moved to Luanda and then flown to Jonjbe where he was held in a prison.

On January 31 this year he was sentenced by an Angolan court to 10 years in jail but was released into the care of officials of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Luanda three days ago.

Mr Boes said Mr Petrus was flown to Johannesburg in an Angolan military plane to fly Angolans and Cuban delegates to the Joint Commission meeting held in the Kruger Park this week.

Mr Petrus' sister, Mrs Helen Amatsha, came south from Otjikandjo with their father in a Red Cross vehicle to meet the brother she last saw only days before he was captured.

The freed soldier flew to Windhoek with ICRC representatives Nkhibahua de Burgemont and Mr Shubus Tsumafumo, chief executive in Mr Pienaar's office.

"We are very happy to have him back," said Mr Amatsha. "My father has slaughtered an ox for a big feast. The group left Windhoek for Okahandja, near Otjikandjo, immediately after the news conference. Small compensation for the long captivity is the back-pay waiting for Mr Petrus.

"He has to be demobilised, but all other members of the SWATF Territorial Force have been," Mr Boes said. "He will receive full pay for the two years, and also his salary up to the end of March next year, the end of the financial year."