

NAMIBIA - GENERAL

1989 - DECEMBER.

# Namibians nervously draft new constitution

221  
Sowetan  
1/12/89

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 greys, charcoals and blues, points to the fact this is not Westminster.

## Taboo

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

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

## Spacious

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

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

comodation in two galleries for the public and Press.

Assembly chairman 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 Sam Nujoma occupies the closest seat on Geingob's right-hand side. Next to him, in order of position on the candidate lists, follow the most senior of Swapo's 41 members,

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

starting from vice-president Reverend Hendrik Witbooi, through to veteran nationalist and secretary-general Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, deputy chairman David Meroro, and so on.

Nujoma normally says little, save to share a few thoughts with Rev. Witbooi. The Swapo president wears half-moon reading glasses as he makes notes during proceedings, while all of the top Swapo heirarchy have their personal cans of soft-drink brought in by a special lady assistant before the sessions begin.

Also in the front row,

Windhoek is

certainly not

Westminster

but on the opposite side of the horseshoe, sit the members of the DTA, led by chairman Dirk Mudge and vice-president Mishake Muyongo.

Proceedings are usually formal and governed by complex rules similar to those used in other Parliaments and in the pre-

skilled as they may be in front of rally audiences - have yet to settle down in the somewhat stilted formality of the Constituent Assembly.

## Experience

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

Swapo is slowly coming to realise that others in the House have years of just this type of experience, and that the old parliamentary warhorses, 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.

vious National Assembly which sat in this same Landesrat.

## Prayer

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

Yet there is still an underlying sense of some tension, or perhaps nervousness. It is apparent immediately that the Swapo politicians

ENVIRONMENT FOCUS .... DID JONAS SAVIMBI INVITE TOP SOUTH

AFRICANS ON HUNTING SAFARIS?

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

Colonel Jan Breytenbach, who played a prominent role in SADF operations in Angola, says Unita hunted down elephants in the Cuando Cubango region in the south east of the country with automatic rifles to pay for war matériel.

The bulk of Unita's equipment came from South Africa. Breytenbach says he received reports that the SADF established a front company, called Interframa Trading, to transport large quantities of ivory out of Angola through Namibia and into South Africa.

The colonel, who is now retired, says Unita leader Jonas Savimbi kept a game area in the Luiana region, north of his Jamba headquarters, where journalists were taken to create the impression that the rebels did not poach wildlife.

Breytenbach says Savimbi used the area as a private game reserve where "influential" friends from overseas and South Africa were entertained and taken on hunting safaris. He declined to name these guests.

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

Breytenbach has supplied the names of officers in the SADF who have more details about the alleged safaris into Angola by Botha and Malan.

The officer's claims contradict the findings of a military board of inquiry into earlier reports that up to 100 000 elephants were slaughtered to pay for South Africa's military aid to Unita. He says he complained at the highest levels of the army at the time but nothing had been done to stop the slaughter. He also informed a senior SADF general about the matter and wrote to Malan.

"I want to stress that I have no ulterior motive in making this information public. My biggest worry is the fact the elephants are dying out. I just want them to stop shooting the bloody animals."

Breytenbach, brother of poet Breyten Breytenbach, founded the SADF's 32 Battalion (made up of mercenaries) and served as commander of the 44 Parachute Brigade, both of which did active service in Angola.

He told the *Weekly Mail* that an earlier report, published in the *Sunday Times*, about Unita's involvement in the illicit ivory trade was accurate.

"I operated extensively in the Cuando Cubango before it became a theatre of war and also after Unita's massive extermination campaign had turned it into a sterile, lifeless green desert," says Breytenbach.

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



Jonas Savimbi

Colonel Jan Breytenbach tells of animal massacres By EDDIE KOCH

"Elephants were mown down indiscriminately by the tearing rattle of automatic fire from AK-47 rifles and machine guns. They shot everything... bulls, cows and calves, showing no mercy in a campaign of extermination never seen before in Southern Africa."

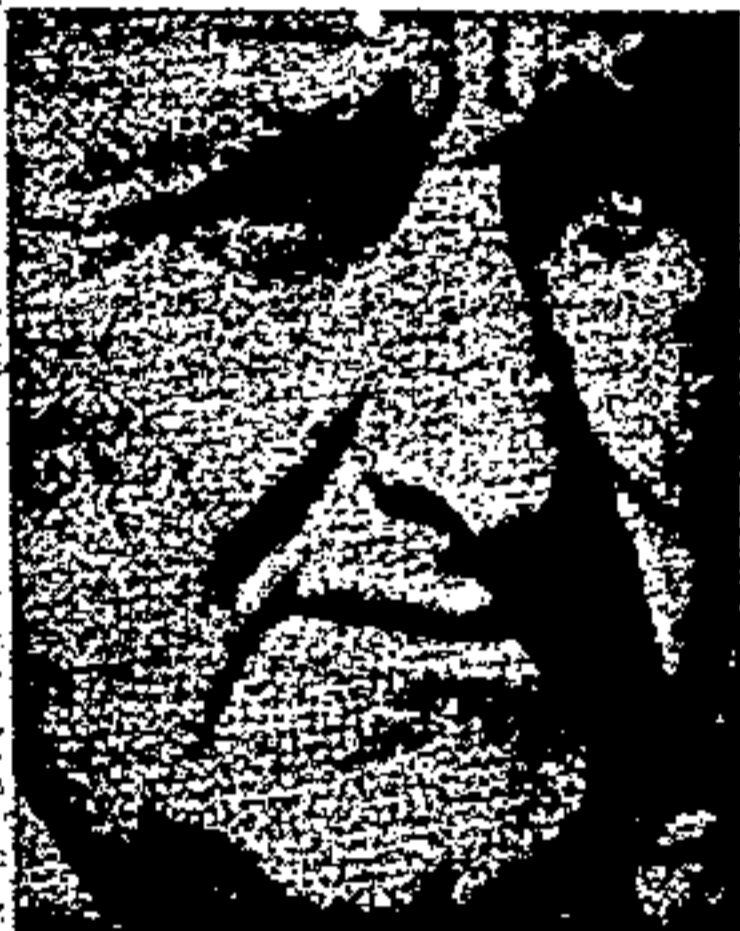
Asked to comment on Breytenbach's allegations, SADF director of public relations Commandant A H Louw, referred the *Weekly Mail* to the report of a military board of inquiry into earlier claims that the military colluded in the killing of up to 100 000 elephant in Angola.

"Interframa Trading was used by the SADF to deliver supplies to Unita. This assistance to Unita is common knowledge," Louw said.

The board, headed by Brigadier Ben de Wet Roos, cleared the SADF of any involvement in the killings but found that small quantities of ivory, that it said had been captured by Unita from poachers, were transported by air out of Angola by the SADF on behalf of Unita.

The board, which said it had travelled thousands of kilometres and interviewed scores of witnesses, reported that there was no evidence to justify action being taken against SADF officers.

But Breytenbach's testimony, the



Colonel Jan Breytenbach

first to first to come from within the ranks of the SADF, suggests the inquiry, at the very least, was not thorough enough.

Last month the London-based Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) presented a report to the congress of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) which said:

"Unita spokesmen such as Jonas Savimbi confirmed that Unita used ivory to pay South Africa for military assistance. Another spokesman told an American reporter in 1988 that Unita earned US\$1-million from ivory sales the year before."

Last year a consortium of environmental organisations in the United States, headed by Craig van Note, said in evidence to the American congress that thousands of elephants had been killed by Unita to pay for the rebellion against the MPLA government.

Van Note said the slaughter had wiped what were once Africa's largest herds of elephant.

The military board responded by saying: "Small quantities of ivory, captured by Unita from poachers and others in Angola, were transported by the SADF on behalf of Unita over an 18-month period from mid-1978 to the end of 1979."

The board found that the amount of ivory transported over this period was less than 0,25 percent of the amount which Mr Van Note claimed.

Breytenbach's allegations came at the same time as news that two men have jumped bail and fled the country after being caught with a load of tusks from some 500 elephants in the back of a truck owned by Joaquim da Silva Augusto, a businessman with close Unita contacts.

Augusto owns a number of warehouses in Rundu on the Namibia/Angola border and a business that supplies Unita with provisions and

foodstuffs, diesel, motor oil, batteries.

In October this year a light aircraft owned by Augusto crashed near Jamba, Unita's headquarters in southern Angola. At the time Lorimer, environment representative for the Democratic Party, said he had positive evidence the plane contained a load of ivory.

Speculation in Windhoek now suggests that the escape of Augusto's two employees has come as a relief to police authorities in the former South African colony and that the pair may have received assistance to flee the territory.

Colonel Johan Meintjes, in charge of the case, confirmed that only three of Augusto's men appeared in court this week to face charges. He said he had no knowledge of reports that the other two had been encouraged to jump bail.

Last year, at a time when relations between Unita and South Africa were strained, Savimbi himself said in an interview with the French magazine, *Jeune Afrique*, that he paid Pretoria for its military aid with ivory and valuable hardwoods.

Later, after a visit to South Africa, Savimbi denied that he had made these claims. But *Jeune Afrique* stood by its report.

This was followed by an operation in which American undercover agents arrested a prominent rhino-horn smuggler and identified senior SADF personnel as being involved in smuggling rhino horn from Namibia and Angola into the United States.

The 10-month investigation led an American attorney-general to conclude that SADF members had been actively engaged in the killing and smuggling of endangered species and made an official request for the extradition of the SADF men, Major Marius Meiring and Sergeant Major Waldemar Schutte, so they could stand trial in the US.

"Reports received by the Fish and Wildlife Service during the past year indicate that members of the SADF on duty in Angola and Namibia have been actively engaged in the killing and smuggling of wildlife species — including rhinos and elephants — for personal gain and profits," the attorney-general's report says.

South Africa has not yet complied with the extradition request. General Jannie Geldenhuys, chief of the SADF, said in May that the two men were still under investigation by the South West Africa Police and that "this matter will be resolved through the normal legal process".

But Colonel Meintjes this week told the *Weekly Mail* that there had been no progress in the investigation into the allegations against Meiring and Schutte. ● See also PAGE 18

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## Namibians to be freed

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

NAMIBIA

## Assembly points

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

deal of haggling behind the scenes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## 3 die in bush store shooting

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

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

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

## Constitution consensus reached

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

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

Swapo on the other hand wanted parties to submit their constitutional proposals to the standing committee on standing rules and orders, which would be charged with identifying

categories for discussion and areas of dispute, as well as recommending a committee structure to deal with the areas thus identified.

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

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

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

# Prisoners tell of night beatings

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

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

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

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

— Sapa

he had "made defamatory remarks"

*Call Times 11/2/87*  
**Oshikango posts open** *221*

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

Reports by Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuters-AP and UPI



# Shock split of

## Walk out follows leadership dispute

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

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

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

### Led a walkout

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

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

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

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

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

### Raised money

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

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

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

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

NP-SWA

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Weekend Argus, Dec

# Swapo keeps its cool

By BRENDAN SEERY

Argus Africa News Service, Windhoek

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

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

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

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

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

With 21 seats, Mr Dirk Mudge's "rainbow coalition" fared well in the election, having played on ethnic and racial fears of Swapo and Owambo domination. However, it is known that Swapo would like to win over DTA Assembly members to its way of thinking, and to boost its 41-seat majority to the 48 it would need for the whiphand two-thirds majority to dictate the constitution.

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

Reverend Witbooi suggested that all voting be by secret ballot.

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

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

# Swapo, DTA differ <sup>221</sup> on major areas of govt

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

Swapo favours an executive president, a single-chamber parliament and opposes a system of proportional representation. *Star 5/12/89*

The DTA, on the other hand, wants a symbolic president, who is above party politics, a bi-cameral parliament and proportional representation.

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

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

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

# Namibia date for top U.S. group

By PATRICIA CHENEY  
Washington

5/17/89  
M 11/21/87

THE COMMODORES, the black American group that was forced to pull out of a Sun City concert last July, will be the first overseas group to appear in Namibia which has just been dropped from the United Nations blacklist.

The band is scheduled to appear in Windhoek on December 16 as part of a four-country tour that will also include Zambia, Botswana and Lesotho.

## Profits

The tour is being arranged by Maurice Roda Promotions which invited the Commodores to make the politically safe tour soon after July's fiasco that ended with long-time band member Milan Williams quitting the group.

The Commodores will be joined by another black American group, Shalamar, and a portion of the profits will go to the Red Cross.

Their first concert is at Gaborone's National Stadium on Saturday.

Brenda Fassie will join the two bands in Gaborone but will not take part in the Maseru concert on the weekend of December 17.

The Commodores will perform in Lusaka on December 15 but the Swaziland leg of the tour has been cancelled.

## R60 480 a year for politicians

WINDHOEK — The 72 members of Namibia's Constituent Assembly have decided to pay themselves a minimum of R60 480 a year. SW 4/12/87

A report by the Assembly's Standing Committee on Rules, Orders and Internal Arrangements, presented to the House last week, proposed salaries of R60 480 a year for ordinary members, and R69 561 per annum for the chairman. — The Star's Africa News Service.

# Rift clouds future of Nam's NP

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From KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK. — The political future of the once-powerful National Party in Namibia is clouded by a post-election rift and uncertainty over its minority position in the Constituent Assembly.

Bickering among leaders of the National Party, an all-white country cousin of South Africa's ruling party and formerly the political home to most of Namibia's 80 000 whites, has led rival officials to consult lawyers on representation in the House.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the official opening of the Constituent Assembly two weeks ago, Mr De Wet sought to diminish the ACN's image of a white-interest group.

# Breakout

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## Three 'hit men' on the run in Namibia

By KEVIN JACOBS and BARRY STREEK

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

And last night a senior police source linked the three escapees to the three men being held in South Africa in connection with the murders of Dr David Webster and Mr Anton Lubowski.

The escapees were due to appear in court in Outjo tomorrow to face murder and weapons-possession charges.

### Accomplices

They were arrested in connection with the death of a black Namibian security guard who died in the August 10 gun-and-grenade attack on an Un-tag office in Outjo, the most serious assault on UN personnel in Namibia.

The three are South Africans Mr Darryl Stophorth and Mr Leonard Veenendal and German national Mr Horst Klentz.

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

Police spokesmen put out conflicting reports of the escape yesterday.

Warrant Officer Leon Rust, a Windhoek police spokesman, said the three suspects overpowered two police guards during a drive from Outjo back to the capital.

They apparently had asked to relieve themselves at the roadside, then grabbed a pistol from one of the guards and fired at them. One was wounded in the back.

WO Rust told reporters the two accomplices were parked close to the spot where the police van stopped and drove off with the three freed men.

He said they escaped about 10km south of Outjo. The men had been questioned by investigating officers in the farming centre some 300km north-west of the capital.

Sapa reported a police spokesman as saying that the three were on their way from Windhoek to Outjo for a court appearance.

But UN officials said they were told by police that two men in a following vehicle fired at the police and freed the three suspects.

Police characterised the five armed suspects as dangerous. Road-

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## Girl's bus ride to Cape Town for new heart

### 10-year-old pleads with doctors for swop — and gets it

Staff Reporter

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

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

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

Nombuyiselo first spent some time in an East London hospital suffering from cardiomyopathy, a disease of the heart muscle. When she failed to get better she was discharged and was sent by bus to Cape Town.

It is not clear whether she was accompanied on the journey. But she did make an unescorted ambulance ride from her aunt's home in Guguletu to the Red Cross Children's Hospital.

There she presented herself to doctors and confidently asked them to give her a new heart.

Her courage, intelligence and iron-strong will to live persuaded the doctors to do just that.



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

"We would normally not perform a complex operation of this nature on a child from such a Third World background. The follow-up is difficult and she will need to be on medication for the rest of her life," said cardiologist Dr Mike de Moor of the Children's Hospital.

"But we were so impressed with her we couldn't turn her down. When she arrived here she was very ill was suffering from severe heart failure."

After a month at the hospital she received a 12-year-old boy's heart and has since made a remarkable recovery. Two days after the operation she was transferred to a special isolation ward at Groote Schuur Hospital.

Although Nombuyiselo is by nature a happy child, she became lonely and bored in hospital. She longed to see her mother who is a

factory worker in Butterworth. When members of Round Table No 9 heard about her plight, they took up her cause.

Through their efforts she now has a wardrobe of brand-new clothes, an army of toys and is happily anticipating the arrival of her mother next week.

"Nombuyiselo will have to stay in Cape Town once she's discharged to ensure a reasonable follow-up," said Dr De Moor. "She will also need money for her education and upkeep."

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

● The 51-year-old man who last month became Groote Schuur's 29th heart-transplant patient this year died yesterday morning.

## Owner injured in

From page 1

blocks were set up in a wide search for their light-coloured Nissan — thought to be heading south.

A police constable wounded in the escape is being treated in Otjiwarongo for a bullet wound in the back and was said to be semi-paralysed.

"The escape of the three men is a tremendous blow," an SAP source said last night.

● The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said in a statement yesterday that he expected more arrests shortly in connection with the "death squads" probe.

Syfrets Cape Times

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# Hunt for 3

Star 5/12/89

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# set free in ambush



Horst Klenz.

Darryl Stopforth.

Leonard Veenendal.

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

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

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

The three men who were freed, described by police as "very dangerous and desperate", are Mr Leonard Veenendal of Southdale, who is leader of the AWB in Johannesburg; a close associate, Mr Darrel Stopforth; and a German-speaking man, Mr Horst Klenz, about whom little is known other than that he gave an address in Duiwelskloof, Transvaal, when arrested.

Police said today the fugitives are believed to be heading for South Africa or the South African enclave of Walvis Bay. All police in Walvis Bay and the Republic have been alerted.

## Light aircraft

Immediately after the men escaped, roadblocks were set up leading to the Republic and Walvis Bay. Two light aircraft were used to search for the three escapees yesterday afternoon. Police said the roadblocks would be continued for the next few days.

According to a police spokesman, the van stopped at the roadside at Koeskoppies south of Otjiwarongo when the three prisoners knocked on the dividing window and indicated they wanted to relieve themselves.

When they were allowed out a green Nissan car which had apparently been waiting in the vicinity drove up and two armed white men leapt out and overpowered the two policemen.

One of the policemen, Constable R van Wyk, was shot and wounded with his own revolver. He and the other policeman, identified only as Constable Bools, were locked in the back of their vehicle, which was then driven on to a side road and abandoned.

They were released later by police who are believed to have been alerted when the police vehicle failed to arrive in Outjo.

Constable van Wyk was said today to be in a satisfactory condition in the Windhoek Hospital.

It was not immediately clear what had happened to another man charged with the three fugitives, Mr Johan Coetzee, who is a South African citizen.

Speculation was rife in Windhoek last night that a right-wing organisation had been directly involved in the ambush.

## Hillbrow pool

Senior SWA police liaison officer Chief Inspector Klerke du Randt warned that the three escapees were "armed, very dangerous and desperate", and the public must not try to apprehend them, but should contact the nearest police station.

In the August bomb attack on the UN offices, a security guard was shot dead.

Mr Veenendal made headlines in July when he led a posse of khaki-clad AWB members to the Hillbrow swimming pool in Johannesburg to stop a swim-in in protest against segregated municipal facilities.

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



Cuddling the family puppy, Mrs Eleftheria Gyltides and children, Ilias (11) and Mary (8), who were forced to flee the country in fear of their lives earlier this year after Mrs Gyltides wished to reveal the contents of a conversation which she claims she overheard between convicted ex-policeman Robert van der Merwe and a visitor at Pretoria Central Prison. Picture by Alf Komalo.

# More claims of police killings submitted to State President

By Karen Stander, Janet Heard and Anna Louw

New claims of police killings have been sent to the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, in an affidavit claiming convicted murderer and former detective Robert van der Merwe spoke about police slayings to a visitor at Pretoria Central Prison's Death Row.

According to the affidavit (more details on Page 15), an East Rand woman had to flee the country with her two children after receiving death threats when attempts were made to report the overheard conversation.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetzee, has ordered an investigation into allegations made in the affidavit, which was presented to the Minister in the form of a petition. The Star learnt last night. The petition claims:

● Van der Merwe told a woman visitor he had participated in seven murders in the Germiston area.

● He spoke of two other former policemen, including Mr Ferdie

ki. The second policeman, named in the petition as "Botha", is believed to be Mr Theunis Stephanus "Calla" Botha, also a former West Rand police sergeant, and Mr Barnard's co-accused in a murder trial.

Mr Barnard, the son of retired police Colonel P J Barnard, was

## More details on Page 15

jailed and later released on parole after being convicted of the murder of two drug addicts.

Mr Botha was given a suspended sentence for attempted murder.

● Mrs Eleftheria Gyltides received death threats after allegedly overhearing a conversation while visiting a prisoner, and after attempts were made to persuade a prison warden, who was present at the time, to make a report.

According to the petition sent to the State President, Van der Merwe, speaking in English to a woman identified only as Sandra, said he had been involved in seven Germiston murders.

Asked to comment, the head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, Brigadier Floris Mostert, said that the murders Van der Merwe was referring to related to a police trap which was set up to apprehend a gang of bank robbers. Five suspects and two others were shot dead.

Brigadier Mostert said Van der Merwe was not involved in the actual shooting but had guided the detectives from a roof-top by two-way radio.

"He had nothing to do with the shooting," Brigadier Mostert said.

In January 1987, the chief magistrate of Germiston found that no one was to blame for the deaths of five of the men shot dead outside the then Barclays Bank branch in February 1986. He made no finding on the deaths of two other men.

The incident was widely reported at the time and caused controversy when police insisted that all seven men killed were robbers. However, an investigation at the time by the Sunday Star established that the two other men



# NP's Namibian future in doubt

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WINDHOEK — The political future of the once-powerful National Party in Namibia is clouded by a post-election rift and uncertainty over its minority position in the Constituent Assembly.

Bickering there among leaders of the NP, an all-white country cousin of SA's ruling party and formerly the political home to most of Namibia's 80 000 whites, has led rival officials to consult lawyers on representation in the House.

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

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

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

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

Party insiders said NP leader Kosie

KEVIN JACOBS

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

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

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

## Options

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

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

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

## Murder suspects escape

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

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

### Attack

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

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

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

After that, they over and two unidentified men helped them make their getaway in a green Nissan Langley about 2,30pm. - Sapa.

*Stopforth*  
*5/12/89*  
*281*

KEVIN JACOBS

WINDHOEK — Three men held for a terrorist attack against the UN escaped from police guards yesterday after seriously wounding one of the officers with his own pistol. *8 10am 5/12/89*

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

Police described the five armed suspects as dangerous and said roadblocks were being put in place in a wide search for their light-coloured Nissan Langley, which was thought to be heading south.

Const R van Wyk who was wounded in

## Three suspects in <sup>(221)</sup> UN attack on the run ~~8/12/89~~

the escape was being treated in Otjiwarongo for a bullet wound in the back and was said to be partly paralysed.

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

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

Police said the three suspects overpowered two police guards during a drive from the town back to the capital.

# Hit Five

**BY BARRY STREEK and CHRIS BATEMAN**  
**POLICE yesterday arrested five more men in their crackdown on right-wing hit squads.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Hit Squads Arrested

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**FW may talk on hit squads**

**BY BARRY STREEK**

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

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

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

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

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

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

General Stadler said a statement giving details

concerning the men could be expected today. In Namibia yesterday, the police described the three fugitives — Mr Leonard Veenendaal, 23, Mr Darryl Stopforth, 22, and Mr Horst Klenz, 52 — as "armed, very dangerous and desperate".

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

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

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

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

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

The two junior constables obliged at a roadside picnic spot where a metallic blue/green sedan was inconspicuously parked. As Constable L Boois

to page 2

● Escape angers UN boss — Page 2  
● Graphic of ambush — Page 2

Ahtisaari surprised at 'lax' methods

# Escaped suspects linked to hit squads

Sjerv 2/89  
6/11 By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

## Questioning

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

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

South Africa when they escaped.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Emergency

## op for ambushed policeman

ARGUS 6/12/89  
From JON QWELANE  
Argus Africa News Service

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

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

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

### STILL ON LOOSE

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

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

Namibian police would not say if Mr Johan Coetzee and Mr Arthur Archer, originally charged with the escapers but now being held as potential state witnesses, would be questioned by the South African Police about "hit squad" deaths.

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SA was (221)

## 'a tough negotiator' on Namibia

By Jacqueline Myburgh

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

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

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

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

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

### WALVIS BAY

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

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

The UN official said Untag's rôle in the second phase of the independence process was imprecise but the fact that "an embryo of the will of the Namibian people — a government presumptive" — had been elected, had to be acknowledged.

# Escape

# angers

# UN boss

From KEVIN JACOBS

**WINDHOEK.** — United Nations officials, angered by the escape of three right-wing terrorism suspects, have accused Namibian police of being tardy on security.

Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari yesterday took a complaint directly to administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, telling the South African official he was dissatisfied with the minimal police guard on the white suspects charged with launching a killer attack on a rural UN office in August.

Yesterday investigators pressed an apparently failed hunt for the armed fugitives and two accomplices. In recent weeks UN officials have expressed concern at apparently plunging morale in the territorial police force and its effect on professional law-enforcement standards.

"The UN special representative feels that the security arrangements made by the SWA Police for the transport of the prisoners were surprisingly lax," Untag spokesman Mr Fred Eckhardt told reporters yesterday.

Terrorism suspects Leonard Veenendaal and Darryl Stopforth of South Africa and German national Horst Klenz — described by police as armed and dangerous — overpowered two police guards on Monday afternoon as they returned from a court appearance in Otjiwarongo.

At earlier court hearings in Outjo — scene of the August 10 shootout of an Untag district office that killed a Namibian security guard — police warned reporters the suspects were dangerous. At least one of them wrestled with half a dozen officers forcing him into a police van after one appearance and reporters have remarked on their cockiness in the dock.

UN officials were surprised that only two policemen guarded the three suspects on Monday and were further astounded that the guards apparently acceded to a request by the men to be allowed to relieve themselves at the roadside.

During the stop they overpowered the policemen with the aid of two armed accomplices who had tailed the van in a private car. They escaped in both vehicles before abandoning the patrol van.

Two other South Africans arrested as suspects — Arthur Archer and Johan Coetzee — are still in custody but charges against them were dropped in exchange for them appearing as state witnesses at a Supreme Court trial. A sixth suspect was freed at an earlier hearing.

Mr Kobus Bauernmeester, chief aide to Mr Pienaar, said the administrator-general rejected Mr Ahtisaari's criticism of the police.

"The administrator-general regrets that he has publicly criticised the SWA Police. He has always refrained from commenting in public on unprofessional or biased conduct of Untag," Mr Bauernmeester said.

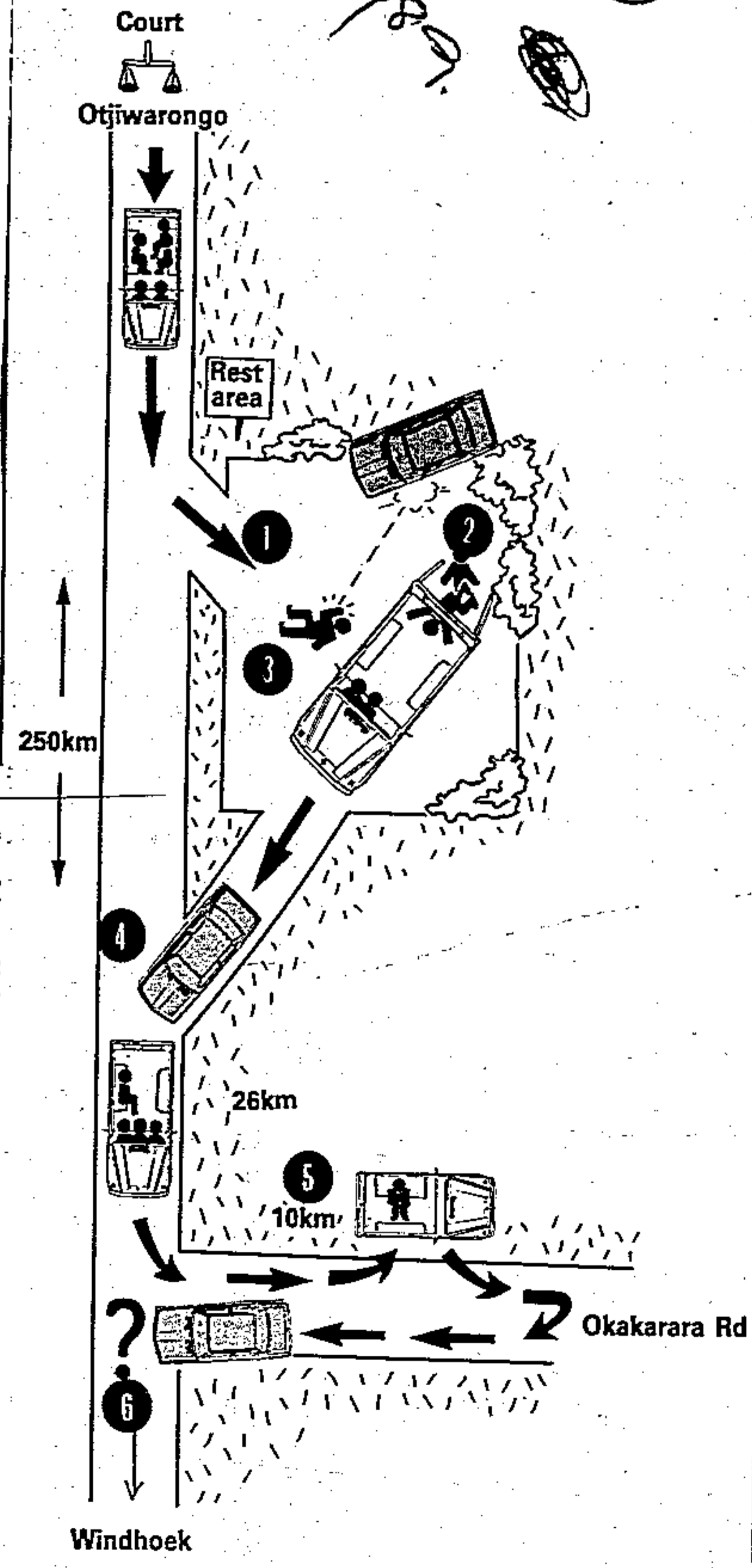
Doctors at Windhoek's State Hospital last night prepared to move wounded Constable Ricardo van Wyk to Cape Town for specialist treatment and surgery.

"He is in the intensive-care unit with injuries of the spine and chest and also involving his oesophagus and lungs," medical superintendent Dr Andreas Obholzer said. "Arrangements are being made to have him transferred to Cape Town."

Police declined to allow reporters access to the wounded policeman or his unnamed colleague who were escorting the suspects.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 1. 2nd car  
 2. 1st car  
 3. 3rd car  
 4. 4th car  
 5. 5th car  
 6. 6th car

## The ambush which freed the hit men



1. Namibian police van stops to allow prisoners to relieve themselves. (Blue/green metallic sedan with two white occupants parked nearby.)
2. Constable Booie overpowered on letting prison trio from the back of the van. He is bundled into the van.
3. Shot fired from parked sedan, felling Constable Van Wyk.
4. Both vehicles driven off in southerly direction, abandoning Const Van Wyk, who is picked up almost immediately by passing motorist and rushed to Windhoek Hospital.
5. Fugitives abandon Const Booie in locked van and return to main road in escape car.
6. Fugitives head off in unknown direction.





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## 3 minor parties back DTA against Swapo

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

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

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

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

### Compromise

The DTA's 21 seats, combined with the UDF's four, ACN's three and NPF's one, means a compromise would have to be reached on these proposals before the constitution can be adopted by a two-thirds majority in the 72-member assembly.

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

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



Mr Jan de Wet . . .

wants second chamber.

UDF president Mr Justus Garoeb suggested a system of regional government with each regional council nominating three members to the Senate. A national assembly would have 72 members elected through proportional representation.

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

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

### Integration

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Acheson hearing is postponed <sup>(22)</sup>

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

*Star*  
*3/1/89*

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

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

The state replied that such an

application, if brought on that date, would be heard.

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

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

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

# 2 of Outjo 'bombers' ex-AWB members

Staff Reporters

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

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

The breakaway members were Mr Johan Coetzee, 23, who is presently being held under Namibian security legislation, and Mr Leonard Veenendal, 26, one of three fugitives who escaped police custody in Namibia in a daring ambush near Outjiwarongo on Monday.

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

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

● Irish national Mr Donald Acheson, held in connection with the killing of prominent Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski, has been remanded until January 10.

CHL Turk - 7/12/87  
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Constitution  
process begun

WINDHOEK. — Two weeks after it started its historic task of drafting an independence constitution for Namibia, the Constituent Assembly yesterday completed the first substantial part of the process — introducing proposals by means of party statements to the house.

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

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

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# Namibian escape: explanations sought

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's  
Africa News Service

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

One of the two policemen, Constable R van Wyk, was permanently disabled when he was shot in the spine. A senior police source last night agreed that more experienced policemen should have been given the job, but said: "In the end it wouldn't have mattered if it was generals or colonels transporting the prisoners. The plan to get them out had already been laid, and there would have been an attempt to free them anyway, regardless of who was driving them to Windhoek." The escapers — AWB mem-

bers Mr Leonard Veenendal and Mr Darryl Stofforth, and German-speaking Mr Horst Klenz — were last night reported to have changed cars, and to be heading south-east, probably towards Botswana. Disclosures that the escapers could be linked to alleged hit squad activities gave rise to speculation that someone or some people in official circles may have had an inkling about the ambush and escape.

## Roadblocks

It was said that hit squad allegations in SA involved senior police officers, and the possibility that their alleged involvement could span a wide area, including Namibia, could not be ruled out. Another question being asked in Namibia was why there were no armed police escorts in other vehicles accompanying the van with the prisoners, as was the case when serious crimes were transported from courtrooms to the cells.

SWA Police spokesman Warrant Officer Leon Rust said police were following every lead and were aware that the men were said to be heading for Botswana. Roadblocks were in place and the massive hunt would continue until the men were caught. Police would not comment last night on a sharp rebuke by United Nations special representative for Namibia, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, who criticised the "surprisingly lax" arrangements made for transporting the three men from Ojjiwarongo to Windhoek.

The senior police source disclosed last night that the original plan had been for Constable van Wyk and Boots to drive from Ojjiwarongo to Okahandja and then hand the prisoners over to policemen from Windhoek. In the circumstances, the source said, the policemen stopped and let the prisoners out when they indicated they wished to relieve themselves. "But if they had not stopped the van, something else could

have happened. The occupants of the green Nissan Langley which ambushed the policemen could perhaps have started a chase — since the plan to free the three prisoners had already been made — and still forced the three free." On Monday, shortly after the ambush and escape, police called it "an outside job". The escapers are charged with murdering a security guard who was killed when

they allegedly bombed and machinegunned the UN regional headquarters in Outjo. They have also been charged with malicious damage to property, being in possession of unlicensed firearms and ammunition, being in possession of handgrenades and stealing a car. Another question being asked casts doubt on the police version that Constable Boots, bundled into the back of the

police van and locked in there, managed to free himself and walk up to the highway to hitch a lift to Ojjiwarongo. It is being said in Windhoek that the back of a police van is, literally, a mobile prison cell. Wire mesh blocks ever window at the back and door, once closed, can only be opened outside. A padlock usually fitted to the door added security.

## NNF against death sentence

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

The NNF envisaged a constitution which would allow women, who comprised 60 percent of the national population, to play a more meaningful role in the decision-making processes as well as in industry and commerce.

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

The party called for a two-chamber parliament which, by a vote of two-

thirds at a joint sitting, would have the power to amend the constitution. But no amendment which removed the democratic or republican nature of the state would be permitted.

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

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

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

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

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

# Namibia facing crucial issues

GERALD L'ANGE,  
Editor, The Star's Africa  
News Service

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Star 12/12/89

As it enters independence, Namibia has a unique opportunity to avoid the mistakes made elsewhere in Africa through extreme socialism and autocratic government. Its success or failure in this will have a profound effect in South Africa.

While it was under Pretoria's control, South West Africa was used as a kind of constitutional laboratory for finding ways to resolve the Republic's own racial problems to the advantage of the white minority.

No magic formula came out of it and the whites of Namibia are going into independence with no more protection than the promise that basic democratic rights will be written into the constitution.

Namibia is still a constitutional laboratory, however, and the issues that are being tested in it are even bigger and more widely relevant than before, not only for white South Africa but for black Africa too.

They include not only the question of whether whites can find happiness under black majority rule, but also whether capitalism offers more promise to emerging African countries than socialism.

These issues have, of course, been tested elsewhere in Africa, notably in Zimbabwe, but Namibia is different for several reasons.

The territory is going into independence with a good opportunity to avoid the mistakes that were made by other newly independent African countries, mistakes that brought poverty and hardship to many of them.

Whether or not it seizes the chance within the next few months will probably decide whether it becomes a relatively prosperous and stable state or another of Africa's basket cases.

Namibia has this chance not only because it is the last African country to get its independence and therefore can learn from the experience of the others. It is also because it has a more highly developed infrastructure than most African countries had when they became independent.

And it is relatively well endowed with skills and capital.

On top of that, it is not starting off dominated by a single political party capable of imposing a one-party system and perpetuating it

without further reference to the wishes of the people.

It may eventually come to this, but the independence election has given the country a chance to avoid it by denying any one party the two-thirds majority necessary in the constituent assembly for adoption of the constitution.

Those writing the constitution have the advantage of knowing two important things that most African countries did not know when they became independent.

One is that Marxism-Leninism, scientific socialism, African socialism or any other extreme form of socialism simply has not worked in Africa — or anywhere else, for that matter.

The other is that there is no hope in handouts. It should by now be clear to every African nation that the wealthy industrialised countries, whether they represent the old money of the West or the nouveau riche of Asia, are not going to provide enough aid to rescue them from poverty.

This will apply to Namibia even though the long international struggle to help it get independence has given it a special status in the world that was not enjoyed by other former colonies.

## West Germany

Not even West Germany, despite its strong historic and cultural ties with Namibia, will pump much of its wealth into assistance for independent Namibia.

This will be so especially if Germany is reunified, for Bonn will then be too preoccupied with revivifying a run-down East Germany to give much thought to aiding its distant former colony.

Namibia is likely to obtain more real wealth out of the German tourists who will go there in large numbers if convinced they are safe and welcome. The same applies to foreign investors.

The world coming out of Western



The word from Western capitals, says Dr Chester Crocker, the former US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, is that there will be no large-scale hand-outs of aid for Namibia.

capital is that while economic aid is undoubtedly necessary, it is not seen as the solution to the problems of southern Africa.

Not even the regional version of the Marshall Plan that is envisaged by South African Foreign Minister Mr Pk Botha is given much encouragement. If one can believe Dr Chester Crocker, the former American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa — and he usually knows what he is talking about — the concept will never get off the ground because there is no taste for large-scale aid in Western capitals.

These are realities that should cause anxiety to Namibian political leaders as they face the central problem that has confronted black leaders in every other African country that entered independence with a comparatively large white population: whether the aspirations of the black proletariat can be met without sacrificing the white skills and capital on which prosperity immediately depends.

Mozambique learned to its bitter cost what happens when these skills and capital are put to flight by threats of nationalisation and other forms of socialist extremism. Mozambique sank overnight into

penury and only partly was this due to the civil war that broke out after independence. Former president Samora Machel is said to have warned Mr Robert Mugabe not to make the same mistake when his guerrilla movement became the government of independent Zimbabwe and to an extent Mr Mugabe heeded the warning.

He went to great lengths to keep the whites and their skills and capital but then he frightened off foreign investment with socialist practices to the extent that Zimbabwe became desperately short of foreign exchange, even worse off in this area than Rhodesia had been under international sanctions.

As Mozambique and many other African countries now back away from extreme socialism, Zimbabwe continues to dive deeper into it, albeit at a shallower angle than before, but still at some risk of drowning the remaining elements of capitalism in the country.

And nothing seems capable of diverting Mr Mugabe from his determination to make Zimbabwe a one-party state in the fullest sense. It is arguable whether he wants it so as a vehicle for socialism or because he agrees with those who think one-partyism is indigenous to Africa and essential for political stability in this continent.

He is, at any rate, at odds with a growing number of African intellectuals, including the left-wing magazine, *Southern Africa*, which recently attacked the one-party state as a recipe for dictatorship and "a political system which is out of step with the realities of our continent".

In Namibia, the majority Swapo party has moderated its earlier advocacy of Marxism, and now espouses a mixed economy. Next, it will have to define its version of a mixed economy and this will be of crucial importance for Namibia's future.

In the process it will have to consider the fundamental question of whether the creation of wealth

should be given priority over its distribution and especially its redistribution among the have-nots. This could translate into a question of whether the black proletariat might be helped more by the continued existence of a prosperous white community than by limiting that community's opportunity to create wealth.

If Swapo accepts that this is so, it will have to find a way to sell the idea to the black proletariat and that would be one of the most difficult things any black government has ever attempted.

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

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

Swapo's contemplation of the pros and cons of a one-party state must be considered incomplete without a study of what Dr Crocker recently said about the absence of political accountability in such states.

## Rule of Law

Without political accountability, he said, "there is no capacity on the part of the people and their local institutions to demand that national leaders do as they should do: respect the rule of law, resist the vast temptations of official corruption, permit a genuinely free press to operate, tolerate official opposition and create a climate where men and women can freely enjoy the fruits of their labour and entrepreneurial skill".

As a result, he said, the leaders get overthrown but nothing much changes for the people.

"Third World nations that remain trapped in this morass of left and right-wing autocracy are the real losers of our age," Dr Crocker said.

Whether Namibia steers clear of that morass and of the other one — stifling socialism — will have a powerful influence on how the whites in South Africa approach the business of forming a new society jointly with the blacks.



# Cop killed as Untag, police shoot it out

From KEVIN JACOBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Police later identified the dead policeman as 26-year-old Constable Abuid Uaendere.

221 (scribble)



# Farmers may be helping escapees

From KEVIN JACOBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

squad"

## Disagreement in Namibia assembly

By Jon Dweilane  
The Star's Africa News Service

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

8/21/89 (22)

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

The areas of dispute involved the type of presidency the parties envisaged for the future state.

# Farmers may be helping escapees

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# Namibian schools face privatisation

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

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

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

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

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

It mentioned a sum of R98 million for the project. Some of this had been budgeted for by the Administration for Whites and would be channelled through Broederbond-controlled businesses in South Africa. The newspaper named 15 schools earmarked for privatisation.

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

# Bitter broedertwis splits Namibia's white nationalists

By PETER KENNY  
Windhoek

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

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

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

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

## Ousted (221)

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

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

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

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

Mr De Wet walked out of the NP, taking a number of supporters with him, and

insisted the ACN had nothing to do with the NP.

Mr Pretorius, who now claims to be leader of the ACN although he still takes a back seat to Mr De Wet in the assembly, said he was considering legal action.

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

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

Every day Mr De Wet and Mr Pretorius continue to take their seats in the assembly, but their bitter feud — which even led to Swapo assembly chairman Mr Hage Geingob being consulted — has been the subject of much mirth among members.

# Namibia gunmen still on the run

By PETER KENNY and HERMAN JANSEN

THE MANHUNT for three rightwing fugitives on the run in Namibia intensified yesterday amid fears that sympathisers in the vast territory might be sheltering them.

"If they came to me I would help them," admitted one rightwinger.

Meanwhile, a firearm hidden in a courthouse toilet provided the key to the escape of the three suspected assassins from police custody on Monday.

The massive dragnet for the armed and dangerous trio and their accomplices spread to farms throughout Namibia this weekend.

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

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

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

back to their cells in Windhoek.

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

The fugitives are:

- Leonard Veenendal, 23, the AWB leader in Johannesburg and formerly employed as a swimming pool superintendent by the Johannesburg Municipality;

- Daryl Stopforth, 22, an electrician and AWB mem-

ber from Rosettenville, Johannesburg;

- Horst Klentz, 52, a West German citizen who gave his address as "care of Vermaak, Duiwelskloof" and who arrived in South Africa on December 31 1985.

The fugitives have been linked to a rightwing assassination squad now being held in Johannesburg under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

They are believed to be

hiding on farms owned by rightwing supporters in central Namibia.

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

Their escape was unwittingly aided by the acting magistrate in Otjiwarongo, Mr Quentin van Rooyen, who suggested to the driver of the vehicle in which they were being transported that they be allowed to "stretch their legs from time to time" on the 270km journey.

When the three appeared in court on Monday they were told they would be tried for the murder of a security guard who died in the August 10 machine-gun and grenade attack on the Untag post.

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

## Struggle

The two policemen accompanying the men waited outside and it is then that Veenendal is believed to have retrieved the weapon hidden by an accomplice.

About 10km outside Otjiwarongo, the men banged on the window of the police van, asking to be allowed to relieve themselves.

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

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

In the struggle, Constable Van Wyk was shot in the side and is still in a critical condition in Windhoek's State Hospital.

The wounded policeman was left at the side of the road and his companion forced into the back of the police van which was later found abandoned about 30km away.

An intensive land and air search was launched on Monday afternoon and roadblocks set up on all major routes.

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

Mr Vlok said "numerous" calls had been received from people supplying the names of known rightwing sympathisers in the territory who might give the fugitives shelter.

# Nujoma rally recalls 'Namibian Sharpeville'

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

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

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

## SA POLICE

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

The demonstrations had been sparked off by the decision by

the authorities to remove people to a new township to make way for a white housing estate.

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

The evictions to the new township of Katutura (which means, in Herero, "the place where we do not want to go"), were completed in 1968.

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

Recalling the Old Location shootings at the rally yesterday, Mr Nujoma told about 3 000 supporters that the killings had shown apartheid was prepared to brutally suppress unarmed civilians and that the only way the system could be tackled was through the use of force.

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

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

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

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

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

## MEMORIAL SERVICE

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

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

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



# Death Squads: Renamo links?

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By MARIUS BOSCH

**A STATE witness in the Namibian murder case against three alleged right-wing terrorists who are on the run was a sergeant who recruited arms smugglers for Renamo, it was claimed yesterday.**

Sergeant Johan Coetzee is being held by Namibian police as a potential witness in the case against the three who are charged with the murder of a security guard during an attack on Untag offices in Outjo.

Rapport yesterday claimed that Sergeant Coetzee was a sergeant in "the security forces" and that he had recruited 10 right-wingers to smuggle weapons to Renamo.

The officer investigating the attack on Untag offices, Inspector Nico Smith, said yesterday Sergeant Coetzee "was connected to the SADF". He did not know to what unit he belonged and said he "might have been discharged from the SADF".

Defence Force spokesman Brigadier Tim Krynanuw said yesterday he could not confirm whether Sergeant Coetzee was a member of the SADF.

**'Got scared'**

It has been reported that Sergeant Coetzee was

expelled from the AWB in September by Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche for being "a spy for military intelligence".

The men on the run, Mr Darryl Stopforth, Mr Leonard Veenendaal and Mr Horst Klentz, along with other right-wingers, were allegedly recruited by Sergeant Coetzee, but, according to Rapport, seven of the volunteers for the Renamo mission "got scared" and the operation was called off.

In another development, South African police said they were investigating a possible link between military intelligence and an unnamed secret right-wing organisation that allegedly arranges political assassinations.

The group has reportedly infiltrated key sectors of society and aims to derail reform initiatives.

Police believe the group may have been involved in the assassination of Dr David Webster and Mr Anton Lubowski.

South African support for Renamo started in 1980 when control of the rebels passed from the then-Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation to the SADF's Directorate of Military Intelligence.

It has been claimed that Dr Webster might have been assassinated for his knowledge of alleged continuing SADF support for Renamo and the secret training of rebels inside South Africa.

A SADF spokesman, however, said last week that "it has been emphasised at all levels of government that the SADF does not support Renamo".

ARGUS 11/12/89

## Row brews in Namibia over private schools 221

Argus Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thirteen journalists were expelled from the islands  
on Thursday last week.

# Worry grows over Namibian schools

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

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

## SEEKING FUNDS

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

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

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

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

Mr Pienaar announced yesterday that a committee of the Constituent Assembly would be meeting with the church group to discuss the issue.

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## Untag frequencies use not irregular - SADF

*span 12/12/89*  
The Untag radio frequencies on which the South African Defence Force monitored purported reports of large-scale Swapo troop movements on the Angolan/Namibian border shortly before the Namibian elections had not been used irregularly, the Chief of the SADF, General Jannie Geldenhuys, said in Pretoria yesterday.

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

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

The text of General Geldenhuys' statement reads in part:

"Radio messages transmitted on Untag frequencies were intercepted and made public on 1 November 1989. This gave rise to a dispute leading to investigative visits by representatives of various South African departments including the SA Defence Force, and also Untag, to Walvis Bay and Namibia.

"The investigations have now been completed and no new information was found indicating irregular or unauthorised use of the frequencies in question."

Swapo asks  
Britain to  
train army

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

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

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

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

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

South Africa

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Swapo man (221)

## dies from car crash injuries

13/12/89  
WINDHOEK — A Swapo member of the Namibian Constituent Assembly, Mr Kapuka Nauyala, died in Cape Town's Conradie Hospital at the weekend from injuries sustained in a car crash earlier this month, a Swapo spokesman confirmed yesterday.

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

### PARALYSED

He was paralysed at the time of his death.

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

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

Namibian parties back Swapo's plan

# Role of president still major dispute

Star 13/12/89 (221)

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

Areas of accord included:

- The Preamble to the Constitution;
- General provisions of the Constitution;
- Citizenship;

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

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

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

### Good spirit of co-operation

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

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

The Assembly agreed that the standing committee should continue with its deliberations on points of dispute, and should report back on December 20.

# Ex-cop 'was Lubowski man's handler'

CHE TRIA 13/12/89

221

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Investigations into Mr Lubowski's murder showed Mr Botha was one of Acheson's "handlers".

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

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

He will give his reasons for this when he hands down his judgment.

State of emergency censorship restrictions apply to a wide ra

# Namibian schools to be open to all

13/12/81  
Own Correspondent 221

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

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

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

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

Under a law kept in place by administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, schools are run by racially defined second-tier governments for 10 ethnic groups.

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

## Swapo draft adopted as 'working document'

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

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

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

Issues identified by the standing committee for fine-tuning on general agreement include police, defence, prisons, economic system and land reform.



# The 'envy factor'

221

Sowetan 14/12/89

FOGUS

WHILE it was under Pretoria's control, South West Africa was used as a kind of constitutional laboratory for finding ways to resolve the Republic's own racial problems to the advantage of the white minority.

No magic formula emerged however, and the whites of Namibia are going into independence with no more protection than the promise that basic democratic rights will be written into the constitution.

Namibia is still a constitutional laboratory, however, and the issues that are being tested in it are even bigger and more widely relevant than before.

They include not only the question of whether whites can find happiness under black majority rule but also whether capitalism offers more promise to emerging African countries than socialism.

These issues have, of course, been tested elsewhere in Africa, notably in Zimbabwe. But Namibia is different for several reasons.

The territory is going into independence with a

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

good opportunity to avoid the mistakes that were made by other newly-independent African countries, and which brought poverty and hardship to many of them.

Whether or not it seizes the chance within the next few months will probably decide whether it becomes a relatively prosperous and stable state or another of Africa's basket cases.

Namibia has this chance not only because it is the last African country to get its independence, but also because it has a more highly developed infrastructure than most African countries had when they became independent.

And it is relatively well endowed with skills and capital.

On top of that, it is not starting off dominated by a single political party

capable of imposing a one-party system and perpetuating it without further reference to the wishes of the people.

It may eventually come to this but the independence election has given the country a chance to avoid it by denying any one party the two-thirds majority necessary in the Constituent Assembly for adoption of the constitution.

Namibia also has the benefit of the lesson that there is no hope in hand-outs. It should by now be clear to every African nation that the wealthy industrialised countries, whether they represent the old money of the West or the *nouveau riche* of Asia, are not going to provide enough aid to rescue them from poverty.

## Tourists

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

Namibia is likely to get more real wealth out of the German tourists who will go there in large numbers if convinced they are safe and welcome. The same applies to foreign investors.

The word coming out of Western capitals is that

while economic aid is undoubtedly necessary it is not seen as the solution to the problems of Southern Africa.

Not even the regional version of the Marshall Plan that is envisaged by South African foreign Minister Pik Botha is given much encouragement. If one can believe Dr Chester Crocker, the former American assistant secretary of state for Africa - and he usually knows what he is talking about - the concept will never get off the ground because there is no taste for large-scale aid in Western capitals.

## Proletariat

These are realities that should cause anxiety to Namibian political leaders as they face the central problem that has confronted black leaders in every other African country that entered independence with a comparatively large white population: whether the aspirations of the black proletariat can be met without sacrificing the white skills and capital on which prosperity immediately depends.

In Namibia the majority Swapo party has moderated its earlier advocacy of Marxism and now espouses a mixed economy. Next it will have to define its version of a mixed economy and this will have crucial importance for Namibia's future.

In the process it will have to consider the fundamental question of whether the creation of wealth should be given priority over its distribution and especially its redistribution among the have-nots. This could translate into a question of whether the black proletariat might be helped more by the con-

tinued existence of a prosperous white community than by limiting that community's opportunity to create wealth.

## Equals

If Swapo accepts that this is so it will have to find a way to sell the idea to the black proletariat and that would be one of the most difficult things any black government has ever attempted.

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

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

Swapo's contemplation of the pros and cons of a one-party state must be considered incomplete without a study of what Crocker recently said about the absence of political accountability in such states.

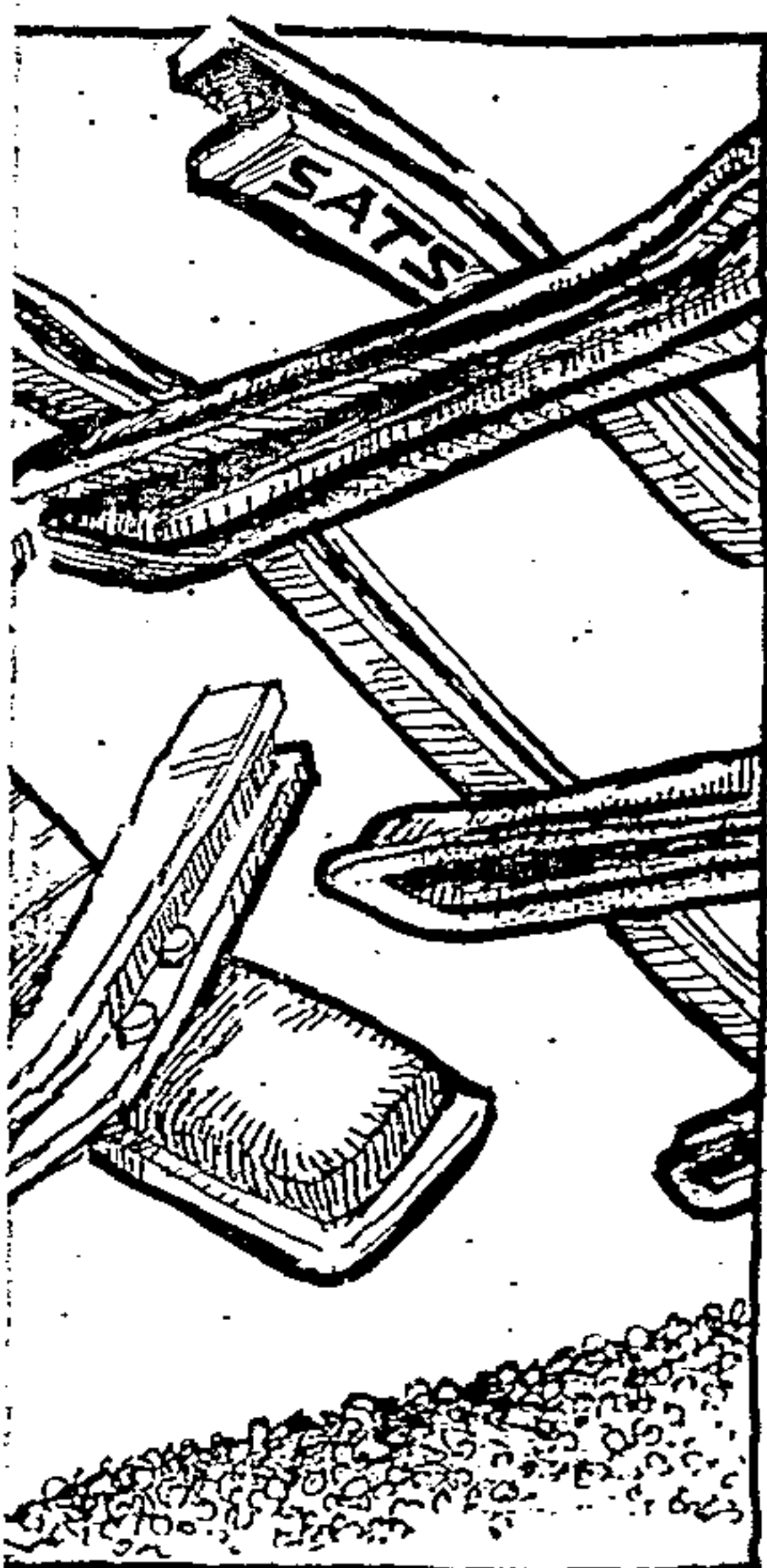
## Corruption

Without political accountability, he said, "there is no capacity on the part of the people and their local institutions to demand that national leaders do as they should do: respect the rule of law, resist the vast temptations of official corruption, permit a genuinely free Press to operate, tolerate official opposition and create a climate where men and women can freely enjoy the fruits of their labour and entrepreneurial skill".

As a result, he said, the leaders get overthrown but nothing much changes for the people.

"Third World nations that remain trapped in this morass of left and right-wing autocracy are the real losers of our age," Crocker said.

Whether Namibia steers clear of that morass and of the other one, stifling socialism, will have a powerful influence on how the whites in South Africa approach the business of forming a new society jointly with the blacks.



Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Joe Thlooe. Sub-editing, headlines and posters by Sydney Matlhaku. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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# Peaceful fists of freedom

By BRENDAN SEERY

Jan The Star's Africa News Service (22)

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

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

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

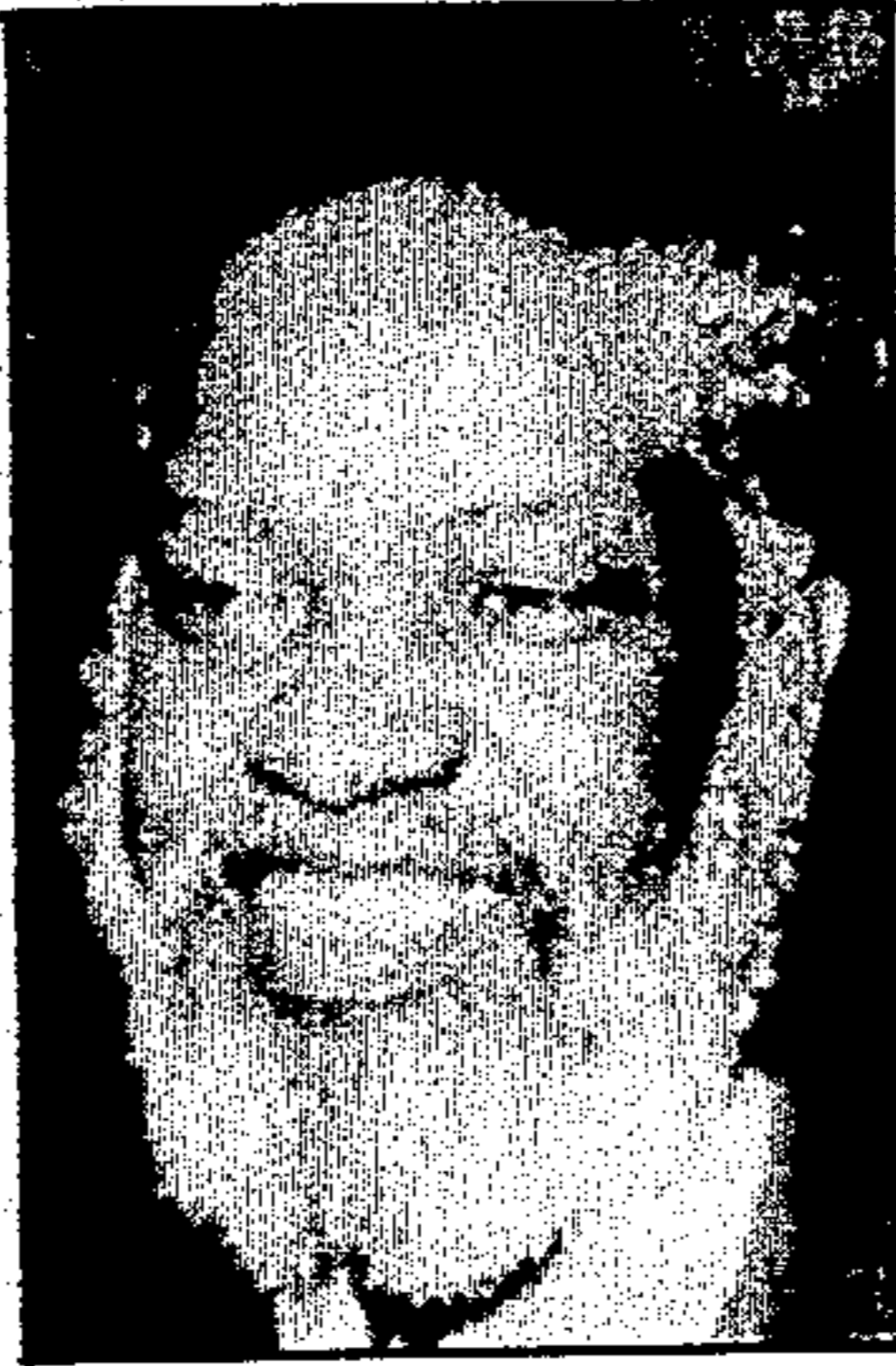
As the amplified blast of close harmonies, bass and rhythm guitars, drums and saxophones cuts across the Katutura soccer stadium, dozens of black arms rise into the air.

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

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

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

Foreign diplomats and journalists in the public and press galleries of the Landesrat debating chamber marvel at the



Mr Sam Nujoma — takes tea with local businessmen.

lack of antagonism among the members of the Constituent Assembly who are drawing up the constitution which will take Namibia to independence after nigh on a century of foreign rule and 23 years of bloody bush battles.

## Setting records

The assembly seems, at first glance at least, to be trying to set records for short sessions and long adjournments (at an average salary of R60 000 per annum for each member).

But, behind the scenes, the work appears to be getting done. So much so, in fact, that this week, the Standing Committee collating the constitu-

tional proposals, said the seven parties in the house differed only on two matters — the composition of parliament and the role of a state president.

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

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

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

Demonstrations, protest marches, rallies and cries of "Aluta continua" (the revolution continues) seem more appropriate on the other side of the Orange River.

# Education in Namibia is heading for crisis

(28)

Sowetan  
14/12/89

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

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

## Conflict

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

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

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

He also said he would not go ahead with plans to lease white schools to the



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

recently-launched Inter-denominational Association for Christian Education -- a non-profit organisation formed by five conservative Afrikaans and German churches with the aim of offering private Christian-based mother-tongue education.

## Concern

White Namibians are concerned about Swapo's policy that all education would be in English-medium. This has been mentioned as the reason for the launch of the association, which has been widely condemned as an

alleged underhand attempt to "smuggle" apartheid into Namibia via the back door.

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

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

*CAP-News 14/12/87 221*

# Pienaar to insist on segregation at Namibian schools

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

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

Observers have said Mr Pienaar's insistence on segregated learning was launching him on a course of conflict with the Constituent Assembly, which on Tuesday said it rejected "apartheid education".

Mr Pienaar said all schools would continue to function in terms of existing legislation until independence.

The legislation prohibits black children from enrolling at white schools.

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

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

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

# Namibians ask for sanctuary (2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Australian and British missions said no details of such applications would be announced, since asylum was regarded as a confidential matter between the government and the applicant. — Sapa.

15/10/89  
Star

# Africa's 'wasted decade'

(281)

SOA Press 17/12/89

Namibia free, but elsewhere famine and war

**A**FRICA sank deeper into poverty and political chaos during the 1980s, but as the decade came to a close there were hopes of a negotiated end to several regional conflicts and apartheid in South Africa.

Namibia was finally put firmly on the road to independence in 1989 and negotiations began to end the long-running civil wars in Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

In South Africa State President FW de Klerk promised further moves to dismantle apartheid and free Nelson Mandela. But for sub-Saharan Africa as a whole, the 1980s were bleak as living standards fell and famine spread.

"The 1980s were a wasted decade for Africa," said Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, a former ruler of Nigeria.

The decade started with the independence of Zimbabwe and ended with the independence of Namibia, "but economically in sub-Saharan Africa we have regressed," he said.

According to the World Bank, most Africans are almost as poor today as they were 30 years ago when the continent was still under colonial rule.

Countries bordering the Sahara were repeatedly hit by drought and starvation during the 1980s.

Famine in Sudan, Ethiopia and Mozambique was aggravated by civil war. Up to one mil-

lion people starved to death in war-torn northern Ethiopia during the great drought of 1984/85.

Governments squeezed by mounting foreign debts and falling export revenues found it impossible to satisfy the demand for education and medical care from Africa's rapidly increasing population.

Social pressures mounted as living standards fell and a series of military coups swept the continent.

As the decade ended, only four of Africa's sub-Saharan countries — Senegal, Gambia, Botswana and Mauritius — enjoyed multi-party democracy.

African governments became increasingly dependent on Western aid to survive and many now receive two or three times more in aid each year than they earn from exports.

Structural reforms are in progress, since most Western aid to Africa is now linked to government compliance with economic reform programmes stipulated by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Even Marxist states such as Ethiopia and the Congo are liberalising their state-run economies and adopting free market reforms which promote private enterprise.

Events in southern Africa during the 1980s were dominated by the situation in South Africa where the white minority

retained power in the face of world hostility and an increasingly restive population.

Pretoria tried to dissuade neighbouring black states from giving military support to the ANC by supporting rebel movements in left-wing Angola and Mozambique.

But it also compromised by agreeing to give Namibia independence under black rule in return for the withdrawal of an estimated 50 000 Cuban troops from Angola.

UN-supervised elections in Namibia in November 1989 gave Swapo a comfortable majority in the constituent assembly that will draft a constitution for the territory to become independent in April 1990.

During his 11 years in office which ended in August 1989, South African State President PW Botha dropped the Immorality Act and influx control, but also imposed a tough state of emergency to contain mounting black unrest.

Alongside the anti-apartheid campaign, battles between rival black groups erupted in the townships.

Botha's successor, FW de Klerk, has promised new reforms and has already relaxed curbs on black opposition demonstrations and the media.

The independence of neighbouring Zimbabwe under black majority rule in 1980 proved that a black takeover need not end in a bloodbath or political

chaos and that whites can be accommodated under black rule.

Although President Robert Mugabe preaches socialism, Zimbabwe's 100 000 whites still control most of the country's economy and have not seen their lifestyle eroded.

But economic development throughout southern Africa has been blighted by the shadow of apartheid.

South Africa remains the economic giant of the region and controls most of its trade routes to the coast.

Western nations reluctant to impose full economic sanctions on South Africa helped southern Africa's black states reduce their economic dependence on Pretoria during the 1980s by developing alternative trade routes.

Looking to the future, there is some hope that the recent slackening of super-power tension will lead in Africa to a negotiated end to civil war in Ethiopia and Angola.

But the future pace of political reform in South Africa is uncertain and the economic outlook for the continent as a whole remains grim.

The World Bank says sub-Saharan Africa's 450 million population is growing by 3.3 percent a year, but without a massive injection of foreign aid, economic growth will continue to lag behind.

In a special report on sub-Saharan Africa published on No-



Children in Mozambique are the victims of vicious civil war.

vember 22, it called for a massive aid package for Africa similar to the US Marshall Plan, which helped Western Europe's economy recover after World War II.

The World Bank sees agricultural development as the main engine of economic growth in Africa, and Nigeria's Obasanjo agrees. "For the 1990s it goes without saying that agricultural development is crucial and we have to reduce population growth," he said. — Sapa-Reuter.

Cuts are a goodwill gesture to Namibia

# SA to reduce Walvis Bay forces - report

18/12/89

Star 221

Star 221

18/12/89

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

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

## Kenyan says he'll sue Windhoek newspaper

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

According to policemen interviewed by *Observer* reporter Ted

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

An SWA Police constable, Abuid Vaendere (26), was killed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Troop strength

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

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

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

# Right-wing escape: SWA constable dies

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

19/12/89 (22)  
WINDHOEK — Three right-wingers, who escaped from police custody two weeks ago while awaiting a murder trial, face a second count of murder.

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

Mr Leonard Veenendal, said to be head of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging in Johannesburg, and two other men, West German Mr Horst Klenz and South African Mr Darryl Stopforth, were facing a charge of murder arising out of an attack on the Untag offices in Outjo earlier this year.

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

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

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

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

Police have so far made no progress in tracking the men, who were last seen near Okahandja, apparently making for the Botswana border.



## Rearm us, plead 300 ex-policemen

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Representatives  
of the SWA Police, Untag,  
Swapo and former members of  
the Koevoet police unit and 101  
Owambo battalion met for ur-  
gent talks in Oshakati yesterday  
afternoon following town vio-  
lence which left five injured.

The SWABC reported that  
about 300 former security force  
members gathered yesterday

19/12/84  
morning in a protest demonstra-  
tion outside the local police sta-  
tion. They demanded to be re-  
armed, claiming some of their  
comrades had been murdered in  
recent weeks.

During the demonstration, a  
security guard at a store ap-  
parently fired at protesters and  
a hand grenade was thrown.  
Five people were injured in the  
blast.

# Cape Times

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1989

# Hit-squad's police victim dies

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — The policeman who was wounded when three right-wing "hitmen" escaped in Namibia died in a hospital here yesterday.

Constable Ricardo van Wyk, 21, was wounded in the back during the well-planned escape on December 4. South Africans Darryl Stofforth and Leonard Veendal and West German national Horst Klenz now face a second murder charge. Just before their escape the three made a

brief court appearance in Oshiwango for the August 10 shoot-up of a UN district office during which a security guard died.

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

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

Conservative farmers have apparently hindered a police hunt for the three fugi-

tives, whom police believe are still in Namibia.

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

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

"These men are still very dangerous and desperate, and the public must be cautious

about approaching them."

Untag chief Mr Martti Ahtisaari and Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar damned the shoot-up of the UN office as blatant terrorism, and UN investigators said the attack showed the precision of military-trained planners.

Policemen on the case have linked up with South African investigators probing allegations of organised hit-squads seeking out left-wing activists for assassination, but no firm connections have yet been established.

UN-110715 19/12/89

22/12/89

CAG T19'S 19/12/88 (221)

# SA to clarify Walvis Bay role today?

By **ANTHONY JOHNSON**  
Political Correspondent

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

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

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

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

One government source dismissed

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

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

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

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

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

Military commanders at Walvis Bay refused to confirm the report.

# 'Swapo, DTA caused most poll headaches' (22)

By David Braun,  
The Star Bureau

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

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

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

Secondly, the Joint Commission set up by South Africa, Cuba and Angola had played a critical role. The three countries

had joined in a declaration of a code of conduct and all three had declared their opposition to intimidation.

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

## IMPORTANT PART

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

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

# Koevoet commander Dreyer shifted to Pretoria SAP

By Brendan Seery, The Star's Africa news Service

WINDHOEK — The commander of the former SWA Police counter-insurgency Koevoet, Major-General Hans Dreyer, has been transferred to a job with the SAP in Pretoria.

SWA Police commander Lieutenant-General Dolf Gouws made the announcement in Windhoek yesterday and said General Dreyer would take up his new appointment in South Africa next month.

News of the transfer of the former Koevoet commander comes after months of pressure on South African Administrator-General Louis Planaar to have the counter-insurgency expert removed from northern Namibia and from the police force in the country.

General Dreyer, a long-serving SAP officer, gained experience in counter-insurgency techniques in Rhodesia in the 1970s, but he and his officers developed Koevoet (Afrikaners for

'crowbar') along unique lines.

The unit was initially intended as a tracking and intelligence-gathering force, relying on SADF firepower back-up, but the police quickly formed their own fighting teams which operated in a highly-mobile fashion from Casspir armoured personnel carriers.

However, while Koevoet eventually became the most effective anti-guerrilla force in northern Namibia, it was the target of numerous allegations

of atrocities and brutatties against the local civilian population. Many of its members were tried and jailed for rapes, killings and assaults.

The unit, which was theoretically disbanded late last year, was in action again in April this year, when reports of a massive incursion of Swapo insurgents in northern Namibia threatened to bring the whole UN-monitored Resolution 435 peace and independence plan to a halt.

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# Koevoet chief to go

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

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

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

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

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

CHM + TEN 8 20/12/89

# SA to <sup>221</sup> stay in Walvis Bay

Political Correspondent

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

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

## Police chief goes

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

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

— Sapa

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

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

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

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

# SA lawyers for constitution

KEVIN JACOBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assembly members yesterday agreed to

□ To Page 2

## SA lawyers

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

Agreed choices are constitutional law experts Professor Marinus Wiechers of Unisa, Stellenbosch University's Prof Gerhard Erasmus and top Johannesburg human rights lawyer Arthur Chaskalson, SC.

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

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

For example, Swapo got its favoured executive presidency, earlier opposed by its major opponents, the DTA.

In return, Swapo conceded its opposition

to a bicameral parliament and proportional representation electoral system backed by the DTA.

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

"A sense of national unity and reconciliation has prevailed.

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

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

● Comment: Page 4



major rationalisation programmes at ERPM and Durban Roodepoort Deep. However, Rand Mines personnel director

## Nujoma announces his shadow cabinet

5/10/84  
22/11/84  
KEVIN JACOBS (221)  
WINDHOEK — Sam Nujoma, independent Namibia's probable first president, has announced a no-surprises 17-post shadow cabinet, and said efforts were under way to merge former battlefield foes into new national security forces.

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

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

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

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

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

- Theo-Ben Gurirab (Foreign Affairs, with Netumbo Ndaitwah);
- Peter Mueshigange, former guerrilla army commander (Defence, with Phillemon Malima);
- Windhoek accountant Otto Herrigel

To Page 2

## Nujoma

5/10/84  
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(Finance, assisted by Godfrey Goaseb);  
 Hendrik Witbooi (Labour, Public Service and Manpower Development, with Hadino Hishongwa);  
 Andimba Toivo ya Toivo (Mines and Energy, with deputy Helmut Angula);  
 Ngarikutuku Tjiriange (Justice, with deputy Vekui Rukoro, leader of the minority Namibia National Front); and  
 Ben Amathila (Trade and Industry, with deputy Reggie Diergaardt, assembly member for the United Democratic Front).  
Nujoma has brought in Rossing Urani-

221  From Page 1  
um corporation chairman Dr Zedekia Ngavirue as director-general of a National Planning Commission.

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

"This team will start soon to make contacts and to exchange views with the present state officials who are now running various departments and institutions of state," Nujoma said.

## Nic's new deal

Namibia's workers have high hopes of a new labour dispensation. Even before the election, Swapo organised campaigns for a living

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(221) Final 22/12/89.  
wage. It also favours legislating national minimum wages, which is hardly likely to send investors flocking to the place.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ulenga says that new labour laws will hopefully be drafted before the end of 1990. ■

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## Racial, opposition mix in reconciliation bid

# Surprises as Nujoma names his Cabinet

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

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

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

In naming his team, Mr Nujoma said: "The business community and the civil service have been anxiously awaiting some indications about the policy direction of the incoming government.

"They have been knocking on our door for the last five weeks, trying to obtain some clues as to the policy of the Swapo government to be formed."

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

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

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

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

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



Mr Nujoma ... named a 16 ministry Cabinet.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Nujoma said the portfolio of agriculture was not yet filled.

His hesitation in naming Mr de Wet was most likely prompted by the bitter power struggle taking place within the NP.

A fight primarily between Mr de Wet and NP leader, Mr Kosie

Pretorius, over who actually is the boss in the constituent assembly: the NP or its creation, ACN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Otto Harigel is Minister of Finance and Mr Marco Hausiku is Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation.

Mr Nujoma did not name a Minister for the wildlife, conservation and tourism portfolio but said the deputy Minister was Swapo's head of women's affairs, Ms Pendukeni Ithana.

# Swapo now seeks the right economic recipe

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WINDHOEK — The South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), the winner of last month's pre-independence elections in Namibia, declared in its election manifesto: Swapo does not conceal its belief in the moral superiority of socialism over capitalism.

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

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

Speaking at his first press conference after Swapo gained a majority in the 72-member constituent assembly last month, Mr Sam Nujoma, the Swapo leader, committed his party firmly to a mixed economy and said he welcomed foreign investment in Namibia.



Mr Sam Nujoma whose South West People's Organisation has toned down the Marxist rhetoric of its first 20 years, and prefers now to preach the merits of social responsibility rather than socialism.

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

## Failed

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

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

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

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

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

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

The manifesto speaks of "bringing about a change in ownership patterns to redress a legacy of denial, exclusion and exploitation".

It says the state must own a significant part of the country's economic resources and promises land re-distribution to correct the effects of the colonial policy of racially based land allocation.

## Balance

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

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

But taxes of one form or another already absorb 70 percent of CDM's profits, and Mr Andreas Guibeb, a member of Swapo's five-man economics team, says: "You can't raise

taxes while also expecting mining companies to shoulder their social responsibilities in terms of employment creation."

Mr Guibeb says the need to create jobs for Namibia's estimated 1,5 million people — more than 40 percent of the labour force is currently unemployed — is also behind Swapo's policy of land redistribution.

## Unjust

Mr Gurirab puts the point more forcefully: "The struggle was not just about freedom. It was about land and wealth. Ninety percent of Namibia's people live on just 15 percent of the land. Whites recognise that that is unjust."

"However, the experience of Zimbabwe, which has resettled only a fraction of families identified for resettlement at independence 10 years ago, has proved a sobering one for Swapo".

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

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

Eventually, too, it aims to reduce dependence on South Africa: At present some 90 percent of Namibian imports come from, or through, South Africa. And with Na-

mibia's only trading port, Walvis Bay, controlled by South Africa, such dependence must continue well into the future.

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

Ironically, both Swapo officials and those in the colonial administration agree that Namibia has the potential to become an African success story despite the loss of direct South African budget aid of R300 million in 1988/89 and R80 million in 1989/90.

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

## Discrepancy

But donors may wish to keep a close eye on how aid funds are spent, given Swapo's past record: For years, the United Nations paid Swapo to support 80 000 refugees of the war with South Africa, but when peace was declared only half that number returned to Namibia, and Swapo has failed to explain the discrepancy.

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

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

# Nujoma names shadow cabinet



Mr Nujoma

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Peter Tsheehama will be Minister of State in the President's Office in charge of security.

Others in the team are, in probable order of cabinet seniority:

From page 1

● **Hifikepunye Pohambo** (Home Affairs, assisted by Nangola Ithete).

● **Theo-Ben Gurirab** (Foreign Affairs, with Netumbo Ndaitwah).

● **Peter Mueshigange**, former guerilla army commander (Defence, with Phillemon Malima).

● **Windhoek accountant Otto Herrigel** (Finance, assisted by Godfrey Goaseb).

● **Nahas Angula** (Education, Culture and Sport, with Buddy Wentworth).

● **Hidipo Hamutenya** (Information and Broadcasting, with Daniel Tjongarero and church official Vezera Kandetu).

● **Dr Nicky Iyambo** (Health and Social Services, aided by Dr Solomon Amadhila).

● **Hendrik Withooi** (Labour, Public Service and Manpower Development, with Hadino Hishongwa).

● **Andimba Toivo ya Toivo** (Mines and Energy, with deputy Helmut Angula).

● **Ngarikutuku Tjirjange** (Justice, with deputy Vekuii Rukoro, leader of the minority Namibia National Front).

● **Dr Libertine Amathila** (Local Government and Housing, assisted by Jerry Ekandjo).

● **Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development** has no head, but will be managed in the interim by **Calle Schlettuein** and **Vilho Hipondoka**.

● **Ben Amathila** (Trade and Industry, with deputy Reggie Diergaardt, assembly member for the United Democratic Front).

● **Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism** has no head named yet, but will be managed by **Pendukeni Ithana** and former draft evader **Hanno Rumpf**.

● **Richard Kapelwa** (Works, Transport and Communications, aided by Klaus Derks).

● **Marco Hausiku** (Land Resettlement and Rehabilitation, assisted by Dr Marcus Shivute).

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# UN heads home as Namibia raises flag

KEVIN JACOBS

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

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

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

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

Western governments and many of the 100-odd states in the Non-Aligned Movement are also expected to mark their approval of Namibia's UN-su-

pervised release from foreign rule by dispatching senior diplomats or ministerial-level envoys for the historic flag-raising.

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

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

In place (22)

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

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

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## Tension 'starting to ease in Namibia'

The Star's  
Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

A number of black former members of Koevoet and soldiers from the disbanded 101 Owambo Battalion of the SWA Territory Force, have been murdered in northern Namibia in recent weeks.

# Walvis Bay escapes the limelight but won't be forgotten

WINDHOEK — As Namibia moves rapidly down a seemingly smooth road to independence, the drama of the irresistible force and the immovable object over the Walvis Bay question has been shifted downstage.

South Africa appears to be the immovable object. At least that was the impression left by deputy Defence Minister Wynand Breytenbach just before Christmas when he delivered Pretoria's festive season message to soldier, sailors and inhabitants of the desert enclave town.

Mr Breytenbach made it clear that, as far as South Africa was concerned, the future of Walvis Bay was negotiable only to the extent of finalising agreements on the use of the harbour by Namibian importers and exporters, and by Namibian fishing boats. South Africa considered the 1 200-sq km of Namib Desert as part of the Republic's territory, he said.

He warned that South Africa was not in any way altering its troop levels in the enclave, adding more severely that South

Africa's co-operative stance in the international arena should not be seen as weakness.

Cast as the irresistible force is Swapo, which has not altered its decades-old policy that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia. The organisation has said it was prepared to leave the Walvis Bay question for later negotiation in order not to delay the implementation of the UN-supervised settlement plan.

Swapo Constituent Assembly member Mr Buddy Wentworth — who is nominated as a future deputy education and sports minister — repeated Swapo's stance earlier this month, within days of Mr Breytenbach's fiery words.

Mr Wentworth said Swapo would allow sportsmen from Walvis Bay to compete in an independent Namibia provided they renounced all their sporting links with South Africa. This was because, he noted, Swapo considered Walvis Bay and its people part of the Namibian nation. South Africa's arguments on the legal

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BRENDAN SEERY

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status of the enclave are based on the fact that it has been regarded as part of South African territory since 1878 when a British warship dropped anchor and claimed the area between the Kuiseb and Swakop rivers for Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The enclave was later transferred to the Cape colony when Africa was carved up by Europe's superpowers at the territorial banquet at the Conference of Berlin in 1883. The rest of Namibia was given to Bismarck's Germany.

Swapo's argument is that the people of Namibia were never consulted about the future of their own land. Also, the organisation points out that South Africa tacitly recognised Walvis Bay as part of the old South West Africa by having the enclave administered from Windhoek until the late 1970s.

At that time, with the Resolution 435

winds of change looming, administration of the port was transferred back to the Cape and Walvis Bay still has an elected representative in Parliament.

South Africa would benefit in the obvious ways by continuing to hold on to Walvis Bay. It would have a strategically important naval base alongside the Cape sea route, and military access to Namibia's soft belly. With South Africa controlling all existing rail and road export routes, Walvis Bay could also be effectively used as the economic gun to point at Swapo's head.

By the same token, the port in Namibian hands would finally bring real potential for reducing dependence on South Africa, not only for the politicians in Windhoek, but also for their SADC allies.

Making the scrap of sand more important for South Africa is the fact that the economy in Walvis Bay is booming.

Although swept along largely by improved fish catches, the economy in the

port has benefited from generous decentralisation incentives from Pretoria, as well as seeing considerable investment from worried Namibian whites, who have, over recent years, regarded the enclave as something of a financial bolt-hole.

Swapo is supported in its stand on Walvis Bay by a number of the parties in the 72-member Constituent Assembly in Windhoek, and has considerable moral and diplomatic support for its crusade among OAU and UN member nations.

Therein lies the rub for South Africa.

At some stage, many political observers believe, there will come a time when Walvis Bay will start costing South Africa — in terms of international approval and sanctions pressures — more than it is worth strategically and diplomatically. Much as Namibia itself became a obvious millstone around Pretoria's neck from the mid-1980s onwards. That is when the rhetoric will end and the talking begin.





One of the Renamo rebels who have been responsible for discouraging overseas investors from Mozambique.

# The challenges facing Namibia

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

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

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

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

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

Less than a month later, the CA approved a recommendation by the standing commit-

tee of various political representatives that the constitutional principles be referred to three prominent South African constitutional experts – Arthur Chaskalson, Prof Marinus Wiechers and Prof Gerhard Erasmus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Perhaps the greatest challenge facing Nujoma is the economy.

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

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

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

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# NAMIBIA - GENERAL

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churches [ 3 ] but of prime importance here is the recognition by each of the parties represented at the Vereninging Summit of the inevitability of a single NG church in South Africa open to all people. Furthermore, the conference reiterated the tension within the white NGK between the "verligte" and "verkrampte" factions. A strong element of resistance to the process of uniting the NGK with its sister churches has resulted in a compromise on the part of the NGK leadership which is manifested in its qualified rejection of apartheid and qualified support for unity in principle while avoiding the practical implementation thereof.

## Namibian 'escapers' still at large

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

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

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

They were being brought to Windhoek after appearing in the Otjiwaron-

go Magistrate's Court where they were informed they were to face a number of charges — including murder.

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

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

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

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

Police have offered a reward of R10 000 for information leading to the arrest of the three suspects. — Sapa.

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# SWATF, Plan for army in Namibia?

Own Correspondent

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

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

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

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma discussed the formation of a new military and police force with Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar last week. A source said Mr Nujoma claimed some 10 000 former Plan guerrillas are in Namibia. About 8 000 SWATF members were demobilised in the territory.

UN advisers are impressing on Swapo the need for national reconciliation in a new military and economy, and also for a small symbolic army rather than a costly war machine with few adversaries.

Mr Nujoma is likely to weld a 5 000-member military from the cream of Plan and SWATF.

## SA IDs still OK for Namibia

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

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

MONITOR 221

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

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

Botswana (Ngoma and Moembo).

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

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

The busiest crossing point was at Oshikango on the Angola border where Angolans passed through regularly on day visits to trade and sell cattle, Mr Gibson said. *Star 4/11/90*

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

He said the border crossing into the South African port enclave, Walvis Bay, was being monitored by the South African Police. — Sapa.

# Namibia's athletes in turmoil over links with SA

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SKW 6/11/90

**BRENDAN SEERY**

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

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

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

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

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

## Officially independent

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

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

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

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

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

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

## More representative body

In addition to the withdrawal of the four clubs from the union, there have been calls for the formation of a more representative national sports body. The private and government-funded Sports Council — of which the SWAAAU is a member — has been accused on a number of occasions of furthering the apartheid status quo.

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

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

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

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Constitution  
ready for 221  
final review

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

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

Mr Ruppel, a lawyer, and Namibia National Front president Mr Vekuui Rukoro, an advocate, took the draft constitution to Johannesburg for review by three prominent legal experts, who made only minor changes to the document. — Sapa

# Bank tightens up on student loans

CAT Tink 8/1/90  
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — First National Bank — one of the biggest lenders of student loans — is applying stricter criteria to granting loans this year. A precipitating factor has been the high increases in university fees (between 10% and 18%) which meant that First National found it more difficult to help students with all of their loan requirements. The other major lender, Volkskas, has not changed its lending policy, a spokesman said yesterday.

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

According to Mr Bastiaanse the bank had to restrain the growth in its student book in view of the fact that the bank was subsidising student loans. "The bank needs to get its student loan book into context with the rest of its lending portfolio."

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

# oppers arrested

Magistrate's

man of a local organisation Cap... said he had by an amateur discovered the the Newlands

and a group of into the forest erday to inves- and had discov- nd 60 trees that d".

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

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

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

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

# Windhoek residents

## 'abducted by Unita'

CAT Tink 8/1/90

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

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

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

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

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



ment official said.

CAPE TIMES 9/1/90  
**Mata-Mata post closed** 221

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

CNT Times 9/1/90 (22)

## Couple abducted to Angola

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

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

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

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

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

● Unita yesterday rejected the latest peace proposals from the Marxist government but pledged to seek a negotiated settlement to the 14-year-old civil war. — Sapa-AP

# Un recruits volunteers to fill army posts

*South African  
9/1/90*

*221*

WINDHOEK - The United Nations Development Programme has recruited 21 health volunteers to fill vacancies left by departing South African Defence Force personnel in Namibia, according to an Untag radio broadcast through the SWABC.

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

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

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

# Swapo 'shadow' Cabinet too big, claims Mudge

10/11/90 The Star's Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

● See Page 11.

# Namibia bans SA cricketers

By Brendan Seery, *SW*  
The Star's Africa  
News Service 10/11/90

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

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

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

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

## NO GRACE

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

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

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

However, Swapo has made it clear the Gleneagles Agreement barring sporting links with South Africa will be applied in full from the day of independence.

B/day

10/1/90

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# Draft constitution for Namibia a compromise

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

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

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

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

The constitution states the republic is founded on the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and social, economic and political justice.

Under the chapter on fundamental rights and freedoms, the draft abolishes

## Own Correspondent

the death penalty, "the dignity of every person shall be inviolable and no person shall be subject to torture".

It outlaws child labour under the age of 14, any form of forced labour and allows for conscientious objection.

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

## Power

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

Executive power is vested in a cabinet headed by the president, who is head of state and government and is also defence force commander-in-chief. Most of the fundamental freedoms fall away if the executive president declares a state of emergency.

However, the constitution does provide a check on the president because the National Assembly must approve any laws under an emergency within 14 days.

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Walvis Bay in draft plan for new Namibia

Capt. Tumb 10/11/90

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

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

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

The newspaper yesterday published details of the document, which still has to be reviewed by the standing committee, assisted by three promi-

nent South African lawyers, before it is presented to the assembly on Friday.

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

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

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

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

## Unita captives 'well treated'

Capt. Tumb 10/11/90

(221)

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

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

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

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

Police were investigating the possibility the Nato arms had been stolen, Inspector Du Rand said. — Sapa-AP

ation was "to keep it out of politics".

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# Irishman (221) in Lubowski case plea *Star* 11/11/90

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

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

## RE-ARRESTED

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

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

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

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

Windhoek's chief magistrate, Mr Frikke Truter, adjourned the case to January 25. — Sapa.



DATE 7/17/90 11/1/90

## Draft law<sup>221</sup> may save 10 in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Ten Namibian death-row prisoners may escape the hangman in terms of a clause in the country's draft constitution which forbids the death penalty, the Times of Namibia reported yesterday.

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

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

The 10 convicted murderers on death row are: Sebedeus Munonjo, Jesta Mbinge, Willem Tsibeb, Stefanus Majiedt, Jacobus Hugo, Petrus Simbaranda, Johannes Tibot, Gert Eiman, Lukas Matsuib and Lazarus Stefanus. — Sapa

Namibian  
schools,  
hospitals  
to open to  
all races



Mr Pienaar

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

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

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

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

In terms of these conditions, new patients would be admitted as private patients, depending on the availability of facilities and staff. — Sapa

*CA/6 T/1/13 11/1/90*

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# Independence day in <sup>Argus</sup> Namibia may be delayed <sup>221</sup>

Argus Africa News Service

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

The country's 72-member Constituent Assembly was due to meet tomorrow to consider a draft constitution, but the session has been delayed for a week, prompting intense speculation that there has been some disagreement in the final stages of the drafting of the document.

A standing committee of the assembly, which contains representatives of each of the seven parties in the House, has been working this week on a draft prepared by three top South African legal experts.

The three — Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC, Professor Marinus Weichers and Professor Gerhard Erasmus — have been in Windhoek since Tuesday, working with the committee on the final draft.

The delay of a week in presenting the draft to the assembly could mean the final constitution would be approved only later than the estimated date of the third week of January and that the target date of March 1 for independence also could be put back.

Meanwhile, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma says Namibia's shadow Cabinet, appointed by him last month, is to start examining government departments immediately with a view to post-independence restructuring.

Mr Nujoma said he had approached the South African Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and asked him to ease access to senior government officials by members of the shadow Cabinet. Mr Nujoma said the 32 ministers-in-waiting and their deputies would look at job descriptions and salaries in each department as well as familiarising themselves with the workings of their future portfolios.

● Namibia's bid for democracy, page 14.

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CNC 712B 11/11/90 (221)

## Lubowski murder: Man pleads not guilty

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

Mr Acheson, 52, was arrested in Windhoek on September 13 within 24 hours of the death of Mr Luboski, a prominent Swapo activist who was shot down outside his home on the night of September 12.

Mr Danie Small, for the state, asked that the case be postponed till February 15, pending the decision of the Attorney-General. The outcome of the appeal against Mr Acheson's failed bail application would also be known by that date, he submitted.

Mr Herman Oosthuizen of the Windhoek Bar Council, for Mr Acheson, objected to the proposed date, arguing that the Attorney-General must surely be in a position to make his decision at an earlier date.

Windhoek's chief magistrate, Mr Frikkie Truter, adjourned the case till January 25.

He ordered that Mr Acheson remain in custody. — Sapa

## Lubowski murder: plea of not guilty

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

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

Acheson has made three previous court appearances and on November 6 last year made a successful application in the Windhoek Supreme Court against his detention for illegal entry into Namibia. *B/Dam 11/1/90*

He was immediately rearrested.

Danie Small, for the State, asked that the case be postponed until February 15, pending the attorney-general's decision.

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

Herman Oosthuizen, for Acheson, said the attorney-general must surely be able to make his decision at an earlier date.

*(221)*  
The defence expected the attorney-general to make clear on the postponement date whether he would proceed against Acheson, he said.

The case was finally postponed until January 25 and Acheson remained in custody. — Sapa.

## New realism in SA — Owen

WINDHOEK — There was a new realism in both SA and Namibia which boded well for future co-operation between the two countries, British Social Democratic Party (SDP) leader David Owen said yesterday. (221)

Owen was speaking at the end of a short visit to Namibia, where he met president-to-be and Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, other senior Swapo leaders and UN officials.

He said he had detected a new realism on the part of Nujoma about the future relationship between Namibia and its southern neighbour. (221)

During talks with SA's President F W de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha, he had been given the impression SA was serious about allowing Namibia to make a success of its independence. 8/10/91 11/1/90

If independence in Namibia worked, and if it raised living standards for the disadvantaged without destroying the prosperity of the private sector, change in SA would be made easier, Owen said.

Namibia could also serve as an example to Angola of how former enemies could co-operate for the good of a country.

As regards SA, he said with the ANC virtually recognised by the NP government and the release of Nelson Mandela a definite possibility in the near future, he believed serious negotiations could get underway before the end of the year.

He was optimistic about De Klerk's approach to change, which seemed to favour open-agenda negotiations. — Sapa.

January 25. — Sapa.

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Star 11/1/90

# Hitches may delay Namibia's big day <sup>221</sup>

The Star's Africa News Service

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

The country's 72-member Constituent Assembly was due to meet tomorrow to consider a draft constitution, but the session has been delayed for a week, prompting intense speculation that there has been some disagreement in the final stages of the drafting of the document.

A standing committee of the assembly, which includes representatives of each of the seven parties in the House, has been working this week on a draft prepared by three top South African legal experts. The three — Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, Professor Marinus Weichers and Professor Gerhard Erasmus — have been in Windhoek since Tuesday, working with the committee on the final draft.

The delay of a week in presenting the draft to the assembly could mean the final constitution will only be approved later than the estimated date of the third week of January, and that target independence date, March 1, may also be put back.

It seems, however, that the standing committee will iron out all problems before presenting the draft to the House, making it possible for the assembly to rubber-stamp the constitution.

post of deputy minister for trade & industry; and Vekuli Rukoro (Namibia National Front) will be deputy minister for justice. The appointments have caused a major fuss in those parties: neither was informed beforehand.

Swapo has decided on a Cabinet consisting of 15 ministers plus a president and PM. The post of PM, who will be the chief assistant to the president, is still vacant. Hage Geingob, chairman of the assembly, is favourite.

There were surprises: Pastor Hendrik Witbooi is in charge of Labour and the Public Service, in place of several top unionists. Swapo's shadow minister of finance is Otto Harrige, currently owner of a Windhoek liquidation firm.

The contents of Namibia's draft constitution have not been made public because discussion of the draft in committee will start only on Thursday. SA experts Arthur Chaskalson SC and professors Marinus Wiechers and Gerhard Erasmus are due to round off the constitutional proposals.

But the "working document" was leaked. It seems Namibia is likely to have an executive state president, who will be chosen by a National Assembly, not the electorate. The members of the proposed assembly would be elected on the basis of proportional representation.

The draft also proposes a second chamber, expected to be composed of members co-opted from regional authorities. Detention without trial and arbitrary arrest will probably be ruled out; a Bill of Rights would limit the powers of the president and parliament. The draft also provides for the abolition of the death sentence; a Bill of fundamental human rights; citizenship after five years; and no expropriation of property without just compensation.

Racial discrimination and apartheid are to be prohibited by an Act of parliament — though the DTA's Dirk Mudge points out that apartheid has already disappeared.

He adds Swapo and the DTA have both moved "more to the middle." In a favourite phrase, he argues that "a constitution is written on the hearts of people. Differences mainly concerned the powers of the president and the establishment of a second chamber."

Mudge says members of the DTA will not accept offers to join Swapo's shadow Cabinet because "in order for a democracy to be able to work, an effective opposition is needed."

Mudge does not rule out the possibility of a coalition. ■

NAMIBIA F/M 12/1/90 221

### So far, very good

The independence date for Namibia, Africa's last colony, seems set for March 1 — one month earlier than predicted. The Constituent Assembly has overcome obstacles at a surprising pace: a draft for the constitution will probably be tabled by next week.

Meanwhile, Sam Nujoma's shadow Cabinet had several surprises. Reggie Diergaardt (United Democratic Front) accepted the



# Open debate on constitution urged

WINDHOEK — A pro-Swapo trade union federation accused the Namibian Constituent Assembly yesterday of "secret and undemocratic practices" in dealing with the constitution's drafting.

A statement National Union of Namibian Workers' (NUNW) statement demanded public debate on Namibia's draft constitution before its acceptance and criticised the assembly's decision to postpone for a week the meeting scheduled for today.

An NUNW spokesman said workers were appalled to hear Swapo had tried to prevent the Namibian newspaper earlier this week from publishing the draft prepared by three SA legal experts.

He said Dirk Mudge of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) had stopped publication in DTA papers and "shadow" attorney-general Harmut Ruppel had tried the same with the Namibian by saying it was not now in the public interest.

The NUNW statement said: "By allow-

**BILLY PADDOCK**

ing the public to debate the constitution the Constituent Assembly would give people a chance to take part in formulating the laws which affect them. These are legitimate demands in keeping with the fundamental principles of democracy."

The NUNW also said it was unhappy certain rights — such as the right to a living wage — were included only under the article on Principles of State Policy.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports Namibia's 16-member cabinet is to begin work on the structuring of existing government departments into ministries by setting the parameters of the operation, reviewing job descriptions and drafting budget requirements.

Swapo's president-in-waiting Sam Nujoma told the first meeting of the shadow cabinet he had held talks with Administrator-General Louis Pienaar on the issue.

21  
B.P. 12/1/90

# NAMIBIA COULD BE MODEL DEMOCRACY

ALLISTER SPARKS examines Namibia's leaked draft constitution and finds  
in a classical formula for a liberal democracy.

W/L AUGUS 13/1/90 221  
Dateline: JOHANNESBURG  
NAMIBIA's draft constitution, leaked by a Windhoek newspaper this week, will make the country the most liberal democracy in Africa if it is adopted in its present form.

The draft, which still has to be ratified by the constituent assembly elected in the United Nations-supervised elections last November, provides for a republic rooted in the principles of multi-party democracy, the rule of law and social and political justice — with strong guarantees protecting fundamental human rights and freedoms.

It also provides for an executive president elected by the National Assembly, but who cannot serve more than two five-year terms in office. No other African country has such a provision, and many African leaders are installed either for life or until they are overthrown by military coups.

The draft was prepared by three prominent South African constitutional lawyers on the basis of principles already adopted by the constituent assembly.

**A**GREEMENT on these principles was swiftly reached as the winning party, Swapo, went out of its way to seek consensus with its rivals — notably the moderate Democratic Turnhalle Alliance — in a spirit of national reconciliation.

This week, a standing committee of the assembly was in the process of debating the draft. The committee comprises representatives of all seven parties which make up the interim governing body and is empowered to make changes before the draft goes to the constituent assembly for further debate and ratification.

Observers in Windhoek said early this week that they did not expect any major changes and that agreement on the final form was again likely to be quickly reached clearing the way for independence in mid-March — well ahead of



Mr Sam Nujoma

the April 1 deadline for withdrawal of the UN monitoring and peacekeeping forces.

Later in the week, however, the meeting of the constituent assembly scheduled to have made a start on considering the draft constitution yesterday, was delayed for a week, prompting intense speculation that there had been some disagreement in the standing committee.

Details of the draft were leaked on Tuesday to the pro-Swapo daily, The Namibian, which published them in full.

One issue which invites possible controversy and confrontation with South Africa is that of the port of Walvis Bay, which Pretoria insists belongs legally to South Africa but which the

draft includes in the "sovereign territory of Namibia".

**F**OR the rest, the draft constitution is a classical formula for a liberal democracy.

Executive power is vested in a Cabinet headed by the president, who is head of state and government and also commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

The president — certain to be the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma — is empowered to establish an upper House of Review to review all legislation passed by the National Assembly, within five years of the date of independence.

He is also empowered to declare a state of emergency, in which case most of the fundamental freedoms fall away. However, the constitution provides a check on the president by requiring the National Assembly to approve all emergency laws within 14 days.

Under the chapter on fundamental rights and freedoms, the draft abolishes the death penalty and declares that "the dignity of every person shall be inviolable and no person shall be subject to torture". It outlaws child labour under the age of 14, any form of forced labour and allows for conscientious objection.

**A**LL discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, colour, and ethnic origin, religion, or social and economic status is forbidden. Apartheid and racial discrimination are made criminally punishable.

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

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

Private ownership of property is allowed for and expropriation is permitted only when just compensation is paid.

Observer Service.



# Another suspect in Lubowski murder <sup>(22)</sup>

By PETER KENNY

A SECOND man could appear in court soon in connection with the assassination last September of Swapo official Anton Lubowski.

This was announced by state prosecutor Mr Danie Small when a 52-year old Irishman, Donald Acheson, appeared before the Windhoek Chief Magistrate, Mr Frikkie Truter, in connection with the killing.

Lubowski was mowed down in a hail of bullets fired from an AK-47 assault rifle outside his home on September 12 last year.

*S/Times 14/1/90*  
**Critical**

Acheson was arrested the next day. He pleaded not guilty to the murder charges, and was remanded in custody until January 25.

Namibian Attorney-General Estienne Pretorius told the Sunday Times:

"I cannot reveal the identity of the person who might be appearing in court. The investigation is at a critical stage."

● Mr Ferdinand Barnard, arrested by police in South Africa during investigations into the assassination of Wits University lecturer Dr David Webster, is still in custody.

6

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# Nujoma asks UK to train Namibian soldiers

By PETER KENNY

BRITISH military officers and members of Britain's Ministry of Defence will train Namibia's new army at the request of Swapo president Sam Nujoma.

The head of the British Liaison Office in Windhoek, Mr Peter Wallis, said British officials would discuss the plan on Monday with the territory's Administrator, Mr Louis Pienaar, Namibia's President-designate, Mr Nujoma, and UN officials.

Britain has also been asked to help train the Namibian police force, until now very much a clone of the South African Police.

The plan was leaked by former British Foreign Secretary Dr David Owen after his meeting with Mr Nujoma this week.

A UN official said Canada's Royal Mounted Police had also been asked to help train Namibia's police.

News of the proposal comes at a time when there is a growing campaign within Namibia not to have an army at all.

With 3 000 SWA Territory Force members disbanded last April and 10 000 Swapo guerrillas back from Angola unarmed, the only soldiers in uniform in Namibia are the 4 400 Untag members.

Namibia's No Defence Force Campaign is being led by Mr Cees Strijbis, head of the Namibian Association for the Handicapped.

Namibia has had no official army since the South West Africa Territory Force was disbanded last April in terms of the United Nations independence plan and Swapo's forces returned unarmed from Angola under a UN repatriation scheme.

Local reports say up to 10 000 Swapo guerrillas and 3 000 members of the disbanded SWATF would be willing to sign up in a new Namibian army.

Mr Strijbis, who has been backed by the fiercely independent Windhoek Observer, has written to politicians and placed advertisements calling for a "development force" rather than a defence force.

This week he addressed an open letter to Mr Nujoma, with copies sent to the 72 members of the Constituent Assembly writing Namibia's constitution.

"Africa is experiencing the most disastrous period it has ever gone through," Mr Strijbis wrote.

"Let us not add to the disasters — let us add to the solutions."

And the Windhoek Observer said in an editorial: "The country is not in need of guns, but has a need for systems and structures to elevate its people to a level of better living and great productivity."

# Swapo turns its back on

## Messrs Marx and Lenin

221

5/1 Times 14/1/90



SAM NUJOMA: Taking a pragmatic approach to economic matters

By PETER KENNY: Windhoek

SWAPO, until recently one of Africa's most committed Marxist movements, is shutting the door on its old ideology. And it is clambering aboard the East European steamroller and heading for a market economy where international investment is a highly desirable commodity.

The party, which is set to govern Namibia when the country gains independence early this year, has shown signs of turning its back on dogmatic socialist policies.

It dropped all reference to a Marxist economy in its constitutional proposals, which have been included in a final draft constitution being considered by a special committee of the Namibian Constituent Assembly this week.

■ ■ ■  
The 72-person CA, made up of seven parties, including Swapo, will give its verdict on the final draft constitution on Friday.

A multi-party democracy with a system of proportional representation is expected. So is a bill of fundamental rights and an executive president elected by parliament, who can serve for only two five-year terms.

Swapo has taken a pragmatic approach to economic affairs since it won last November's UN-supervised elections for the CA, which is to become the first parliament of Namibia.

Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, the president-designate of an independent Namibia, has sent his strongest signal yet — in a New Year message — that the current economic system is not going to be radically tampered with.

He appeared to be jettisoning the Swapo election manifesto released last August.

It had said: "The present unjust state of affairs characterised by the supremacy of foreign capital and the total subordination of national capital formation will have to go."

Instead, Mr Nujoma has vowed to

continue the policy of national reconstruction that characterised Swapo's election campaign, which he has extended to the economic sphere.

The New Year message continued: "Swapo is, for example, maintaining a practical attitude towards the Namibian business and farming communities, as well as to potential foreign investors with whom we are busy exchanging views about possible future investment in this country."

■ ■ ■  
The Swapo leader said the movement was formulating an "investment code to establish common ground between the interests of investors and of the future government".

This is a far cry from the "expropri-

ation of assets of foreign exploiters" advocated in the past.

Mr Nujoma now says: "The code will provide foreign investors with the necessary security or contractual protection of their investments."

He said the code would also ensure that investments would generate new employment opportunities for Namibians and that investments would become an important part of Namibia's tax base.

Mr Nujoma also set out to allay the fears of whites in key positions in Namibia's civil service and the private sector, who have anxiously been gleaning south since Swapo's victory, fearing their lifestyles may change drastically.

He said: "Swapo appeals to professionals such as doctors, engineers, pharmacists and educationists to remain

and to continue their important services, and at the same time to make a decent and fulfilling living for themselves."

Swapo's apparent change of heart has already been lambasted by the hardline opposition Workers' Revolutionary Party through its mouthpiece, the Namibian Worker.

■ ■ ■  
The WRP, a Trotskyite movement, and the Communist Party of Namibia, which says it is the only pure Marxist-Leninist party in the country, has lashed out at Swapo for selling out to "the agents of capitalism and international imperialism".

Meanwhile, Swapo may be running into its first skirmish with the umbrella National Union for Namibian Workers, a Swapo affiliate and a strong ally in the fight for independence.

The NUNW has called for Namibia's draft constitution to be made public and open to comment before it is finally accepted.

Since the CA began writing the constitution, there has been virtually no public debate on it. Most of it has been negotiated behind closed doors.

CAPT TUNTS  
15/1/90 (221)

## UK army men in Namibia

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A team of about five members of the British Ministry of Defence arrived in Windhoek yesterday to investigate ways in which it can assist in "knocking all the military units, including Plan (Swapo's military arm) into one unit", a British embassy spokesman said yesterday.

He said Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma had made the request in December.

A similar police team is expected in Windhoek later this month.

# MiG bombs Namibian village by mistake

CAPE TOWN 15/1/90 (122)

WINDHOEK — A Soviet-made MiG fighter aircraft from Angola attacked a hamlet near Bangani in Kavango, northern Namibia, about 11am yesterday, police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Rand said here.

The border stretch between Kavango and Angola is clearly marked by the Kavango River.

Inspector Du Rand said there had been no casualties or damage to property. Initial indications from a bombed ground hole two metres deep and four metres wide were that napalm or phosphorous devices had been used, he said.

He said the bombing had occurred about 11am and that the pilot might have mistaken the village for a Unita base.

"We're trying to establish what happened," Inspector Du Rand said.

The incident coincides with reports of heavy fighting between Unita rebels and the troops of the Marxist government in Luanda following a breakdown in ceasefire negotiations in the 15-year civil war. — Sapa, UPI

● US calls for settlement in Angola —  
Page 4



# Swapo drops Marxism

## Nujoma, once pilloried, now seen as 'pragmatic realist'

From PETER KENNY

**WINDHOEK.** — A year ago Swapo was one of Africa's most committed Marxist movements; with many of its stalwarts wanting to nationalise sectors of the Namibian economy and favouring a one-party state.

Today it is shutting the door on its old ideology as it clambers aboard the East European express trains surging towards multi-party democracy and a market economy where international investment is a highly desirable commodity.

Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, Namibia's president designate, once pilloried by international politicians and diplomats as a man who utters before he thinks, is being viewed more and more as a pragmatic realist.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, named by Mr Nujoma as his future foreign minister, said in a recent television interview on changes in Eastern Europe that they would have a far-reaching effect on the whole world.

"The international system is now fully integrated politically, economically and ecologically. Therefore what happens in Eastern Europe one way or the other affects us all," Mr Gurirab said.

Swapo dropped references to a Marxist economy in its constitutional proposals being considered in a final draft by a special committee of the Namibian constituent assembly this week.

The 72-person assembly, made up of seven parties, including Swapo, is expected to give its verdict

on the final draft constitution on Friday. The assembly, which has held virtually no public debate on the constitution, will probably become the parliament of an independent Namibia.

The constitution being considered is said to embrace a multi-party democracy with an electoral system of proportional representation, a bill of fundamental rights and an executive president elected by parliament who can serve for only two five-year terms.

Since it won last November's UN-supervised elections, Swapo has taken a pragmatic approach to economic affairs.

### Potential investors

Mr Nujoma sent his strongest signal yet in a New Year message that the Namibian economic system is not going to be significantly tampered with. He appeared to be abandoning parts of Swapo's election manifesto released last August which said: "Under a Swapo government Namibia will not allow the status quo to continue whereby the structure of the economy is tailored to the needs and demands of foreign and local private capital."

Instead Mr Nujoma said in his message Swapo would maintain its policy of national reconciliation. "Swapo is, for example, maintaining a practical attitude towards the Namibian business and farming communities, as well as to potential foreign investors with whom we are busy exchanging views about possible future investments in this country," Mr Nujoma said.

And the Swapo leader also set out to allay fears of whites in key positions in Namibia's civil service and private sector who have anxiously been glancing south since Swapo's victory, fearing their lifestyles may change drastically.

"Swapo continues to appeal to professionals such as doctors, engineers, pharmacists and educationists to remain and to continue their important services, and at the same time to make a decent and fulfilling living for themselves," he said.

A hard-line opposition party, the Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP), however, through its mouthpiece the Namibian Worker, has denounced Swapo for dropping its early goals.

The WRP, a Trotskyite movement and the Communist Party of Namibia, which says it is the only true Marxist-Leninist party in the country, have both lambasted Swapo for selling out to "the agents of capitalism and international imperialism".

Swapo may also be running into its first altercation with the umbrella National Union for Namibian Workers (NUNW), an affiliate of Swapo's and a strong ally in the fight for independence.

The NUNW has called for the draft constitution being written for Namibia to be made public and open to comment before it is finally accepted. It has criticised the lack of public debate on it. It said certain rights were not fully spelled out in the draft constitution, not yet made public officially.

"This implies that if the government does not have the political and ideological courage to promote and enforce these rights, then the workers are at a loss," the NUNW said.

Off

Grace Jones cleared

MORE WOMEN

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Black school

## Apartheid on way out in Namibia

# Colleges and hospitals to be desegregated

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Apartheid in schools and the health system in Namibia is finally on the way out.

South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar announced last week that certain segregated educational institutions and all hospitals under the administration for whites would in future be open to all.

The statement did not say that all schools would be open, and it is apparent most whites-only schools will remain as they are when the first term opens next week.

Mr Pienaar said he would consider amending current legislation so that those schools which wished to open their doors to all races would be allowed to do so.

Educational institutions such as the Teachers' Training College and the Conservatoire of Music in Windhoek would in future be open to all, the Administrator-General said.

The statement made it clear that admission to formerly segregated schools would be subject to "generally accepted educational norms" and would include stipulations that prospective pupils would have to be proficient in the language of their intended school, they would have to be educationally "ready", be able to pay the laid-down fees, and would have to undertake to comply with rules and discipline.

In the announcement of the opening of former white hospitals, it appeared there was less than a wholesale capitulation on the former policy. Although whites will still be able to be treated as "state patients" in former white hospitals, all blacks will be admitted as "private patients", said one Windhoek newspaper.

### Abortive

The relaxing of some of the race restrictions in education and health follows a motion accepted last year by the Constituent Assembly that all educational and other facilities should be open to all races.

In the wake of that decision, a group of conservative white churches made an abortive attempt to buy State-owned white schools.

The churches backed down when there was a widespread outcry.

A draft constitution currently being studied by a standing committee of the Constituent Assembly provides that schools and hospitals be open to all, and that all children be entitled to free education. The constitution allows for the establishment of private schools, provided they do not discriminate on racial grounds.

# Lubowski murder mystery deepens

By John Qwelane, The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — More than four months after prominent Swapo official Anton Lubowski was gunned down outside his home, the mystery behind the killing continues.

The matter deepened yesterday when both the police and the office of the Attorney-General denied knowledge of the possibility that a second man could be brought to court in connection with the killing.

The new puzzle in the Lubowski murder saga is that it was State Prosecutor Mr Danie Small who last week told Mr Frikkie Truter, before whom 52-year-old Irish passport holder Mr Donald Acheson was appearing, that a second accused could be in the dock if the Attorney-General decided on a murder trial in the Supreme Court.

Yesterday a senior police spokesman said he knew nothing about anyone else

besides Mr Acheson being charged with Mr Lubowski's murder.

Police were not holding anyone besides the Irishman in connection with the killing.

An official in the Attorney-General's office also denied knowledge of any other accused to stand trial with Mr Acheson, and said as far as he knew only one person was on trial and had already been charged.

The SAP, through its head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad, Brigadier Floris Mostert, has claimed two former policemen — one of them was released for Christmas by Mr Justice Kriegler after an urgent application to the Rand Supreme Court — were being held in connection with the deaths of Mr Lubowski and Wits University lecturer, Dr David Webster.

Mr Acheson, who has already denied the charges of murder, will appear again in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court on January 25.

Officer tells

# Angola denies jet bombed village

CAP - Tivis 16/1/90

221

LUANDA. — Government and military sources here yesterday denied reports that an Angolan Air Force jet fighter had bombed a village in northern Namibia.

It was reported from Windhoek that a Soviet-built MiG fighter bombed a village near the town of Bangani on Sunday, after apparently straying from a raid against Unita rebels in southern Angola.

A top Angolan government source said the report was fabricated by South Africa and the United States as a possible justification for eventual South African support for Unita inside Angola.

Namibian administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, however, yesterday summoned Angolan charge de affaires in Windhoek, Dr A B Ribeiro, to protest against the bombing.

The Angolan government source also said South Africa was preparing to aid Unita if a government offensive against rebel-held territory in south-east Angola threatens the Unita headquarters at Jamba.

Military sources contacted in Luanda yesterday said a government central committee meeting was expected to approve the continuation of the offensive against the Unita positions.

The meeting began yesterday and was slated to last five days. — Sapa-AP

was no conclusive death toll re-  
ported for clashes out-

publishing after three months  
of "preview" editions. — Sapa-  
AP.

was granted in  
for a promise that it  
be no further disrupt

# Lubowski killing riddle deepens talk of 2nd man

Argus Africa News Service *PR645 16/1/90*  
WINDHOEK. — More than four months after the  
killing of Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski out-  
side his home, the mystery continues.

The riddle deepened yesterday when the police  
and the office of the Attorney-General denied  
knowledge of the possibility that a second man  
could be brought to court in connection with the  
killing.

Prosecutor Mr Danie Small last week told a  
magistrate, Mr Frikkie Truter, before whom 52-  
year-old Irish Mr Donald Acheson was appearing,  
that a second accused could be in the dock if the  
Attorney-General decided on a murder trial in the  
Supreme Court.

## FORMER POLICEMEN

Yesterday a senior police spokesman said he  
knew of no one beside Mr Acheson being charged  
with Mr Lubowski's murder. Police were not hold-  
ing anyone else in connection with the killing.

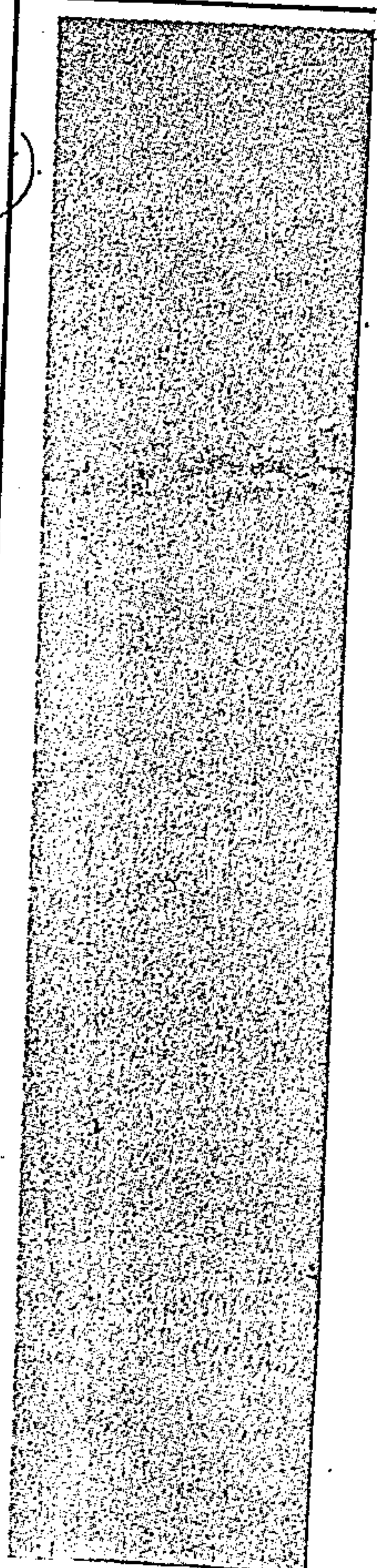
An official in the Attorney-General's office also  
denied knowledge of another accused.

The head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery  
Squad, Brigadier Floris Mostert, had said that two  
former policemen, one of whom was released for  
Christmas after an urgent application to the Rand  
Supreme Court, were being held in connection with  
the death of Mr Lubowski and Wits University lec-  
turer Dr David Webster.

Mr Lubowski and Dr Webster were killed in  
similar circumstances four months apart. They  
were shot from cars as they parked their vehicles  
in front of their homes.

Mr Acheson was held for many weeks on a  
charge of being an illegal immigrant in Namibia,  
but it was dropped when he was formally charged  
with Mr Lubowski's murder.

Mr Acheson, who has denied the charge of mur-  
der, will appear again in Windhoek Magistrate's  
Court on January 25.



g up the front concrete patio of the now infamous 227 Malherbe Street, Pretoria, house of suspected child abductor Mr Cornelius van Rooyen.

## Namibian schools open to all

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service (221)

WINDHOEK — Namibian schools reopened for the new term today and, for the first time, admission of pupils was on a non-racial basis. *Star 17/11/90*

The opening of all the country's schools to all races follows last week's decision by the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, to waive discriminatory measures at Namibia's educational and health institutions.

It also comes after recommendations last month by the constituent assembly that all schools in the country be considered open to all races from January 1.

At present the assembly has no powers to make or effect any laws.

The administration for whites — the body which up to now has strictly applied the apartheid rules of admitting no other races to its schools — said today that selection committees at the various schools would consider all applications for enrolment.

Among the prerequisites for enrolment would be pupils' readiness for learning, language proficiency, and certain age limits.

The whites' administration made it clear race and colour would be no criteria for pupils' applications.

During the December holidays an uproar over the white schools was sparked by disclosures that Mr Pienaar was planning to remove control of white education from state to private hands before independence.

## US stupid to believe FW — Boesak

By Ramsay Milne, The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Dr Allan Boesak told a large gathering of labour and political leaders yesterday he found it difficult to understand how Americans "could be so stupid" as to believe the movement for change promised by President de Klerk was any different from the "deliberate confusion" created by ex-president Mr P W Botha. *Star 17/11/90*

Mr Botha had also "presented himself as a reformist" in his early days in office, he told a meeting hosted by the Public Employees Federation, the largest white-collar trade union in the United States, in the New York

State capital, Albany. ~~SAWA 11/11~~

In a lengthy and unflattering comparison between Mr de Klerk and Mr Botha, in which he accused both of employing the same tactics, Dr Boesak added: "Everywhere I find a remarkable confusion about events in South Africa. It is a confusion deliberately created by President de Klerk and his Government in precisely the same way as did Mr Botha."

"What we have now under President de Klerk is a smiling government still maintaining apartheid. For my part, I just can't believe that people can be so stupid as to be caught twice by the same gag."

## Rift between Afrikaner <sup>221</sup> politicians <sup>17/11/90</sup>

WINDHOEK — The reasons behind a bitter power struggle which has split Namibian Afrikaner politics down the middle are of a personal nature, says Aksie Christelike Nasionaal leader, Mr Jannie de Wet.

Mr de Wet said yesterday the rift between him and ACN executive member and leader of the National Party (SWA), Mr Kosie Pretorius, could not be healed.

He has rejected Mr Pretorius's suggestion that the dispute between them be referred to an arbitrator and is relying on the outcome of a Supreme Court application to decide on the leadership issue. — The Star's Africa News Service.

CAC TIME 17/1/90

# SA, US deny fabricating bomb attack

221

WINDHOEK. — South Africa, the United States and the Namibian administration yesterday denied allegations by Angolan government and military sources that South Africa and the US had fabricated a bomb attack on a village in the northern Namibian region of Kavango to justify possible future aid to Unita rebels.

SWA Police spokesman Chief Inspector Kierie du Randt announced earlier that the phosphorous bomb had been dropped by a Soviet-made MiG jetfighter on Sunday morning, narrowly missing a village near Bagani, about 4km inside Namibia.

Reports on Monday quoted anonymous Angolan government and military sources denying any involvement in the incident.

They said the report had been fabricated by SA and the US to justify military aid in the event of an Angolan government offensive threatening Unita headquarters at Jamba in south-eastern Angola.

Unita still receive an estimated \$40 million (about R100m) in aid from the US every year.

On Monday, Namibian administra-

tor-general Mr Louis Pienaar called in the Angolan charge de affaires to protest at the violation of the country's air space.

Chief Inspector Du Randt said Angolan MiGs were often seen flying in the area. He said Angola was the only country which had any fighter aircraft stationed near the Kavango region.

Mr John Sunde of the SA Interests Office in Windhoek said SA was not involved in the incident and declined further comment.

Military experts, who declined to be named, speculated that the MiG would have taken off from the airstrip at Cuito Cuanavale in southern Angola.

They said the bomb was dropped at the outside range of a MiG flying from this base, which seemed to indicate that the pilot was on a mission against an Angolan base just north of the border when he overshot his target, realised that he had just enough fuel to make it back to base and dropped the bomb to lighten his aircraft.

Namibian television on Monday night showed footage of police removing burning pieces of phosphorous from a huge crater.

Nobody was injured in the attack. — Sapa



parliament — as president.

*Copy 10/18/90*  
**UN move to main bases**

221

WINDHOEK. — United Nations military personnel who have completed their functions in Namibia have started to withdraw from out-stations and regroup at main bases, a UN information officer said here yesterday.

CMV 71-75 18/1/90  
221

# Namibian govt schools open doors to blacks

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — White government schools opened their doors to black pupils for the first time yesterday as one of the last bastions of apartheid fell in Namibia.

A little over 500 black and coloured pupils turned up yesterday to seek places at the formerly whites-only schools.

"We had applications from 246 children of other colours for primary schools and 265 at our secondary schools and from four people of other colours for the Windhoek Teachers' College," said Mr Paul Zah, acting secretary of the administration for whites.

About 45 black and coloured pupils arrived at Windhoek's Centaurus, the only white Eng-

lish-medium secondary school in Namibia under government control.

Of them 22 enrolled, and the others were turned away because they failed an English admission test.

In 1977, with the stroke of a pen, South Africa scrapped most apartheid restrictions in Namibia like the Group Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Mixed Marriages Act.

But with concerted pressure from the "verkrampte" National Party of South-West Africa, a series of administrators-general maintained segregation in schools and hospitals through the AG8 proclamation.

School and hospital segregation was lifted only a week ago by

Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

However, he left in place the ethnic administrations that run these schools under the AG8 law.

An education system that is parallel to that in South Africa is likely to face major changes when the South-West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) becomes the government later this year.

Another problem facing Namibian education is the use of Afrikaans as the medium of instruction in the only country in the world where Afrikaans is the lingua franca.

Namibia, however, faces an acute shortage of English teachers or those who can teach in English.

# Namibian schools open to all and SA pupils enrol

ARGAS  
18/1/90  
221

From JON QWELANE  
Argus Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK.** — More than 500 black and coloured children applied for admission to white schools when schools formerly reserved for whites opened their doors to children of all races.

Among at least 517 black and coloured children who sought admission were about 300 from South Africa. The rest were Namibians.

Racial barriers were lifted at all schools when the new term started yesterday. No white children sought entrance to black schools.

No incidents or racial friction or tension were reported at previously white schools as the children of colour applied for enrolment.

The big rush of black children to enrol at white schools that had been expected by

some officials did not materialise although new applications were still being received today.

Acting secretary of administration, Mr Paul Zah, said that 248 applications from children of colour were received at formerly white primary schools and 265 at high schools.

## Proficiency

Applications for enrolment at the formerly whites-only Windhoek teachers' training college were also received from blacks but the numbers were not immediately known.

The administration has set up school committees at the various institutions to consider at least three criteria as the basis for admission: A readiness by the pupil to learn, proficiency in the medium of instruction, and age categories for the relevant classes.

At 18 of the 46 schools under the control of whites, some in the fiercely conservative southern town of Keetmanshoop, no

applications for enrolment were received from black pupils yesterday.

The opening of schools to all races in Namibia follows the removal last week of racial barriers at all state hospitals.

But though black patients can now be admitted for treatment in "white" wards they will be private patients, and expected to pay their fees as such while the white patients' treatment will continue to be subsidised by the state.

It is expected that immediately after independence, with the abolition of proclamation AG8, which entrenches segregation, the remaining elements of discrimination at state hospitals will be removed.

## R11-m rhino bonfire

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Kenya is to burn a stock of 350kg of rhino horn as part of its struggle against poaching in Africa. The stockpile has a black-market value of R11,25 million.

## Quayle may visit SA before year's end

WASHINGTON — The US administration is quietly weighing up the possibility of sending Vice-President Dan Quayle to SA before the end of the year.

While no decisions have been taken, and many in the administration remain cool about the idea, one scenario under discussion is that he will make a brief, low-key stop-over after attending independence celebrations in Namibia in late March or early April. *Blow 18/11/90*

Less likely, but also under consideration, is a more formal mid-year visit.

Former Vice-President Walter Mondale, and George Bush when he was Ronald Reagan's deputy, were assigned Africa as a special niche, and Quayle is known to be interested in continuing the tradition.

**SIMON BARBER**

Meanwhile, travel plans for Assistant Secretary of State for Africa Herman Cohen are more certain.

He leaves for SA tomorrow. *(D)*

He is also scheduled to see Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos in Luanda prior to to Dos Santos's visit to Washington next month at the invitation of Transafrica lobbying group director Randall Robinson.

Portuguese Prime Minister Cavacao Silva last week urged Bush to take a more active role in expediting a settlement in Angola. Cohen is expected to lay the groundwork for a meeting between Dos Santos and US Secretary of State James Baker. *(221)*

# 221 New constitution, new way of life

From MARK VERBAAN

WINDHOEK. — Unofficial publication of Namibia's draft constitution last week appears to have set the cat among the pigeons, resulting in a week's delay in presenting the document to the Constituent Assembly for ratification.

Described as "highly confidential", the draft constitution was leaked to a daily Windhoek newspaper and subsequently published.

According to sources within the 72-member Constituent Assembly, this was not at all the intention.

Observers have speculated that the Standing Committee, comprised of representatives of all six parties in the Assembly, intended to rush the draft constitution through to the Assembly adoption, without the public getting an opportunity to query or submit suggestions on the format of the document.

This has drawn a certain amount of criticism from those who feel that Namibians should be given the chance to comment on the constitution which will directly affect their lives in the future.

The draft constitution is still

subject to amendments by the Standing Committee, and the public would not have known which parties had compromised on which issues had the constitution been presented to the people as a fait accompli following ratification by the Assembly.

Many feel that now the draft document is out, the Namibian public must be allowed the opportunity to comment on it before it is presented to the Assembly.

The National Union of Namibian Workers, for example, said late last week that by allowing the public to debate the constitution, the Assembly would give people and organisations a chance to take part in formulating the laws which affect them.

The labour body also demanded the inclusion of an additional 15 "fundamental rights and freedoms" in the draft constitution.

The document was supposed to have been presented to the Assembly last Friday, but this was postponed for a week following the surprise publication of the draft.

The working paper contains mechanisms for turning the Constituent Assembly into a na-

tional assembly, or parliament, and some major changes in the way of life in Africa's last colony are envisaged.

The document eradicates the apartheid legacy of the South African colonial power and goes a long way to removing the bitter aftertaste left by years of institutionalised racial discrimination in the territory.

According to the draft constitution, life in Namibia will be vastly different to what it was under South African occupation.

Never again will Namibians be detained without trial, something which happened virtually every day with the South African security forces.

Namibia will become the first African country to abolish the death penalty, and the gallows at Windhoek Central Prison will never be used again.

Conscientious objection to compulsory national service in the military will be permitted.

Children of all race groups will by law have to attend school until the age of 16, unlike in the past when compulsory schooling was directed at whites only.

Racial discrimination and

apartheid will become a criminal offence for the first time in Namibia's history.

These dramatic changes envisaged in the draft constitution will go a long way towards placating critics of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo), the liberation movement which waged an armed struggle against South African occupation for 23 years and which is now set to become the government of independent Namibia.

Reactions to the draft constitution have been favourable, with many expressing their delight at the proposed changes.

One local Windhoek resident said: "At last Namibia is about to become a normal country. The injustices of the past are over and everyone can begin to live like decent human beings."

Once the Constituent Assembly has ratified the constitution, a date must be set for independence.

Observers predict that this could be several weeks before the official target date of April 1 — exactly one year since UN Resolution 435 was implemented here, setting Africa's last colony on the road to self-determination.

Smith 18 - 24/1/90

# Bay of discord

HEAD south from Namibia's quaint coastal resort town of Swakopmund and in 20 minutes you are faced by a giant billboard reading "Welcome to South Africa".

This is Walvis Bay — the only deep-sea harbour on Namibia's rugged coastline — and an enclave which Pretoria refuses to hand over to Namibia when it becomes independent in early 1990.

The Walvis Bay authorities erected the "Welcome" signs only after victory by the South West African Peoples' Organisation (Swapo) in the UN-supervised election in November.

Swapo president Sam Nujoma is emphatic that Walvis Bay is Namibian territory, and will be incorporated into the country at independence or shortly after. The United Nations agree that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia, but the issue was not raised during the independence negotiations for fear that South Africa would pull out of the talks.

Pretoria's claim dates back to a colonial manoeuvre at the end of the 19th century. When the British colonies in South Africa formed the Union of South Africa, Walvis Bay was considered part of it. Today Walvis Bay is a South African military base and is represented in the South African parliament by a member of the National Party.

It is largely only the white minority in the town who consider the enclave to be South African territory. The majority of Walvis Bay's 26 000 residents consider themselves Namibians. Thousands crossed the border into neighbouring Swakopmund to cast their ballots in the November election.

Pretoria's attitude is that an independent Namibia will be able to negotiate for use of the harbour facilities on a contractual basis. The mayor of Walvis Bay, Nico Retief, believes that a Swapo-led government should accept this offer:

"Namibia has had complete use of the harbour in the past, and I can't see why a new government would want complete control of it as they wouldn't be able to do anything more than they have been doing in the



The signs that went up after Swapo's victory

**One of the question marks hanging over Namibia's transition to independence is the fate of Walvis Bay. Pretoria is determined to retain the deep-sea port, while Swapo believes Namibia should have ownership of Walvis Bay. MARK VERBAAN looks at an issue which was too contentious to tackle in de-colonisation negotiations:**

past," said Retief.

"If they control it then they will also have to maintain it, and at the moment Walvis Bay is well maintained. If they want the service, they will have to pay for it."

Retief, who owns a luxury house and farm in Namibia, said it would be unfortunate if the new government in Namibia limited the ownership of property in Namibia by Walvis Bay residents.

"I have requested the South African government not to block free movement between Walvis Bay and Namibia. It would be a sorry situation if the status quo of years of

peaceful co-existence between Namibia and Walvis Bay is broken down as a result of political ideologies," he said.

"My view is that it is unnecessary for both the Namibian and South African governments to restrict freedom of movement and freedom to own property by residents of either country."

Retief said he was not unduly worried at living so close to a country governed by Swapo. "I was always prepared for Swapo to get the majority of votes in a free election. It was therefore not a shock to me when I heard that Swapo had won. I

find nothing in recent statements by Swapo leaders to make me feel afraid or uncomfortable. I really don't see how a Swapo government can be a threat to Walvis Bay.

"I feel convinced that the South African authorities will have a very low profile in independent Namibia with regard to political activities. And they will likewise expect the lowest possible profile from a Swapo government when it comes to activities on Walvis Bay soil. I think this sort of respect should be maintained between the two governments.

"If Walvis Bay ever became Namibian property, we will just get

by from day to day. You would find people here who would not stand for that, and they would probably leave ... just like Swapo supporters in Walvis Bay would leave if the Swapo government ever accepted that this was South African property."

Swapo rejects the South African position, said a spokesperson for the party, which won 41 of the 72 Constituent Assembly seats: "Namibians have the full support of the international community in their demand to have Walvis Bay reintegrated with the rest of our country."

He pointed out that the UN Security Council resolution which stated that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia also "enjoins the Pretoria

P.T.O.

regime to refrain from any activity with regard to Walvis Bay which will threaten the security of Namibia until the issue of ownership has been resolved.

"Contrary to this, South Africa already has full combat strength units of the SA Defence Force stationed at Walvis Bay. Their presence is ominous."

Nujoma probably will attempt to initiate discussions with Pretoria on the return of the enclave, but it is unlikely to be prepared to negotiate for use of the facilities.

Most of the workforce are Namibians, and the harbour could be crippled if they withheld their labour as part of demands for Walvis Bay to be handed back to Namibia. It would also be costly for South Africa to bring in scab labour to keep the port functioning.

In addition, Swapo has indicated that it will declare a 200 nautical mile exclusive zone off its coast which could be used to provide problems for South African trawlers currently using Walvis Bay.

In many respects, the harbour town is more dependent on Namibia than Namibia is on Walvis Bay, but any pressures by the newly independent government in Windhoek would probably be met by powerful economic and political repercussions from South Africa.

# Ba

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# Namibian Afrikaner rift final

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa News Service

19/11/90  
221  
WINDHOEK — The deep rift in Namibia's Afrikaner politics is final: The chairman of the constituent assembly has been asked to expel Mr Jannie de Wet from the assembly.

The leader of the National Party (SWA), Mr Kosie Pretorius, has pulled out all stops in his attempts to get rid of his arch-rival and settle once and for all the dispute which has torn Afrikaner politics here apart.

Intensifying his attack in the power struggle for the parliamentary leadership of Aksie Christelike Nasionaal (ACN), an off-shoot of the National Party, Mr Pretorius has asked Mr Hage Geingob to dismiss Mr de Wet.

The bid to oust Mr de Wet, assembly leader of the ACN, from his position and from representative politics altogether, came shortly after Mr Pretorius launched an offensive on Wednesday by releasing a letter written to Mr de Wet late last year.

The letter claimed Mr de Wet had acted "unconstitutionally" as chairman of the ACN and had also used the NP front organisation's funds unconstitutionally.

Mr Pretorius's offensive was a counter to Mr de Wet's point-blank refusal to accede to the NP leader's proposal that their differences, which Mr de Wet said were personal in nature, be settled by

arbitration.

As far as Mr de Wet is concerned the NP has no control over the ACN which, its leader in the assembly has maintained, has been financed separately throughout by an organisation of which he is chairman.

Sources said yesterday Mr Pretorius's request to Mr Geingob to expel Mr de Wet from the Assembly left the chairman of the Constituent Assembly in a difficult position, with a choice of three courses to follow.

He could decide that the matter was an internal NP-ACN one, which Mr Pretorius and Mr de Wet should sort out between themselves.

Mr Geingob could also decide that the dispute involved the smooth functioning of the Assembly — both Mr de Wet and Mr Pretorius are members of the Assembly on an ACN ticket — and could seek legal advice before ruling in either side's favour.

His third option could be to consider the legal basis of the request to remove Mr de Wet from the assembly and act upon it without further ado.

Mr de Wet was chosen to lead the ACN, a front created by the National Party to contest the multiracial independence elections, on the grounds that he was also deputy NP leader at the time.

That, say sources, could weigh heavily in Mr Pretorius's favour when settling the leadership dispute was considered.

## Witnesses' names shock Dutton's defence



FOR Sam Nujoma, home is also a place of work. For the moment, at least, the president-designate of Namibia is preparing for power from his eight-roomed house, perched on a hillcock above Windhoek's Katurura township.

To get there I had been led through the main road that divides the sprawling township of Katurura by the official Avdi 500 of Swapo secretary-general, Andimba Toivo ja Toivo with whom I had spent time on Robben Island prison.

Katurura, for many a symbol of resistance against colonial domination and imposed South African rule, comprises a cluster of a dozen smaller townships grouped along ethnic lines about 5km from Windhoek.

The area where Nujoma lives is called Wanaheda, the name a testament to apartheid's ethnic obsessions — like Soshanguve near Pretoria, it is a composite name reflecting that Owambo, Nama, Herero and Damara people were meant to live there.

As we pulled up a dozen people were standing in the yard in front of the house and several others on the pavement outside. There were more people at the back of the house — in all quite a hive of activity around the future president.

Inside I followed Ja Toivo — Namibia's shadow minister of mines and energy — and the three staunch Swapo supporters who had acted as my guides down a passage and into the lounge.

After a brief wait, punctuated by the arrival of a trolley bearing cool drinks and beer, Nujoma stepped into the room with a smile. "Welcome to Namibia," he said, hugging me and each of my guides.

The bearded Swapo president and commander-in-chief of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia was clad in sandals and a striped powder-blue safari suit. A medal given to him by the Organisation of African Unity was clipped on to his left lapel.

I had taken a chair near the fireplace. Nujoma gestured towards the more comfortable sofa. His wife, Kovanbo, came in to greet us. Taking my hand with both of hers, she bowed slightly and smiled, remained seated for a while and left without saying a word.

After helping ourselves from the trolley, I took out my notebook, the president stretched his legs and our interview about his future plans for a free Namibia began.



Namibia's president-designate Sam Nujoma: 'National liberation will offer peace and stability.'

Picture: JOHN LIEBERBERG

# Sam Nujoma speaks

Our talk ranged over many issues — the direction Namibia's economy would take, what presence the African National Congress would have in the country and the importance of improvements in agriculture, education, health and housing. "We cannot talk of development," he said, "without healthy people."

There will be no wholesale nationalisation of business, nor will there be wholesale redistribution of land in an independent Namibia, Nujoma said.

"Our economic development will be based on existing conditions in the country. An independent Namibia will not copy the economies of other countries. We shall, however, initiate a policy of a mixed economy," he said.

He said a free Namibia will encourage foreign investment and that his government would buy shares in existing companies at a price to be negotiated "for the benefit of the Namibian people".

**The Weekly Mail's  
THAMI  
MKHWMANAZI  
gets an invitation  
to the home of Swapo  
leader Sam Nujoma**

He said agreements would be entered into with such companies that would be beneficial to all parties.

"But if the Namibian government feels a certain enterprise should be nationalised, the government will not hesitate to do so, but not without compensation. The government will appoint its own evaluators in the interest of all the parties, more so the people of Namibia," he said.

On the question of the re-

"They were told there would be chaos, hunger and disease and a lowering of the standard of living. The national liberation will instead offer peace and stability."

He said it was regrettable that some white victims of these *swart gear* tactics had sold their business before the elections. "I am delighted, however, to learn that these very whites have decided to buy new businesses when they realised there was nothing to fear."

He said he hoped this example would help allay white fears of a free South Africa.

Nujoma said an independent Namibia would allow the ANC to open offices in his country. Would this not risk an armed confrontation with South Africa as happened in Mozambique and other southern African countries?

"I don't think there is anything wrong with opening an office with no military bases," he said.

"Many people have asked me if we would allow ANC military bases. My reply is that the ANC has long been waging an effective armed struggle in South Africa; it does not need any bases in Namibia."

The struggle, Nujoma said, had never depended on military confrontation or the supply of arms alone. Worker strikes had been an equally effective method of struggle, he said, "noting that the Boers are lazy people who would not be able to sustain a protracted labour strike."

"Besides, the ANC has not approached us about the possibility of bases in Namibia. If they do ask we shall cross the bridge when we come to it."

Asked what new strategies he would prescribe for the anti-apartheid struggle and the role of the international community in this struggle, Nujoma said: "It is for the indigenous people of South Africa to struggle for freedom. The success of the international community's efforts is dependent on the success of the internal struggle."

Nujoma agreed with Walter Sisulu who warned his organisation would not renounce violence unless the government met certain conditions. "The oppressed people of South Africa have never been responsible for the violence in South Africa. It is therefore the oppressor who must renounce violence and negotiate with the genuine leaders of the people and not with puppets."

# Windhoek 'centenary' provokes a new controversy

WINDHOEK — To celebrate or not to celebrate: that is the question.

City fathers here are pondering the wisdom — or folly — of celebrating Windhoek's centenary which, if you were to believe them, falls this year.

But if you choose to believe their opponents, Windhoek, if anything, is actually nearing its bicentennial.

The city fathers must have gone into one long Rip van Winkle sort of slumber slumber because the celebrations are at least 50 years too late.

## Bronze statue

The controversy is more historical than political, though a racial element is still apparent. The city council claims that German colonial commissioner, Curt von Francois, founded Windhoek in 1890.

Not only that, but a bronze statue of Von Francois astride his trusty steed proudly commands a place of importance in front of the plush city council complex facing Kaiser Street.

Opponents of the city council, who are

many and come from different walks of life, say if you believe Von Francois did anything in Windhoek apart from building a military fortress, you will believe anything.

Enter the advocates of the centenary. There could be a point in the historical argument of the opponents, but the city council's motivation is that a centre with modern architecture, planning and administration can be traced back to Von Francois in 1890 — presumably referring to the fortress he built, which is still there and, now part of the state museum, is now known as the Alte Feste.

Even so, that argument still does not wash with opponents of the centenary. If the infrastructure cited by the pro-centenary lobby must be taken as the founding date of "modern" Windhoek, then the celebrations are five years late.

The credit for the "modernisation" of Windhoek, if it must be a yardstick at all, should go to Major Theodor Leutwein who arrived in 1885 and laid the basis for that sort of administration.

Even then, the first notable batch of European settlers began arriving in Windhoek only in 1895, quoth the opponents of the "wasteful extravaganza".

Von Francois, they say, could not have had time to concentrate on building cities and planning administration because a more serious matter was occupying his mind: he was "on the run" from Nama warrior chief, Hendrik Witbooi, when he arrived in Windhoek.

With only 60 German soldiers under his command, Von Francois had thought better than dare to take on the might of the Nama under their chief who, it so happened, had just been going around collecting some 2 000 head of cattle and 1 000 sheep from the Damara tribe as part of their annual "tribute" to him.

The Hereros, neighbours of the Damaras in Otjimbingwe, followed Witbooi on his way back home in an attempt to recapture some of the cattle and the chief was annoyed no end. He turned back, razed their settlement and, for good measure, added another 1 000 head of cattle to his annual quota.

Von Francois, an ally of the Herero, was not friends with Witbooi but could do nothing to help which the Nama leader would not in-

terpret as an act of hostility.

Besides, even if he had wanted to, his 60 troops would have been no match for Witbooi's men. There was only one thing to do — flee, and Von Francois headed for Windhoek.

## More controversy

So then, ask opponents of "Windhoek 100" can the city fathers seriously be asking citizens to celebrate the centenary of what was really Von Francois' flight from Witbooi?

More controversy could be on the way in the coming weeks with the imminent publication of the book "The Hendrik Witbooi Papers" which has been translated by Eben Maasdorp and Annemarie Heywood.

In the meantime the city fathers, with hindsight, may be pondering the lavish 1990 calendar issued by the Windhoek City Council to commemorate its centenary.

In this year of independence euphoria and much talk of reconciliation, opponents of the celebrations moan, it is disheartening that so much that is "South Africa" is apparently still beating in many breasts at the municipal chambers: the calendar is in the colours orange, white and blue . . .

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JON QWELANE

special waiver.

*CME TRIPS 22/1/90*  
**Nujoma in Luanda** (221)

LUANDA, Angola. — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma ended a 24-hour working visit with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos here yesterday. The military situation on the Angola-Namibia border was thought to have been one of the topics discussed.

## Labour brokers in spotlight over 'poaching'

GRAHAME RUSH

IN A bid to impose tighter control over labour brokers in the construction industry, a monitoring body has been formed under the auspices of the Constructional Engineering Association (CEA).

It will be known as the SA Labour Services Association (Salsa).

CEA executive director Rene Schmetz said several labour brokers have been abusing the shortage of skilled labour in the construction industry.

"They lure staff from permanent and secure employment by offering substantially higher rates of pay. They re-recruit staff from site to site on a merry-go-round system," he said.

Schmetz hopes to combat these inflationary practices by urging brokers to join Salsa and by encouraging companies to deal only with Salsa brokers.

"One immediate result of the establishment of Salsa has taken place at the Mossgas onshore project where labour broker practices were brought into line with both ours and the CEA'S guidelines," Industrial Manpower Recruitment's Manuel Marques said.

Schmetz stressed Salsa had no intention of forcing brokers out of the market.

## NDS loaded with more companies

MELANIE SERGEANT

## UNION MAN TIPPED FOR AGRICULTURE MINISTER

WINDHOEK — National Agricultural Union of Namibia president Andreas Mouton is a possible candidate for the post of Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development.

Up to now there has been speculation that Jannie de Wet, chairman of the white right-wing action Christian National party and a member of the 72-member Constituent Assembly, is in line for the post.

Mouton, 43, who farms north of Otjiwarongo, has not played any active role in politics.

The National Agricultural Union of Namibia is an apolitical body.

Mouton contributed greatly to the formulation of the union's proposed agricultural policy which was presented to all the political parties represented in the November elections.

Fifteen shadow ministers have been appointed to various posts by Swapo president Sam Nujoma in a shadow Cabinet which has been working on reviewing job descriptions and drafting budget requirements in administrative departments.

No Minister of Agriculture has yet been appointed to the shadow Cabinet.

Windhoek's pro-Swapo daily newspaper, The Namibian, has said that the portfolio of agriculture is believed to be earmarked for a "white" Afrikaans-speaking Namibian.

Mouton said he knew nothing of his possible appointment and did not wish to comment. — ISNS.

## Pilot 'provoked race incident'

MICHAEL HARTNACK

HARARE — A "white racist pilot" working for Air Zimbabwe was alleged to have provoked an incident at London's Gatwick airport last week when police and civil aviation authorities demanded to see an all-black air crew's flying licences.

Capt Alex Makanda and co-pilot Eric Matava were preparing for homeward takeoff in the airline's new R160m Boeing 767-200 flagship when it was boarded by two policemen and an official. It was the first check Makanda had been subjected to in 12 years of flying.

The Herald reported an exchange of notes between UK and Zimbabwean civil aviation authorities about the incident, which was regarded here as a racial insult sparked by an "unhappy white pilot".

**NATAL**

# Namibia moves to curb border bandits

WINDHOEK — Namibian police and their UN monitors have stepped up patrols along the border with Angola amid growing concern over an upsurge of cross-border banditry.

But the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag) yesterday refused to reveal details of a report it has compiled on lawlessness in the north of Namibia.

Namibian and UN police have reported an escalation in banditry since Angolan government forces and Unita rebels intensified fighting at the end of last year.

Armed men wearing items of uniform from both sides have reportedly been crossing into Namibia and robbing, pillaging and rustling cattle.

An Untag spokesman said yesterday: "Banditry is of increasing concern. I cannot give figures. The matter is under discussion between local and UN police."

He said a group of 10 armed men raided eight cuca shops (shebeens)

Own Correspondent

about 3km inside Namibia on Friday night, stealing goods valued at about R3 500.

"Six cows were also stolen from a farm nearby. The South West Africa Police are investigating."

Residents believe they are either Unita fighters or members of the MPLA government's army separated from their units.

## Lightning visit

Fierce fighting has been taking place in recent weeks around Unita's stronghold in south-eastern Angola.

Namibian president-designate and Swapo leader Sam Nujoma is reported to have discussed the issue with Angolan government officials and with President Eduardo dos Santos during a 24-hour lightning visit to the Angolan capital, Luanda, at the weekend.

The Namibian, a pro-Swapo newspaper, said the military situation on the border was on the agenda of talks between the two leaders.

In terms of a UN independence plan expected to result in sovereignty for Namibia in about April, there are 1 500 police monitors assisting some 4 400 troops and more than 1 000 Untag civilians.

The troop strength is in the process of being scaled down, but police are expected to remain at full strength until after independence.

Namibia's independence plan is tied to a phased and simultaneous withdrawal from Angola of some 50 000 Cuban troops who have been helping Luanda's forces fight Unita.

Diplomatic observers and political analysts believe peaceful independence in Namibia cannot be achieved without the end to civil war in Angola which neighbouring African states have been battling to bring about in recent months.

221  
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# Windhoek centenary

## is '50 years too late'

BW 23/1/90

Own Correspondent

(221)

WINDHOEK — Windhoek's administrators and Swapo officials meet today for talks as plans to celebrate a centenary for Namibia's capital have run into controversy, with critics declaring it a colonial relic.

Critics have ridiculed the centenary plans as being at least 50 years too late.

But the city council's management committee chairman Gunter Kaschik denied his council wanted to impose a minority celebration on the city.

He said it would be a pity to call off celebrations already in an advanced stage of planning.

He and other municipal officials were scheduled to hold talks today with Swapo's Local Government Minister designate Libertine Amathila to discuss the matter.

Critics said it would be ludicrous to commemorate the building of a colonial military fort on a site that had long been established as a settlement in central Namibia.

According to Windhoek's city council the city as a modern settlement was founded 100 years ago on October 18, by German commissioner Curt von Francois.

Namibian historian Brigitte Lau said: "Windhoek and other towns in Namibia have proudly celebrated their centenaries decades ago.

"Windhoek was established as a mission station in 1840 with 'European' type stone houses, a church, a street system and even beginnings of a water canal system," she said.

But under the rule of the Nama chief Jonker Afrikaner, Windhoek had been the largest and politically dominant town in central and southern Namibia half a century before Von Francois set foot there, Lau said.

Namibia National Front member Nora Chase said: "It is over 150 years since Jonker Afrikaner settled in this city which he named Ai Gams (Hot Springs).

"You cannot celebrate 150 years a hundred years later. It is pure anachronism."

## Untag concern at lawlessness

WINDHOEK — UN special representative in Namibia Martti Ahtisaari has expressed his concern to Administrator-General Louis Pienaar about increased lawlessness in the border region with Angola and reminded SA it was still responsible for maintaining law and order.

UN information officer Vladislav Guerassev said yesterday the general law and order situation in the country remained calm and quiet with the only serious incident reported from the border region. UN police monitors said a mother and her daughter were shot and killed with automatic weapons about 10km northeast of Omungwelumbe near the border on Saturday. *blown 24/1/90*

Ahtisaari had asked Pienaar to specify what steps were to be taken to correct the situation, and said he was considering having the matter raised at a joint commission sub-committee meeting in Windhoek.

The Joint Commission includes SA, Cuban and Angolan representatives, who meet to discuss regional peace issues.

Guerassev told a media briefing that the Untag deputy force commander, Brig Daniel Opande, had travelled to Kavango and Caprivi in the north to look into allegations of armed activities in the area.

Guerassev said there had been a considerable increase in the number of explosives found compared with the October-November period.

One reason for this was that people were reporting more explosives as they were moving about more freely in the area previously avoided because of the war situation, he said. — Sapa.

# Swapo acts to curb criticism by union

B/D am 24/11/90 221

WINDHOEK — Democracy in pre-independent Namibia has suffered its first blow with Swapo clamping down on the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW), one of its most powerful allies during the struggle for independence from SA.

NUNW-led opposition to secret negotiations for the draft constitution has been effectively silenced, and the debates are carrying on in secret, although Swapo has been forced into some hard trade-offs to secure its demand for an executive president.

The NUNW, which spearheaded the internal struggle against SA for Swapo, demanded public debate on the constitution and insisted on certain workers' rights being entrenched. This led other groups to pressurise the Swapo leadership, with even pro-Swapo newspaper The Namibian criticising the way the constitution was being written.

Swapo's frustration became evident when Constituent Assembly (CA) chairman Hage Geingob, tipped to be the first prime minister, met a union delegation and told it to end its public criticism. Swapo, he said, could not do what it wanted because it did not have a two-thirds majority.

Minutes of the meeting indicate he told the NUNW it should support Swapo and work hard for the next elections to ensure the party a two-thirds majority so it could

BILLY PADDOCK

write the constitution it wanted.

Shortly after the meeting, NUNW staff were issued with a directive from Swapo's John ya Otto, who was installed as NUNW general secretary at a controversial AGM last year when he returned from exile. It said there were to be no more staff meetings by the trade union federation. Efforts to have the decision reversed have failed.

And this week, during a meeting of Swapo's Windhoek branch, the message was carried to other organisations and Swapo supporters.

Shadow minister of land and resettlement Markus Hausiku turned the meeting into a lecture when he blamed Swapo's failure to win a two-thirds majority on the NUNW and other party field workers.

Hausiku told them they would have to wait another five years before they could "get the constitution you are pressurising us in the CA to get for you".

He said voter illiteracy was the cause of Swapo not achieving the required majority, because people confused the symbols at the polls and voted for Swapo-D and the United Democratic Front.

However, even if Swapo had won all the votes these two parties received, it would still be three constituencies (25 000 votes) short of the 48 seats required for the two-thirds majority in the 72-seat CA.



## Namibia almost on final path

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibians should know by late this afternoon if the constitution which elected legislators have been hammering out for the past two months is ready for delivery.

The Constituent Assembly was scheduled to meet after lunch today to consider the final draft which the standing committee on rules and procedures was due to table.

The draft was to have been tabled two weeks ago, but was postponed by a week because areas of disagreement had still not been resolved.

### THORNY <sup>221</sup>

After that it was postponed for another week for the same reason.

After this past weekend, during which the committee worked around the clock, it was hinted in well-informed circles that unanimity had finally been reached on the thorniest issues.

All that remained to be ironed out were differences of interpretation and technicalities.

Swapo is believed to have gained concessions regarding the election of an executive president directly by the voters.

The DTA and one or two other parties wanted the executive president to be elected by the cabinet. *Star 25/1/90*

### OPPOSED

The matter of a second House is also believed settled.

Swapo, the majority party in the assembly, wanted a single-chamber Parliament but was resolutely opposed by the DTA and three other parties.

It is also understood that the members of the seven parties on the standing committee have all agreed on a system of proportional representation.

South 25/1/90-31/1/90

# Makeba, Tracy for Namibia's D-day? (221)

MIRIAM MAKEBA and Tracy Chapman on the same bill in Windhoek?

That possibility is growing as two United Nations officials proceed with tentative plans for a major Namibian independence day concert featuring top international stars.

But two big hurdles have to be overcome before the concert can become a reality — the date of independence day must be set and substantial funds need to be found to finance the event.

Two United Nations officials — one in Namibia and one in New York — have sounded out leading African and Western musicians to appear at the concert.

## On standby

So far the likes of Tracy Chapman, Ziggy Marley, Hugh Masekela, Miriam Makeba, Youssou N'Dour, Abdullah Ibrahim, Fella Kuti and Baba Maal have expressed "interest".

But that was as far as it had gone, stressed a UN source.

The source said the Windhoek stadium had been put on standby for March 24 and 31 as possible dates for the concert, but again nothing could be firmly decided on as no date had been set for independence.

Added to which, the UN's role in the staging of such a concert would only be "symbolic".

"The peacekeeping body is hard-pressed to pay even its current Namibian accounts and could not help with a concert," he said.

However, the source said an appeal has been made to companies and organisations to sponsor the event.

# Windhoek mothballs founding festivities

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's  
Africa News Service

221  
WINDHOEK — Celebrations to mark the city's "centenary" have been put off for the time being, and are most likely to be cancelled altogether, after a meeting this week between the Minister of Local Government and Housing and the Windhoek municipality.

Dr Libertine Amathila, under whom municipalities will fall once the Swapo Cabinet assumes power after independence, persuaded the city fathers to put their plans on hold for two reasons.

She argued that the municipality's celebrations, planned to take place between April and October, would clash with the country's independence celebrations.

Secondly, the city's festivities were clouded by controversy.

The faction claiming Windhoek was founded by German colonialist General Kurt von Francois was vehemently opposed on historical grounds by a faction maintaining the city was built by Nama leader Jonker Afrikaner.

According to those crediting Jonker Afrikaner with laying the foundation stones, the city should in fact be celebrating its 150th anniversary this year.

The postponement of the celebrations will be discussed at a city council meeting next

CAP-7/2/75 26/1/90 221

# Namibia set for democratic rule

**WINDHOEK.** — The Namibian draft constitution tabled in the Constituent Assembly (CA) here yesterday provides for a multi-party democracy with an executive state president, bicameral parliament and a bill of fundamental human rights, enforceable by an independent judiciary.

The constitution explicitly lays claim to the disputed harbour of Walvis Bay, the offshore islands along the Namibian coast and the northern half of the Orange River, all claimed by South Africa.

It also outlaws the death penalty, places severe restrictions on detention without trial and makes apartheid and racial discrimination a crime.

The constitution provides for equality between citizens regardless of race, sex, colour, creed, ethnic origin, religion or social or economic status.

It also gives the government the power to take affirmative action to help people who are disadvantaged by past discrimination, including women.

Independent Namibia will have an executive president, elected for a maximum of two five-year terms, directly by means of universal adult suffrage, provided he or she wins at least 50% of the votes cast.

As many ballots as necessary will be held to effect this outcome.

The president will be head of state, head of government and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

He will administer the country with the help of a prime minister and cabinet appointed by him.

The National Assembly will comprise 72 members elected nationally on the basis of proportional representation and party lists, as well as a maximum of six members nominated by the president, but not entitled to vote in the assembly.

There will also be a national council, with two members elected by each of the envisaged regional councils.

This council will have the power to review legislation passed by the National Assembly. Provision is made for regional

and local government.

Regions are to be determined on a purely geographical basis, with no ethnic considerations.

The courts will be subject only to the constitution and the law and members of the government are explicitly prohibited from interfering with judges.

There will be a supreme court, which will function as both an appeal court and a constitutional court, as well as a high court, and magistrates' and lower courts.

The principles envisage a mixed economy, with foreign investment encouraged subject to the provisions of an investment code to be adopted by parliament.

The draft constitution provides that the first president of the republic will be elected by a majority of the members of the National Assembly.

This assures Swapo president Mr Sam Nujoma of his position as the first president of the Republic of Namibia.

Despite campaigns for Namibia not to have a defence force, the draft provides for the creation of such a force. — Sapa

# Talks about Namibia border (221)

The Star's Africa  
News Service 26/11/90

WINDHOEK — Officials were tight-lipped yesterday about the meeting of the joint commission's subcommittee, which started on Wednesday and which continued yesterday, to discuss the security problems on Namibia's northern border with Angola.

Attending the meeting were commission members South Africa, Cuba and Angola, with the Soviet Union and the United States as observers.

Also granted observer status were the United Nations Transition Assistance Group and representatives of Namibian political parties.

The office of the Administrator-General said yesterday there would be no statement from the meeting.

But it has been learnt that the meeting discussed the border violations by units of the Unita movement crossing into Namibia from southern Angola, cattle-rustling in northern Namibia allegedly carried out by Unita and the attack with phosphorous bombs last week on a northern Namibian village by a Soviet-made MiG fighter plane said to belong to the Angolan MPLA government.

The meeting also discussed possible measures to tighten security along the troubled border.

# Namibian draft constitution <sup>(221)</sup> put forward

WINDHOEK — The draft of the founding law for the Republic of Namibia was tabled in the country's Constituent Assembly by the chairman Hage Geingob yesterday in the Tintenpalast.

The Standing Committee on Constitutional Affairs — delegated by the assembly to negotiate a draft using Swapo's proposed constitution as a guideline — worked late into the night and over weekends to complete the document after it resumed work on January 8 after a recess.

The committee met until 2.30am yesterday, then resumed its session later in the morning after a break to put the finishing touches to the draft constitution.

The 72-member assembly, elected in UN-supervised independence elections last November, was originally scheduled to sit on January 11 after the December recess.

Sittings were twice postponed to give the Standing Committee more time to present a well prepared document, an official at the Titenpalast, seat of the Constituent Assembly in Windhoek.

Work on the draft constitution continued up to the last minute yesterday as copies of it had to be printed in time for the afternoon's sitting.

## Reconciliation

Geingob said the "hardworking committee of 21 Namibian patriots" from all seven parties represented in the assembly had been sitting the long hours to draft what he considered to be "one of the best constitutions in the world".

"They have been doing this inspired by a spirit of reconciliation, brother and sisterhood, and commitment to the future of this great country," he said.

Geingob urged members of the assembly to study the document carefully, since they had been elected to have the final say about the way their country would be governed in future.

The assembly must adopt the constitution by at least a two-thirds majority before setting the date for independence from SA.

The draft constitution will be discussed when the assembly meets again on Monday.

A decision on a new flag for an independent Namibia — expected after the assembly sitting — has been postponed until Monday. — Sapa.

## Businessmen visit Angola

## AFRICA

B/Day 26/1/90

### Acheson to be tried for Lubowski murder

WINDHOEK — Irish national Donald Acheson is to stand trial in the Windhoek Supreme Court on April 18 for the murder of Swapo office-bearer Anton Lubowski. (21)

At a brief hearing in the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday, prosecutor Danie Small informed the court of the attorney-general's decision to bring Acheson to trial for Lubowski's murder. Acheson's counsel, Herman Oosthui-

zen of the Windhoek Bar Council, said he would try to get the hearing set down for an earlier date.

Acheson was arrested in Windhoek on September 13 last year.

In November, Acheson brought a successful application in the Windhoek Supreme Court against his detention under immigration laws. He was released and immediately re-arrested by SWA Police. — Sapa.

# Nats told to fight elsewhere

By Jon Qwelane, (221)  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — National Party leaders in Namibia Mr Kosie Pretorius and Mr Jannie de Wet were yesterday ordered to fight their battle outside the Constituent Assembly.

When it reconvened for the tabling of the final draft constitution for an independent Namibia, assembly chairman Mr Hage Geingob told members he had received a letter from Mr Pretorius asking that Mr de Wet's membership of the assembly be withdrawn.

He had also received one from Mr de Wet saying he was still a member of the assembly and also still represented Aksie Christelike Nasionaal (ACN) in the House.

Mr Geingob said after seeking legal opinion he was satisfied it was not his duty nor did he have the powers to intervene in political parties' internal affairs.

"And so I appeal to my brothers, to my honourable brother Pretorius and my honourable

brother De Wet, to sort out their differences in a dignified fashion and in a spirit of reconciliation, and to inform me of the outcome," Mr Geingob said.

The Afrikaner leaders smiled when the Swapo member addressed them as "my brothers".

NP(SWA) leader Mr Pretorius and deputy leader Mr de Wet have been locked in a power struggle for three months over who heads ACN, the NP's front in the assembly. Both are members of the assembly.

Tensions had been apparent for some time between the two men, but observers feel they were heightened by Mr Sam Nujoma's offer of the post of Minister of Agriculture to Mr de Wet.

● Namibian politicians were tight-lipped last night about their country's date for independence. Sources close to the standing committee on rules and procedures, which will guide the assembly on the choice of date, indicated March 21 as the date.

● See Page 14.

## Lubowski: Acheson to be tried

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At a brief hearing in the Windhoek Regional Court yesterday, prosecutor Mr Danie Small informed the court of the attorney-general's decision to bring Mr Acheson to trial. SKW 26/11/90

Mr Herman Oosthuizen, counsel for Mr Acheson, said he would try to get the hearing set down for an earlier date.

Mr Acheson was arrested in Windhoek on September 13 1989, the day after the Swapo activist and lawyer was shot dead.

In November Mr Acheson brought a successful application in the Windhoek Supreme Court against his detention under immigration laws. He was released but immediately re-arrested.



Star 26/1/90

# Assembly tables its plans for Namibia

Namibia's new constitution is one of compromise — but it is comparable to any in a Western democracy. BY JON QWELANE of The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A wide-ranging constitution comparable to any in Western democracies was tabled before the Constituent Assembly in Windhoek late yesterday.

It was the result of two months of hard work and tough bargaining by the seven political parties represented in the assembly, and was largely the labour of the assembly's standing committee on rules and procedures.

The committee was guided by the writers of the document, South African constitutional experts Mr Arthur Chaskalson, SC, Professor Marinus Wiechers and Professor Gerhard Erasmus.

They were assisted by two lawyers who are members of the assembly, Mr Vekui Rukoro, Deputy Minister of Justice, and Mr Hartmut Ruppel, Attorney-General-designate.

Debate on the constitution, as a prelude to independence, begins on Monday.

Even though the controversial 1982 principles proposed by the Western five nations — Canada, Britain, the United States, France and West Germany — are contained in the constitution and were initially held inviolate and non-negotiable by some of the parties, it appears there has been some compromise.

The draft constitution makes room for "any Bill seeking to amend any provisions of this constitution" provided the Bill will specify which sections it seeks to alter, and will be approved by a majority of two-thirds of both houses.

If the second house, known as the National Council, is unable to give two-thirds of its votes for the constitution to be amended, the president will be empowered to call a national referendum which will then have the power to effect the required amendment.

## Compromises (22)

In a spirit of bargaining by the parties, Swapo got the executive presidency it desired. In return it gave its opponents, led by the DTA, two major concessions: A second House of Parliament and the election of members of parliament through the system of proportional representation.

The judiciary will be independent, and an independent ombudsman will listen to all complaints of human rights violation or abuse of power by elected representatives, and act upon the complaints.

Among the vast array of fundamental human rights enshrined in the constitution is "the freedom of speech and expression, which shall include the freedom of the press".

Also recognised is the workers' right to go on strike with no fear of criminal prosecution or penalties.

Detention of children is outlawed. The constitution, endorsing the right to life, outlaws the death penalty: "No law may prescribe death as a competent sentence. No court or tribunal shall have the power to impose a sentence of death upon any person. No executions shall take place in Namibia".

The constitution makes education equal, primary education compulsory for all children, with no child leaving school before the age of 16 years. The state will pay for the primary tuition of "those in need".

Racial discrimination and "the practice and ideology of apartheid from which the majority of the people of Namibia have suffered for so long shall be prohibited" and, by act of parliament, such practices may be rendered criminally punishable.

The president may not hold office for more than two five-year terms and he will be empowered to appoint cabinet ministers, judges at all levels, to appoint an ombudsman, an auditor-general, and also the governor and deputy governor of the central bank.

Namibia will have a prime minister as the second most powerful citizen and member of the Cabinet.

Namibia: 221

# Ahtisaari meets Pik

WINDHOEK. — The United Nations special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, held talks with South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, here yesterday.

A UN spokesman, Mr Vladislav Guerassev, said Mr Ahtisaari and Mr Botha "shared their perceptions" on the progress of Namibia's independence.

He told a media briefing that Mr Ahtisaari reiterated to Mr Botha his concern over the security situation in sections of the northern border region with Angola.

Meanwhile, Angolan Foreign Minister Mr Pedro de Castro van Dunem flew to Windhoek yesterday for hastily arranged talks with South African officials following Cuba's announcement that it had suspended the withdrawal of its troops from Angola.

Mr Pienaar's office said Mr Van Dunem was scheduled to arrive late yesterday morning and would meet Mr Botha in the afternoon. — Sapa and UPI

# SA, Angola agree that 'everything is on track'

Star  
27/1/90

JON QWELANE

221

WINDHOEK — Despite the threat to peace in southern Africa early yesterday, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and his Angolan counterpart, Mr Alfonso van Dunem, left Namibia late yesterday positive that everything was still on the right track.

The two ministers were in Windhoek to discuss the implications of the attack by Unita on Cuban soldiers which left four dead and 11 injured, and saw Cuba threatening to stop the withdrawal of the remainder of its troops stationed in Angola as agreed in the settlement plan leading to Namibia's independence.

The Joint Commission comprising Cuba, Angola and South Africa would meet soon to discuss the matter. "Luckily we have agreed on structures to deal with such crises," Mr Botha said.

Mr Botha also held talks with Administrator—General Mr Louis Pienaar, United Nations special representative Mr Marti Ahtisaari, Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma, and DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge.

# Pik in emergency bid to save accord

STimes 28/11/90

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By PETER KENNY in Windhoek and KEN POTTINGER in Lisbon

FOREIGN MINISTER Pik Botha flew to Namibia this weekend for an emergency meeting with his Angolan counterpart in an attempt to rescue the faltering Angola peace plan.

He and Angolan Foreign Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem decided to hold talks as soon as possible with Cuban officials in Luanda to persuade Havana to reverse its decision on Thursday to suspend its troop withdrawal.

After the meeting Mr Botha was optimistic the crisis would soon be resolved.

The United States and the Soviet Union will also attend the meeting as observers. Members of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for Namibia will also be present.

Havana suspended its troop withdrawal from Angola after four Cuban soldiers

guarding a water purification plant in Angola were killed and 11 wounded by Unita guerrillas.

Mr Botha also held talks with Swapo leader and Namibia's president-to-be Sam Nujoma on bilateral matters, including the South African Customs Union.

Mr Botha described these talks as "very satisfactory".

## Visit

He declined to answer questions about whether the Cuban decision would delay Namibia's independence expected in late March or April, saying: "The danger of interpretation may exacerbate the situation rather than cool it down."

Meanwhile, Unita leader Jonas Savimbi began a nine-day private visit to Portugal

yesterday, as his bush forces remained locked in battle to contain a fierce MPLA effort to overrun their base in south-eastern Angola.

Dr Savimbi, on his first visit to Portugal since 1975, is to hold unofficial talks with President Mario Soares and other government figures.

On the eve of his departure for Lisbon Dr Savimbi told reporters Luanda was engaged in its "biggest-ever effort" to dislodge the rebels from their Jamba headquarters.

Since December 23, four infantry brigades, two air defence brigades, two artillery brigades, six motorised groups and a tank company, backed by MiG air cover and 7 000 soldiers have advanced to within 40km of the vital rebel airfield at Mavinga, 400km north-west of Jamba.

# SWABC accused of ban on rebel tour <sup>Sowetan</sup> 30/1/90

WINDHOEK - The SWA Broadcasting Corporation has been accused of putting a ban on coverage of the rebel English cricket tour in South Africa. (22)

*Die Republikein* newspaper in Windhoek said yesterday an employee in the news department of SWABC confirmed that no coverage would be given to Mike Gatting's team because it was SWABC policy not to support the rebel tour.

However, the Assistant Director-General of the

SWABC, Mr Antonie van der Smit denied a policy decision on the tour had been taken.

He said the corporation was still considering whether it was logistically and financially possible to obtain coverage of the tour.

The SWABC was the target last year of harsh criticism from the UN and local political parties for its alleged bias against left-wing groups and its favouring of the South African Government.

ponen  
Sapa

*CAH File 30/1/90*  
**Killer back to  
serve jail term**

WINDHOEK. — A former sergeant in the disbanded Koevoet police counter-insurgency unit, Dirk Calitz, has returned to Namibia from South Africa to serve a 10-year prison term for killing an Ovambo man in 1986.

Calitz, 33, was convicted in the Windhoek Supreme Court in December 1987 of battering Mr Wilhelm Haindonga, 50, to death with a kraal post at Ehoma in northern Namibia. The assault took place during a Koevoet investigation into Swapo guerilla activity in the area in August 1986. — Sapa

Blom 30/1/90

221

# Swapo urged to drop clause on detentions

**WINDHOEK** — Opposition parties here have criticised a detention without trial clause in the draft constitution.

The parties criticised the draft in the Constituent Assembly and called for the clause to be dropped in the face of Swapo's determination to push ahead with it.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the United Democratic Front of Namibia (UDF) and the National Patriotic Front (NPF) said if they did not secure demise of the clause, they wanted tougher checks against its abuse by the government.

However, Swapo said while it had problems with issues such as the bicameral system, proportional repre-

sentation rather than constituencies and the lack of autonomy of the executive president, the draft should be accepted as it was by the assembly.

## Cause

The strongest argument against the detention clause came from NPF's Moses Katjiongua, who said: "If we don't succeed in having it removed then it should be amended in such a way that the periods of review are reduced to 14 days ... with the maximum period of detention being three months."

He said people who had been detained without good and convincing cause should then be free to sue the state.

Justus Garoeb, leader of the UDF

**BILLY PADDOCK**

(which incorporates the party of former Swapo detainees, the People's Unity Movement) called the clause an infringement on the right and liberties of individuals, and said preventative detention should be permitted only where there has been an act or expressly threatened act against the state.

He said it was not sufficient for there merely to be a perceived threat to the security of the state.

Other parties argued along the same lines, saying although the constitution was "very good", the clauses making provisions for preventative detention,

martial law and a state of emergency would mean the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals would fall away.

Mishake Muyongo of the DTA said a bill of rights should not be infringed in any way and called for the draft to be discussed thoroughly in public, "especially as it has been drawn up behind closed doors for the past two months".

## Unhappy

He said it was a good document, especially as it had been drawn up by Africans in the Third World, but his party felt the public should be given the right to discuss it fully.

Other issues opposition parties were unhappy about included the establish-

ment of an army; the political appointments of defence force chief, police inspector-general, attorney-general, auditor-general and central bank governor of the central bank; the appointment of six extra members (not elected to the assembly) to the cabinet; and the neutrality of Namibia.

The parties suggested that the president nominate these people and their appointments be confirmed by parliament. The NPF wanted it expressly stated that Namibia was both neutral and non-aligned rather than merely non-aligned.

Swapo expected little debate on the constitution and at the start of the sitting put forward a resolution, to be debated today, that March 21 1990 be declared independence day.

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# SWABC TO UNDERGO FACE-LIFT

GRETA STEYN

THE SWA Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC), accused of bias against Swapo and the UN in its reporting, has called in the help of Finansbank management consultants to adjust to independence in Namibia.

The merchant bank's organisation development consultant Jan de Coning says the bank has found biased reporting to be SWABC's biggest problem.

"The SWABC's current image has become irrelevant for the new environment. Its entire mindset has to change and that implies culture shock."

Finansbank will advise the corporation on changing its corporate culture. It will assist in strategic planning and help draw up a statement of intent. A name change is also planned.

A study done by the Namibia Peace Plan (NPP) found that SWABC, "which continually defends its impartiality, disseminates information in a biased manner". The NPP said SWABC displayed "more disregard for its avowed policy of impartiality" before the election.

It said the position could best be understood in terms of the corporation's history and its role in Namibian society.

The study concedes it would have been "very surprising" if the people who ran SWABC had been able to make the shift in perception to prepare Namibians for the future.

De Coning said he attached great importance to the NPP study.

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Monday 30/1/90 221

# Swapo urged to drop clause on detentions

WINDHOEK — Opposition parties here have criticised a detention without trial clause in the draft constitution.

The parties criticised the draft in the Constituent Assembly and called for the clause to be dropped in the face of Swapo's determination to push ahead with it.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the United Democratic Front of Namibia (UDF) and the National Patriotic Front (NPF) said if they did not secure demise of the clause, they wanted tougher checks against its abuse by the government.

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March 21

Namibia

Day?

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — March 21 was yesterday named the tentative independence date for Namibia by its Constituent Assembly.

The assembly launched its first day of public debate yesterday on Namibia's constitution, which has been on the drawing board for the past two months.

And the thorny issue of detention without trial raised its head in speeches made by parties opposed to Swapo in the assembly.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia's shadow foreign affairs minister, said: "I intend to move a resolution that March 21 be proclaimed independence day."

Nearly all the six opposition parties either totally or partly raised opposition to a clause in

To page 2

From page 1

the constitution allowing for "preventative detention" without trial for 30 days. If passed, it will also allow for the 30 days to be extended up to 12 months.

Before it can be passed the constitution needs the support of two-thirds of the 72 members of the assembly — and Swapo, with 42 members, is relying on backing from its six opposition parties.

Swapo's main opposition, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), is totally opposed to the detention without trial clause.

Detention without trial is a sticky issue, with some assembly members arguing that it was used by South Africa for many years to stifle opposition to those struggling for independence and strongly opposing apartheid.

Mr Moses Katjuongua, the sole representative of the opposition National Patriotic Front (NPF), said: "A clause should be written into the constitution allowing a person detained without trial for no reason to be able to sue the state. This would deter the state from arbitrarily detaining people."

# March 21 set for Namibian independence

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

WINDHOEK — March 21 is the day targeted for Namibia's independence. (221)

Swapo's shadow Foreign Minister, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, made the announcement in the Constituent Assembly here yesterday before final constitutional proposals were debated by the House.

The setting of the target date some three weeks later than the March 1 deadline originally envisaged follows delays in finalising the draft constitution.

● Swapo is willing to "live with" the compromise constitution hammered out for a future independent Namibia, but it is clearly not happy with all the provisions of the document. Apr 30/11/90

A Swapo member of the Constituent Assembly, Dr Ernest Tjiriange, told the House yesterday that his party was not happy with, among other aspects, the elaborate system of checks and balances arrived at to ensure that the president does not overstep the mark in exercising his executive powers.

It also opposed the proportional representation system to be used.

# Delays push back Namibian independence to March 21

From BRENDAN SEERY

Argus Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK. — Wednesday, March 21, is the day set for Namibia's independence.

Swapo's shadow Foreign Minister, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, made the announcement in the Constituent Assembly here yesterday, shortly before final constitutional proposals were debated.

Mr Gurirab gave notice that he would propose in the Assembly today that in the interests of seeing Namibia become independent "at the earliest possible moment", March 21 be adopted as independence day.

The shadow minister's motion stated that he believed the draft constitution before the House would be approved

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"within the next few days".

Mr Gurirab said the date of March 21 had been arrived at after consultation with South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar.

The setting of the target date some three weeks later than the March 1 deadline originally envisaged follows delays in finalising the draft constitution.

Swapo's Information Minister-designate, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, said in a television interview here at the weekend that invitations would soon have to go out to heads of state invited to attend the independence celebrations, and that security, entertainment, accommodation and other arrangements would have to be made.

Meanwhile, several exploratory missions are to be sent to Namibia to identify areas in which Britain may be able to supply aid to the newly independent country.

The Minister for Overseas Development, Mrs Lynda Chalker, said in the House of Commons yesterday that a team had already arrived here to assess the need for police training.

Mrs Chalker said she would announce a further pledge of £10-million (about R40-million) when she attended the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

The British government has committed £60-million (about R240-million) over the past 10 years.

Africa

(221)

1990 up beat NO 4

# Namibia's bloody past - Part 3

South Africa get out of Namibia! During the 1960s this was the cry from countries around the world. But these countries only made speeches. They didn't do anything about it.

Swapo realised that the rest of the world wasn't going to do anything to help them get South Africa out of Namibia.

By the middle of the 1960s, other African countries took up arms to fight against foreign rule: the MPLA in Angola, Frelimo in Mozambique, and Zanu and Zapu in Zimbabwe. Swapo decided that the armed struggle was the only way to fight South Africa. On 18 July 1966 they announced: 'We have no alternative but to rise to arms and bring about our own liberation. And as sure as night follows day, victory will be ours.'

### Freedom in Angola

In 1974 the MPLA won independence in Angola. This was very important for Swapo. It meant that Swapo could set up bases there. SA began to make cross-border raids into Angola, attacking Swapo and MPLA forces.

Around this time thousands of Namibians began to leave their country to live in exile. While this strengthened Swapo outside the country, it also weakened Swapo inside the country.

Thousands of SA troops were sent to the north of Namibia. By 1980 the number had grown to 80 000. They also began to recruit

Namibians into an army called SWATF (the South West African Territory Force). The local people called these forces 'Omakakunya' which means 'the blood suckers'.

The fighting was worst in the north. This is a very populated area. Swapo guerrillas came down from Angola while SA troops searched the area for them. Swapo used the cover of night to travel.

The Turnhalle talks

In 1975 SA set up the Turnhalle talks. SA said that these talks would make Namibia independent because it would give everyone the vote. But it was really a plan to divide Namibia along tribal lines. Swapo didn't want these talks. People who supported the Turnhalle talks joined together to

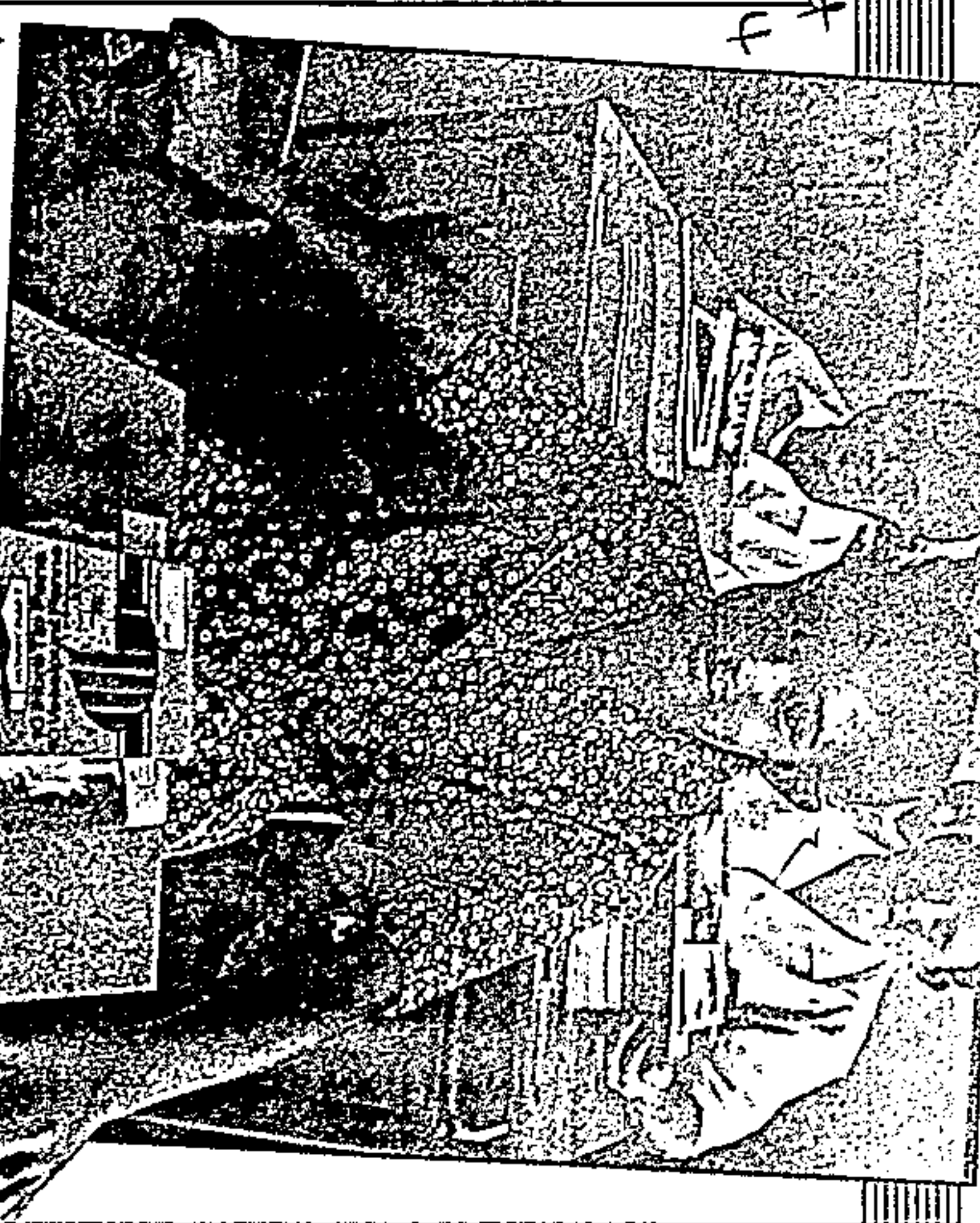
form the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) in 1977.

Elections were held. But most people boycotted them. The DTA won, but it was not recognised by the rest of the world. The DTA was supposed to be the new government of Namibia, but it was still SA that controlled the country.

The Kassinga Massacre

Thousands of refugees who stayed in Angola lived in camps. One of these was in the town of Kassinga. On 4 May 1978 the SADF attacked it. SA said that they had killed many Swapo soldiers but most of the 618 Namibian refugees that died were women and children.

The United Nations continued to try and find ways to get SA to leave Namibia. In 1978 they came up with a plan called Resolution 435. They thought this would solve Namibia's problems. Resolution 435 said: the SADF and Swapo must stop fighting and UN troops must go to Namibia to see that this happens. The SADF must leave Namibia and all exiles return. Then free elections would be held.



▲ Apartheid is dead in Namibia. At the beginning of the year Sharonne Burger took her place in a classroom which was once for whites only.

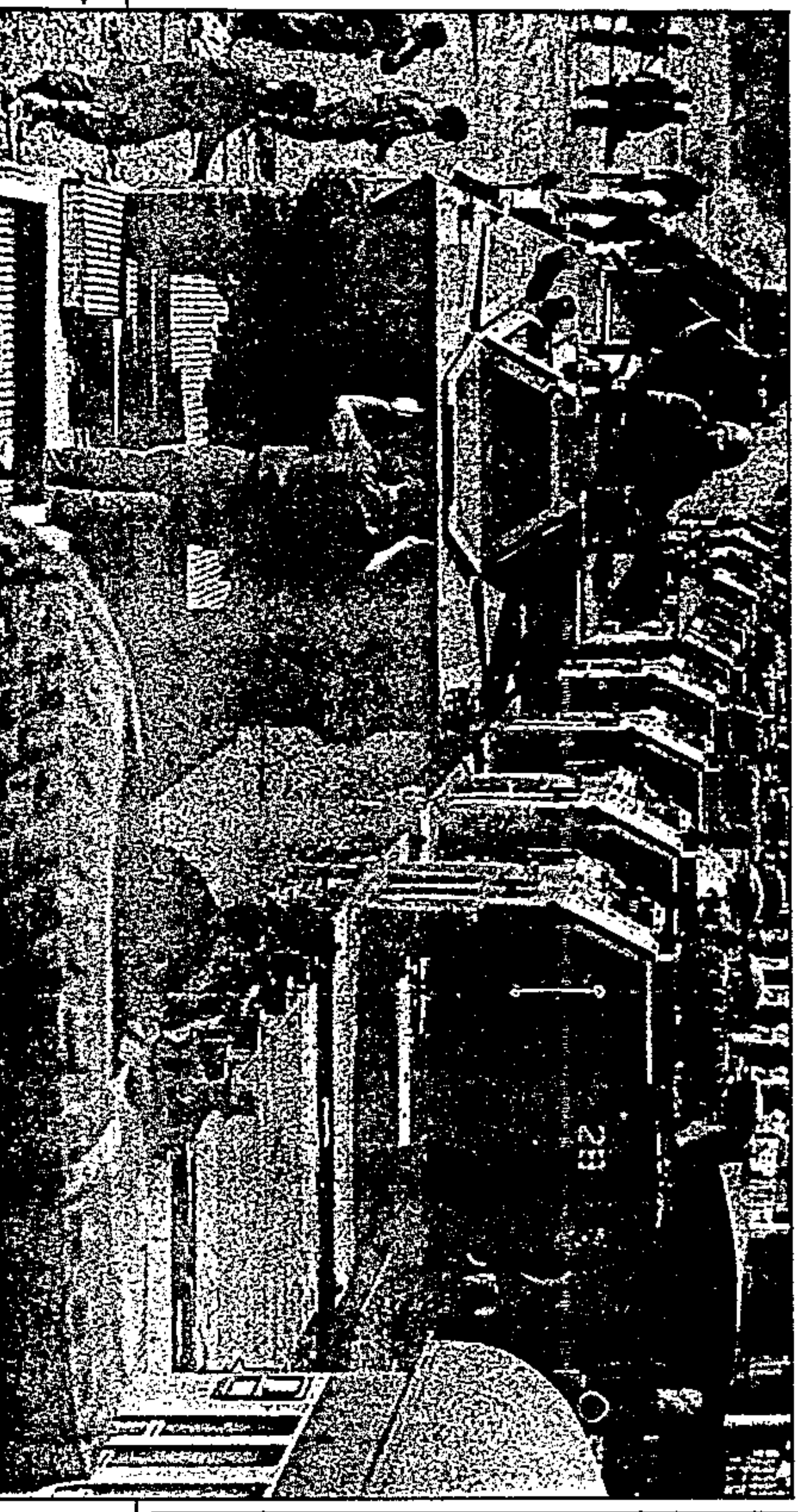
### Swapo returns

But the war dragged on. It was costing SA a lot of money. In 1987 SA began to lose the war. They lost a big battle in Cuito Cuanavale, a town in Angola, and they were forced to agree to a ceasefire. By April 1988, SADF troops were taken out of Angola. Now SA was ready to sit around a table and talk. Everyone met in Brazzaville, in Zaire. South Africa agreed to Resolution 435.

In March 1989 the UN arrived in Namibia to see that everything went according to plan. But on 1 April 1989, the first day of Resolution 435, there were only 650 UN troops inside Namibia, and only two members in the whole of the north. When Swapo troops crossed the border to lay down their arms, they were massacred by the South African forces. About 269 Swapo soldiers were killed.

But Resolution 435 went ahead. Thousands of exiles returned and free elections were held. Swapo won!

Namibia has suffered a long and bloody history. Now, for the first time, it is independent. But the new government has many problems to deal with: a history of poor education, few health services like hospitals and clinics and poor wages. Unemployment is high. South Africa has left Namibia but they still have a military base in Walvis Bay. ■



▲ A Swapo rally in Katutura, a township outside Windhoek, just before the first free elections in Namibia at the end of last year.



# SWABC: Bankers aid with new image

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Own Correspondent *CHL 7/15 3/1/80*

JOHANNESBURG. — The SWA Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC), accused of bias against Swapo and the UN in its reporting, has called in the help of Finansbank management consultants to adjust to independence in Namibia.

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# Detention snag in Namibia constitution

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian Constituent Assembly (CA) yesterday reached agreement on 17 of the first 18 articles of the draft constitution prepared by an all-party standing committee, but postponed a decision on the controversial Article 11, which allows for detention without trial.

Mr Moses Katjuongua (NPF) said he would prefer it if the provision for "preventive detention" — detention without trial — was scrapped altogether.

Namibia National Front (NNF) president Mr. Vekuui Rukoro said the provision represented a black spot on an otherwise impeccable document.

Mr Dirk Mudge (DTA) said he supported detention without trial when he was in the interim government, and he still supported it.

He said it was not a measure to protect the government, but the state, and as such he could not oppose it, but the Assembly could also not be insensitive to the fears expressed.

He proposed that the matter be re-examined in party caucuses before it was discussed further. The suggestion was supported by Mr Danie Botha (Swapo).

Articles 12 to 18 were agreed with only minor difficulties. — Sapa



'No-trial detention' still in the air

# Namibia is making headway in search for a constitution

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Constituent Assembly yesterday reached agreement on 17 of the first 18 articles of the draft constitution prepared by an all-party standing committee — but it postponed a decision on controversial Article 11, which allows for detention without trial.

The assembly also decided to amend Article 1 — "Establishment of the Republic of Namibia and the Identification of its Territory" — to include a detailed description of the territory as identified in United Nations records.

Paragraph four had previously stated only that Namibia "shall consist of the whole territory recognised by the international community through the organs of the United Nations as Namibia, including the harbour and port of Walvis Bay, as well as the islands off the mainland of Namibia, and its southern border shall extend to the middle of the Orange River".

### Contested islands

Walvis Bay, the offshore islands and the northern half of the Orange River are claimed by South Africa.

The debate about the territory evolved into a debate about procedure when Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman Mr Dirk Mudge proposed that problems be referred back to the standing committee. After an exchange of views, the view of chairman Mr Hage Geingob prevailed.

He ruled that conflicts would not be referred back to the committee because that would simply mean they had to be debated again in the assembly.

National Patriotic Front (NPF) chairman Mr Moses Katjuongua opposed a decision not to include "multi-party" before the word democracy in Article 1, although the right to form political parties is guaranteed as non-negotiable in the Bill of Fundamental

Rights contained in the constitution.

Article 3 of the constitution, which says English shall be the official language, was opposed by Mr Koos Pretorius of Action National National, who said it made matters difficult for the substantial number of Namibians who could not speak the language.

His objections were dismissed on the basis that the article also guaranteed the right to use other languages in schools and regional governments if a substantial number of people in the areas speak another language.

Mr Katjuongua said he would prefer it if the provision for "preventive detention" — detention without trial — was scrapped altogether.

Namibia National Front (NNF) president Mr Vekuui Rukoro said the provision represented a black spot on an otherwise impeccable document.

The section on emergency powers — Article 24 — also provides for detention without trial, but is subject to parliamentary review.

Mr Rukoro said this provision was more in keeping with the human rights nature of the constitution.

"We cannot encourage people to forget the past if we write it into our constitution," he said.

Swapo's shadow Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Nahas Angula, said that unfortunately the article reflected the dangerous reality of southern Africa.

"We have neighbours who use destabilisation to promote their foreign policy. How can we defend our constitution if we do not have the means?"

The provision was "a necessary evil".

Mr M Tjitendero (Swapo) said it was different when detention was used by an elected government.

He realised recent history made the issue a tender point, but the fact was the government could be voted out of power if it abused the measure. — Sapa.



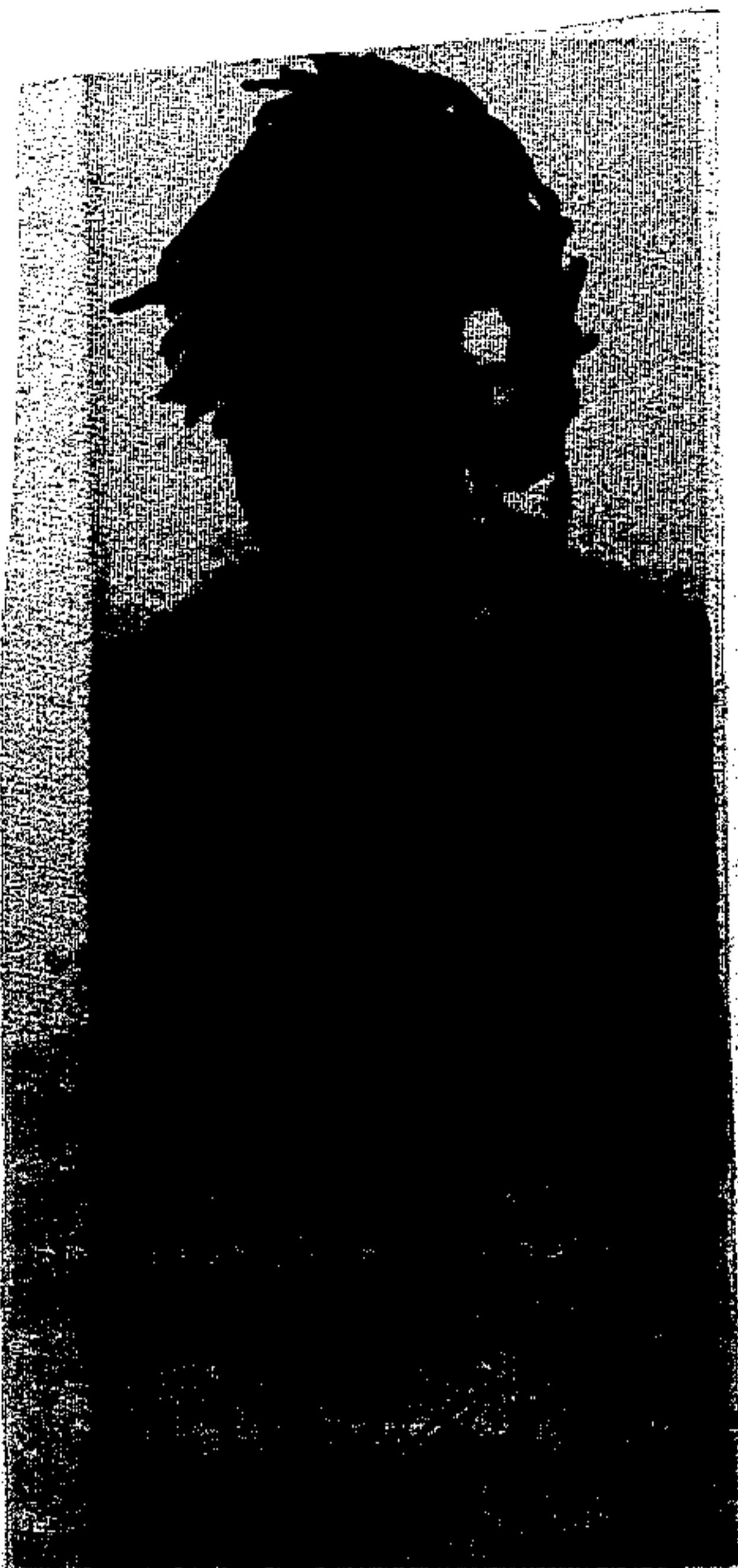
Heavy-duty protective week, caused a sort of fello thunderstorm or

**Untag gift for Namibia**

*CAF 7/19/93  
1/2/90*

WINDHOEK. — Untag <sup>(221)</sup> is to donate most of the equipment and vehicles it brought to Namibia to its new government.





## D-Day for <sup>South</sup> Namibia <sup>112-7/2/90</sup>

From DAVID LUSH

WINDHOEK. — Namibia will celebrate independence day on March 21, the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre in South Africa.

A motion calling for March 21 to be chosen "as the date on which Namibia shall be declared an independent state" was accepted by the constituent assembly this week.

The motion was submitted by Swapo secretary of foreign affairs, Theo Ben Guriab.

Organisers of the independence celebrations appear to be planning a week of festivities, the highlight of which could be a musical extravaganza with big names such as Tracy Chapman, Hugh Masakela, Miriam Makeba and Ziggy Marley.

However, the celebrations will go ahead only if sponsors are found.

It is rumoured that Namibian uranium mining giant Rossing and the Shell oil company are potential sponsors. However, nothing has been confirmed. — *The Namibian*

## Namibia's axing of detention welcomed

BILLY PADDOCK

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WINDHOEK — The Namibian Constituent Assembly (CA) was yesterday surprised by the announcement of Swapo shadow attorney-general Hartmut Ruppel that the standing committee had decided to scrap the controversial preventative detention clause from the draft constitution.

The move was yesterday greeted with widespread joy, and spontaneous applause erupted in the assembly.

Legal Assistance Centre director Dave Smuts said he was delighted at the development and commended the CA for the positive step, adding a constitution was emerging that Namibians could be proud of.

On Tuesday nearly all the opposition parties criticised the clause.

Ruppel supported the exclusion on the basis it supplied the framework in which human rights could be enjoyed.

After long argument about the clause resulted in a stalemate, the CA referred it back to the standing committee which then decided to scrap it altogether.

The article provided for preventative detention of 30 days, but an advisory board could be appointed to impose extended periods of three months up to a maximum of one year in detention.

Ruppel said he felt the principle of detention without trial had been overlooked because of the concept's long-standing association with SA.

Detention without trial will still be possible, but only under martial law or a state of emergency. However, this will then be subject to parliamentary review and no children under the age of 16 may be detained.

The CA also decided that freedom of the Press and freedom of speech were rights which not even a state of emergency or a war could remove.

# Independence date greeted by cheers

BILLY PADDOCK

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Constituent Assembly (CA) erupted into loud applause and jubilant catcalls when the house unanimously adopted a proposal by Swapo's Theo Ben-Gurirab that Namibia become independent on March 21.

Demonstrating, once again, his fine sense of judgment in defusing conflict, CA chairman Hage Geingob introduced Ben-Gurirab's resolution after heated debate in the house over the powers of the Executive President.

It struck a fine note when Geingob asked members if there were any objections to the South African flag being lowered at midnight on March 20 when "this great nation becomes independent".

Broad grins spread across faces, and the assembly, public and Press galleries echoed with applause.

The date elected for independence, March 21, is the UN's International Day for the Elimination of Apartheid and the anniversary of the Sharpeville massacre in SA.

Earlier, the CA was locked in strenuous and at times heated debate over the powers to be given the President.

The CA decided to limit the powers of the executive president even further by creating a Security Force Commission to advise the president on the appointment of

the chief of the defence force and the inspector-general of police.

Instead of these potentially divisive positions being filled by presidential appointees, a Parliamentary-approved commission will nominate candidates for appointment by the President.

The first appointments, however, will be made by the President in consultation with leaders of other parties in the Assembly.

Moses Katjiongua of the National Patriotic Front was again at the forefront of the opposition and wanted public debate on the appointments, but he lost on that point.

But he scored by getting academic freedom included as a fundamental and irrevocable right. He also managed to have a paragraph, giving the president the power to declare martial law, referred back to legal advisers.

Debate on the draft constitution is expected to conclude today after which the draft will go to the legal experts to have the changes written in before being returned to the CA next week for adoption. The constitution has to be adopted by a two-thirds majority.

Members were hoping to have it adopted unanimously but the whites-only Action Christian National group ACN said in the house it would abstain on principle.

# Namibia unfurls its new future

WINDHOEK — Namibia's tortuous drive to independence gathered momentum yesterday, with the completion of debate on a future constitution and the unveiling of a new national flag.

Many of the 72 members of the Constituent Assembly broke into spontaneous applause when the new flag was unfurled behind the chairman of the House, Swapo's Mr Hage Geingob.

## Ovation

They then joined together to sing Nkosi Sikelel i'Afrika. Swapo members held their fists aloft in their "black power" salute, while DTA and members of other parties showed their parties' hand salutes.

The new Namibian flag consists of three diagonal sections in blue, green and red, which are the colours of Swapo — the dominant party in the Assembly and the one which will lead Na-

**BRENDAN SEERY**

mibia's first independent government. Bordering each diagonal are white stripes, while in the top left hand corner of the flag is a stylised yellow sun similar to that of the Taiwanese flag.

Observers pointed out that the flag included the colours of all the seven parties represented in the Assembly, and did not include any overtly Marxist symbols like the Red Star in the Zimbabwean flag. Star 3/2/90

Mr Geingob announced at the close of proceedings yesterday that all major areas of dispute had been debated and that the draft constitution formulated by the Assembly would now be forwarded to a legal team for rounding off.

The Assembly will reconvene on Tuesday to check the draft for errors and the final document will be voted on by the whole House on February 9.

NRK 3/2/90 (221)

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# A courageous and important move, says Sam Nujoma

*John MDP*

*221*

NAMIBIA'S president-in-waiting, Sam Nujoma, has hailed the unbanning of the ANC and other political organisations in South Africa as "not only good tidings, but also an important watershed in the struggle for a non-racial and democratic South Africa".

In a statement issued in Windhoek yesterday through the Namibia Press Agency, Nujoma said the move by President FW de Klerk was "a courageous and important first step" in his effort to end the international quarantine to which South Africa had been condemned because of apartheid.

He described the concession by the South African government as an important victory for the people of the country, and congratulated the ANC, MDM "and all patriotic organisations" which had borne the brunt of apartheid while remaining steadfast in their struggle.

These developments held promises of and better prospects for good relations between an independent Namibia and South Africa, he said.

"Namibia wishes to maintain and consolidate good relations with a non-

racial and democratic South Africa," Nujoma said.

He hoped the people of South Africa might learn some useful lessons from the Namibian experience in their difficult road to negotiations, and called on De Klerk to take all other necessary steps towards eliminating apartheid.

Such steps would convince the world South Africa was "at long last serious" about dismantling apartheid and contributing to peace, security and economic development of the Southern African region.

Nujoma said De Klerk's announcement coincided with the conclusion of the drafting of Namibia's constitution, and as such he was encouraged that the Southern African region was moving towards complete liberation and could place its vast and natural resources at the service of Africa's socio-economic transformation and progress.

With Namibia's independence on March 21, Nujoma said his country was looking forward to playing a role as a meeting ground for leaders to discuss further steps towards resolving remaining conflicts in the region. — Sapa.



Sam Nujoma... De Klerk's moves are vital in the fight for non-racialism.

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# Acheson loses bail appeal

WINDHOEK. — An appeal against a failed bail application for Mr Donald Acheson, charged with the murder of Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski last year, was turned down in the Supreme Court here yesterday.

Mr Acheson pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder last month. At a hearing in the Regional Court he was told the trial had been set down in the Supreme Court for April 18 to 30. — Sapa



# Two SA chefs freed by MPLA troops (221)

STAR 5/2/90

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Two South Africans detained by MPLA troops for almost a week after they had accidentally strayed across the border from Namibia into southern Angola have been released.

The *Sunday Republikein* newspaper in Windhoek reported that the freeing of Mark Whitford and John Moore — both chefs at a hotel near Etosha — had been arranged by a committee of the Joint Commission of South Africa, Angola and Cuba, which visited the Namibia-Angola border zone last week.

The two men, who trained as chefs at the Pretoria Technikon, were visiting the border in the area of Ruacana, when they apparently accidentally strayed over into southern Angola and into a MPLA military base.

Suspected of being South African spies because they had a camera with them, the men were detained and later taken to the town of Lubango for interrogation.

*Sunday Republikein* said the men were unharmed after their detention.

# Tensions mounting in Owambo

WINDHOEK — Tensions in Owambo have increased to "unacceptable levels", says the UN force in Namibia, with the populace living in fear of bands of armed men who kill and rob "indiscriminately".

Untag has doubled its Malaysian force to platoon-strength to patrol the Angolan border, which armed groups are reported to have crossed to raid local villages and cuca shops and steal cattle. (221)

The UN Special Representative Martti Ahtisaari has repeatedly expressed concern at the cross-border violations.

Last week, the heavy fighting between Unita and MPLA troops spilled over into Namibia when 10 people were injured after a stray shell landed in a kraal near the border. 310a/6/2/90

Also a source of concern in the area is the reportedly large number of armed former Koevoet and 101 Battalion members involved in the lawlessness. Many of them are said to have crossed the Angolan border to join Unita.

BILLY PADDOCK

In the most recent incident, on Sunday, four people were injured at Oshakathi after two hand-grenades had been thrown into their shack. Three suspects — all former Koevoet and 101 Battalion members — were taken into custody. It seemed their target had been two former Koevoet members who last week had disassociated themselves from their former colleagues' involvement in the Angolan conflict.

A police raid on the suspects' home found two AK-47s, three 9mm pistols, two hand-grenades and a large quantity of ammunition.

Last week the former Koevoet and 101 Battalion delegation to the peace meeting with Swapol, Swapo and the UN walked out "because (it had) proved unfruitful", but the Untag representative urged that the delegation attend another meeting scheduled for today.

● Comment: Page 6

# Angry Rehoboth protest, but no violence

skw  
11/19/90  
Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

221

WINDHOEK — The "Battle of Rehoboth" — pitting riot police against protesters, or groups of demonstrators against each other — did not happen yesterday.

But the leader — "Kaptein of the Gebiet" — motor mechanic-turned politician Mr Hans Diergaardt, walked into the administration offices and reclaimed what he believes is rightfully his: the seat of the head of the administration.

He had held the post until the end of last February when the various ethnic governments in Namibia stepped down to make way for the implementation of the United Nations independence plan.

Now, with independence looming and the autonomy of Rehoboth under threat by a constitution which provides for a unitary state and shuns Mr Diergaardt's federalist ideals, he decided to go ahead with his "actions speak louder than words" plan.

South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar did not call out the police to stop Mr Diergaardt's "coup" — and neither did his political opponents in the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance follow through their threat to prevent him from taking up his former position.

Mr Diergaardt (62), leader of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, said he was not breaking any agreement with Mr Pienaar in taking back his powers.

He claimed that South Africa had agreed that Mr Pienaar would govern Namibia until after the UN-supervised elections in November.

On that basis, he had stepped down in Rehoboth and his Federal Convention of Namibia alliance had contested the polls. (It won one of the 72 seats.)

## LEGAL ACTION

But Mr Diergaardt claimed that the South Africans had "stabbed him in the back" by proclamations which extended Mr Pienaar's rule to the date of independence.

In defiance of Mr Pienaar, Mr Diergaardt proclaimed that if the administration or the future Swapo government wanted to discuss Rehoboth, it would have to be with him.

In a statement, the Administrator-General's office said that if Mr Diergaardt persisted in occupying the administrative buildings, "legal action will have to be taken".

Yesterday's drama was the latest chapter in the long saga of the Bastards' quest for self-determination or independence.

# Namibia says goodbye Naas - and hello world

W/ Mail 9/21 - 15/2/90

221

WITH Namibia's independence just around the corner, most of the country's major sporting organisations have already broken ties with the South African bodies to which they were affiliated.

The reward for this step will be international competition for the first time in the major events of the continent and the rest of the world.

Following the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435, some sports administrators and players seemed uncertain as to whether sporting ties with South Africa should be maintained.

After the election results were announced, administrators in sports like rugby and athletics indicated that they intended to continue playing in South Africa.

The South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) had not spelled out a policy on sport in Namibia, unlike the African National Congress, although it had made clear its support for the Gleneagles Agreement which bars sporting ties with South Africa.

But from the start of this year, Buddy Wentworth, the designate deputy minister of Education, Sport and Culture in Swapo's shadow cabinet has been holding talks with Namibian sports administrators.

Wentworth made it clear that no sports body would be allowed to maintain links with South Africa. That meant an end to the South West African Rugby Union's plans to continue playing in the Currie Cup.

But after positive steps towards unity between Swaru and the Namibian National Rugby Union, a single national rugby body will be in a position to seek affiliation to the International Rugby Board — ironically, under the chairmanship of Northern Transvaal rugby boss Fritz Eloff.

The South West African Amateur Athletics Union, which also expressed a desire to retain its South African links, took a knock when a

Goodbye to Naas Botha, hello to the world ... NAFTALIE

KAHIVERE looks at Namibia's sporting future

number of its major clubs broke away to form the Namibian Amateur Athletics Union (NAAU).

A large number of other clubs are expected to follow suit, especially now that the NAAU have successfully applied for membership to the International Amateur Athletics Federation.

The NAAU have also taken first steps to form a Namibian Olympic Committee, which will make application to the International Olympic Committee for membership. Several IOC members have already visited Namibia on fact-finding missions.

Conservative rugby fans will probably miss the lightning-quick runs of Carel du Plessis, the prefect boot of Naas Botha and the rock-solid scrumming of the Blue Bulls pack.

But the rewards will be stars who are rarely seen at Newlands, Loftus Versfeld and Ellis Park. There is every chance that the French will come out and play Namibia to mark the independence celebrations.

An under-15 team has been invited to tour Italy and England and the senior team will send a team to Zambia for the African Cup.

In cricket, a senior team and a schools side have competed against Botswana, while the Dutch — who actually beat England last year — are expected to visit later this year.

In soccer, the Angolan national champions, Pedro Atletico de Luanda, played two friendlies in Namibia last year. Zimbabwe, Malawi, Angola and Egypt have all indicated a willingness to send national teams.

Last November, Namibians express their desire for self-determination at the polls. And now on the sporting fields, they are ready to reap the rewards — a bright, exciting and testing sporting future lies ahead.

## Ex-Koevoet men 'aiding rebels'

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — Former mem-  
bers of the SWA Police counter-  
insurgency unit Koevoet have  
crossed into Angola and are  
fighting alongside Unita rebels,  
claims a senior member of An-  
gola's ruling MPLA party.

MPLA Foreign Relations Sec-  
retary Afonso van Dunem Mbin-  
da made the claim after a brief  
visit to Namibia to hold talks  
with the Swapo government-in-  
waiting.

Mr Mbinda said the Angolan  
government believed that "hun-  
dreds" of former Koevoet fight-  
ers, as well as former soldiers  
from the 101 Owambo Battalion  
of the SWA Territory Force,  
were fighting with Unita.

His remarks came against a  
background of unconfirmed re-  
ports of a similar nature pub-  
lished in Windhoek newspapers  
recently.

(221)  
9/2/90  
STAC

# Surprise accord for new Namibia

CMM- Trump 10/2/90  
221

WINDHOEK — The constitution of the Republic of Namibia was adopted unanimously by the Constituent Assembly (CA) at an outdoor session here yesterday.

The document will come into effect when Namibia gains independence on March 21 and will represent the fundamental law of the new state.

The unanimous adoption took many observers by surprise, as both the white Action Christian National and the Federal Convention of Namibia had earlier indicated opposition to the document.

It took the 72-member CA 80 days from its first meeting on November 21 last year to agree on the document.

Throughout the process, a spirit of reconciliation and compromise characterised discussions.

Human rights feature prominently in an entrenched Bill of Fundamental Rights, which abolishes the death penalty and outlaws detention without trial except under emergency regulations.

The document is further notable for its clear and extensive separation of powers between the executive, legislature and judiciary.

The constitution outlaws apartheid and racial discrimination. It provides for affirmative action to victims of past injustices.

The document explicitly lays claim to Namibian territory at present claimed by South Africa, such as the Walvis Bay harbour enclave, the northern half of the Orange River between the two countries and all islands off Namibia's coast.

Meanwhile, Rehoboth Baster leader Mr Hans Diergaardt has said he has no intention of complying with South African administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar's request to vacate the government offices he "occupied" in the town on Tuesday. — Sapa

## Amnesty for security men

WINDHOEK — Amnesty is to be granted to members of the SA-led security forces in Namibia who were convicted of crimes committed "in the performance of their duties and functions in the territory", the administrator-general of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, announced yesterday.

The amnesty applies to members of the SAP, SWA Police, SADF and SWA Territory Force.

● Five prisoners, all members of the Namibian Students' Organisation, serving sentences in Walvis Bay for acts of public violence, will be released. — Sapa

# Namibians adopt constitution without dissent

THE Constitution of the Republic of Namibia was adopted unanimously by the Constituent Assembly at an outdoor sitting in Windhoek on Friday morning.

The adoption of the document, which brings to an end the long dispute over the independence of the South African-ruled territory, came exactly 80 days after the Constituent Assembly (CA) first met on November 21.

The Assembly approved the document, drawn up by an all-party standing committee, and discussed it point-by-point in the past weeks, without any objections from the 72 members.

The ceremony took place on the steps of the Tintenpalast government building against a large backdrop with the preamble to the constitution on it.

Namibia's new national flag gave colour to the occasion.

The sitting was attended by the South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar, United Nations special representative in Namibia Martti Ahtisaari, foreign diplomats and other dignitaries.

Summarising the preamble, CA chairman, Swapo's Hage Geingob, said the Republic of Namibia was constituted as a sovereign, secular, democratic and unitary State, securing for all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.

He then proposed that the document be adopted. There were no objections.

After the formal ratification of the document, the leaders of the seven parties in the Assembly were given a chance to speak.

Swapo president and Namibian President-designate Sam Nujoma said the adoption of the constitution was "a

giant step forward towards the completion of the Namibian people's long, bitter and bloody struggle for independence".

He praised the inclusion of a Bill of Rights to protect the individual against the abuse of State power and said this should give the people faith in the future of their nation.

He thanked the minority parties in the Assembly for "the political maturity and sense of patriotic responsibility" they displayed during the writing of the constitution.

"Forward with national reconciliation, unity, peace and progress. Long live the constitution of the Republic of Namibia."

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance vice-president Mishake Muyongo said his party was just as much part of the government as the majority party and would play the role of a loyal and effective parliamentary opposition.

United Democratic Front president Chief Justus Garoeb said the adoption of the constitution was second in importance only to independence in Namibian history.

Action Christian National chairman Jan de Wet said now that the long struggle was over and the constitution had been adopted, Namibians had to practice reconciliation and build a new nation in a democratic country.

National Patriotic Front president Moses Katjuongua said Namibia was the only country in Africa which had been given the opportunity to write its own independence constitution. The document protected everyone.

The CA meets again on March 20 to elect Namibia's first President. — Sapa.

# Cops want to quiz Staal in Swapo murder probe

**LEGENDARY** ex-policeman Lt-Col Staal Burger is being sought by Windhoek police investigating the assassination of Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski.

They want him to help them in their inquiries.

Unconfirmed reports say the former Brixton Murder and Robbery squad chief may be a member of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, which the SA Defence Force said yesterday had been formed as a "front" organisation for Military Intelligence.

## Urgent

This follows the detention on Tuesday of Lt Abrie "Slang" van Zyl, 29, under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

Lt Van Zyl is one of three detectives who resigned from the SAP with Col Burger in June 1988.

Another member of the

By HERMAN JANSEN

team, former Sergeant Calla Botha, was detained for questioning last November, but released after an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court.

Another ex-policeman, Ferdi Barnard, who was not a member of Col Burger's team, has been held for three months in connection with an alleged political hit squad.

Col Burger, who joined a Halfway House bus company after his resignation and later became manager of the Park Lane Hotel, Hillbrow, has not been seen by his wife

or colleagues since Wednesday.

Mrs Tillie Burger said he left their Alberton home for a farm "somewhere in the Transvaal" with friends he met while he was at Brixton.

"He has not contacted me and I don't know when he'll be back," said Mrs Burger.

Lt Van Zyl's wife, Brenda, 29, brought an urgent application for his release in the Rand Supreme Court on Friday, in which she claimed he was a member of the SADF until the end of October last year.

She said he had been recruited by the SADF after leaving the police.



ABRIE VAN ZYL  
In detention

Informed sources said "Staal and his boys" had joined the CCB, which was composed of former policemen and Defence Force

members who carried out surveillance of "aggressive activists".

Among the incidents under investigation are the assassination of Mr Lubowski outside his Windhoek home last September and the shooting of Wits anthropologist and anti-apartheid activist Dr David Webster outside his Troyeville, Johannesburg, home in May.

Mrs Van Zyl said yesterday that Calla Botha had worked with the "Defence Force".

"Slang has done nothing wrong."

Ferdi Barnard has also claimed ties with Military Intelligence.

Mr Van Zyl's lawyer, Mr Piet du Plessis, said his client was accused of being involved in a sabotage attempt in the Cape last year and of being a member of an unlawful organisation connected with acts of violence.

"Mr Van Zyl denies any knowledge of and any involvement in any crime whatsoever."

This week Col Burger's successor at Brixton, Brigadier Floris Mostert, said the investigation was at a "sensitive" stage.

## Resigned

"Both Calla (Botha) and Slang (Van Zyl) were questioned about incidents which happened after they had left Brixton on June 1 1988," he said.

Col Burger and his men resigned after he was told he was being transferred to the Jeppe Police Station as CID chief in what was officially called a reshuffle.

The colonel resigned in protest against what he called a "demotion".



Brenda van Zyl and son Jaco ... she brought an urgent application for her husband's release DISAPPEARED ... Staal Burger whose wife says he left with friends for a Transvaal farm



MANDELA: Free at last

# Join our 'uhuru' party - Nujoma

221

Soweto  
12/2/90

WINDHOEK - Mr. Nelson Mandela will be invited to celebrations marking Namibia's independence from South African rule on March 21, president-designate Mr. Sam Nujoma said yesterday.

He told reporters his South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) guerilla movement and Namibians were happy about the black nationalist's release from a South African jail.

"At the same time I would like to thank President De Klerk of South Africa for having taken this ... stand. I hope a peaceful solution will soon be found in South Africa, as here in Namibia," Nujoma added.

Several members of Swapo's top leadership, including its secretary-general, Mr. Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, were fellow inmates with Mandela in the 1970s on South Africa's Robben Island prison for advocating violence against Pretoria.



SAM NUJOMA

### Spurred

Until December 1988, Swapo guerrillas and members of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) were allies in Angola in the armed struggle against South Africa.

The rapid reforms taking place in South Africa have been spurred on by the peaceful transition to independence in

Namibia following last November's United Nations-supervised elections, say politicians and diplomats.

Namibia is scheduled to gain independence from South Africa on March 21 after years of international wrangling and a bitter 23-year war fought by Swapo against Pretoria's occupation of the territory.  
- Sapa-Reuter

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BUSINESS DAY, Monday, February 12 1990

11

# Namibian police seek former SAP colonel

A WARRANT for the arrest of former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad head Col "Staal" Burger has been issued in connection with the investigation into the assassination of Swapo member Anton Lubowski, Col Jumbo Smit said yesterday.

Smit is the senior investigating officer in the Lubowski case in Windhoek.

He said Burger was a member of the Burgerlike Samewerking Buro (BSB, also known as the Civil Co-operation Bureau), which the SA Defence Force admitted at the weekend was a front organisation attached to its special forces operations.

In a statement, the SADF said the BSB's brief was to identify "aggressors" in order to carry out possible actions against them.

The SADF's admission came only after an urgent application was brought last Friday by Brenda van Zyl, wife of former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad member Lt Abrie "Slang" van Zyl, who was detained under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act on February 6. He is being held in connection with a bomb attack in Cape Town last year.

In the court papers Brenda van Zyl said her husband had worked for the SADF from May 1988 to about October or November last year.

Smit said two of the former squad members who had been detained by

MANDY JEAN WOODS

police — Van Zyl and Calla Botha — were members of the BSB cell of which Burger was the leader. Barnard was a former member of the BSB.

Burger has not been seen since last Monday, he said. Calls to his home yesterday afternoon were not answered.

Burger resigned from the squad just 10 months after being appointed to head it and after 24 years in the SAP, rather than accept a transfer to the Jeppé CID. Van Zyl, Botha and Maree resigned at the same time.

## Infiltrated

DANIEL SIMON reports an SADF spokesman said no further details about the BSB or its functions would be released.

SAP Commissioner Gen Johan van der Merwe said yesterday although there was no reason to believe BSB members had infiltrated the SAP, the matter would be investigated.

"Where ex-members have left the SAP, there is no evidence or indication that they are involved in police activities or have access to police information," Van der Merwe said.

Van der Merwe said it would be difficult to comment further on the allegations as this could jeopardise investigations.

# Acheson's bail appeal is turned down

500-13/2/70  
(221)  
WINDHOEK — An appeal against a failed bail application for Mr Donald Acheson, charged with last year's murder of Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski, was turned down in the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr Acheson, a 52-year-old Irish national, was arrested in Windhoek on September 13, the day after Mr Lubowski (37) was shot and killed outside his home in Windhoek.

## MURDER

Mr Acheson was originally held in terms of immigration laws but he was released from detention after a successful application in the Windhoek Supreme Court on November 6.

He was immediately rearrested and told he was to be charged with murder.

An appeal for bail was turned down at a magistrate's court hearing on November 13.

Mr Acheson has pleaded not guilty to the murder charge. — Sapa.

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day February 13 1990

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# R150-m aid <sup>SAPA</sup> for Namibian <sup>13/3/90</sup> development <sup>(221)</sup>

WINDHOEK — The West German government has set aside R150 million for development aid to Namibia.

The West German parliamentary Secretary of State in the Economic Co-operation Ministry, Mr Hans-Peter Replik, made the announcement today during a two-day visit to Namibia to evaluate the political and economic situation in the country.

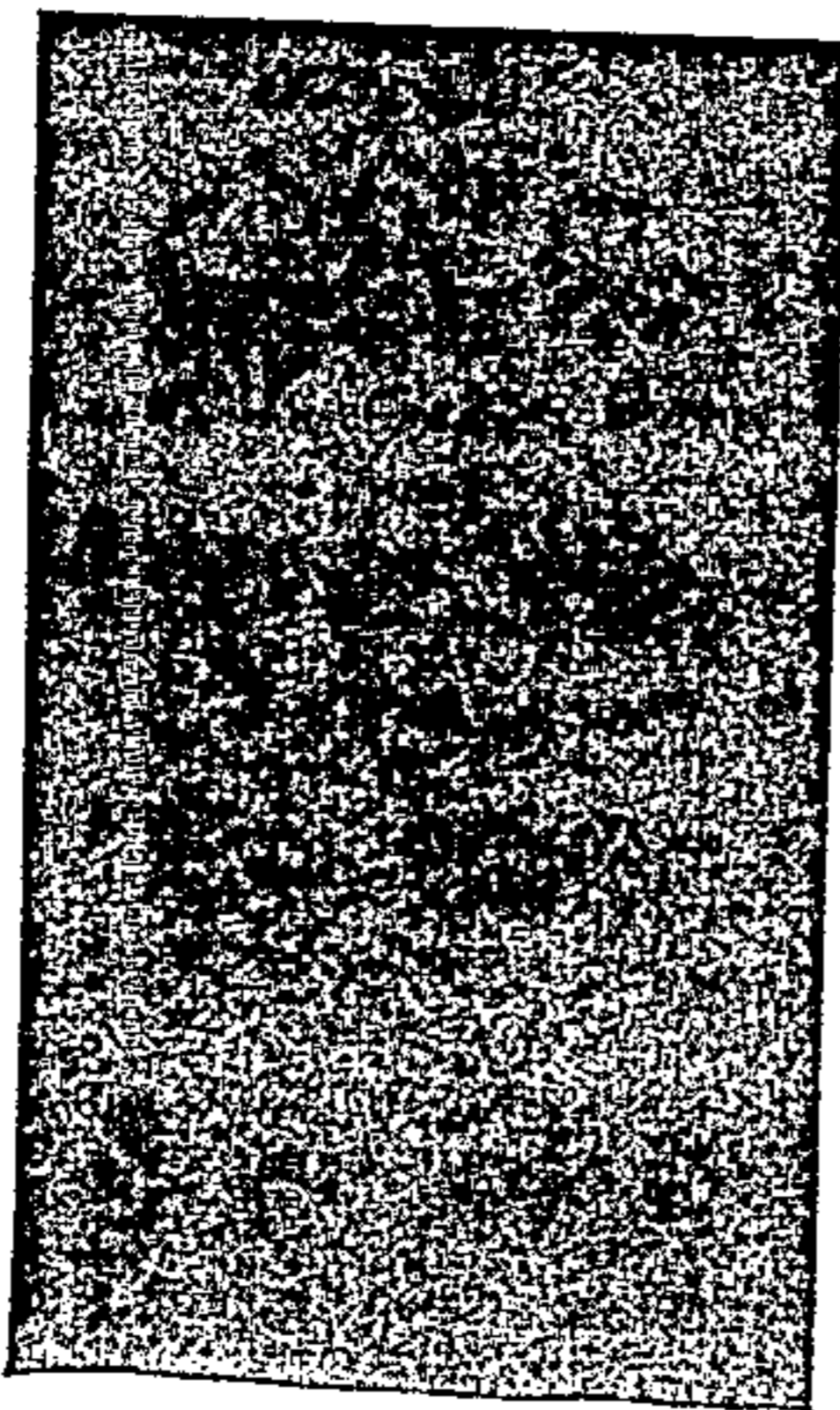
He told a media conference in Windhoek that the funds would be used for several projects to be identified after independence next month.

The West German government, however, was not prepared to supply budgetary aid to Namibia.

Swapo leader and president-in-waiting, Mr Sam Nujoma, had agreed that both parties should try to implement these development projects as soon as possible, and that certain of them would be aimed at agricultural development.

Mr Nujoma and Mr Replik also discussed the degree of inter-state co-operation when Namibia becomes independent.

Sapa.



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†The MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS:

No

(a)(i) to (b)(ii) fall away.

I should like to add that hon members must please distinguish between my Department and the four provincial administrations. They will get much more complete replies if hon members, in questions that refer to provincial administrations over which we have overall control, distinguish between the administrations and my Department.

March on 23 January 1990

\*2. Mr J VAN ECK asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether on 23 February 1990 the South African Police dispersed a crowd of about 5 000 students and parents who had gathered in and around Wale Street, Cape Town, for the purpose of holding a march; if so,
- (2) whether the blade wire which had been placed in this area was removed before the said crowd was dispersed; if not, why not;
- (3) whether an order was issued that the crowd had to disperse; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (4) what was the name or rank of the police officer who was (a) in charge of police operations in the area concerned on this day and (b) engaged in negotiations with the organisers of the march and their legal representatives?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: B2E

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No. Barrier wire was placed across Wale Street at the corner of Queen Victoria and Wale Streets and also across one lane of Adderley Street at the corner of Adderley and Bureau Streets in order to prevent the crowd from starting an illegal march. However, the crowd could freely move away from the scene along St Georges Street, Government Avenue or Adderley Street.

(3) Yes. The District Commissioner of Cape Town initially negotiated with the organisers of the march for approximately 45 minutes. They were informed that the march was being held without the permission of the Chief Magistrate and was therefore illegal. Notwithstanding several proposals made to the organisers in an attempt to disperse the crowd peacefully, they insisted that they wanted to march to the Regional Office of the Department of Education and Training to hand over a petition. It was repeatedly brought to the attention of the organisers and also the honourable member who was present, that the Police did not have the legal authority to allow the illegal march and in fact had a statutory duty to maintain the prohibition. After the organisers had refused to accept any of the proposals, the crowd was warned by an officer of the South African Police using a megaphone, in terms of the Security Emergency Regulations, to disperse within ten minutes. The warning was given in English, Afrikaans and Xhosa.

12/2/90  
Hansard

- (4) (a) The Commander, Operational Unit no. 10.
- (b) The District Commissioner, Cape Town.

†Mr J VAN ECK: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask him whether the commanding officer was still busy negotiating about the peaceful dispersion of the crowd when the order that the crowd must disperse was given by a junior officer?

†The MINISTER: The answer is no. The negotiations had already been completed and there was no misunderstanding between the officers that were there.

†Mr C W EGLIN: According to the memorandum furnished to you!

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, must I now again say to the hon member... [Interjections.]... it does not want to listen because a person cannot talk and listen at the same time. The negotiations had already been completed. There was no misunderstanding between the officers that conducted the negotiations and the one that gave the order. At that stage there were no further

discussions under way between the people that had been busy with it. [Interjections.]

†Mr J VAN ECK: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon Minister's reply, may I ask him whether the commanding officer and the person that gave the order were standing at the same place and whether they were in communication with each other? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the person that was busy with the negotiations—that officer—continued with the negotiations there, and after it had ended, he went to the officer that gave the order, and that officer said that there was no possibility of taking the matter further. That was after the hon member for Claremont had interferred.

†Mr VAN ECK: That is not true! [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Yes, I have here a statement that he interferred. He made the situation a little more confusing than it was. [Interjections.] The hon member must rather stay away there... [Interjections.]

†The SPEAKER: Order!

†Mr J VAN ECK: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask whether the commanding officer in reality walked away from the negotiating group and said to them: "Just give me a minute", and then went to talk to the person who gave the order, and never came back? [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, as I have carefully explained, the negotiations between the organisers of the unlawful gathering and the police officer had ended. It had been concluded. Then this officer went to the officer who gave the order and said to him that there was no possibility of further negotiations; he had to give the people ten minutes to disperse. That is what happened.

†Mr J VAN ECK: That is untrue! [Interjections.]

Mr K M ANDREW: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him the following question in view of the fact that the crowd was spread from the corner of Wale and Adderley Streets right up to the corner of Wale and Queen Victoria Streets, including the Cathedral grounds and partially up Queen Victoria Street, where the order to disperse was

given. I happened to be in the vicinity, and I did not hear the order to disperse. I would like to know where in fact it was given. [Interjections.]

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I was not in the vicinity. I therefore do not know exactly where the order was given but we did struggle the whole morning to get those people to disperse peacefully so that they could go home, but it got worse and worse, and that is why the police eventually, at the end of their tether, took action and broke up the gathering. [Interjections.]

†Dr P W A MULDER: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, I should like to ask him a further question. Is he not of the opinion that he should request the hon the Minister of Justice to make it compulsory for magistrates to read the newspaper so that they can take note of such protest marches, so that the application for permission therefore would be coupled with fewer problems? [Interjections.]

Namibia: message regarding Swapo troops

\*3. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Defence: 221

- (1) Whether it has been established who was responsible for sending messages purportedly from United Nations personnel regarding the massing of Swapo troops on the border between Namibia and Angola in November 1989; if so, what are the relevant details; if not,
- (2) whether a departmental inquiry into who was responsible is being or was conducted; if not, why not; if so, (a) what was the nature of this inquiry and (b)(i) what were the findings and (ii) what action was taken as a result of the findings;
- (3) whether the tapes of the said messages are still in existence; if not, what are the relevant details?

†The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE: B3E

- (1) No.
- (2) Yes.
  - (a) A team of electronic experts held an intensive investigation in order to ascertain the origin of the messages.
  - (b) (i) It was established that the messages had been intercepted elec-

Hansard 13/2/90

221

ironically and that they had not originated in the SA Defence Force. No positive confirmation could be attained regarding to the origin of the messages, but indications point in the direction of Untag.

(ii) No steps were taken.

(3) No. SA Defence Force procedures determined that all intercepted messages had to be recorded on tape and transcribed and verified within 24 hours. The tapes were thereafter cleared for re-use.

Mr C W EGLIN: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, was it in fact an official in his department who gave the information to the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs as a *bona fide* interception and does he accept responsibility for the information which he gave to the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I do not think that question is quite relevant. Those messages were going backwards and forwards for a long time and were received by the SA Defence Force on the frequencies used by Untag. The hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs was informed about this on an ongoing basis. However, it is obvious that when this final message came through it was transmitted by the SA Defence Force to the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Handwritten: *Handard*  
13/2/90

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, in view of the seriousness of this particular incident, is it not possible that the procedure could have been varied and that the tapes could have been kept for the inquiry to make use of?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we cannot keep all the tapes and transcriptions of what is going on at all times. [Interjections.] This is history! I am sorry but I cannot reply any further to that question.

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's replies, was any effort made to verify the authenticity of the tapes with the United Nations Commission and Mr Marti Ahtisaari before the matter was acted upon in the way that it was raised publicly?

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, we have done everything in our power to trace the origins of these tapes but, as I have pointed out.

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we could not get any more information than that which I have given to the House this afternoon.

†Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, I should like to ask if a person can therefore accept that the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs acted completely in good faith and within the restrictions of decency and correctness? [Interjections.]

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the answer is yes. [Interjections.]

Mr R R HULLEY: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply could I put my question again, namely: Was any attempt made to verify the authenticity of these tapes by contacts with Mr Marti Ahtisaari or his senior staff before they were put forward to the Cabinet as being authentic? [Interjections.]

The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, all this happened in very pressing times and I am sure we have tried our very best to verify the information. I am afraid I cannot give the hon member any more information on this. [Interjections.]

Mr Vuhndela Mbotoli: extradition Justice: \*4. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether the South African Government has received any request for the extradition of Mr Vuhndela Mbotoli; if so, (a) what form did the request take, (b) when was it received, (c) what documentation was included with the request and (d) what was the South African Government's response to the request?

Handwritten: *Handard 13/2/90*

B4E

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

Yes.

(a) A request as contemplated in article 11 of the Agreement on Extradition between the Republic of Transkei and the Republic of South Africa;

(b) 1 February 1990;

(c) the documents required in terms of article 11 of the said agreement; and

(d) the request will in due course be considered in terms of the Extradition Act, 1962.

Handwritten: *Handard*

Air pollution: tests

\*5. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of National Health and Population Development:

Whether her Department or any other body under her control undertakes regular testing for air pollution; if so, (a) what specified tests for each type of pollution, (b) where does such testing take place and (c) what were the results of such tests in 1989?

Handwritten: *Handard*

B5E

†The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH AND POPULATION DEVELOPMENT:

Yes,

(a) a wide range of tests for air pollution levels are carried out by the Department of National Health and Population Development, various local authorities, the CSIR and other research institutes, on a continuous as well as an *ad-hoc* basis.

The types of pollutants measured are mainly:

- Gaseous: Sulphur dioxide, nitrous oxides, hydrocarbons and ozone.
- Particulates: Various types of pollution dust, trace elements, sulphates and nitrates.

Different methods are used to measure the presence of the different pollutants and may vary from fairly simple to very sophisticated and expensive instrumentation for measurement as well as analysis.

(b) — smoke and sulphur dioxide:

These pollutants are measured by 41 local authorities and regional service councils. Smoke is measured at 158 sites and sulphur dioxide at 123 sites.

Motor vehicle emissions:

Monitoring for these pollutants are done in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

Trace elements:

Samples from 46 sites are analyzed for 13 different elements. The aforementioned monitoring pro-

grammes are ongoing to determine trends and some stations have been in operation for as long as 30 years.

More recent investigations have been undertaken at Phalaborwa, Nelspruit, Richards Bay and Vereeniging.

The Department also has access to monitoring results from institutions such as Eskom, Sasol and other private companies,

(c) as the statistical presentation of results are done on an annual basis, most of the 1989 results are now being processed.

The results of the 1988 monitoring programmes showed that all levels of pollution are in general well within internationally accepted levels.

If specific information is required, it can be provided.

Rest of reply laid upon the Table with leave of House)

Handwritten: *Handard 13/2/90*

\*6. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs:

(1) Whether a shortage of Kingklip has been experienced recently; if so, (a) why and (b) during what period;

(2) whether any action has been and/or is to be taken to rectify the situation; if so, what action, if not, why not?

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B6E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND LAND AFFAIRS (for the Minister of Environment Affairs):

(1) Yes.

(a) Local production cannot meet the market demand.

(b) Throughout the year.

(2) Yes. Import permits are granted freely at present.

Mr R J LORIMER: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Deputy Minister's reply, may I ask whether he could, in the absence of the hon the Minister of Environment Affairs, approach him and ask him whether he would consider stopping



# Koevoet murder convict freed

Argus 13/2/90 (221) 90 110 137

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — A former sergeant in the SWA Police Koevoet counter-insurgency unit, who beat a civilian to death during anti-guerrilla operations in northern Namibia, has been released from jail in Pretoria under an amnesty granted by the South African Cabinet.

Windhoek newspapers reported that Dirk Calitz, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in 1988 for murdering Mr Willem Haindongo in August 1986, went free on Friday, within hours of the amnesty being declared by South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar.

## Lost appeal

Calitz, who lost his case on appeal, only surrendered himself to the Sheriff of the Supreme Court in Windhoek on January 25 this year, to begin his sentence. He was transferred to Pretoria.

Lawyers who represented Calitz said they had had to convince their client to surrender himself to make himself eligible for the amnesty.

Mr Pienaar said the amnesty would give former security force members who committed criminal acts while on anti-insurgent duty the same pardon as had been afforded members of Swapo's army last year.

Late last year, Mr Pienaar also announced an amnesty for two other ex-security force members facing trial on murder charges on condition they leave Namibia.



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# Namibia 'graveyard of hopes'

Staff Reporter

HOPES and ambitions for Namibia's future would not be easily realised, according to Mr Donald Sole, who was South African ambassador to the United States from 1977 to 1982.

Addressing Cape Town members of the South African Institute of International Affairs at UCT last night, Mr Sole described the "so-called" South West Africa question as "a graveyard of South African hopes and ambitions".

If history were a yardstick and Namibia's past was anything to go by, then he doubted whether hopes and ambitions for the country's future would materialise.

South Africa had invested a lot of money in Namibia and while it would still cost South Africa a lot of money after independence, it would not be as much as in the past three years.

Private enterprise, motivated by the principle of profit, had also ploughed in a lot of money. While entrepreneurs had made profit, they, too, had lifted environmental social conditions of workers.

In reply to a question on the possibility of South Africa seeking compensation after Namibia gained independence in March, he said there was no question of South Africa seeking compensation after independence.

On the legal status of Walvis Bay and its offshore islands, he said South Africa's right in the territory was recognised under international law and gave international recognition of Britain's right in Gibraltar as one example.

STYL 15/2/90 (22)

# Namibian lawyers boycott conference

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — A racial rift in the Namibian legal community burst into the open yesterday, when black lawyers refused to attend a conference aimed at discussing Namibia's future legal needs in a post-apartheid society.

A group of eight local black lawyers said they did not object to the holding of the conference this weekend, but questioned why no black Namibian attorney or advocate — those who had suffered under apartheid — had been invited to deliver a paper.

The conference has been organised by the Legal Assistance Centre which, ironically, clashed many times with the authorities when appearing on behalf of detainees or people claiming damages from alleged security force criminal acts during the war in the north of the country.

Guest speakers at the conference include South African radical lawyer Albie Sachs, together with other South African legal experts, as well as a Zimbabwean Supreme Court judge, Mr Justice Nick McNally.

A Mandela meeting 'would be welcome'

# UN chief to meet F W in Windhoek

**Special Correspondent**  
NEW YORK — UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar expects to have detailed discussions with President de Klerk when both men visit Windhoek next month for the occasion of Namibian independence, senior UN officials say.  
It would be the first formal meeting between the UN chief

and the South African head of state, whose reforms have been praised by Dr Perez de Cuellar.

Confirming that he would attend Namibian independence ceremonies on March 21, the Secretary-General said he understood that Mr de Klerk would also be present and that he looked forward to a discussion with him.

If Mr Nelson Mandela decided to go to Windhoek, he would also welcome a meeting with him, the UN chief said.

Asked when Namibia might be admitted to UN membership as the world body's 160th state, he said he hoped it would be on March 22 — but it was likely to be later.

## Influence

Dr Perez de Cuellar indicated he would welcome South Africa's return to full participation in UN activities after a 16-year lapse, but said this was a matter for the General Assembly.

The UN has a financial interest in South Africa's reclaiming its seat, since Pretoria would have to pay at least part of its R92 million debt accumulated since the delegation was ejected in 1974 by a controversial decision of the then UN chief, Mr Abdellatif Bouteflika of Algeria.

Dr Perez de Cuellar is on good terms with South Africa's UN ambassador, Mr Jeremy Shearer, with whom he had a long talk on Monday, but the Secretary-General said he had not spoken to Mr de Klerk or Mr Mandela since the momentous events of the weekend.

South African officials have made it clear they are happier with Dr Perez de Cuellar's more conciliatory attitude towards southern African problems than they were with the position taken by his predecessor, Dr Kurt Waldheim.

A Windhoek meeting with Mr de Klerk seems likely to encourage a feeling that the Secretary-General is eager to be helpful in a critical period for SA.

15/2/90

CAPE TIMES

2 Cape Times, Thursday, February 15, 1990

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# Namibian invitation for Nelson

JOHANNESBURG. — ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela has received an invitation to attend the independence celebrations in Namibia in March.

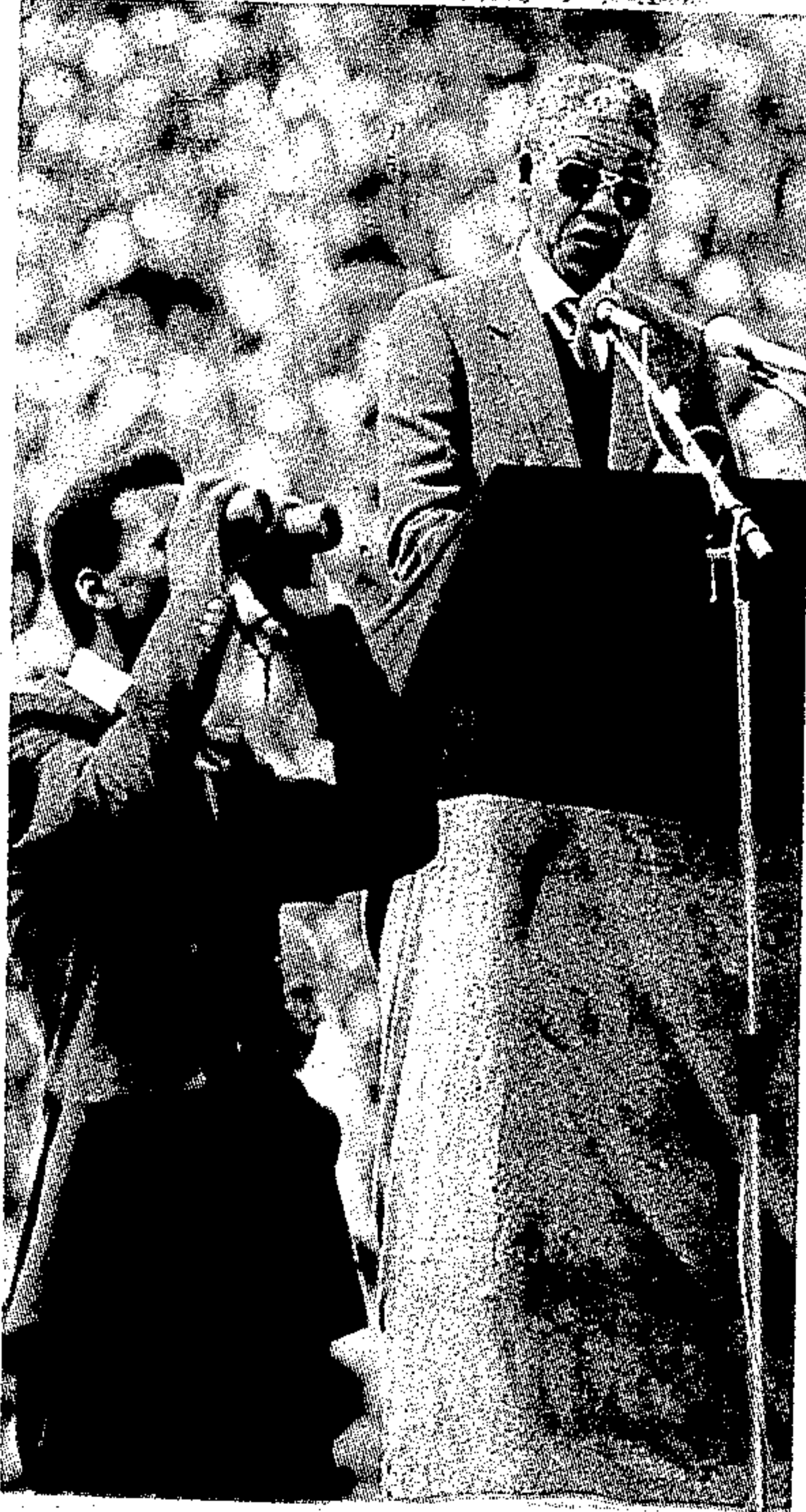
A source close to Mr Mandela yesterday confirmed this and added that all invitations to Mr Mandela were subject to discussions between him and the National Reception Committee (NRC).

Sapa's Windhoek office reported two weeks ago that both Mr Mandela and President F W de Klerk were on Swapo's invitation list for the celebrations.

Earlier yesterday, a Swapo representative, Mr Andimba Toivo Ja Toivo, was seen to visit the Mandela home in Orlando West.

Meanwhile efforts by the West German government to convey their invitation for Mr Mandela to hold talks with West German chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl have not yet been successful.

● President Hosni Mubarak yesterday invited Mr Mandela to Cairo. — Sapa-AP



**SAFETY ...** During Mr Nelson Mandela's address to more than 120 000 people at the Soweto welcome home rally this week, one of his security squad surveys the stands with binoculars.

Singapore's Mount Elizabeth Hospital after a  
brain haemorrhage.

*CMR News 16/2/90 221*  
**Call to free Swapo man**

PRETORIA — Noting the release of an ex-Koevoet member after just 20 days of his 10-year prison sentence for murder, Lawyers for Human Rights has called for a similar gesture toward Swapo cadre Leonard Sheehana, who is on death row here.

Reports by Staff Reporter, Own Correspondent, Sapa-Reuters-AP and UPI

# Pull-out hailed, but now they miss the cash

STAR  
16/2/90  
(221)

There was joy when the SA Defence Force left Namibia — but the eastern and northern districts where the army was concentrated are now facing a severe economic crisis following the departure of the military, reports JON QWELANE of The Star's Africa News Service after an extensive tour of the affected areas.

The mottled green and brown camouflage of the SADF trucks and troop carriers have not been seen in the remote northern and eastern Namibian villages and towns for many months now.

Gone, too, are the soldiers who had made Alpha Tower in Oshikango their base and look-out post across the border into southern Angola.

Relief and despondency, as well as uncertainty, at the army's leaving are among the feelings of black and white Namibians across a great part of the country from Grootfontein in the east of the country, past the populous Ondangwa-Oshakati complex, to Ruacana in the far west.

There is relief among many Owambo tribespeople because they bore the full brunt of the ruthless war of almost 23 years which ended the lives of more than 22 000 people. Many villages in the remote northern bush are still picking up the pieces, 11 months after the official ceasefire, and making a fresh start.

The despondency is felt mainly by the white business community in Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo, Tsumeb and the central town of Okahandja. Their black counterparts in the informal sector feel the pinch in places such as Ondangwa, Oshakati, Oshikango, Ongha, Ombalantu, Okatope and hamlets stretching from Oshivelo to Oshikuku.

But almost every citizen in the places left by the army is uncertain about the future: the SADF, unpopular though it no doubt was with many sections of the population, played a major economic role in the largely undeveloped rural areas in northern and eastern Namibia.

The Grootfontein base was, in its heyday only a few months ago, about 25 sq km of intense activity with army helicopters and other craft landing and taking off at all hours of the day and night. It also had its own railway station.

Grootfontein base employed hundreds of locals as cleaners, gardeners, cooks and labourers. Those were mainly breadwinners with families. In all, about 1 800 breadwinners were employed directly by the army. This does not include the fighting men of the battalions, whose numbers the SADF will not disclose.

In addition, white army families employed locals as cooks, cleaners and gardeners.

It was the same at Oshakati, a garrison town whose whites kept to themselves behind high piles of sandbags and huge radio antennae and radar equipment constantly scanning the skies.

And so was the case with Ondangwa — whose military airport also handled civilian aircraft and was the largest in northern Namibia — with Oshivelo, with Ruacana ...

Today the Grootfontein base is a ghost enclosure — a wide expanse of prefabricated storage rooms, office blocks, barracks and ablution blocks. Like other abandoned former army bases, it is a looters' paradise.

In the villages and larger towns of Owambo, almost to a resident, people say the departure of "the army of occupation" could not have come a

moment sooner, and they don't miss it. Perhaps, but there is also the truth of the long shadows of economic gloom and destitution for the hundreds of Namibian families who depended entirely on the departed army for their livelihood.

The economic life of central, eastern and northern Namibia was propped up by about R100 million spent annually by the military men.

The departure of the SADF has been felt equally by the white business community.

A baker in Otjiwarongo lamented: "Since the army's departure, trade has taken a dive. The soldiers passed through here every day, and they supported the town generously.

"We are now looking to the members of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group for support, which is most welcome but not equal to what we used to get from the SADF. Even then, after June Untag will leave Namibia and we are uncertain what will happen to business then."

Business people in the affected areas are now facing an unenviable decision: to retrench staff because there is no longer enough money going around to pay wages and salaries.

In a Grootfontein bar a man called Koos by his mates knew some farmers who are seriously considering leaving for South Africa.

"A major car dealer has closed down in this town because its major client was the SADF."

The army's departure had much to do with the general despondency, Koos said.

A nurse who declined to give her name said: "Perhaps it's despair, despondency, I don't know. But now there is so much drunkenness, there seems no end to it. Many people around here are not very happy that the army has left."

A professional soldier at Grootfontein base wondered where the money for drinking came from, but he also confirmed that alcoholism was becoming a serious problem in the town.

There have also been reports of an increase in the theft of aluminium door frames from the former military headquarters at the base, and elsewhere an entire ablution block has been vandalised and material stolen.

But perhaps hardest-hit are the "cuca shops" (informal trading outlets) of northern Namibia. Cuca shops peddle mainly in liquor, though a number also stock basic commodities such as sugar, mealie meal, cooking oil and flour.

About R96 million a year was spent in those outlets by SADF members of the ethnic battalions, with almost negligible support coming from the villages. Cuca shop-owners are suspicious about any questions relating to the army, its spending and the effects of its departure, many claiming they were victimised at one time or other by the SADF at the height of the war.

Though many claim to be happily rid of "the South Africans", there is a discernible gloom about them. In one shop no trading took place for at least an hour while I stood with the owner.

To add to the desperate situation, the rains have not been on time this season and many farmers have not bothered to plough their lands.

Star 16/2/90

(221)

# 350 Bushmen ask to be resettled in SA

WINDHOEK — About 350 former members of the SWA Territory Force Bushman Battalions in northern Namibia have asked to be resettled in South Africa, the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, said yesterday.

In a statement, Mr Pienaar said about 300 Bushmen (San) ex-servicemen had opted to remain in Namibia. The men and their dependants would be resettled and afforded full development opportunities.

About 100 of the former soldiers, originally from Botswana, had accepted an offer from the Botswana government to be resettled in the country of their birth.

## Angolan descent

Mr Pienaar estimated the move would involve about 800 people, as each soldier had between eight and 10 dependants.

Ex-servicemen of Angolan descent had indicated they would accept the Angolan government's offer to return only once the situation in Angola had been normalised.

The former soldiers, most of whom fled from the civil war in Angola in the mid-70s,

were absorbed into the SA Defence Force and later SWATF units.

There they saw service against members of Swapo's military wing, Plan.

It had always been the South African Government's policy, Mr Pienaar said, to provide for the resettlement of the Bushmen provided they were given free choice in the matter.

At Wednesday's final meeting on the issue, attended by Mr Pienaar and the shadow Minister of Land Resettlement and Rehabilitation, the principle of free choice was re-emphasised and it was recommended it was in the Bushmen's own interest to remain in Namibia, the statement said.

The Lutheran World Federation in Geneva was to assist in resettling the ex-servicemen in Namibia, and South Africa was prepared to make available bridging finance.

Mr Pienaar said it initially appeared as if all the Bushmen desired to be resettled in South Africa, but during meetings the advantages of remaining in Namibia were stressed.

He added that if any of the ex-servicemen who had opted to resettle elsewhere should decide to stay, they would have the right to do so. — Sapa.

# Nujoma is Namibian president

C/M Trip 17/2/90

221

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's Constituent Assembly unanimously elected Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma president yesterday in another step toward independence.

Mr Nujoma received a standing ovation when it became clear he was the only nominee.

"On behalf of the Namibian people and myself I wish to express my heartfelt and sincere appreciation of the honour and trust bestowed upon me," Mr Nujoma said. "I will try my utmost to uphold the constitution of the Republic of Namibia."

Mr Nujoma pledged to execute his duties under the spirit of national reconciliation, unity, peace and stability.

The 60-year-old Namibian leader began his address to the assembly by recognising the presence of the Rev Jesse Jackson who he introduced as "a distinguished freedom fighter from America".

Mr Jackson's stop in Windhoek came in the middle of a nine-day tour of South Africa and a visit to Lusaka to meet with officials of the ANC.

UN Secretary-General Mr Perez de Cuellar, scheduled to attend Namibian independence day on March 21, is expected to swear in Mr Nujoma.

The Constituent Assembly had planned to elect a president on March 20 but protocol forced the legislative body to act earlier because heads of state must be invited to independence celebrations by a person comparable in status.

Under the Namibian constitution, Mr Nujoma will be president for five years and eligible for re-election to one additional five-year term.

In nominating Mr Nujoma, Ms Pendukeni Ithana, Deputy Minister of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism, said his election marked another important stage in Namibian independence. Namibia's president needed to be a father figure and committed patriot who could inspire unity and heal the wounds of apartheid.

She said it was a "great honour... to ensure that my future and that of my children is entrusted in caring hands".

Mr Nujoma's nomination was seconded by the entire Swapo delegation.

In speaking to the Namibian assembly, Mr Jackson called for a Marshall Plan for Southern Africa and criticised what he described as efforts by the United States to destabilise Angola, an action he said was "beneath the dignity of any government".

— UPI and Sapa



Cape Times 17/2/90

## Jackson 224 addresses assembly

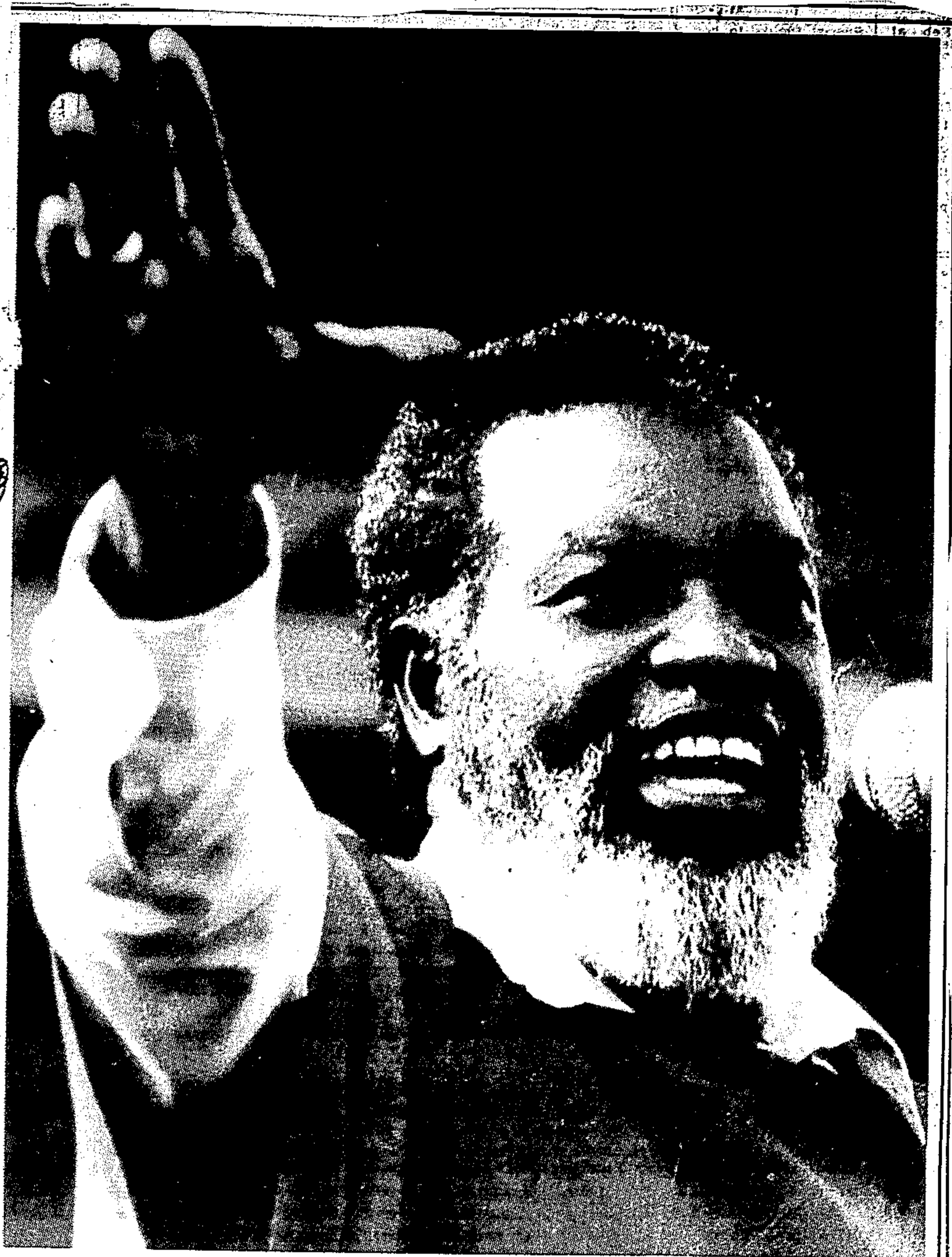
WINDHOEK. — American civil rights leader the Rev Jesse Jackson, on a one-day visit to Namibia, yesterday became the first non-member to address the Constituent Assembly.

Mr Jackson attended a special sitting of the assembly, in which Swapo's Mr Sam Nujoma was unanimously voted president-elect of the soon-to-be independent Republic of Namibia.

He said he would pressurise the US government to institute aid for Southern Africa similar to the Marshall plan applied in Europe after World War II.

Mr Jackson said he believed President F.W. de Klerk was trying to create a new society, and the plan would have to look at wider regional issues, such as rehabilitating the Beira corridor.

Mr Jackson and his party flew to Lusaka yesterday afternoon for talks with Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda and exiled ANC leaders. — Sapa



**UNANIMOUS CHOICE** ... Namibia's constituent assembly unanimously elected nationalist leader Mr Sam Nujoma on February 16 to be the first President after independence from South Africa on March 21.

Picture: REUTERS

News in Brief

*Mr. Trib 17/2/71*  
**3 insurgents arrested**

WINDHOEK — SWA police arrested three armed men who entered Namibia from Angola late on Thursday after a skirmish in which two of the men were injured, SWABC news said.

# Guess Who's coming to

**A DAZZLING and diverse line-up of world leaders and celebrities — some of whom are sworn enemies — is set to share the VIP stage for Namibia's independence.**

Libyan tyrant Muammar Gaddafi could end up in the same hotel as US Vice-President Dan Quayle — with both attending a ceremony where F W de Klerk and Nelson Mandela sit next to one another as joint guests of honour.

The independence planning committee, under Namibia's ebullient Prime Minister designate, Hage Geingob, is burning the midnight oil in its bid to complete arrangements for the March 21 event.

## Exotic

No official announcements have been made regarding programme details and guest lists, but there have been enough leaks to get Namibia's rumour merry-go-round revolving at full tilt.

The question every Namibian is asking is who will be the invited guests for the independence celebrations, expected to take place with the usual razzmatazz associated with African uhuru.

A host of world political leaders and showbiz stars are expected to jet in and out for the exotic occasion, with thousands of foreign guests bursting the limited hotel space in Windhoek.

UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar will definitely be among the VIPs, since Namibia has been a UN baby for so long.

As chairman of the OAU, Egypt's Hosne Mubarak is expected to be there to sign up the OAU's latest recruit.



Swapo's Sam Nujoma, who named Nelson Mandela a special guest

**By PETER KENNY: Windhoek**

South African President F W de Klerk, riding on a wave of success, will be there to oversee the flag lowering in Pretoria's only official colony.

It is said that Dan Quayle, the United States Vice President, has accepted an invitation, as has Gaddafi, a supporter of many guerrilla movements for the past decade.

Leaders of the Frontline

States like neighbouring Angola's Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda, Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe and Mozambique's Joaquim Chissano are also expected to be at the historic occasion.

Nelson Mandela has already been named by Namibian President-elect Sam Nujoma as a special guest of honour for the independence celebrations.

Some of the top leaders in Namibia's liberation movements, and particularly in Swapo, were Mr Mandela's cell mates on Robben Island.

The most prominent of these was Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, Swapo's secretary-general, who is now Namibia's Minister of Mines designate.

The pop stars that Namibians are hoping to see for the celebrations are said to include names like Sting,



DAN QUAYLE



MUAMMAR GADDAFI

Hugh Masekela, Miriam Makeba, Tracy Chapman, Stevie Wonder, Billy Ocean, P J Powers and others, depending on their various schedules.

It seems likely that combined rugby teams from the United States, the Soviet Union and France will take on the Namibian national team, who have a reputation as bone-crushing giant-killers.

But there will definitely not be any South African

rugby teams. The South West Africa Rugby Union broke its ties with the South African Rugby Board earlier this month.

Namibians have got used to foreign visitors over the past year.

An estimated 8 000 of them, from every part of the globe, have served in Namibia with the Untag administration.

Their presence drove up rentals and other costs astronomically in the territory, ushering in a new price structure — derisively called "Untag prices".

## Fear

But now some businessmen are saying they fear a slump as the "Untagonists", as they are known in some quarters, begin to filter out.

Untag chiefs estimate they will have spent about R400-million by the end of their operation on April 1.

Already troops from Canada and Britain and some from Australia have left.

Abdu Ciss, Untag's head of administration, who left at the beginning of the month to return to Geneva, said: "Untag brought in 1 600 vehicles.

"UN agencies will keep about 200 of these and more than 1 200 will be donated to the government of Namibia."

Another big whisper is that in maternally hospitals midwives are awaiting the arrival of a crop of Untag babies, fathered mostly by the 4 400 Untag troops and 1 500 police monitors.

dinner?

# Nujoma to be president

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma was unanimously appointed President-elect of Namibia by the Constituent Assembly on Friday - the only candidate nominated. *AP News 18/2/90*

"I will try my utmost to uphold the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia," he said.

The 60-year-old president-to-be has led the struggle against South African colonialism since 1959, when he became President of the Ovamboland People's Organisation. He became Swapo president in 1960 when OPO changed its name.

Swapo fought a 23-year war against South Africa and emerged as majority party in the Constituent Assembly after UN-supervised elections in November. Nujoma will become the first president when he is sworn in by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar at independence on March 21. *(221)*

Nujoma was nominated by Deputy Minister of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism Pendukeni Ithana. The nomination was seconded by the entire Swapo delegation.

Nujoma received a standing ovation from the house when it became clear there were no other nominees and that his election was unanimous.

The president-elect started his address to the assembly by recognising the presence of US civil rights activist and former presidential candidate, the Rev Jesse Jackson.

Nujoma said he would uphold the trust vested in him and would execute his duties in accordance with the letter and spirit of the constitution and the policy of national reconciliation, unity, peace and stability. - Sapa.

# 'Wolwe' death threat

By PETER KENNY

THE Namibian policeman in charge of the Lubowski assassination probe has been "sentenced to death" by the mystery Wit Wolwe.

In a letter to a Windhoek newspaper, the Wit Wolwe sentenced to death crack Namibian detective Colonel Jumbo Smit. (221)

The letter — written on a letterhead of the South West Africa Police — arrived on Friday and was published on the front page of the Windhoek Observer yesterday.

The letter arrived the same week that Namibian and South African police publicly blamed the assassination of Mr Lubowski and Mr Webster on members of a shadowy SADF hit squad.

The letter read: "Dear Jumbo Smit, you have been found guilty together with some of your comrades on the charge of "volksverraad" (betrayal of the people), relating to your part in hunting down right-wing soldiers.

"You have been sentenced to death and as from now you are formally on DEATH ROW." *SI Times 18/1/90*

Colonel Smit said yesterday: "I consider it a joke," and then he added slightly nervously, — "one would like it to be a joke".



# Swapo bomber may be sent to Namibia

APC 19/2/90 221

The Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. — A self-confessed Swapo guerrilla, responsible for five deaths in a Walvis Bay bomb attack, soon could be released from Pretoria's Death Row and returned to Namibia, depending on the outcome of an appeal.

Leonard Sheehama, 25, last year sentenced to death five times by the circuit division of the Supreme Court, is appealing against his sentence — and, depending on the outcome, could be sent back to Windhoek to face further charges, according to Namibian Attorney-General, Mr E Pretorius.

He said an investigation had been conducted into a second bombing at a commercial bank in Oshakati in northern Namibia, in which 28 people died — an attack which Sheehama had admitted in an earlier, magistrate's court appearance.

"The investigation has been wrapped up and if Sheehama is released by Pretoria, he may

be sent back to stand trial in the Windhoek Supreme Court. It's a decision to be taken by South Africa," said Mr Pretorius.

Swapo Secretary-General Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo has made an appeal to Organisation for African Unity heads of state to do all they can to stop Sheehama being hanged.

Meanwhile, Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) have called on the government to repatriate Sheehama to a Namibian prison to have his case finalised in accordance with amnesty laws in Namibia.

LHR said: "The spirit of reconciliation and peace prevailing in Namibia has led to the release of ex-Koevoet member Sergeant Dirk Calitz from a Namibian prison after serving only 20 days of his 10 years' imprisonment for the murder of Mr Willem Haindongo in August 1986.

"We now call on the South African government to reciprocate with a similar gesture of goodwill, peace and reconcilia-

tion to Mr Sheehama, a Swapo cadre who has been on Death Row in Pretoria since April 21 1989."

Comment from Pretoria's Department of Justice could not be obtained yesterday.

● President De Klerk has suspended the death sentence until reviewed in Parliament this year.

# SAs' Malvinas in the making?

198/90 (221)

**WINDHOEK** — On March 21 Namibia will become independent — well, perhaps not all of it.

There will still remain the vexed matter of Walvis Bay and the 12 offshore islands that are claimed by both South Africa and Namibia.

The adoption this month of a constitution declaring Walvis Bay and the islands to be an integral part of Namibia has formally put the infant republic of Namibia in confrontation with Pretoria at birth, for Pretoria has adamantly reaffirmed that both port and islands are part of South Africa.

There is more to the dispute than the fact that Walvis Bay is the only viable deep water port for Namibia. It also involves the use and control of the romantically-named islands: Plum Pudding, Ichabod, Hollandsbird (shown on some maps as Hol-lamsbird), Possession, Albatross, Penguin, Pomona, Halifax, Long Seal, Mercury and Sinclair's, known collectively as the Penguin Islands, all lie within two nautical miles of the coast.

This means that their territorial waters overlap with those of Namibia. So unless South Africa relinquishes sovereignty there will be no easy answer to the question of who has control in the overlapping waters.

## Innocent passage

The problem gets even more tangled at Luderitz Bay, Namibia's only other port. Two of the islands — Penguin and Seal — lie at the entrance to the port. It seems that, in theory at least, South Africa could bar the passage of Namibian ships to and from Luderitz Bay because the only navigable approaches to the harbour are within the territorial waters of the two islands.

Conversely, Namibia could bar South African ships from approaching the islands since they fall within Namibia's territorial waters.

It really neither situation is likely to come about because international law gives all vessels the right of innocent passage through any country's territorial waters. But more than one country has in the past decided that its needs overrode this particular law.

That is not the end of the complexities. If Namibia were ever to proclaim Luderitz Bay an internal water, which it can legally do by reason of its geographic features, then Penguin and Seal Islands would become enclaves within Namibia. They would presumably be beyond South African reach without the consent of the Namibian government, for there is no right of innocent passage in internal waters.

It is a unique situation with no parallel elsewhere and there is no international law that would apply in this eventuality, says Captain A G Soderlund of the South African Navy in a paper written for internal publications.

Accepted practice is that no state should close off waters in such a way that they cut off the territorial waters of another state from the high seas. This would theoretically preclude Namibia from cutting off Penguin and Seal Islands. But this would in turn interfere with Namibia's right in international practice to declare Luderitz Bay an internal water. So which should have precedence is a toss-up.

South Africa's claim to the Penguin Islands ap-

Who wants Plum Pudding? Both South Africa and Namibia want it — and another 11 islands off the Namibian coast as well, together with the port of Walvis Bay. The imminent independence of Namibia has put a spotlight on this dispute, reports **GERALD LANGE** of The Star's Africa News Service.

pears as watertight in international law as is its claim to Walvis Bay. They were annexed by Britain in 1866 and formally included into the Cape Colony in 1874. When Germany claimed all territory between Cape Rio and the Orange River it accepted Walvis Bay but included the islands. The dispute was referred to a mixed commission, which ruled in favour of Britain. Together with Walvis Bay, the islands became part of South Africa with the formation of the Union in 1910 and sovereignty automatically passed to the Republic in 1961.

There is very little on them except seabirds and seals. The potential for taking guano from the islands offers limited commercial value. This value would increase if oil or diamonds were found in worthwhile quantities in their territorial waters.

But even if no such riches are found the Namibian government will almost certainly take the view that it is intolerable that it should not have sovereignty over islands within its own territorial waters.

In laying claim to Walvis Bay the Windhoek government will get strong support from hinterland African states because it could relatively easily be linked by rail to the interior of the sub-continent.

In his paper Captain Soderlund compares Walvis Bay with the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, whose disputed ownership led to the war between Britain and Argentina in 1982. Calling it "South Africa's Malvinas in the making," he points out that in order to defend Walvis Bay against attempted seizure it would be necessary to ensure that it could be supplied from the sea.

As one of the political options for staving off demands for the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia, Captain Soderlund mentions the idea of turning the enclave into a duty-free trade zone, an idea first raised, he says, as far back as 1926.

The free port concept has consistently been supported over the years by various business interests in Namibia but never by the South African Government.

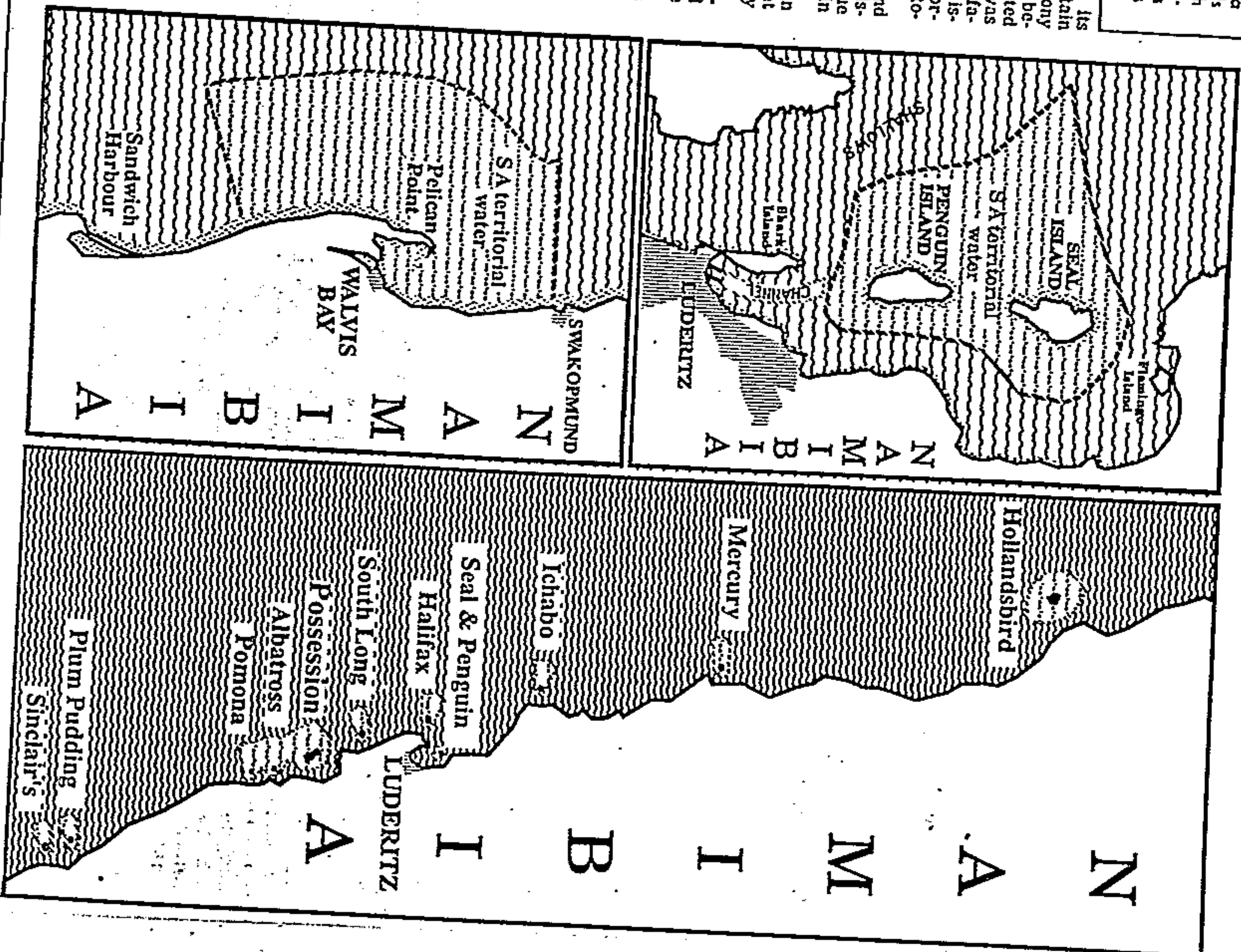
Recently, however, it was raised again by the MP for Walvis Bay, Mr Christo de Jager.

Pretoria's sovereignty over Walvis Bay and the islands gives it political leverage that it will not lightly give up, but it has intimated that it might be willing to negotiate with a friendly government in independent Namibia over the future use of Walvis Bay.

One suggestion that is expected to get favourable consideration in Pretoria is the idea of giving Namibia the use and perhaps even administration of Walvis Bay without South Africa relinquishing sovereignty.

Namibia will apparently start independence with sovereignty over at least one island with a gastronomic name — a lump of rock just north of the Orange River called Roast Beef.

But it may have to fight for the Plum Pudding.



...inquirer made it clear she was not prepared Service, London.

## Challenge to teachers

21/2/90  
By ALINAH DUBE  
FORMER executive member of the United Democratic Front, Mr Moss Chikane, yesterday urged hundreds of teachers in Mamelodi to join political organisations.

He was speaking at a meeting at the Mamelodi East YMCA to discuss problems affecting teachers as well as the education crisis. The meeting was organised by the Mamelodi Teachers Union (Matu).

"Effective communication structures involving parents, teachers and students will help build unity and boost the morale of the community," said Chikane.

The former Robben Island prisoner also challenged teachers to ensure that only democratic structures designed to empower people were allowed at schools.

# Cop shoots boy at close range



KENNEDY MONGWAKETSI

By MOEKETSI MPHAKI

A SOWETO family is enraged at the death of their 20-year-old son who was allegedly shot by a policeman at the weekend.

Kennedy Pusho Mongwaketsi, a Standard 9 pupil at Moletsane High School, was certified dead on arrival at Baragwanath Hospital after being shot in the upper hip.

His father, Mr Lucas Mongwaketsi, said his son was innocent and there had been no provocation to justify the shooting.

Police have confirmed the incident and said they were investigating a charge of murder.

"We are going to take the legal course like in any other case," said spokesman Captain Mikhichane Ngobeni. He refused to elaborate.

Mongwaketsi said his son had just parked a relative's car when the policeman followed him into the yard.

"My son came out with the owner of the car and as they were trying to establish what the policeman was looking for, a shot rang out, fatally wounding Kennedy," Mongwaketsi said.

He said the killing was a blow to his family as Kennedy also helped financially as a part-time barber.

He will be buried on Saturday after a service which starts at 8.30am at the Tladi/Moletsane AME church. The cortege leaves for Avalon cemetery at 11am.

## Fired for a skipper

By MOEKETSI MPHAKI

A YOUNG Soweto cashier at a northern Johannesburg suburb confectionery was fired for wearing a "Welcome Home Mandela" T-shirt.

Miss Doris Mthembu (26) of Phiri, who was employed part-time at Belem Confectionery in Blackheath, said she was told "Mandela is not yet leaving the country" before she was dismissed.

She said her employer ordered her to conceal or take off the T-shirt, which was attracting responses from both black and white customers.

"When I told her that I could not conceal the T-shirt as it was very hot, she said I should consider myself fired," Mthembu said.

She was also told that should anybody be employed at the confectionery who sympathised or supported the ANC, they would be dismissed immediately.

The owner of the confectionery, Mrs Laven Kloppers, denied that Mthembu was fired because of the T-shirt. She said it was because of repeated latecoming.

"I have nothing against black people but if we could all come to work in our political T-shirts I think there would be chaos. You see, we are running a business here and Mthembu was too much of a lady. She would not even carry a tray," she said.



Doris Mthembu, in the T-shirt that caused the rumpus.

## Murder accused going for an op

By MANDLA NDLAZI

THE case against the four men accused of the murder of a "member" of the Mandela United Football Club was postponed to March 5 by a Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday.

One of the accused, Mr Sibusiso Chili (25), is ill and has to be operated on. No evidence was led and Mr Justice RA Solomon, sitting with two assessors, postponed the case.

Sibusiso and his co-accused Mr Lerotodi Andrew Ikangeng (22), Mr Isaac Mazibuko (23) and Mr Sandile Blanket (22), all of Orlando West, Soweto, are in custody.

They have pleaded not guilty to a charge of murder arising from the death of Mr Maxwell Sandile Madondo on February 13 last year in Orlando West.

Madondo was said to have been a member of the Mandela United Football Club.

Mrs Dudu Chile (47), a member of the Federation of Transvaal Women, her son Mpaki (22) and Moses Blanket (18), who appeared with them, were acquitted on Friday.

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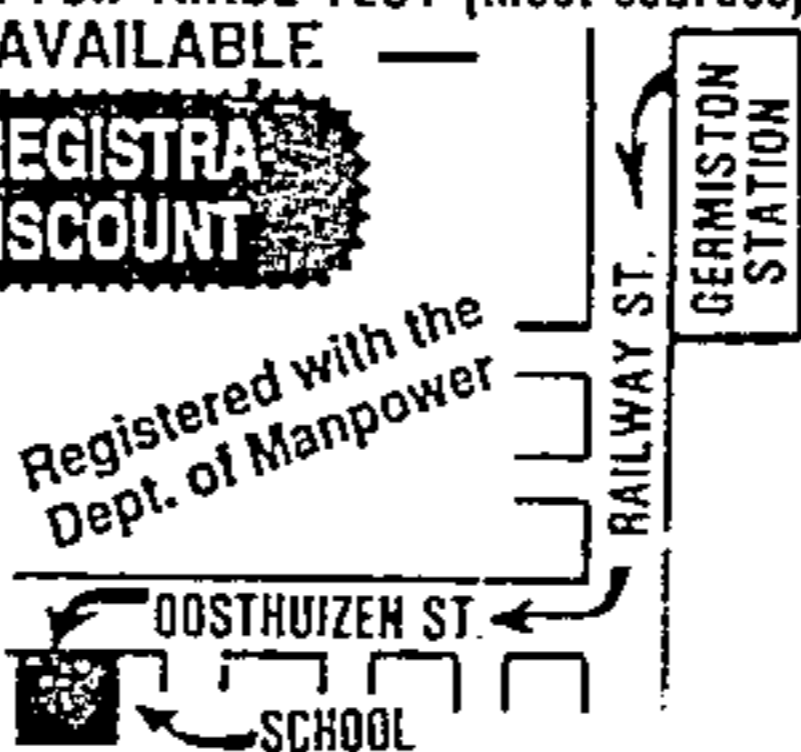
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# Rightwing murder case fugitives: Man arrested

From BRENDAN SEERY

Argus Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK. — Police are questioning a man arrested in Middelburg in the Cape in connection with the possibility that he has links to three escaped rightwing alleged killers.

A spokesman for the SWA Police, Brigadier S Eimbeck, said detectives in Namibia had been in close contact with their counterparts in South Africa following the arrest of the man.

There is a possibility he may be linked to three rightwingers who are still on the run after escaping from police custody while facing a murder charge.

They allegedly murdered a

Namibian security guard during an attack on the Untag regional offica in Outjo in August last year.

The three men, Leonard Veenendal, 23, Darryl Stopforth, 22, and Horst Klenz, 52, are also wanted in connection with the alleged murder of SWA Police constable Ricardo van Wyk, who was shot when the three escaped in December last year.

According to Brigadier Eimbeck, the SWA Police last week launched an intensive, but unsuccessful search in Damara-land after information that two bakkies with false number plates had been seen in the area and that a man identified as Mr Klenz had been seen.

# SA gesture to Namibia

South Africa should present some sort of concrete independence gift to Namibia, possibly in the form of a hospital or school, the Democratic Party Chief Spokesman on Finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said.

Speaking during the debate on the Additional Appropriation Bill, Mr Schwarz said the whole world had promised Namibia aid once it gained independence but these promises often amounted to nothing.

"An amount of R21,5 million has been set aside for Namibia. As that country attains its independence on March 21, it looks as if this will be the last payment we will be making.

### CONCRETE GIFT

"I would like to see South Africa make some sort of concrete independence gift to Namibia, possibly enough money to build a hospital or several schools.

"I wonder how many other nations will then follow the example set by the 'polecat' of the world?"

Replying to the debate, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, said a gesture would be made to Namibia.

"That will, however, be the cherry on the top. South Africa has over the years invested massively in the infrastructure of Namibia and it now behoves the international community to honour its promises of aid."



Mr Harry Schwarz SA should present Namibia with independence gift.

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# Shifidi appeal withdrawn

221

THE Administrator-General of South West Africa and the State President of South Africa have withdrawn the appeal against a decision that a certificate issued by the former State President, Mr P W Botha, was invalid.

The certificate stopped the trial of four SA Defence Force members for the death of Mr Frans Uapota, who died of severe injuries on November 25 1985 after soldiers entered a shop near his home.

The State President has also withdrawn the appeal that was to be heard on Thursday against the Supreme Court of South West Africa's judgment that invalidated the certificate of immunity from prosecution of six members of the SADF and SWA Territory Force for the death of veteran Swapo member and former Robben-Island prisoner, Mr Immanuel Shifidi.

Mr Shifidi was stabbed to death at a Swapo political rally in Katutura, outside Windhoek on November 30 1986.

In the notice of with-

*Sowetan 20/2/90*  
drawal the Administrator-General and State President have tendered to pay the costs of the appeals.

In December 1988 a full bench of the SWA

court found the State President was not legally able to instruct the interim government of SWA on July 27 1986 to end the trials of CJ Harmse, FJ Herps, DF Esselen and J Fernando.

## Ordered

In the Shifidi case a full bench of the SWA court on March 20 1989 invalidated the certificate of March 18 1988 and ordered that Colonel Johannes Vorster, Colonel Willem Welgemoed, Commandant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolas Prinsloo, Corporal Eusebius Kashimba and Private Steven Festus should stand trial for Mr Shifidi's murder.

## Deaths:

AG, FW

*Chie Tluts*

drop *20/2/90*

*(221)*

## appeal

**BLOEMFONTEIN.** — The Administrator General of South West Africa and the State President of South Africa have withdrawn the appeal to the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein against a decision that a certificate issued by the former State President, Mr P W Botha, was invalid.

The certificate stopped the trial of four SA Defence Force members for the death of Mr Frans Uapota, who died of severe injuries on November 25, 1985, after soldiers entered a cuca shop near his home.

### Stabbed

The State President has also withdrawn the appeal that was to be heard on Thursday against the Supreme Court of South West Africa's judgment that invalidated the certificate of immunity from prosecution of six members of the SADF and SWA Territory Force for the death of veteran Swapo member and former Robben Island prisoner, Mr Immanuel Shifidi.

Mr Shifidi was stabbed to death at a Swapo political rally in Katutura, outside Windhoek on November 30, 1986.

In the notice of withdrawal filed at the court the Administrator General and the State President have tendered to pay the costs of the appeals. — Sapa

CAPE TOWN 21/2/90.  
221

## Nujoma opens united army training camp

WINDHOEK. — Former members of Swapo's armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), and South African-led security forces are being united into national institutions in preparation for Namibian independence on March 21.

Yesterday president-elect Mr Sam Nujoma officially opened training of the first infantry battalion of the National Army of Namibia — comprising more than 300 soldiers from Plan and the SWA Territory Force — at Luipardsvallei, outside Windhoek.

The training programme was organised with Untag help and will be conducted by instructors from its Kenyan Battalion. The new battalion will act as a presidential guard of honour at independence celebrations. It will be jointly commanded by Lt-Col Shapange Mwetwaama and Lt-Col Thys Rall.

Mr Nujoma, who will be Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Force under the new constitution, told the soldiers the era of death and destruction was a chapter which had to be closed for ever.

A new chapter of hope, peace, harmony and economic development for all had to be opened, he said. — Sapa

Monday 2/7/90

# Amnesty likely for soldiers in Namibia

WINDHOEK — A Namibian human rights lawyer said yesterday he was horrified that amnesty could be granted to 10 SADF and SWA Territorial Force (SWATF) members accused of politically motivated murders.

On Monday, President F W de Klerk and Namibian Administrator-General Louis Pienaar notified the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein that they were withdrawing their appeal against a decision declaring invalid a certificate issued by former President P W Botha.

The certificate had stopped the trial of four SADF members for the death of Frans Uapota in a northern cuca shop on November 25 1985.

It also stopped the trial of six members of the SADF and SWATF for the murder of veteran Swapo member Immanuel Shifidi, who was stabbed to death at a rally in Katutura on November 30 1986.

Pienaar's spokesman Gerard Roux said yesterday the 10 "definitely qualified for amnesty because the acts were committed in the course of their duties".

He said the Administrator General

BILLY PADDOCK

had handed the matter over to the Namibian Justice Department for a decision on whether to prosecute.

Roux said if the 10 got amnesty they would not have stand trial.

Human rights lawyer Dave Smuts, who is a Legal Aid Centre director, said: "To even suggest amnesty is despicable — a most cynical and deplorable action."

He said before the 10 could qualify for amnesty, all the facts should be established and this could happen only after a proper and open trial.

221 Interpretation

Smuts said public trials of these men were important to SA and Namibia especially in the light of the allegations of security force death squads and the killings of Anton Lubowski and David Webster.

Swapo's shadow attorney-general Hartmut Ruppel said in the spirit of "looking forward rather than backward we can live with this rather wide interpretation of amnesty".

# US visa delay <sup>star</sup> 22/2/90 upsets Swapo (221)

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Relations between the United States and the world's newest nation could be soured at an early stage because of the reaction of the US embassy in Pretoria to the application for a visa by Mr Hage Geingob, Namibia's Prime Minister-designate.

Mr Geingob, due to be sworn in as Namibia's Prime Minister in less than a month, has as a result postponed his visit to the United Nations headquarters in New York.

A statement issued by Swapo said Mr Geingob had expected his visa application to be granted automatically in view of Namibia's coming independence, and also because of his future status.

The embassy had advised him to apply directly to Washington, but Mr Geingob said this might take weeks.

**First Bushmen arrive** *221* *CAPE TOWN*  
*22/2/80*

WINDHOEK. — The first group of former SWA Territory Force Bushman (San) soldiers and their dependants who elected to be resettled in South Africa have arrived in the country — in Schmidtsdrif about 75km west of Kimberley.



# Urgent talks in Namibia over <sup>ALB</sup> rocketing crime <sub>22/2/90</sub>

Argus Africa News Service <sub>221</sub>

WINDHOEK. — The spiralling wave of criminal activity in Namibia, especially in the northern and north-eastern districts, has become so acute that community leaders have held urgent discussions with the new Minister of Home Affairs.

The community met Mr Lukas Pohamba yesterday and a meeting with the commissioner of police, possibly later today, was strongly hinted at.

At the same time, the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and member of the constituent assembly, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the abolition of the death penalty by the writers of Namibia's constitution was to show respect for human life. Restoration of the penalty might have to be reconsidered if its absence was being exploited.

## UNEMPLOYMENT LINK

The Grootfontein public, members of Swapo and the DTA and the police met yesterday to discuss recent events in the affected areas. Delegates to the meeting came from as far away as the central towns of Outjo and Tsumeb.

Unemployment was singled out as the most obvious reason for the rising incidences of murder, housebreaking, car theft and other crimes.

The residents formed the Grootfontein Community Committee, whose chairman is Mr Daan Engelbrecht. The committee felt the coming independence had raised hopes among many people, but the reality was that freedom did not mean automatic wealth for everyone immediately and the population must be enlightened on these matters.

Mr Engelbrecht said statistics he was given by the police showed that crimes like murder, housebreaking and theft had doubled this year. The situation was worsening.

The latest uproar was sparked by the murders last weekend of Mr and Mrs Johan Roberts, who were discovered killed — probably shot dead with their own rifle — near a gravel quarry in Grootfontein. A few days earlier, Mr Koos de Waal was found murdered in the same area.

*CAT Times 22/2/90*  
**SWABC changes name**

221

WINDHOEK. — The South West African Broadcasting Corporation is to be called the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation from March 1, SWABC radio news reports.

## Briefing

# Latest amnesty is not <sup>Star</sup> 2/2/90 for all (221) offenders

The amnesty granted to war-time offenders indemnifies members of the police and defence forces from criminal acts. But the latest amnesty does not seem to include a convicted Swapo guerilla sitting in Pretoria's death cells, reports **JON QWELANE** of The Star's Africa News Service.

**WINDHOEK** — The 10 South African Defence Force and SWA Territory Force members who allegedly killed two leading Namibian activists in highly controversial circumstances could avoid prosecution altogether.

At the same time convicted Swapo guerilla Leonard Sheehama might find it extremely difficult to leave Pretoria's death cells just yet, because he is not included in the recent amnesty granted to wartime offenders.

The Attorney-General of Namibia, Mr Etienne Pretorius, said yesterday that the latest amnesty granted by the Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, indemnified members of the police and defence forces from prosecution for acts amounting to criminal offences they committed during the course of their duties.

### MURDER CHARGES

Four South African soldiers were arraigned for murder after the death of Mr Frans Uapota, who died of serious injuries on November 25 1985, after an encounter with the military men in his cuca shop in Oyambo.

When the soldiers — Mr C J Harmse, Mr F J Herps, Mr D F Esselen and Mr J Fernando — were charged with murder, former State President P W Botha issued a certificate halting the prosecution because the soldiers had acted "in good faith".

However, a full Bench of the SWA Supreme Court ruled that Mr Botha was not legally able to instruct the interim government to halt the trial of the four soldiers.

On November 30 1986, former Robben Island prisoner and internal Swapo leader Mr Immanuel Shifidi was stabbed

## MURDER CHARGES

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However, a full Bench of the SWA Supreme Court ruled that Mr Botha was not legally able to instruct the interim government to halt the trial of the four soldiers.

On November 30 1986, former Robben Island prisoner and internal Swapo leader Mr Immanuel Shifidi was stabbed to death at a Swapo rally in Katutura township outside Windhoek.

Namibia's Attorney-General charged six soldiers — Colonel Johannes Vorster, Colonel Willem Welgemoed, Commandant Antonie Botes, Lieutenant Nicolas Prinsloo, Corporal Eusibius Kashimba and Private Steven Festus.

### INVALIDATED

Mr Botha again issued a certificate declaring the six soldiers had acted "in good faith", but the full Bench of the SWA Supreme Court, sitting in Windhoek on March 20 1989, invalidated the State President's certificate.

The Administrator-General and the State President appealed against the ruling, but this week they withdrew the two appeals.

Mr Pretorius said yesterday "I am perusing the document from the Appellate Division, and I am also taking into account that two amnesties have been granted by the Administrator-General last year and recently.

"The latest amnesty seems to cover acts by police and defence force members, and indemnifies them from prosecution for criminal acts they might have carried out during their normal duties.

Concerning Sheehama's plight, Mr Pretorius said the 26-year-old guerilla's fate depended largely on the outcome of his appeal against the five death sentences he was handed in the Cape Circuit Court in Walvis Bay last year.

Sheehama planted a bomb at the Atlantic Meat Market in Walvis Bay in 1987 and the blast killed five people.

He is awaiting trial on 29 murder counts following the explosion in February 1988 of a powerful bomb in the main hall of First National Bank in Oshakati.

With a month to go before formal independence on March 21, a faintly anxious goodwill is the prevailing tone in dealings between bureaucrats and businessmen on the one hand, and the plethora of shadow Cabinet members on the other. That, and grim determination not to be the first to cause a stumble in the reconciliation waltz.

A few foreign diplomats and aid officials may complain that the incoming Swapo government has no unequivocal policies on the economy or anything else and that the way policies are spelt out depends on which of the ministers is talking.

But most locals, particularly organised business and agriculture, are grateful that the future government's position on most things is open to negotiation. By the end of the election campaign last year, Nujoma himself (advised by Frontline State representatives as well as the pragmatists in his own party) was assuring whites they need not fear nationalisation of mines, expropriation of farmland or loss of civil service jobs.

The nationalisation issue, which was a clear tenet of Swapo policy this time last year, softened to vaguer talk of a mixed economy. These days, in the interregnum before independence, the pragmatists in Swapo (headed by PM-designate Hage Geingob) seem well in the ascendant.

They appear acutely aware that Namibia will be competing with eastern Europe for aid and investment — and that a newly independent African nation is far less interesting or marketable than an anti-apartheid liberation movement.

In a speech read to the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy by his deputy on Monday, the shadow minister of mines and energy, Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, did not mention nationalisation at all. He urged the need to promote small mining with favourable legal, technical and marketing backup. He also stressed the country's need for engineers in attaining "accelerated self-sustained growth and development."

Foreign minister-designate Theo Ben Gurirab and the future trade and industry minister, Ben Amathila, have repeatedly stressed the need to attract foreign investors. More and more senior Cabinet members are becoming aware that the warmer the congratulations, the more vague the promises of aid. And it is when budgetary aid is mentioned that potential donor nations become particularly evasive.

Otto Herrigal, who will be finance minister, expects a R500m deficit in the first budget to be tabled after independence. Considering that last year's total budget was for R1,2bn, and that the GDP is just over R3bn, that's a hefty whack.

Expectations among Swapo's constituency — particularly the 41 000 returned exiles — of increased social services, of jobs in the already swollen bureaucracy, of one or other variety of free lunch, will be an increasing headache for government when the independence party is over.

So will its relations with organised labour.

That hot-potato portfolio has been given to Hendrik Witbooi, who is a vice-president of Swapo but not a member of the exile leaders' old boys' club.

But the independence celebrations promise to be quite a party — if a little bizarre. The guest list includes Nelson Mandela, Dan Quayle, Yassar Arafat and Muammar Gaddafi. Over 150 countries will be represented and all OAU and Frontline State countries will send delegations. And some Angolan settlement negotiations will certainly be taking place.

As well as the UN Secretary General and a multitude of UN structures and agencies, there will be a number of pop stars, aid agencies, anti-apartheid organisations and anyone who can wangle a plane ticket.

That will probably be Namibia's last turn in the limelight for a while. ■

NAMIBIA F/M 23/2/90 (221)

## Anxious goodwill

Sam Shafiishuna Nujoma, the Swapo leader and sole nominee, received a standing ovation when he was unanimously elected Namibia's first president on Friday. The special session of the Constituent Assembly saw the (by now predictably elaborate and almost fulsome) congratulations from the opposition parties.

# US treats me like a terrorist — Geingob

Argus 23/2/90  
22/

From JON QWELANE  
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's prime minister-elect, Mr Hage Geingob, has expressed anger that "it appears the government of the United States regards me as a terrorist".

Mr Geingob, who becomes Namibia's prime minister in less than a month, was initially refused a visa to enter the US by the country's embassy in Pretoria. Last night, in spite of the embassy's assurances that the permit had been granted on Wednesday, maintained the Americans were "lying".

The future prime minister, who is chairman of Namibia's Constituent Assembly, wanted to leave for the United Nations headquarters to wind up his commitments as director of the Lusaka-based UN Institute for Namibia.

Mr Geingob said when his application was received in Pretoria he was advised his request could only be granted by Washington.

Mr Barry Walkley, public relations officer for the US embassy in Pretoria, said yesterday the visa was approved on Wednesday. The delay had been caused by missing papers.



PM-elect Hage Geingob

Last night Mr Geingob said the embassy was "lying", and said as far as he was concerned, to the Americans he was still a "terrorist, despite the fact that I am the future prime minister, and that the Americans are in my country right now and preparing to open an embassy".

"It is not true that I got the visa on Wednesday, because only yesterday I was still running around taking photographs and preparing to telefax to them all the stuff they demanded."

The American embassy said the visa was ready for dispatching to Mr Geingob.

# A last stiff test for Pienaar

star 23/2/90 (221)

By JON QWELANE,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

REHOBOTH — Verbal swords were drawn this week as the Baster revolution gathered momentum, giving Administrator-General Louis Pienaar one of his last stiff tests before he leaves Namibia.

Kaptein Hans Diergaardt, leader of the Basters in this southern town of Rehoboth, has maintained his defiant stand that the Rehoboth district is a "self-governing" territory for the Basters and says Mr Pienaar cannot change that status, even by proclamation.

This week Kaptein Diergaardt ignored a directive to leave the Baster administration's offices and said he might go to the World Court at the Hague to fight for the self-governing status of the Basters.

The next move is Mr Pienaar's — and it is not clear what action will follow from the Tintenpalast.

Kaptein Diergaardt has steadfastly advocated a federal Namibian state, with the various ethnic units enjoying regional autonomy. Before last year's independence elections he mooted a go-it-alone option for Rehoboth and proposed a grandiose scheme involving the purchase of farms in the west to form a corridor to the sea.

An elected member of the Constituent Assembly and president of the Federal Convention of Namibia, Kaptein Diergaardt relinquished his seat several weeks ago, citing health reasons. He was replaced by Professor Mburumba Kerina as representative of the Basters.

On the eve of the adoption of the Namibian constitution, he mandated Professor Kerina to reject it entirely because it was not federal in content. At the same time he took over the Rehoboth administration's offices. Armed revolt was in the air as he refused to leave the buildings.

On Tuesday Kaptein Diergaardt told Professor Kerina to resign his seat in the assembly — soon to be converted into the independent state's first parliament. But Professor Kerina refused, saying he did not wish to spoil the spirit of co-operation prevailing in the country.

# Namibian transformation

GP Correspondent

WHEN things do start to change in Southern Africa it is an avalanche of transformation, it seems.

With about a month to go to Namibia's independence celebrations, a host of happenings, developments and dealings are under way without undue fanfare — things which would have been unthinkable a year ago, and impossible even four months ago.

Leading the field is the military guard of honour being trained — or rather retrained — for the independence celebrations. The 500 soldiers are made up in almost equal proportions of members of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), Swapo's military wing, and of former members of the SWA Territory Force, set up 10 years ago by the SADF with local recruits.

President-elect Sam Nujoma himself addressed them as their retraining began near Windhoek this week, stressing that the war

## Big changes are happening daily without any fanfare

was a chapter of Namibian history which must be closed, and which must remain closed forever.

"Let us embrace each other with open hearts and arms as members of one family and children of one father and mother, and as citizens of one country," Nujoma urged.

According to Kenyan Brig Daniel Opande, deputy commander of Untag's military forces, the integration of the former enemies is going well.

"Former adversaries have come together and are sitting together, they are eating together, sleeping together and working together for a future unified force."

Six weeks ago, Nujoma asked the UN Secretary General to allow Untag forces to help in-

tegrate the Plan and SWATF members in this nucleus of a new army.

An integration committee was set up, consisting of three representatives each of Untag, Plan and SWATF. Both Plan and SWATF commanders selected the men and women to be trained.

At present the Kenyan Untag battalion is running the retraining, which amounts to a refresher course, smoothing out old animosities.

The day after independence, British army instructors are due to arrive and take over, as they are going to be doing most of the training of the new Namibian army.

Similarly, some 180 police trainees, again including Plan and ex-SWA Police members —

including some from the notorious counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet — are also being retrained and the future Minister of Home Affairs told them their national duty was above politics.

They had to free the police of the negative image left over from the colonial era, avoid tribalism, regionalism and white supremacy.

Their prime task was "to prevent crime at all cost and to protect people and their properties", he said.

The recycled policemen will be sent to different parts of the country as police and border guards. Particularly on the northern border between Angola and Namibia, now that SADF and Koevoet border patrols are gone, bandit-type raids and stock-theft by Unita and various ex-

combatants are intensifying.

Until an Angolan settlement is reached, instability will threaten to spill over into Namibia. Further south, too, there are many arms cached or in circulation and more than enough unemployed ex-combatants from whatever side.

Police are offering to pay bounties for uncensored arms — R200 for an automatic rifle tops the list — with no questions asked, if they are just turned in.

Namibia's also being ushered into the wider world it's been cut off from, both by South African restrictions and boycotts. Future government members attended the recent South African Development Co-ordinating Conference to the up independent Namibia's links with the rest of the region. Next year's SADCC conference will be held in Windhoek.

World Bank officials are in Windhoek to study the economy and plan for a major donors' conference there in June. Aid agencies, foreign delegations, the UN international bureaucracy — members of all are seething through Namibia at the moment, queuing to see the future government members.

It's Namibia's fate, it seems, that it's momentous events are often overshadowed by others elsewhere in the world. The Berlin wall started to disintegrate during election week there, for instance, and South African developments now seem ready to overshadow the countdown to independence.

Who knows? Maybe it helps the unthinkable changes that are going through there so smoothly that the spotlight is looking elsewhere.



President-elect Sam Nujoma . . . let us embrace each other with open hearts.



Unemployment blamed for crisis

# Namibia plagued by spiralling crime

By Jon Qwelane, The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The spiralling wave of criminal activity in Namibia, especially in the northern and north-eastern districts, has become so acute that community leaders held urgent discussions with the new Minister of Home Affairs last week.

The community leaders met Mr Lukas Pohamba, and a meeting with the Commissioner of Police has been strongly hinted at.

At the same time the chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) and member of the Constituent Assembly, Mr Dirk Mudge, said the abolition of the death penalty by the writers of Namibia's constitution had been to show respect for human life.

Restoration of the penalty could have to be reconsidered if its absence was being exploited, he said.

The Grootfontein public, members of Swapo and the DTA and the police met last week to discuss recent events in the affected areas. Delegates came from as far as Outjo and Tsumeb. Un-

employment was singled out as the most obvious reason for the rising incidence of murder, housebreaking, car theft and other crimes.

The residents formed the Grootfontein Community Committee, with Mr Daan Engelbrecht as chairman. The committee felt that the coming of independence had raised hopes among many people, but the reality was that freedom did not mean automatic wealth for everyone immediately and the population had to be enlightened on these matters.

## Murders

Mr Engelbrecht said police statistics showed that crimes like murder, housebreaking and theft had doubled this year compared with last year. The situation was worsening.

What sparked the latest uproar were the murders last weekend of Mr and Mrs Johan Roberts, who were discovered killed — probably shot dead with their own rifle — near a gravel quarry in Grootfontein. A few days earlier Mr Koos de Waal was also found murdered in the same area.

010am 27/90

# Namibia's axing of detention welcomed

BILLY PADDOCK (221)

**WINDHOEK** — The Namibian Constituent Assembly (CA) was yesterday surprised by the announcement of Swapo shadow attorney-general Hartmut Ruppel that the standing committee had decided to scrap the controversial preventative detention clause from the draft constitution.

The move was yesterday greeted with widespread joy, and spontaneous applause erupted in the assembly.

Legal Assistance Centre director Dave Smuts said he was delighted at the development and commended the CA for the positive step, adding a constitution was emerging that Namibians could be proud of.

On Tuesday nearly all the opposition parties criticised the clause.

Ruppel supported the exclusion on the basis it supplied the framework in which human rights could be enjoyed.

After long argument about the clause resulted in a stalemate, the CA referred it back to the standing committee which then decided to scrap it altogether.

The article provided for preventative detention of 30 days, but an advisory board could be appointed to impose extended periods of three months up to a maximum of one year in detention.

Ruppel said he felt the principle of detention without trial had been overlooked because of the concept's long-standing association with SA.

Detention without trial will still be possible, but only under martial law or a state of emergency. However, this will then be subject to parliamentary review and no children under the age of 16 may be detained.

The CA also decided that freedom of the Press and freedom of speech were rights which not even a state of emergency or a war could remove.

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# Challenges to Malan

By HANS-PETER BAKKER  
Staff Reporter

**T**HE distraught parents of assassinated Swapo leader Mr Anton Lubowski this morning challenged the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to repeat his claim that their son was a "paid spy" for South Africa outside Parliament.

"My son can't defend himself — but we can. We knew him. Nobody knew him better than we did," Mr Wilfried Lubowski said today.

"We intend going for his (General Malan's) throat this time. The only reason he could have for defaming my son is trying to save his own hide."

"He wants to put the blame for my son's assassination on

Swapo — that man's audacity is unbelievable."

Mrs Molly Lubowski said her son had been brought up in a house where apartheid was not acceptable.

"He could never have supported the National Party government."

"He was a second lieutenant in 1974, doing his national service, when P W Botha kicked him out after he announced he was joining Swapo."

"He was also in detention six times since then and the last time, three years ago, he nearly died after spending 23 days in solitary confinement."

"There were also two assassination attempts prior to the one that killed him — he would be daft to work for the

same people who do that to him."

"He hated Magnus Malan and the South African government, and he was not the kind of person to hate anyone. Even as a young boy he was opposed to violence."

Anton was born in Lutteritz and grew up at a farm nearby with his two sisters, who, according to Mr Lubowski, were "furious" about the minister's claims.

"Even as a young boy he would not hurt anyone. He accepted everyone," Mr Lubowski said.

According to Mrs Lubowski, his involvement with politics began when he was studying law at UCT.

"When he qualified as an attorney, one of his first as-

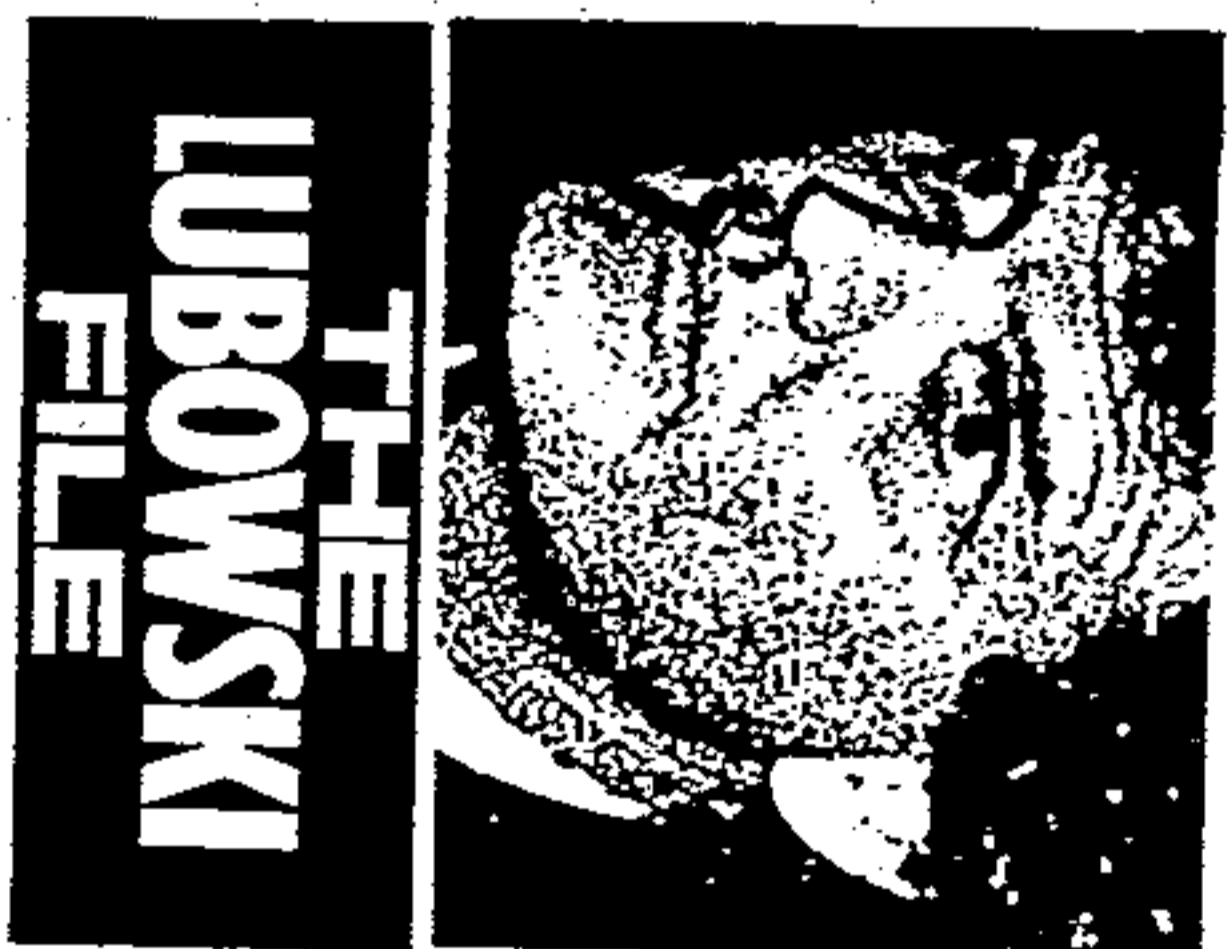
signments was to visit an awaiting-trial prisoner. He was very upset when he saw the beatings the man had received and the conditions under which he was kept — that experience decided his political future."

"We supported him in his political career. We are a very open family. He always spoke to us about what he did, and he never had anything to hide — we would definitely have known."

"He even flew down from Windhoek to ask our permission before he joined Swapo."

Mr Lubowski added: "What is going on in the police force is unbelievable. People just don't know what is happening. The police were after my son."

When that came there was uproar. The Nats clearly felt it was the "big witch" who had



"It never seems to stop. We thought we had got rid of one obstacle and another one comes along. My wife takes it badly — I have no answers anymore."

## 'A trump card up his sleeve'

By MICHAEL MORRIS  
Political Correspondent

**U**NBATTLED Defence Minister General Magnus Malan entered the assembly and took his seat in the front benches 15 minutes before the debate began.

From appearances, he seemed unsettled, even worried. ... his brow furrowed, his hands never still. He clasped and unclasped them, then tapped his leg.

Perhaps, however, these were merely signs of impatience, the battle having been declared.

He seemed barely to follow the debate on a Conservative Party motion against the government's unbanning of the ANC and its other reform initiatives ... a few minutes before it ended, he gave a thumbs up sign to an ally across the House, but for the

whip Mr Frank le Roux tried to draw him into an exchange, and the General responded, but haudibly, as if he were mouthing an interjection.

Messengers bore numerous notes to his bench as the minutes ticked by. He read them, sometimes with the flicker of a grin, tucked them into his brief case and resumed his sober survey of his peers.

Suddenly, the CP-sponsored debate was over and Democratic Party co-leader Dr Dennis Worrall was on his feet.

The assault had begun. He leaned forward, pen in hand, and began jotting down points, questions, challenges.

As Dr Worrall launched the attack, nobody could have known that General Malan had a staggering trump card up his sleeve.

Dr Worrall drew his contribution to a close with a whip

clandestine CCB unit.

The Conservative Party's contribution came from Mr Moolman Mentz and, as he set out his argument on ministerial and Cabinet responsibility for the activities of institutions of State — such as the CCB — the level of interjections which had been lobbed into the debate from all sides from the start, increased.

Dr Boy Geldenhuys was the first to hit back for the government, calling for the opposition's sniping over the CCB a "one-sided witch hunt".

The opening salvos of General Bob Rogers's short, sharp attack for the DP were almost rendered inaudible by the din as he expressed deep concern about a "politically-inspired change of direction" which had reflected badly on the SADF.

General Malan's second de-

spoke next, followed by Green Point MP Mr Tian van der Merve, who drew a blistering attack to a close with a blunt message for General Malan: the honourable way out was to resign.

Then the General himself stood to speak.

He had shed the troubled expression that seemed to have shadowed his face at the start. In a clear strong voice that appeared to rally his own troops in the counter-offensive, he spelled out his position, point for point, sticking closely to a prepared text and deflecting demands for answers from opposition MPs.

Some DP MPs called out "It's a cover-up". But General Malan seemed unperturbed. He had yet to drop his Lubowski bombshell.

When that came there was uproar. The Nats clearly felt it was the "big witch" who had

just grinned, others shook their heads, or looked on grimly.

Dr Worrall tried to press a new attack. He stood up and asked if the minister would take a question. It was the last chance to tackle the government. General Malan refused.

The debate ended abruptly at the conclusion of the General's speech.

No sooner had the Speaker announced the adjournment than Ministers and other NP MPs approached the General Malan to shake his hand.

The sixth or seventh to do so was the State President, who had attended the debate, though without contributing to it. He shook General Malan's hand, exchanged a few words, and a smile, and then left.

### Night killing in Sanderburg Street

**BRENDAN SEERY, Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek**

**A**ROUND 8.45pm on the warm, early summer evening of September 12 last year, a volley of shots rang out across the Klein Windhoek valley.

Many who heard the shots dismissed them almost a year since any act of terrorism had shattered the peace of the Namibian capital.

As police and neighbours came racing to the house in Sanderburg Street in Windhoek's high-rent luxury hill suburb, Anton Lubowski was already dead. He had probably died instantly as the copper-jacketed AK-47 bullets slammed into his body and his head.

Inside his house, as he lay in a widening pool of blood at the front gate, his woman friend was verging on hysteria.

Waiting at a restaurant nearby were a handful of Mr Lubowski's Swapo colleagues, with whom he had arranged to have dinner.

Although Swapo had been careful to surround its top leaders with bodyguards when they returned from exile, Anton Lubowski was accompanied by no such protection and was a sitting duck for the assassin who waited in a car for him to return home that evening.

In the wake of the killing, power struggle. The organisation reacted with astonishment and fury in rejecting the allegations.

The day after the killing, an anonymous caller with an Afrikaans accent phoned the Namibian newspaper in Windhoek. He told the paper's editor, Gwen Lister, that the "Wit Wolwe" had murdered Mr Lubowski and warned her that she was now "top of the list".

Within days of the killing, lice had detained Irish national Donal Achesson, a hardened soldier who served in the Rhodesian army and possibly later in the SADF, and whom Irish journalists believe may have been connected to Protestant extremist organisations in Northern Ireland.

Mr Achesson is in prison in Windhoek waiting trial on charges of murder — although police sources have said privately they do not believe he was the man who actually pulled the trigger, and that he was working with others.

The killing had a bizarre sequel in November last year, just before the Namibian elections, when unknown people set fire to the simple wooden cross over Mr Lubowski's grave in the black township of Katutura — an act of desecration which

# Minister's claim a cheap shot - Swapo

By Brendan Seery, The Star's  
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The allegation by South African Defence Minister General Magnus Malan that Mr Anton Lubowski was a spy for the SA Defence Force was a "cheap shot" by a "drowning man clutching at the smallest plank", Namibia's future Foreign Minister, Mr Theobald Gurirab, said last night.

Mr Gurirab said General Malan's claims came "at a time when the noose is closing around the military establishment in South Africa".

He said General Malan, by trying to "kick around a dead man", was raising suspicions that he was embarking on a cover-up of the SADF's role in political assassinations in South Africa and Namibia.

Mr Gurirab said he did not for a moment believe General Malan's allegations that Mr Lubowski had been an operative of South African Military Intelligence.

"You know as well as I do that Anton was often harassed over the years by these people," he said.

Asked if the allegations would have any effect on what seems to be growing

rapport between Swapo and South Africa, Mr Gurirab said he felt that if Mr de Klerk was to succeed in his attempts to reform society then the unmasking of security forces "death squads" would have to be "the first order of business".

"The people want to know exactly to what extent the military, and, indeed, the South African Government itself, was involved in these murders," he added.

Namibian journalist Gwen Lister said the allegations would be greeted with total disbelief by the murdered man's friends and colleagues.

## DISCHARGE

She said Mr Lubowski had been given a dishonourable discharge in 1984 from the SADF, in which he was a Citizen Force lieutenant, because of his affiliation with Swapo.

Ms Lister wrote a front-page story in her newspaper, *The Namibian*, yesterday, which said it was apparent Mr Lubowski was assassinated by members of a cell of the SADF's CCB organisation. She speculated that the CCB and the "Wit Wolwe" were "... the same organisation".

NAMIBIA-GENERAL

MARCH 1990

Star 1/19/0 (22)

# Lubowski: 'lover of life and humanity'

Lawyer ANDY DURBACH, a friend of Anton Lubowski, recalls a contentious spirit who had three passions in life — his family, the Uppington 25 and Swapo.

I first met Anton Lubowski at a conference at the University of Cape Town where he presented a paper on the emergence of the trade union movement in Namibia.

He had always held a place as a political folk-hero, a contentious spirit from the north, and I was intrigued to see what he looked like and hear what he had to say.

He spoke in a hurried manner — punchy, frank, sometimes glib and confused. He had extraordinary presence and was unashamedly flamboyant. He struck me as someone who was fiercely catching up on ideas and ideologies and clearly with too much on his plate.

A few days after our initial meeting, Anton called me, sounding apologetic and exasperated. He had received a call from a resident of the small South African town of Uppington, requesting help.

The Uppington Supreme Court had convicted 25 of 26 accused of the murder of a black municipal policeman and the 25 faced the death sentence unless extenuating circumstances could be proved. The accused and their families had requested Anton to act as their advocate and Anton had proposed that I act as instructing attorney in preparing the case for extenuation.

It was a daunting proposition, but he was difficult to refuse — his immediate concern, his outrage and his unquestioning commitment to the accused was formidable. It was the beginning of one of my most challenging and desperate legal experiences and it was the start of an extraordinary and treasured friendship with a brave and bold and uncompromising colleague.

We worked closely on the case for almost two years under enormous pressures and feeling an acute responsibility to our clients.

We lived in the arid town of Uppington for weeks on end and shared fears, confidences and hopes. Anton had three obsessions: his family, particularly his two young children, the Uppington 25 and their community, and preparing the way for his organisation, Swapo, to lead Namibia to a non-racial and democratic future.

He worked incessantly at obtaining the very best for all three, his 24-hour commitment to Swapo



Anton Lubowski ... the Uppington 25's pop star.

sometimes intruding to the understandable exclusion of preparation for the trial.

I would often reprimand him for drafting legislation for the new Namibia when he'd been set the task of perusing the court records for a particular and often crucial fact in the Uppington case.

I'd storm out of his room threatening to print T-shirts which I would insist he wore continually, which read: "Remember — it's 25, not 435" (referring to United Nations Resolution 435 granting independence to Namibia). He'd send me 25 flowers the following morning as a peace offering.

Anton's love for life and for humanity, his infuriating ability to seek and find the good in people who openly despised him and whose views of the world were in sharp contrast to his own, his desire for the good life and his uncanny empathy with those who suffered the horrors of repression, his warmth and open-ended generosity kept us buoyant when the trial battered our spirits.

He was the 25 accused's pop star — he made them feel better about their world and he was their axis to freedom and to a future free of deprivation. He made us laugh, he lightened the serious, and he cried with the families when 14 of the 25 were sentenced to death. He simplified what was complex and incomprehensible and his naivete often surprised me. He wasn't good at being discreet and his judgment was sometimes off balance. And we joked that he should concentrate on becoming the Namibian ambassador to Fiji rather than the country's new Minister of Justice.

Anton was clearly too big for this world, he was larger than life in every way. He had no time for the petty, menial tasks which he believed should be serviced by the petty and those lacking in vision.

There are hundreds of people around the world who knew Anton as a great and dedicated human being and it is only those who detest such policies who will seek to portray him differently. — Independent News Service.

# Sam's big bash

South March 1 to 7 1990

WINDHOEK. — about the festivities since committees were set up more than a month ago to plan the celebrations.

Mr Sam Nujoma, Namibia's president-elect, is to launch an appeal this week for R10-million needed to help pay for the country's independence celebration.

Although many performers for the celebrations have offered their services free of charge, there will be massive overheads, including the hire of

equipment and the cost of artists' plane fares.

A huge banquet must also be paid for: at least 750 special guests and dignitaries are expected to sit down to dinner on independence day, March 21, as Nujoma's guests.

Among the exclusive diners will be invited overseas' VIPs — thought to include former US

president Jimmy Carter, PLO leader Yasser Arafat and Libyan president Muammar Gaddafi, as well as numerous other heads of state.

Sources revealed that chairperson of the opposition Namibian Patriotic Front (PF), Moses Katjuongua, wanted to invite Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to the

independence party.

Although Savimbi would not be an official guest, his presence could sour the celebrations as Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos apparently said he would not attend if Savimbi was invited.

South African president FW de Klerk and ANC leader Nelson Mandela are also on the guest list.



Jonas Savimbi



Sam Nujoma

## Anger at spy claim

WINDHOEK. — Allegations by South African defence minister General Magnus Malan that assassinated Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski was an SADF agent has sparked a new wave of condemnation in Namibia.

Swapo Foreign Secretary Mr Theo Ben Gurirab said the matter "smacked of a cover-up, a stone-walling of the investigation into Lubowski's murder".

Malan's allegation was "tantamount to an act of cowardice" as Lubowski was dead and unable to reply, said Gurirab. The accusation had to be seen in the context of Malan's implication in the hit squad scandal.

"We in the Swapo leadership and rank and file would like to know who killed Lubowski and why. We hold him in high esteem. He was a courageous, dedicated Namibian who died for the cause of his people and his country," he said.

Lubowski's estranged wife, Gaby Lubowski, challenged Malan to repeat the allegation outside parliament, where he would not be covered by parliamentary privilege, so the matter could be tested in court.



Anton Lubowski

In an editorial, Namibia's biggest selling daily newspaper, The Namibian, said Malan was "making a last attempt to save his political career".

"We must remind this same minister of an SADF hoax last year which claimed a massive Plan presence had built up in the south of Angola, ready to invade Namibia ... So we are not counting on the defence minister's accuracy this time around!"

The newspaper added: "Malan's claims will not be believed in Namibia unless he sheds himself of his parliamentary privilege and comes up with some very concrete evidence - which we strongly doubt he has at his disposal."

South African Police public relations chief, Major-General Herman Staedler, said he could not prove or disprove that Lubowski was an SADF agent but found General Malan's statement "strange". — THE NAMIBIAN

## Ziggy, Tracy for concert

POP stars, Tracy Chapman, and Ziggy Marley, son of reggae legend Bob Marley, have been booked to appear at the grand music concert to be held on March 24 at the Windhoek athletics stadium.

But concert arrangements are proving to be a headache for organisers as the stadium can hold only 50 000 people, far fewer than the number expected to want to attend.

People who cannot be accommodated in the main arena will have to be accommodated in the neighbouring rugby stadium, where it is thought the proceedings will be shown live on large video screens — again at great expense.

A sporting gala is also scheduled, with US sprinter Carl Lewis, a French rugby team and top African soccer squads among the attractions lined up to appear.

There are indications that the South African



Tracy Chapman

government might give a cash donation towards the cost of the independence celebrations, but this could not be confirmed.

Pretoria also looks set to hand over the grand Windhoek residence of the South African Administrator General to the Namibian government so it can become the home of Nujoma and his successors. — THE NAMIBIAN

# Rightwingers' escape: Man arrested

The Argus Bureau *Argus 1/3/90* *221*  
PORT ELIZABETH. — A man, who is believed to have assisted with the ambush which led to the escape of three rightwing extremists, has been arrested.

Major Bill Dennis, police liaison officer for the Eastern Cape, confirmed today that a

man, believed to be a member of a rightwing organisation, was arrested in Uitenhage yesterday and transferred to Johannesburg.

The three men were being held in Namibia on charges of murder and terrorism after an attack on United Nations offices at Outjo last year.



... funds from  
respondent (HVSBH) to Personal Trust,"  
Lehman alleged.

... on Tuesday to give the  
defendant a chance to put its full case  
before the court and to consider a financial  
rescue offer by the Allied Group.

# Second arrest after escape

POLICE have arrested a second man whom they believe helped to plan an ambush leading to the escape of three right-wing extremists being held in Namibia.

The men were being held on charges of murder and terrorism following an attack on UN offices at Outjo last year.

A police source yesterday said the second suspect was arrested late on Tuesday night and was being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act.

His detention follows the weekend arrest in Cape Town of Benoni resident Henk Bredenhann, who is also being held under Section 29.

The source said police believed both men were responsible for planning and executing an ambush on the Windhoek-Otjiwarongo road on December 4, during which West German citizen Horst Klenz, 52, the AWB's Johannesburg leader Leonard Veenendal, 23, and close associate Darryl Stopforth, 22, escaped.

At the time of the ambush, the three suspects were being transported in a van to the Outjo police cells after a brief appearance in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court in connection with a grenade attack on the UN's Outjo offices on August 10 during which a security guard was killed.

22  
DANIEL SIMON

Police said at the time, the three prisoners knocked on a dividing window indicating to two policemen they wanted to relieve themselves.

When they were allowed out, a car which had been waiting nearby, drove up and two armed men leapt out and overpowered the policemen. *BIDM 113190*

During the scuffle, Const Ricardo van Wyk, 21, was shot in the back with his own service pistol. He later died in hospital on December 18.

The source said police had a "gut feeling" that the two detainees planned and executed the ambush.

"It appears one provided the car while the other provided the pistol used during the escape. We believe they were involved," the source said.

He said the two men were in no way linked to the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

"We are investigating their links with a right-wing organisation. There are still elements in right-wing organisations that police want to check," he said.

Namibian police are expected to arrive in SA today to interrogate the two men.

# SA flag will come down on March 20

**PRESIDENT FW de Klerk will address the Namibian people some minutes before midnight on March 20.**

After that the South African flag will be taken down for the last time by uniformed officers of his government and replaced by the new Namibian flag at midnight.

The announcement was made yesterday by the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, when he released a detailed programme covering the independence celebrations.

Recently freed ANC leader, Mr Nelson

**By JON QWELANE**

Mandela, has also been invited to attend but has not yet indicated if he will be there.

"You can take it as granted all the Frontline states will be represented by the heads of their government. We are expecting between 1 500 and 2 000 invited guests at the independence celebrations," Hamutenya said.

## Invited

He said all member-states of the United Nations had been invited.

Mr Sam Nujoma, Namibia's president-elect,

will be sworn in as Head of State by UN secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, just after the raising of the new country's flag and the singing of its national anthem "if the anthem will be ready by then".

On the morning of March 21 Nujoma will swear in the Chief Justice, who will then swear in members of the constituent assembly after it has voted to convert itself into the new state's first parliament.

## Sworn in

Later in the afternoon at the Windhoek stadium Mr Hage Geingob, Prime Minister-designate, and members of the Cabinet will be sworn in.

There will be two formal banquets for the visiting dignitaries.

The first will be on March 20, hosted by the

departing Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the second on Independence Day hosted by Nujoma.

# Namibia's party will cost R10m

CAPL TMS 2/3/80 (221)

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's long-awaited independence will be celebrated this month at an expected cost of R10 million. South Africa has agreed to pay half of this amount.

The event will begin with the lowering of the South African flag and the hoisting of the Namibian standard at midnight on March 21 in the Windhoek Athletics Stadium, information and broadcasting minister-designate Mr Hidipo Hamutenya said yesterday.

President F W de Klerk will make a speech before the lowering of the flag.

Immediately after the Namibian flag has been hoisted a choir will lead the singing of the national anthem and president-elect Mr Sam Nujoma will be sworn in by UN secretary-general Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar and will then deliver his inaugural address as first head of the new-born state.

This will be followed by a massive fireworks display in the Namibian national colours of blue, red, green, gold and white.

Canada's Secretary of State for External Affairs Mr Joe Clark has praised Namibia's approach to reconciliation and democratic procedures as a "classic example" of the kind of new thinking coined by Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev.

He was addressing a short media briefing in Windhoek during a one-day stop-over on his way home from Zambia. — Sapa



# FW to speak at Namibian celebrations

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — President De Klerk will address the Namibian people minutes before midnight on March 20, when the South African flag will be replaced by the new Namibian colours.

Namibian Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr Hidipo Hamutenya announced that Mr De Klerk would speak when he released a detailed programme covering the independence celebrations yesterday.

He also said recently freed ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela had been invited to attend but had not yet indicated if he would be there.

## “Heads of government”

“You can take it as read all the frontline states will be represented by their heads of government. We are expecting between 1 500 and 2 000 invited guests at the celebrations,” Mr Hamutenya said.

All member-states of the United Nations had been invited.

Mr Sam Nujoma, Namibia’s President-elect, will be sworn in as head of state by United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar just after the country’s first flag has been raised and its national anthem has been sung — “if the anthem is ready by then”.

On the morning of March 21, Mr Nujoma will swear in the Chief Justice, who will then swear in members of the constit-

uent assembly after it has voted to convert itself into the new state’s first parliament.

In the afternoon, at the Windhoek stadium, Mr Hage Geingob, Prime Minister-designate, and members of the cabinet will be sworn in.

There will be two formal banquets for the visiting dignitaries — the first on March 20, hosted by the departing Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the second on independence day, hosted by Mr Nujoma.

ARGUS  
7/3/90  
221

'All UN' invited to birth of Namibia

# FW to bid farewell to old South-West

By Jon Qwelane,  
The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — President de Klerk will address the Namibian people some minutes before midnight on March 20 and the South African flag will be lowered for the last time by uniformed officers of his Government and replaced by the new Namibian flag at midnight.

## Mandela

The announcement was made yesterday by the future Namibian Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr Hidipo

Hamutenya, when he released a programme covering the independence celebrations.

ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela has also been invited to attend but has not yet indicated whether he will be there.

"You can take it for granted all the Frontline states will be represented by the heads of their governments. We are expecting between 1 500 and 2 000 invited guests at the independence celebrations," Mr Hamutenya said.

All members of the United Nations had been invited.

Mr Sam Nujoma, Namibia's President-elect, will be sworn in by UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, just after

the raising of the new flag.

On March 21 Mr Nujoma will swear in the Chief Justice, who will then swear in members of the Constituent Assembly after it has voted to convert itself into a parliament.

In the afternoon, Mr Hage Geingob, Prime Minister-designate, and the Cabinet will be sworn in.

The Star's London Bureau reports that British Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd is likely to include a South African detour when he attends Namibia's independence celebrations.

This would presage one by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who is known to be keen to visit later this year, possibly in September.

never, obvious-  
it was designed  
into the cities.

hospitals and health services needed to  
operate. Sapa.

# R10m celebration of independence

Stew 2/3/90 BILLY ADDOCK

(221)

THE highlight of Namibia's R10m independence celebrations would be President FW de Klerk addressing a capacity audience in the Windhoek Athletics Stadium just before the SA flag was lowered and the Namibian standard hoisted at midnight on March 21, Information and Broadcasting Minister-designate Hidipo Hamutenya said yesterday.

Once the Namibian flag is flying and a choir has led the singing of the national anthem, President-elect Sam Nujoma will be sworn in by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and will deliver his inaugural address as the first head of the newborn state.

Hamutenya said the National Steering Committee had received contributions for about half of the budgeted R10m for the celebrations. Nujoma yesterday launched a fund-raising drive for the shortfall.

At the start of the drive, it was announced that SA had agreed to pay half of the R10m, Sapa reports. Local businessmen donated R1.2m and Nujoma appealed for individual donations by people in Namibia and SA.

Dignitaries who are expected to attend the pageant include all the members of the UN (except Israel), as well as liberation movements and international agencies.

A grand independence march through the centre of Windhoek to the stadium is planned while the constituent assembly meets as the country's first national assembly in the historic Tintenpalast.

Nujoma will deliver his official address to the nation at the stadium in the afternoon. His speech will be repeated later in all parts of the country by ministers delegated to carry the message to people not at the celebrations.

The official programme concludes with a national thanksgiving service at the stadium on March 22.



Dirk Mudge ... initially had a different perception of Swapo. Hage Geingob ... 'allowing debate is the best thing to do'.

# Harmony speeds Namibian unity

It is generally considered a great achievement that Namibia's Constituent Assembly could draw up a constitution within three months that is so acceptable to all the parties, that it was approved unanimously.

Even more remarkable was the influence which the deliberations on the new constitution had upon the participants.

Opponents who for many years found themselves on opposite sides of the bush war joined the negotiation table with suspicion, but soon gained each other's confidence. In some instances they even became good friends.

This enabled them to lay the foundation for real national reconciliation among the citizens of Namibia, although this process will not necessarily be easy. Set-backs must also be expected.

The reconciliation among the political leaders mainly took place within the standing committee of the Constituent Assembly where they were engaged in tough negotiations and accepted compromises behind closed doors.

All seven parties were represented in the committee.

DTA chairman Dirk Mudge - who played a leading role in the transitional government and who, according to observers, also played a leading role from the side of the opposition - says that in the past he considered Swapo a threat and therefore opposed it.

"Initially I had a different perception of Swapo for good reasons. I believed Swapo members would not accept a multi-party democracy." Contrary to this, he thinks that some of his colleagues have been perceived by Swapo members as being puppets.

"They were probably just as surprised with our attitude as we have been with theirs."

Discussions in the standing committee were soon conducted in such a good atmosphere that he felt wary at times. He asked himself if he was not being misled, Mudge says.

Vekuii Rukoro, leader of the Namibia

Press 4/3/90 (221)  
Negotiations among Namibian leaders, who for many years found themselves on opposite sides of the bush war, had a remarkable influence on the participants in the talks, which in turn can also have an effect on ordinary people in the country. Our special correspondent in Windhoek spoke to various participants in the negotiations for a new constitution.

National Front, agrees that the participants initially had a variety of perceptions of each other. There was mutual suspicion.

"However, it soon changed into a good, businesslike atmosphere in which it became clear that everybody desired a sound constitution.

We realised that we would not be able to draw up a constitution unless all of us were prepared to compromise.

"The requirement that the constitution had to be approved by a two-thirds majority proved to be a blessing in disguise. This meant that Swapo was not in a position to only enforce its own ideas."

Rukoro said he was impressed by Swapo's realistic and pragmatic attitude and that of the other parties.

Hage Geingob, chairman of both the Constituent Assembly and the standing committee, who has been appointed Prime Minister in the first Swapo government, said the debate was heated at times, but he allowed the participants to talk because this was the best thing to do.

His involvement in negotiations had definitely changed his perception of the other participants. They worked very hard and had got to know each other well.

"Initially, the problem was fear of the unknown. But when people really sit down and talk, when they have tea together and joke among themselves, they realise that they are all people."

He gained a high regard for Dirk Mudge as a hard worker and a formidable negotiator. This is a mutual feeling, because Mudge says he has great respect for Geingob as an impartial chairman.

The good spirit in which the negotiations were conducted becomes apparent from a remark made by Koos Pretorius, who represented Action Christian National in the committee.

"I concentrated on stating my differences on grounds of principle. It later led to some bantering which caused the chairman to rule that I need not participate any longer, because the members knew my point of view."

He said he had very few options in the dispensation of one-man-one-vote, especially as far as group rights were concerned. He nevertheless believed that the negotiations could lead to "a better understanding among the various groups. They appreciate it when you state clearly where you differ".

Swapo's Hartmuth Ruppel, who will fill the position of Attorney-General after independence, believes the good relationships which were developed in the standing committee, will spread to the general public.

"The participants represent all the people of the country. If the leaders can negotiate frankly and in good faith and overcome their differences, it must spread to the party caucuses and eventually to the people."

However, Mudge warns that people should not expect moonlight and roses. The general public is not always as well informed and some people may act less responsibly.

"Among the leaders the attitude will not really change. However, the masses expect more and this will make the task of the government very difficult. We will have to sit down with them to determine how we can meet their expectations."

4/3/90 (221)

# Sam's record cash splash for Namibia's big bash

**By PETER KENNY: Windhoek**  
**IN NAMIBIA** It is said that if President-designate Sam Nujoma raises funds and investment like he rustled up the tidy sum of R1,2-million in minutes for independence celebrations, the country's coffers will always be full.

The money was raised from Namibia's business community in about five minutes this week at the launch of the Namibian Independence day fund in Windhoek — opened by Mr Nujoma.

The chairman of the fund, Windhoek lawyer John Kirkpatrick, opened the occasion by announcing, to applause, that South Africa had agreed the foot half the bill for the R10-million celebrations.

Companies like Sun International and Rossing Uranium, First National Bank and Goldfields

quickly donated R100 000 at the launch. The Oithaver group, which controls local breweries and a chunk of Namibia's meat industry, gave R200 000.

The main opposition party in Namibia, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, signed a cheque for R20 000, and the chief of the Soviet Union's mission in Windhoek, Pavel Pavlov, gave R15 000.

The Standard Bank of Namibia agreed to sponsor a massive fireworks display on Independence night, and threw in R500 000 for educational projects.

Mr Nujoma said: "I would like to emphasise that our campaign is directed not just at industry but also at individual citizens of whatever circumstances."

The President-designate said that on March 21, Namibia would



**VIP GUESTS: Castro, Kaunda, De Cuellar and Dos Santos**

join the international community of nations in celebrations which he hoped would "touch our people in a spirit of joy".

As the countdown to independence begins, flag fever has hit Namibia. With less than three weeks to Namibian independence, the Republic of Namibia flag is

appearing everywhere.

The new flag — with blue, red and green diagonal stripes separated by white bars with a golden sun in the left corner — is selling fast and furiously.

There are T-shirts, bumper stickers, badges, skirts, shorts, trousers, curtains, bunnings and even booze bottles bearing the col-

ours of Africa's newest republic. Excitement is mounting as the midnight hour of March 20 approaches. President F W de Klerk will make his first and last speech as head of state in Windhoek, and the South African flag will then be lowered.

The big question is: where are all the guests going to stay in a small city like Windhoek? About 10 times more outsiders than the number of hotel beds available are expected to cram into the city.

About 2 000 foreign dignitaries and their entourages, plus about 2 000 media personnel, are among those expected.

More than 20 heads of state and an equal number of foreign ministers are expected to attend the celebrations. From the United Nations, 159 members are due, with Israel excluded.

Hidipo Hamutenya, Namibia's Minister of Information-designate, said: "That particular country (Israel) is not invited for reasons that are well known."

Swapo says Israel will not negotiate with its ally, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and therefore it is not welcome.

Among guests of honour are UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, President F W de Klerk, Cuba's President Fidel Castro, presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania.

Namibia is also expecting Nelson Mandela as a guest of honour.

India's new Prime Minister, Vishwapath Pratap Singh, is expected, as is controversial Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi.



# White is Namibia's first head of police

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — A senior white policeman, Major-General Piet Fouche has been nominated by Swapo as the first head of the Namibian police force.

The announcement of the pending appointment was made over the weekend by the incoming Home Affairs Minister, Mr Hifikipunye Pohamba, during an information meeting held for residents of the northern farming town of Grootfontein. He pledged that Swapo would crack down, through the police, if the current crime wave across Namibia continued.

## DEPRESSION

General Fouche said crime would not be tolerated in an independent Namibia, and that those who were bent on such a life would "lose their freedom behind bars".

Three whites have been murdered in the Grootfontein area in recent weeks, while a wave of petty crime has hit the town, which is undergoing a severe economic depression in the wake of the withdrawal of South African troops.

# Youth leader killed: claim

CSIKELIAN police shot and killed the chairman of the Alice Youth Congress at Gaga location, near Apec, on Saturday, the organisation's executive alleged yesterday.

A spokesman for the organisation, Mr Ace MBEI, said Mr Tembani Sadi was shot after the Gaga community had voluntarily handed in their Ciskei National Independence Cards.

Mfiki said the community of 1 500 people, including headmen, women and children, had gathered at about 10am.

## Teargas

At about 11am police arrived and fired teargas into the crowd. In the ensuing confusion it was difficult to tell what had happened, but he thought police fired two shots.

Saul was wounded in the back of the head.

Mfiki said he was detained for about seven hours after the incident and then released.

"The Alice Youth Congress strongly condemns this brutal killing of the innocent," he said. - Sapa.

# Scots to honour Mandela again

GLASGOW - THE freedom of the city - will be given for a second time in September to Mr Nelson Mandela, but this time to the African leader in person.

The ANC and anti-apartheid groups plan to stage a sechaba or freedom festival in the city.

An original scroll was accepted on Mandela's behalf by Nigeria in December 1980. At that time Glasgow district council requested the South African government to allow Mandela time out of detention to travel here and receive the award, but the request was refused.

The ceremony took place in July 1982 when a duplicate scroll will be made for the latest and second ceremony in Glasgow at the end of September or the beginning of October, when Mandela is expected to travel to Scotland for the occasion.

representatives of the Commonwealth High Commissions met here for the event.

A duplicate scroll will be made for the latest and second ceremony in Glasgow at the end of September or the beginning of October, when Mandela is expected to travel to Scotland for the occasion.

# Group seeks links with young ANC

SEKHUKHUNE Youth Organisation publicity secretary, Mr Dewet Monakedi, said at the weekend that the organisation had resolved to dissolve and join with the ANC Youth League.

In a statement issued after the organisation's two-day annual congress which ended on Saturday,

the organisation also resolved to embark on campaigns for the dismantling of homelands.

It also decided to campaign for the removal of troops from villages, organise workshops for students and to give maximum support for the Congress of Traditional Leaders of SA (Contralesa).

The statement said the decision to dissolve into the ANC Youth League was in line with a SA Youth Congress resolution.

In another development, local Contralesa leader, Chief M N

# No bail for Bara doctor

A JOHANNESBURG doctor, charged with beating his former wife to death with a hammer, Dr Bernard Caplan, has been refused bail by the Rand Supreme Court.

The case arose from an incident a couple of weeks ago when Caplan allegedly attacked his for-

mer wife, Dr Armand Lazar, with a hammer at the Baragwanath hospital. She later died from her injuries.

Caplan is being detained and has been referred to a psychologist, who will testify after he has completed his observation. - Sapa

# Top white cop to head Namibian police force

A SENIOR white policeman, Major-General Piet Fouche, has been nominated by Swapo as the first head of the Namibian police force.

The announcement of the pending appointment was made over the weekend by the incoming Home Affairs Minister, Mr Hifikiyunge Pohamba, during an information meeting held for residents

of the northern farming town of Grootfontein. Pohamba pledged that Swapo would crack down, through the police, if the current crime wave across Namibia continued.

Fouche told his audience - which included white farmers and businessmen as well as Swapo supporters - that crime would not be tolerated in an indepen-

dent Namibia, and that those who were bent on such a life would "lose their freedom behind bars".

Three whites have been murdered in the Grootfontein area in recent weeks, while a wave of petty crimes has hit the town, which is undergoing a severe economic depression in the wake of the withdrawal of South African troops.

## Lions

"You young lions, pardon those chiefs you were labelling yesterday as enemies, and educate them about the struggle for liberation. Beware of opportunists in our area who had met Nelson Mandela for their own selfish gains and not for the nation."

Another pro-Contralesa chief, L A Masha, said it was time to eradicate white colonialism which had resulted in the oppressed killing each other. - Sapa.



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S 4280

## Top white cop to head Namibian police force

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dealers in Athlone.

*CAPL TAP 6/3/90*  
**White to head police** *(ZZI)*

WINDHOEK. — Lt-Gen Piet Fouche has been appointed Inspector-General of Police in an independent Namibia.

# Assurance given on Namibia land takeovers

AGUS  
6/3/90

221

**Argus Africa News Service**  
WINDHOEK. — Namibia's future Agriculture Minister, Mr Gert Hanekom, has assured farmers they will not lose their farms if they are productively using the land.

In a television interview here, Mr Hanekom said nationalisation of farming land was the "last thing" that Swapo was considering.

He said that land, if it was being productively utilised — even by foreign landowners — would not be taken over.

## BRIGHT FUTURE

He remarked, however, that where land was not being used effectively, "then we will have to talk with those owners".

Mr Hanekom said he saw a bright future for Namibian agriculture, but remarked that establishing alternative markets to South Africa would take some time.

The recent acceptance of Namibia as the 61st member of the Lome Convention would open the way for beef exports to EC countries.

He said also that the incoming Swapo government had been promised substantial foreign advice and technical assistance in its efforts to optimise production throughout Namibia.

He said special emphasis would be placed on communal areas where there were million of hectares of land not being productively used because of a lack of adequate infrastructure and marketing facilities.

A post-mortem will be performed. — Sapa

*CAL Times 7/3/90*  
340 UN men  
quit Namibia  
*(221)*

WINDHOEK — The withdrawal of 340 United Nations police monitors from Namibia at the weekend has left 1 159 UN policemen manning the 36 stations still operative around the country.

UN spokesman Mr Fred Eckhard said on Monday that country remained calm.

Efforts at reconciliation, especially in the Oshakati region of Ovambo, were "steadily improving" in spite of rumours that elements were going to disrupt the independence celebrations this month. — Sapa

# Sister of murdered Swapo man present

By Michael Shafto

An unexpected visitor to yesterday's second session of the Harms Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria, was the sister of the assassinated Swapo executive, Mr Anton Lubowski. She is the well-known Afrikaans TV presenter of religious programmes and Pretoria housewife, Mrs Jolene du Plessis.

The wife of Mr Philip du Plessis of Verwoerdburg, she sat in the back row of the

221 room where the inquiry is being held.

Ironically, her seat was near that of Major-General Edward Webb, the commanding officer of the SADF's Special Forces who refused on Monday to answer questions put to him by Mr Justice Louis Harms which he felt would incriminate him.

He denied knowledge of possible murder attempts on activists and refused to answer

questions about bomb blasts.

Mrs du Plessis, who was estranged from her brother at one time because of his political views, visited him in Windhoek and they were reconciled shortly before he was assassinated.

The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, has alleged that Mr Lubowski was an undercover agent, working in the heart of Swapo for the SADF.

## Probe Chikane luggage plot - SACC

By Michael Shafto

The South African Council of Churches has called on the Harms Commission to investigate thoroughly evidence that members of the Civil Co-operation Bureau plotted to tamper with luggage belonging to the SACC general secretary, the Reverend Frank Chikane.

The SACC said last night

7/3/90 this week's evidence had merely confirmed long-held suspicions.

"We call on the Harms Commission to go deep into this matter because the attack against Rev Chikane was not only plotted, it was executed. We want to know who did it and how, because such disclosures may spare many lives."

Wynberg regional court... charged...  
R200 000. The case was postponed to March 28.

CASE T LMS 8/3/90 221

# Passports for Namibia

WINDHOEK. — South African and Namibian citizens will need passports to travel between the two countries after June 30.



CMT TIMES 9/3/90

# Canada to aid Namibia

221

WINDHOEK — Canada is to provide about R340 000 for drought aid in Namibia, according to the Canadian Observer Mission here.

## Namibian 'orphans' return home

The Star's Africa News Service  
WINDHOEK — A group of 100 Namibian children, many of them orphans, returned home yesterday in what a Swapo official said was the start of a mass return from Cuba, Angola, Zambia and East Germany.

*The Times of Namibia*, has claimed that Swapo has been

holding hundreds of children against their will at orphanages around the world. (221)

*The Times* claimed its attempts to speak to the children yesterday, as they arrived on a Zambia Airways flight from Lusaka, were frustrated by a Swapo official. He accused its reporter of working for a "South African mouthpiece".

Star 9/3/90

(221)

# New coat-of-arms for Namibia is accepted

WINDHOEK. — The coat-of-arms of the Republic of Namibia was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly (CA) yesterday.


The coat consists of a shield with the newly adopted national flag of the soon-to-be-independent state on it.

The shield is flanked by two oryx (gemsbok) antelope, with a fish eagle at the top.

The bottom of the shield is supported by Namib sand, with a Welwitschia Mirabilis growing on it.

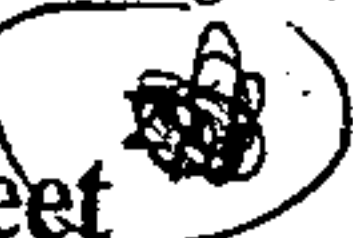
At the very bottom are the words "Unity, Liberty, Justice" on a yellow banner.

Meanwhile, a national Torch Run to end in Windhoek on March 20, the day before independence, got under way at Katima Mulilo in Caprivi on Thursday, Namibia Broadcasting Corporation radio news reports. — Sapa

many. *CAF Trip 10/3/90* 

### Wits class stayaway ends

JOHANNESBURG. — About 1 500 University of the Witwatersrand students who stayed away from classes for three days this week intend returning to lectures on Monday following the administration's promise to address their grievances.

*CAF Trip 10/3/90* 

### Bush, Chissano to meet

MAPUTO. — Mozambique's guerilla war will top the agenda when President Joaquim Chissano meets US President George Bush in Washington on Tuesday.

*CAF Trip 10/3/90* 

### SA recognises Namibia *ZZI*

A BILL giving recognition to an independent Namibia was tabled in Parliament yesterday — 12 days before the territory's independence day on March 21.

*Handwritten scribble*

x

*Handwritten scribble*

# Namibia a beacon of hope

S/Times 11/3/90

OLD FEARS, old prejudices, old customs and old ideologies die hard.

The immoral policy of apartheid was born of whites' fear that they would be overwhelmed by the black majority. This fear was reinforced by racial prejudice, made rigid by custom and crystallised into an ideology by Dr Verwoerd.

Over a period of nearly 40 years, a monstrous and disastrous effort was made to mould all southern Africa to fit in with that distorted vision.

But the hard lessons of experience have now been learnt by the great majority of white South Africans. The apartheid system is in a state of terminal dissolution.

Remnants still remain, but are obviously going soon.

And with the release of Nelson Mandela and the unbanning of the ANC, the way is open, if the goodwill is there, to negotiate the constitution of a new, just, prosperous and united South Africa which will no longer be a curse, but a blessing to its neighbours.

But obsolete fears, prejudices, customs and ideologies are not confined to white South Africans.

It is surely not surprising that in their fear and dislike of colonialism and all that is associated with it, many black people should have turned to Communism in the belief that it was the wave of the future and that they should uncritically have adopted the Marxist ideology.



**By Harry Oppenheimer**

But Marxism, in its homelands of Russia and Eastern Europe, is in dissolution, just as surely as apartheid is in dissolution in South Africa.

**Speed 221**

I fervently hope that Namibia and South Africa will not launch out on a Marxist or socialist experiment, only to learn by hard experience, as Russia, Eastern Europe and many African states have done, that the way to build a happy, prosperous nation lies not in centralised planning and control, but in the unleashing of the creative potential of free men and women taking their own decisions in a free society.

There can be no doubt that the new South Africa will be a highly important element in any southern African

co-operative system, and Namibia may well be able to play a leading part in facilitating the work of reconciliation.

Not only southern Africa, but the whole world is changing at a speed that not the wisest of us could have foreseen a few years ago.

But rapid change, however necessary, however desirable, brings grave dangers. No doubt the road ahead will be bumpy, with many ups and downs. In South Africa, the euphoria of a few weeks ago has been succeeded by a mood of doubt and anxiety.

But that is only to be expected and cannot be avoided. We in South Africa, like the people of Namibia, are running grave risks. But risks can be accepted willingly, even joyfully, if they are taken with the confidence of being able to build a new society which will bring with it justice, prosperity and peace.

This is a great time to be alive. I believe that long before the Nineties are over and we enter the 21st Century, a southern Africa will have emerged of which we can all be proud, and which will offer a better life to all its peoples.

The start which Namibia has made on the dangerous but glorious trek into the future is a beacon of hope for us all.

● *Extract from a speech to the Chamber of Mines annual dinner in Windhoek.*

# Namibia in Commonwealth

CAR Timp  
12/3/90  
221

LONDON. — Namibia will be admitted to the Commonwealth as its 50th member on gaining independence from South Africa on March 21, the Commonwealth Secretariat has said.

"The Commonwealth had responded with unanimity and joy to the wish of the democratically elected government of Namibia to join the Commonwealth on independence," said Commonwealth secretary-general Sir Shridath Ramphal in a statement.

"Namibia ... will bring further strengths to the Commonwealth, both generally and in the special context of the new prospects for the resolution of long-standing problems throughout Southern Africa," he added.

The statement said Commonwealth leaders extended a welcome in advance to Namibia as far back as 1975. This welcome was reaffirmed at a meeting in Kuala Lumpur last October, it said.

The Commonwealth grew out of the vast British empire of the 19th and early 20th centuries and unites some of the world's richest and poorest countries.

Commonwealth members co-operate in economic development, trade, finance, agriculture, education and science. Its leaders meet every two years, with recent summits dominated by the struggle against apartheid in South Africa. — Sapa-Reuter

## R500-m donations wanted

Star 12/3/90 (221)  
WINDHOEK — Several donor countries have been approached with requests for financial grants to help cover Namibia's estimated R500 million Budget deficit in the first year of independence, says future Finance Minister Dr Otto Herrigel.

In a television interview here last night, Dr Herrigel said the countries approached had shown "sympathy" to the Namibian request. He did not, however, name the countries which had been approached.

Dr Herrigel said the 1990-91 Budget had not been finalised, but he expected it to be presented in June.

— The Star's Africa News Service.

See 12/31/90 (221)

Optimism that SA will regain full rights in world body

# UN preens over its Namibia success

**NEW YORK** — Not so very long ago a serious better might have got long odds against South West Africa becoming the independent state of Namibia within the foreseeable future — or even this century.

That the formerly unthinkable is now only a matter of days away is cause for a wave of euphoria at the UN which, after years of distressing failures that consigned the world body to the political sidelines, at last seems to be on the roll.

There has been the Afghanistan settlement, the ceasefire between Iran and Iraq after more than eight years of bloody war, the Nobel Prize for UN peacekeeping forces — and now Namibia about to become the 160th member-state.

No wonder diplomats and officials are hard-pressed to find enough adjectives to express their delight.

The Namibia achievement could not have happened without the co-operation of South Africa, but its permanent representative, Mr Jeremy Shearer, is willing to give the UN due credit.

"An incredible success," he said when asked to assess the year-long operations of the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag).

UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar will pay his tribute when he attends the Independence ceremonies in Windhoek on March 21.

For the first time, a UN chief executive will swear in to office the president of a new nation — Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma.

President F W de Klerk, to whom many in the UN community now look as the best hope for peace and progress in southern Africa, will be there.

Among the questions he and Mr Perez de Cuellar are expected to discuss are South Africa's prospects for a return to full participation as a UN member, after the 1974 humiliation when the delegation was ousted from the General Assembly on the grounds that it did not represent all South Africans.

Mr Shearer is optimistic that the country's UN rights will be restored.

Accumulated dues of about R96 million for the regular UN budget, and another R34 million for UN peacekeeping costs, are a problem, but there is little doubt a compromise can be worked out.

One of the beauties of the Namibia operation, delegates agree, is its relatively low

cost — about R1 060 million. Earlier estimates had run as high as R1 950 million.

Namibia has been a rare bargain. And unlike the UN's experience with most of its peacekeeping operations, which are awash in red ink with little prospect of ever becoming fully solvent, the Untag budget is in fairly good shape.

According to latest figures, only about R208 million is outstanding in unpaid assessments. Japan, which owes its entire contribution of more than R120 million, is a surprising backslider, along with the US, which still owes R67 million on its assessment. The Soviet Union, France, the two Germanys and Britain are fully paid-up.

Having had considerable reservations about Untag, especially in the first days when South African troops were able to engage Swapo insurgents in the north and exact a heavy toll among the guerrilla force that crossed the border from Angola, the Russians say they are more than happy about the way things have worked out.

They have an eight-member advance party in Windhoek looking over property for an embassy.

The Soviet ambassador is expected to be among the first foreign diplomats to present credentials to Mr Nujoma.

### Threat reduced

Before the advent of President Mikhail Gorbachev, the prospect of a sizeable Soviet presence in Namibia might have been dismaying for the South African Government, bearing in mind the potential for espionage and general trouble-making.

But the end of the Cold War has reduced the threat. Soviet and South African diplomats have even been spotted shaking hands and conversing amicably in UN corridors.

Given its acute economic problems, the Soviet Union is in no position to provide much assistance to the new Namibia, and many observers believe Mr Nujoma and his followers may prefer to shed the Marxist mantle they have worn.

If Namibia adopts a modified free-market philosophy, as some think it will, UN experts say it should prosper.

With so many demands for economic aid coming from newly liberated Eastern Europe, Namibia may not be accorded high priority. West Germany, a likely source because the territory was a German colony before South Africa assumed control, is now preoccupied with the needs of East German and Polish neighbours.

Politically, the relative ease with which a Namibian constitution was drafted and agreed upon is taken at the UN as a good augury. But in an interview, Mr Shearer noted that constitutions had gone by the board elsewhere in Africa. It remained to be seen whether Namibia would be an exception "when the reality of power and administrative responsibility takes place."

As for relations with South Africa, Mr Shearer said Mr Nujoma had been "pragmatic" in talks with Foreign Minister Pik Botha, and it ought to be possible for the two nations to be good neighbours.

If there has been a loser in the nation-making process, it may be Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the Finnish head of Untag. President Mugabe of Zimbabwe, President Kaunda of Zambia and others are said not to have been given or forgotten that he permitted South African troops to leave their camps and join bloody clashes with Swapo insurgents in the first days of the Untag operation, as a result of which the entire future of the historic undertaking seemed to hang in the balance.

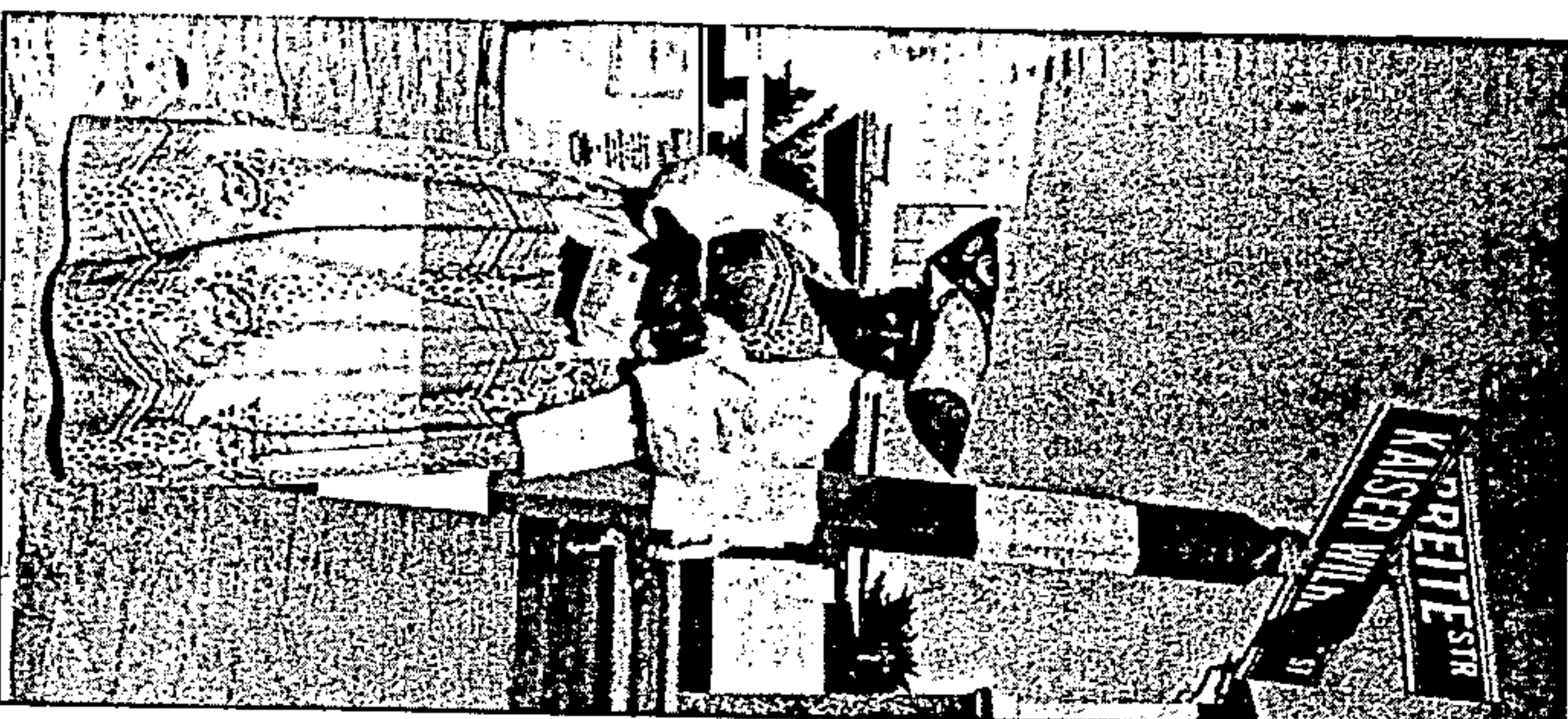
Mr Perez de Cuellar, who ultimately had to make the crucial decision, has blamed African states' reluctance over the size and composition of the UN peacekeeping force for his inability to have deployed more than a few token troops in northern Namibia when Swapo swept in.

Many in the UN thought a Ahtisaari success in Namibia could mean a bid to succeed Mr Perez de Cuellar as Secretary-General when his term expires next year.

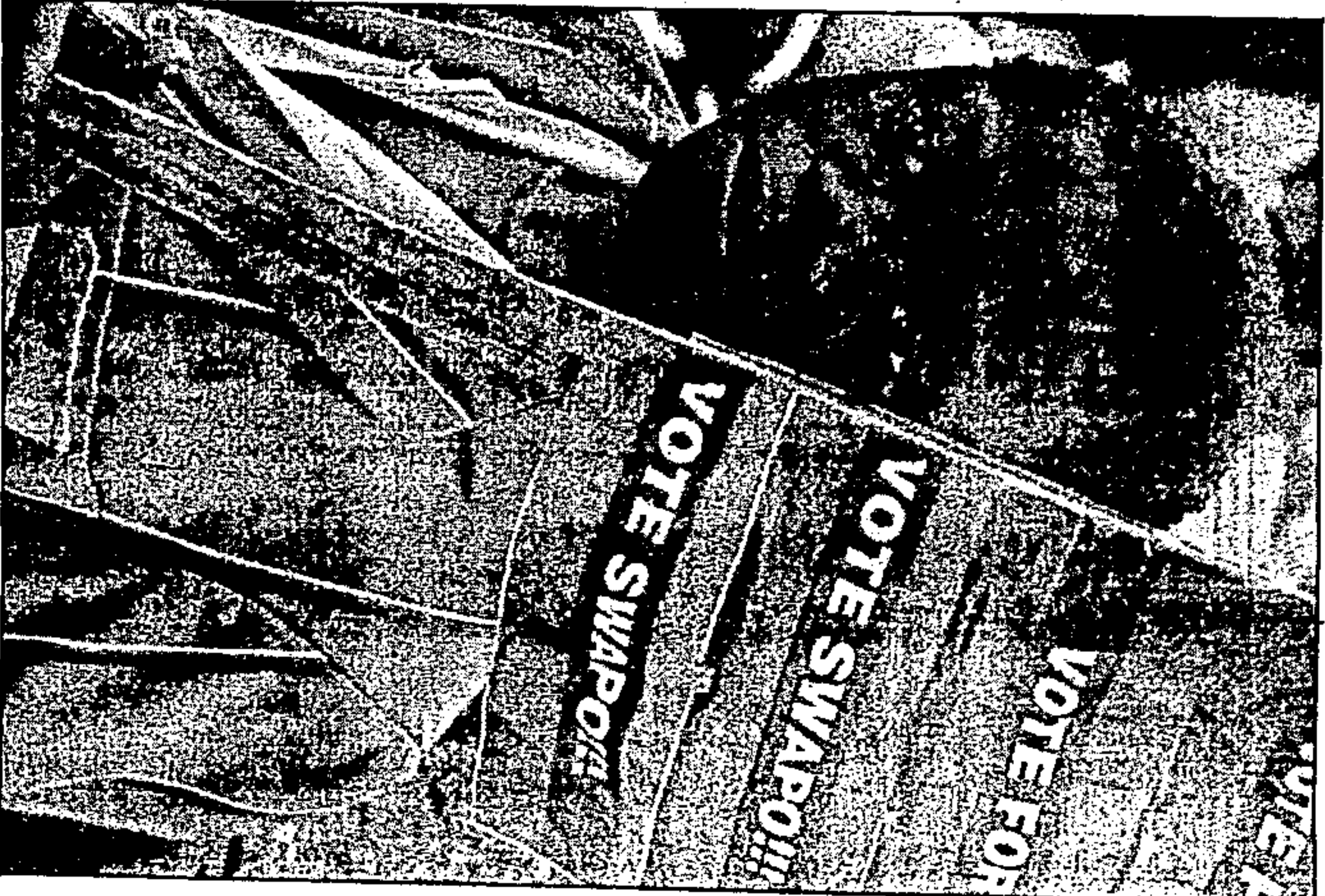
A senior UN official said privately: "Now there's no way that will happen. The Africans will lobby like hell to prevent it."

One of Mr Ahtisaari's principal assistants is Mr Cedric Thornberry, whose activities have also not entirely escaped criticism. His investment in property in Namibia, with a loan from a South African bank, was termed "poor judgment" by the Secretary-General's office.

Still, Mr Ahtisaari has many admirers. "I think he played it very straight, very fairly," said Mr Shearer. Most Western delegates would agree.



Claiming her heritage... an Herero woman, arrayed in magnificent traditional tribal garb, stands proudly on Windhoek's main thoroughfare.



The future calls... a young Swapo supporter attends a rally in Katutura township to honour Swapo guerrillas who crossed the border in April last year. Despite the incursion, plans for independence succeeded.



# DTA alarm at Kenyan 'occupation force'

ARGUS (221)  
13/3/90

From BRENDAN SEERY

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The DTA has reacted with alarm over the announcement that 850 Kenyan troops from the UN peacekeeping force are to remain in Namibia after independence to train the future army and as interim bolster to the security forces.

DTA Vice-President Mishake Muyongo told a meeting in the Caprivi town of Katima Mulilo that the invitation to the Kenyans to stay would mean a "bad beginning" for Namibian independence.

He said the presence of the Kenyans would amount to nothing less than an "occupation force".

## BAD DRIVING

The DTA and its mouthpiece newspapers have been sniping at the Kenyan contingent of Untag, claiming the soldiers were biased in favour of Swapo, and accusing them at various times of everything from rape to bad driving.

The party's papers also raised questions about why the

Kenyan infantry battalion in Untag was the most heavily-armed of all the UN troops.

Kenya has also offered help in training a 300-strong ceremonial Presidential Guard, which will make its first appearance at the independence celebrations here on March 21. Uniforms for the elite unit are also being made in Kenya.

## Lift sanctions on Walvis — Nujoma

WINDHOEK. — Namibian president-elect Mr Sam Nujoma has written to the United Nations requesting the lifting of economic sanctions against Namibia, including the South African-held harbour enclave of Walvis Bay after independence on March 21.

The letter, addressed to UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is to be circulated as a document of the UN General Assembly and requests all member states to lift the oil embargo against Walvis Bay. — Sapa.

# Namibia seeking aid for R500bn budget deficit

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Several donor countries have been approached with requests for financial grants to help cover Namibia's estimated R500 million budget deficit in the first year of independence, says future Finance Minister Dr Otto Herrigel.

In a television interview here, Dr Herrigel said the countries approached had shown "sympathy" to the Namibian request. He did not, however, name the countries which had been approached.

Dr Herrigel said the 1990-91 budget had not been finalised yet, but said he expected it to be presented to the National Assembly in June.

## "OVERTAXED"

Asked if he intended to raise taxes, Dr Herrigel said he felt that the country was already "overtaxed" and that other ways would have to be found for raising money. He also noted that "no country can develop on foreign aid alone".

He said Namibia would eventually have its own currency system, and that this would help significantly in reducing inflation, which was being "imported" at the moment from South Africa.

# Pienaar on the wrong track, Mudge says

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — DTA leader Dirk Mudge has said South Africa's Namibian Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, is misleading South Africans by urging them to formulate a constitution before they have an election.

Mr Mudge's comments came in reaction to Mr Pienaar's reported remarks in Upington over the weekend, where the Administrator-General said the fact that Namibia had an election before for-

mulating a constitution had left opposition minority parties in a bad position.

Mr Mudge said that, on the contrary, the election had given his organisation added strength when it went into the constitutional negotiations.

He said the results of the November elections, where the DTA and other parties managed to prevent Swapo from gaining the whiphand two-thirds majority in the Constituent Assembly, had

laid to rest the myth that any one party was the "sole and authentic representative" of the Namibian people.

The DTA leader noted that the white Action Christian National party was the only one which could have been considered to be in a bad position during the negotiations.

This was because, he said, the party had put forward "unrealistic and unacceptable" proposals for a future Namibia.

# SA cops apply to join force in Namibia

GPF 7-14  
13/3/90

75  
221



General Piet Fouche

Staff Reporter

**SOUTH AFRICAN** policemen have been applying in increasing numbers to join the new Namibian police force, according to a Windhoek spokesman.

Among those are policemen who returned to South Africa after Swapo's election victory, convinced that years of warfare have branded them the "enemy" and that they have no future under the new government.

Swapo has astonished even its supporters by appointing an Afrikaner policeman, Lt-Gen Piet Fouche, as its Commissioner of Police, or Inspector-General as he will be known after independence.

As such he will command, among others, 80 former Swapo guerillas. The police need about 2 000 more men and Swapo fighters are undergoing training before being integrated into the rest of the force.

Gen Fouche, 55, a born Transvaler, is

a career officer with 35 years' experience. He has been in Namibia for 10 years, first as CID chief and then as liaison with the Untag police contingent during the tricky run-up to the elections last year.

Easy-going and popular with his men, he regards his appointment as part of Swapo's programme of national reconciliation. He has "no problem" about serving a Swapo government, he said.

One of his first acts was to tour the northern territories, which bore the brunt of the war, with his political boss, the future minister of the interior, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba.

Together the two men last week addressed up to 2 000 people in towns and villages, in a campaign to establish trust between the police and the local inhabitants.

# Security tight for Namibian festivities

From BRENDAN SEERY  
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Security will be tight during Namibia's independence celebrations, which begin next week, says the country's future security minister, Mr Peter Tsheehama.

He told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that, although there were no plans to import extra security personnel from elsewhere, 'heads-of-state would be allowed to bring their own bodyguards with them to the festivities.

Mr Tsheehama said a number of security arrangements had been made for the hundreds of VIP guests who would descend on the capital.

These included the closing of Windhoek's international airport to all except passengers from March 19 to March 23.

Provision would also be made for searches of people and vehicles in areas close to VIP accommodation, as well as at the Windhoek Athletic Stadium, where the main festivities

will take place on the night of March 21.

Motorists in Windhoek and the surrounding area were warned to be on the look-out for many motorcades transporting VIPs.

● Lindsay Scott, the chairman of the sub-committee organising Namibia's independence celebration concert, told reporters in Windhoek yesterday that, apart from the cost involved, it was "not fitting" to involve too many Western artists at an occasion where an African country was gaining its independence.

The biggest international name on the star-list is Ziggy Marley, who will be coming with his band, the Melody Makers, from Jamaica.

African bands, and in particular South African groups, will provide the mainstay of the programme for the 13-hour bash.

Tracy Chapman, UB40 and Harry Belafonte will not be performing in the free concert, which is scheduled for March 24.

disincentives to labour and production: the taxation of married women is an example. At a wider remove are the substantial budget allocations to education and to the provision of physical and social infrastructure, while small business promotion, deregulation and the scrapping of outmoded legislation are opening up opportunity on an increasing scale. Various steps have also been taken to improve efficiency in the public sector, eg the introduction of value-for-money auditing. *Hansard 13/3/90*

As far as the actual process of price formation is concerned, the government is committed to the free play of competitive market forces—hence the Competition Board, reinforced by the Consumer Council and the Harmful Business Practices Committee. Moreover, the Committee on Economic Affairs of the President's Council recently initiated an investigation into what it termed "price exploitation".

Inflation in South Africa over the past few years can however not be regarded as a problem in isolation and with a solution of its own. It was and is an integral part of the whole adjustment problem with which the South African economy has grappled since 1984. In this sense inflation will not be successfully combated unless structural adjustments are made that will improve the economic growth potential. The various elements of economic restructuring announced by the State President in his parliamentary opening address on 2 February 1990, which will be referred to during tomorrow's Budget Speech, are therefore very important in combating inflation.

Walvis Bay: representations

\*6. Mr J H HOON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: *Hansard 13/3/90 221*

- (1) Whether the Government has received any representations for Walvis Bay to be handed over to the new government of an independent Namibia; if so, from whom;
- (2) whether the Government has taken any decision in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what decision;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B404E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) During informal talks with designated members of the independence government of Namibia, they indicated that the people of Namibia would welcome it as a deed of great goodwill if Walvis Bay could be handed over to Namibia. *Hansard 13/3/90*
- (2) The South African Government's position is that Walvis Bay forms part of South African territory. However, it is also realised that Walvis Bay is presently the only deep sea harbour available to Namibia. It is expected that discussions will be conducted between the South African Government and the future Government of Namibia about the use of Walvis Bay. *221*
- (3) Falls away.

Komatipoort/Maputo road: assistance

\*7. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: *Hansard 13/3/90*

- (1) Whether the Government (a) has decided to make available or (b) is considering making available financial and/or other assistance to Mozambique for the building of a road from Komatipoort to Maputo; if so, what amount has the Government contributed or does it envisage contributing;
- (2) whether the Government intends contributing financially on an annual or any other basis, towards the maintenance of this road; if so, (a) on what basis and (b) what amount is involved;
- (3) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B410E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes, but for the present only an amount of R300 000 has been made available for a feasibility study. Afterwards attention will be given to the financing of the road. It may be that only part of the road needs to be rebuilt and that the remaining parts of the road will have to be renovated. The possibility of trying to procure overseas funding is also being considered.
- (2) It will depend on the terms of any loan agreement which may be concluded be-

tween the two countries for the financing of the road. This does, however, not mean that a loan agreement will be concluded. *Hansard 13/3/90*

- (3) Yes, when greater clarity with regard to all the facets of this matter has been obtained.

Zaire: road building programme

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- (1) Whether the Government (a) is supporting or (b) intends supporting a road building programme in Zaire; if so, what amount has the Government contributed or does it intend to contribute towards it;
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B411E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) (a) No.
- (b) No.
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Reserve Police Force: political activities

\*9. Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Law and Order: *Hansard 13/3/90*

Whether any instructions to refrain from political activities were issued to members of the Reserve Police Force during the latest specified period of three years for which information is available; if so, (a) on how many occasions, (b) for what reasons and (c) who issued these instructions?

B413E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

I refer the honourable member to interpellation number 1 of 18 April 1989 (Hansard Column 677) during which this matter was debated. I regard the information which was furnished during this interpellation to also be an adequate reply to this question.

RSA/Lesotho: inter-state border fence

\*10. Mr A P OOSTHUIZEN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs: *Hansard 13/3/90*

- (1) Whether there is any dispute between the Republic of South Africa and Lesotho over the inter-state border fence erected

or to be erected between Wepener and Zastron; if so, (a) what are the points in dispute, (b) when is it expected that the dispute will be settled and (c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken in this regard; if not,

- (2) whether there is any delay in erecting the border fence concerned; if so, what is the reason for the delay? *Hansard 13/3/90 B415E*

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) There is a difference of opinion between the Republic of South Africa and the Kingdom of Lesotho in connection with the location of the international boundary between Wepener and Zastron.

Two portions of the border are being questioned by the Kingdom of Lesotho, namely the Cornetspruit/Liphiring area and the Langeberg area.

- (i) The Cornetspruit/Liphiring area lies north east of Zastron to the west of Mohales Hoek. The original border was indicated by beacons according to the coordinates and stipulations of the Second Treaty of Aliwal North (1869). In this area the border fence partially does not follow the border beacons and the fence is situated within the RSA. The fence was erected within the RSA for practical reasons because the beacons are on a mountain ridge which is extremely inaccessible. The positioning of the fence was a unilateral decision of the RSA for the practical reasons mentioned.

- (ii) The Langeberg area east of Vanstadensrus. Here also the border is determined according to the stipulations and coordinates of the Second Treaty of Aliwal North (1869). The thus determined border results, however, in a triangle of about 80 hectares RSA territory "projecting" into Lesotho which

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B401E

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

1976 13/3/90

# Walvis Bay rugby ban greeted <sup>(221)</sup> with shock

From **BRENDAN SEERY**  
Argus Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK.** — A decision by the SAP and SADF to ban their members in Walvis Bay from playing rugby in Namibia has been greeted with shock by rugby administrators in the South African enclave.

Mr Eric van Zyl, a committee member of the Walvis Bay rugby club, said the decision could spell the effective end of his club and even rugby itself in the fishing town.

The coach of the Namibia Rugby Union, Mr Henning Snyman, was informed of the implementation of the ban yesterday afternoon. Mr Snyman has included a number of Walvis Bay players, including national flank and policeman Joe Hermann, in the national test training group, which is preparing for matches later this year against Zimbabwe, Wales and France.

## ONE FELL SWOOP

Mr Van Zyl said his club could be killed off in "one fell swoop" by the SAP/SADF decision. He said a total of 17 SAP members played for Walvis Bay Rugby Club, 10 of them in the A team.

He said some of the policemen had threatened to resign from the SAP to work in Windhoek, so they would be available for Namibian selection.

Walvis Bay rugby administrators and fans are said to have made urgent contact with their MP, Mr Christo de Jager, who is in Cape Town for the parliamentary session, to help sort the matter out.

Namibia regards Walvis Bay as an integral part of its territory, and future Deputy Sports Minister Buddy Wentworth has said clubs in the enclave will be allowed to participate on this side of the border, provided they renounce all sporting links with South Africa in accordance with the Gleneagles Agreement.

No comment was immediately available from either the SAP or the SADF.

# Namibia

## voices

221

## fears

*Southern*

17/3/90

THE DTA has reacted with alarm over the announcement that 850 Kenyan troops from the UN peacekeeping force are to remain in Namibia after independence to train the future army and as in interim bolster to the security forces.

DTA Vice-President Mishake Muyongo told a meeting in the Caprivi town of Katima Mulilo over the weekend that the invitation to the Kenyans to stay would mean a "bad beginning" for Namibian independence.

He said the presence of the Kenyan would amount to nothing less than an "occupation force" - something which Namibians had fought against for decades.

The DTA and its mouthpiece newspapers have been sniping at the Kenyan contingent of Untag, claiming the soldiers were biased in favour of Swapo, and accusing them at various times of everything from rape to bad driving.

The party's papers also raised questions about why the Kenyan infantry battalion in Untag was the most heavily-armed of all the UN troops.

Muyongo asked if Swapo and the Kenyans had not long ago entered into secret agreement about the whole Resolution 435 peace process and the post-independence period.

# Triple death sentences: 2 win appeal

BLOEMFONTEIN — The triple death sentences imposed on two Namibian men after a farmer and his wife were killed in a robbery were yesterday set aside and replaced by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein with effective imprisonment of 15 years.

Sebedus Munonjo, of Otjiwarongo, and Jeffa Mbinge, of Oruwa, had been convicted by Mr Justice H Hendler in the Supreme Court of Namibia on June 13 1989. *Star 3/90*

He convicted them for the murders of Mr Siegwald Kurt Kretzschmar and his wife, Mrs Hannelore Kretzschmar, and for house-breaking and robbery, with aggravating circumstances on the farm in the Otjiwarongo district on September 21 1988.

Mr Justice Nestadt, with the concurrence of Mr Justice Joubert and Mr Justice Nicholas set aside the convictions and death sentences for the two murders.

Mr Justice Nestadt said the trial judge

erred when he imposed the death sentence on the count of robbery.

Mr Justice Nestadt said it had not been proved that the two men foresaw the possibility of the death of the couple.

It did not follow, however, that they must be acquitted of the murder.

It had rightly been conceded, on their behalf, that they were accessories to murder.

Regardless whether one committed the murders, they could both be convicted as accessories.

Instead he found they were guilty as accessories to murder and they were sentenced to eight years for each murder, with the sentences to run concurrently.

Five years of the eight-year imprisonment on the murder counts is also to run concurrently with 12 years that was substituted for the death penalty on the house-breaking and robbery count. — Sapa.



# Nujoma asks UN to lift sanctions

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WINDHOEK — Namibian president-elect Mr Sam Nujoma has written to the United Nations asking for the lifting of economic sanctions against Namibia — including the South African-held harbour enclave of Walvis Bay — after independence on March 21.

The letter, addressed to UN Secre-

tary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, is to be circulated to the General Assembly. It requests the lifting of the oil embargo on Walvis Bay.

The letter reminds the UN that it regards Walvis Bay as part of Namibia, as stated in Security Council Resolution 432.

Since all sanctions against Namibia will be lifted at independence, Mr Nujoma asks that this be applied to Walvis Bay as well.

"From 21 March, Walvis Bay should be recognised as the bona fide port of entry to Namibia for refined oil products and other goods. We will naturally honour whatever destination bans may be imposed by the exporting countries," Mr Nujoma said — an apparent reference to the international oil embargo on South Africa.

South Africa's position on Walvis Bay is that it will negotiate the use of the harbour with the Namibian government after independence.

There has been speculation that President de Klerk might hand the port to Namibia as an "independence gift" when he addresses the independence celebrations. — Sapa.

# Namibian TV screens Swapo's story

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By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The propaganda boot is on the other foot now in Namibia's television service.

Officials of the future Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in the Swapo government-to-be have been sending a number of documentaries about the liberation struggle through to the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) for screening.

The first of these — portraying the other side of the story of the bloody bitter struggle for independence — was screened this week on the national television service.

## PUSHED THROUGH

Notices before and after the documentary, shown on Monday, made it plain the programme had been pushed through by officials of the incoming government.

Titled "Return to the Motherland", the documentary was an interesting look at the return of the estimated 40 000 exiles to Namibia during the Resolution 435 peace process last year.

Made by the Council of Churches in Namibia, the programme devoted little time to organisations other than Swapo.

Strangely enough, a flash-back section on the "Cas-

singa massacre" in southern Angola in 1976 — in which hundreds of Namibian exiles died — contained footage not of South African troops, but of Rhodesian Army counter-insurgency soldiers.

The Rhodesians were not involved in the attack on Cassinga, which was launched by SADF paratroop and ground units.

With widely-expanded programming which will include "scene setters" and "background information" prior to the independence celebrations next week, viewers could be in for more of the same "alternative" visions of the Namibian war.

Meanwhile, reports here say that senior white editorial and management staff at the NBC have been resigning in steady streams in recent weeks.

A report in a Windhoek newspaper yesterday said staffers on the political desk of the organisation had written to management stating their loyalty to the corporation and to Namibia.

Recent far-reaching policy changes are said to have worried many staffers.

The broadcasting services were heavily criticised by Swapo during the whole implementation process of the independence plan, and it seems likely that the new Information Minister, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, will wield the long knife once he has assumed office after independence.

# South

# SIDE



# Namibian contrast. An exhibit picture by Rashid Lombard  
South, March 15 to 21 1990

## Art for independence



BY HEATHER ROBERTSON

CAPE Town-based visual artists are heading up north to add their splashes of colour to the Namibian independence festivities next week.

John Sampson, Peter Clarke, Tyrone Appolis, Willie Soha, Hamilton Budaza, Spho H'lati, Henry De Leeu, Garth Erasmus, Rashid Lombard, Jimmy Mathews and Harold Mettler are staging an exhibition entitled, "Freedom Now" at the Conservatoire of Music in Windhoek.

John Sampson, who is responsible for organising the event, said the exhibition is intended as a gift to the Namibian nation on its independence. It is also an assertion of South Africans' demand for freedom now.

The bulk of the work consists of graphic work, collage, guache, pastels and oils. Photographer Rashid Lombard's contribution, consists of South African images. According to Lombard, his images portray the conditions under which people in South Africa live.

John Sampson initiated the exhibition as a result of his ongoing relationship with that country. He felt that as an artist he wanted to express his feelings for the Namibian people and their independence. He spoke to other artists who took to the idea immediately.

Sampson raised the possibility of an exhibition with Dan Tjongerero, the deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Eventually Mr Buddy Wentworth, the Minister of Culture, Education and Sport, put the proposal to various other sub committees who gave it their approval.

The R10 500 required for the framing of the seventy-six works and transport costs, have been provided by the Dutch Embassy. When questioned about the absence of women artists in the exhibition, Sampson responded that "he couldn't find women artists in time".

All the artists will be in Windhoek for the duration of the independence celebrations. Peter Clarke and Tyrone Appo-

0/PUM

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## Ending hazard of landmine blasts

RUACANA — Australians with UN peacekeeping forces in Namibia are combing minefields and former combat areas for lethal munitions, still a deadly hazard almost a year after the end of Namibia's 23-year bush war.

Around this settlement on the Angolan border lies a 30m wide, 2,5km-long minefield in which 9 000 mines were laid during the war. About 750 of them remain undetonated.

Operation "Make-safe", to clear and destroy the lethal war relics, has been launched by Australian soldiers based in the far northern Owambo region, which bore the brunt of the war.

"The discarded weapons are a real danger to the people. During last November's election three children were killed after picking them up," says Col John Crocker, commander of the Australian soldiers.

"This is the first such operation to be performed by Australian army engineers since the Vietnam war."

But time is short as all but 65 of the original force of 300 Australian and 15 New Zealand engineers sent to Namibia have gone home.

The mandate of the UN peacekeeping forces, consisting at its peak of 4 400 troops and 1 500 police, runs out on March 21 when Namibia will attain its independence.

"By independence, the Australians will have erected a strong fence around all minefields and prominent warning signs will be displayed. But it'll be years before all unexploded munitions are found and destroyed," Crocker said.

The problem of making the area safe is exacerbated by civilians stealing fences bordering minefields around former SADF bases.

"There are an estimated 4 000 unexploded mines remaining in minefields around 10 bases in this region," Crocker said.

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'Namibia was financial burden on SA'

# Pik: UN must give aid

The time had come for tangible assistance to be provided for an independent Namibia by the international community and the United Nations, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Parliament yesterday.

Introducing the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, Mr Botha said Namibia had been an onerous financial burden on the taxpayer of South Africa.

## Well-being

The country's contribution to the budget of the territory, which in recent years exceeded R4 billion, demonstrated the interest and commitment of South Africa in the well-being of the territory and its people.

The solution to the Namibia question only came about when the United Nations Charter instruction requiring a peaceful settling of disputes was heeded.

## Sobering

"Peace could not be achieved through the barrel of a gun which is the central theme running through the network of agreements comprising the settlement in south-western Africa. It is a sobering lesson.

"It is the earnest hope of the South African Government that this fundamental concept, the commitment to peaceful negotiation, would form the basis for resolving other conflicts in Southern Africa and beyond. — Sapa.

# CP rejects Namibia uhuru Bill

South Africa was paying R5 million towards the independence festivities of a country that wanted to scrap Afrikaans and intended to break rugby ties with this country, CP chief spokesman on foreign affairs Mr Tom Langley said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, he said he understood that President de Klerk would attend the celebration on March 21.

The R5 million had been paid for his "admission ticket" while

there were pensioners in SA who had to eat cat food, members of the police force could not live off their salaries and hospitals were at a standstill because nurses were not paid properly.

A whole gallery of Pretoria's foes, including Yasser Arafat and the USSR, would be there with Mr de Klerk. The money would enable these foes to celebrate their victory over SA.

The Government was acting recklessly because it knew it would not be around to "take the chestnuts out of the fire".

15/3/90  
Mr Langley said the Bill was unnecessary. The clause by which Namibia was recognised as a sovereign independent state was a joke. The Act was merely to confirm the fact that SA had capitulated over SWA.

Mr Tommy Abrahams (LP Wentworth) said the allegation had been made that SA was giving Namibia the same status as it had given to the TBVC states. He urged the Minister to clarify this.

The Labour Party totally supported the sovereignty and independence of Namibia. — Sapa.

# Army unites former foes

South, March 15 to 21 1990

## former foes

By MARK VERBAAN

NAMIBIAN soldiers who fought on opposite sides and were still killing each other on the battlefield less than a year ago, have become comrades-in-arms with the formation of the first infantry battalion of the new Namibian National Army.

It was something Namibians never thought they would witness: former guerilla fighters of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) standing smartly to attention with South African-trained Namibian soldiers on the same parade ground at a military base outside Windhoek.

As recently as last April these men were still engaged in bloody battles against one another in northern Namibia. Since 1966 thousands had died on both sides as the armed wing of the South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo) tried to liberate Namibia from South African colonial rule. Many more civilians perished in the crossfire.

**UNTIL a few months ago they were fighting each other, but when Namibia gets its independence next week men from Swapo's military wing Plan, and soldiers who served in the South African Defence Force will form one guard of honour. Part of the first battalion of the new national army, they embody a new spirit of reconciliation to "embrace as members of one family"**

of the United Nations independence plan on April 1 1989.

While units of SWATF — a creation of the South African Defence Force (SADF) — were to be dismantled on implementation of the UN peace plan, they were hastily remobilised to deal with a sudden influx of Swapo guerrillas who crossed from southern Angola into Namibia on April 1.

Swapo maintained that its fighters had entered Namibia under the impression that UN peacekeeping troops would be waiting to receive them.

throughout northern Namibia to combat what South Africa perceived as a massive Swapo offensive aimed at taking Namibia by force. In days of fierce battles in the border region more than 300 Plan combatants were killed. South Africa claimed to have lost only 30 men in fighting that marred implementation of UN Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

For almost a decade Namibian troops in the SWATF had it beaten into them that Swapo was the enemy and that their No 1 target was Swapo leader, Sam Nujoma.

Yet on February 20 it was Nujoma, set to become President of the Republic of Namibia on March 21, who addressed a combined force of 500 former Plan and SWATF soldiers at the Leopard's Valley military base on the outskirts of Windhoek. It was hardly believable.

Sixty Kenyan military officers attached to the UN Transition Assistance Group (Untag), which monitored the seven-month election campaign last year and are due to leave the country by the end of March, are in place to assist with the training of the unit, which will serve as a guard of honour on Independence Day.

At the ceremony were the former officer commanding the SWATF, Major-General Willie Meyer, Swapo secretary of defence in exile during the war years, Peter Mueshikange, who will be defence minister in the



Namibia's president--designate, Mr Sam Nujoma

Before addressing the troops, Nujoma spoke to a group of former Plan and SWATF officers who are training the guard of honour. He said they were fortunate to be in the first unified national army of Namibia.

The bearded 60-year-old leader urged the old adversaries to forget the past, pointing out that Namibia was not the only country where people had fought against one another. Europe

to have a unified Europe by 1992.

Nujoma told the troops the occasion was unique: "The fact that today you are standing next to each other as brothers and compatriots is in itself a positive and encouraging development for peace in our country."

"Let us therefore embrace each other with open hearts and open arms as members of one family and children of one father and one mother, and as citizens of the new nation."

Territory Force (SWATF) when it was demobilised soon after implementation

However, SADF and SWATF troops were unleashed from their bases

General Dewan Prem Chand, of India.

but these nations were now striving

NEWS

# Excitement mounts as independence draws near

From MARK VERBAAN

EXCITEMENT is mounting in the Namibian capital, Windhoek, as preparations for next week's independence celebrations near completion.

Construction workers in the city are feverishly trying to complete alterations to the central business district by March 21, the long-awaited day when Namibia finally sheds its colonial chains.

Shop-owners throughout the country are increasing their stocks in expectation of a flood of foreign visitors.

Up to 2 000 dignitaries, from African states and abroad, are expect-

ed to arrive in Windhoek on March 20 for a one-week stay in the country.

Namibia's biggest party ever will kick off on March 20 with performances by cultural groups at Windhoek International Airport to welcome heads of state and other dignitaries.

That evening, the South African Administrator General of the territory, Mr Louis Pienaar, will host a lavish dinner for the foreign guests at his South West Africa House residence in the capital.

The undeniable highlight will be the arrival at Windhoek stadium of Swapo leader and future president of the country, Mr Sam Nujoma.

The 60-year-old former guerilla

South 1513-213190

leader will enter the stadium at 11pm, one hour before Namibia is officially declared independent. Other VIP guests will follow Mr Nujoma into the stadium.

Shortly before midnight, the South African flag will be lowered and at the stroke of 12, the new Namibian flag will be hoisted in what is bound to be the most emotional moment ever witnessed in Namibia's history.

Short speeches will be delivered by United Nations secretary-general, Dr Javier Perez De Cuellar, as well as by South African state president Mr FW De Klerk.

Both men played major roles in the election process which led Namibia to

self-determination.

President-elect Nujoma will then be sworn in by Dr De Cuellar, and the bearded leader will deliver his inaugural speech.

On March 21 there will be a five-kilometre independence march from the city centre to the stadium.

The constituent assembly, born from the November elections, sits for the last time in that form at 9am.

The 72-member constitution-making body will convert itself into the national assembly, a speaker will be chosen and the members will be sworn in by the Chief Justice before it adjourns.

At lunchtime, foreign dignitaries and

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president Nujoma will arrive at the stadium to join in the singing of the new national anthem.

The Prime Minister, Mr Hage Geingob, and the sixteen cabinet ministers and their deputies will be sworn in at the stadium.

Later, the VIPs will attend a state banquet in the city, and the party for the people will begin.

Namibian choirs will perform and there are to be cultural displays by artists from the different regions around the country.

On March 22, the Council of Churches in Namibia (CCN), will host a national thanksgiving service.

## Rocking to the rhythm of Africa

WINDHOEK stadium will rock to the sound of some of Africa's top performers for the grand independence music extravaganza.

Ziggy Marley aside, the concert will go ahead without the mega stars who at one stage or another were said to be coming.

In their places comes the cream of talent from Zaire, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, South Africa and, of course, Namibia.

Son of reggae legend Bob Marley, Ziggy Marley, and his Melody Makers will be jelling in from Jamaica to top the independence special bill.

Also on the bill will be Southern stars Brenda Fassie, Hotsix Mabuse, the regions "king of reggae" Lucky Dube, Afro-jazz group Sakhile, Marcalex, Mango Groove, Tanamas and the African Jazz Pioneers.

Namibia's own people's poet Jackson Kaujeua and Swapo cultural group Ndilimani will take the stage along

with the king of Zairean rhumba Tabu Ley and his 23-piece Orchestra Africa International, and Sankamoto from Lesotho.

From Zimbabwe comes two of the country's top artists, hero of the liberation struggle Thomas Mapfumo with the Blacks Unlimited and mbira jazzman Devra Ngwená.

Explaining why some of the Western super stars rumoured to be performing are not appearing after all, concert organiser Lindsey Scott said this was mainly due to cost.

"It has never been the intention of our committee to stage a concert which catered almost exclusively to minority middle-class interests.

"What we envisage, and I think we have achieved, is a celebration for the people of Namibia as a whole."

Contrary to some speculation, admission to the concert — which will cost in the region of R1-million to stage — will be free.



Namibians in Windhoek reflect an air of excitement since Swapo swept to victory



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REDUC

# Pik calls on UN to provide aid to Namibia

Cape Times  
15/3/90

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THE time had come for tangible assistance to be provided for an independent Namibia by the international community and the United Nations, Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.

Introducing the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, Mr Botha said Namibia had been an onerous financial burden on the taxpayer of South Africa.

The country's contribution to the budget of the territory, which in recent years exceeded R4 billion, demonstrated the interest and commitment of South Africa in the well-being of the territory and its people.

The territory had also, for many

years, been able to benefit from the vast, freely available technical knowledge of South Africa which had given rise to the territory's relatively sophisticated infrastructure.

"I would wish to make a serious appeal to the international community to recognise the need for tangible aid to Namibia as it joins the community of nations. It is now time for a commitment from the UN and the international community."

Mr Botha said he hoped that "what has happened in Namibia will serve as encouragement to all the leaders in Southern Africa to resolve the problems of the region in a peaceful manner". — Sapa

# ALL'S ABOUTZ in Namibia for the big day

## INDEPENDENCE

protracted birth in the independence ceremonies, where pomp, beauty queens and rock groups will herald the final lowering of the South African flag over Africa's last colony next week.

After the hoisting of the new Namibian standard at midnight on Tuesday, United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will swear in former guerrilla leader Sam Nujoma as president of the world's newest nation.

With the exception of two tiny enclaves on the Moroccan coast ruled directly by Spain, Namibia's emergence as a sovereign nation will mark the end of centuries of colonial rule in Africa. The festivities will be witnessed by a score of national leaders and as many foreign ministers.

The celebrations will climax on March 24 with a pop concert featuring top acts from Jamaica, Zaire, Britain, the Soviet Union and South Africa.

For the past year, more than 4 000 troops, 1 500 police and 400 civilians from every corner of the globe have been playing midwife to Namibia's

independence ceremonies, a task taken over all hotel beds for its guests on March 20 and 21 and journalists have been consigned to sleeping carriages at the railway station.

## Flag

As De Cuellar watches two South African army officers haul down Pretoria's flag, he will be flanked by President FW de Klerk.

Namibia does not yet have its own national anthem, so independence will be played in to the tune of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* (God Save Africa), the South African liberation hymn and national anthem of many southern African states.

A new coat of arms supported by two desert oxen with the motto "Unity, Liberty, Justice" reflects the mood of the new nation, which has adopted a constitution legal experts consider to be Africa's most liberal.

Labourers in Windhoek are scurrying to cover up roadworks in this modestly-sized capital of some 150 000 people.

The city, which has only 500 hotel beds, is expecting more than 5 000 dignitaries, guests and media for the indepen-

dence ceremonies. The government has taken over all hotel beds for its guests on March 20 and 21 and journalists have been consigned to sleeping carriages at the railway station.

## Windhoek

airport, which normally handles less than 40 international flights a week, will handle 200 aircraft in two days. Some will have to park at Grootfontein, 500km from the capital.

## Enemies

Independence will end decades of international wrangling over the sparsely populated desert territory of some 1.4 million people, a German colony until South Africa seized it during World War One.

Swapo has adopted a policy of reconciliation with its former enemies and co-operation with its political opponents, stimulating optimism in the country.

The 80 000-strong white minority, encouraged by pragmatic statements by Nujoma and Swapo's shedding of most of its previous Marxist ideology, is defying earlier patterns of exodus during decolonisation in other African countries

and are staying in Namibia. All 159 members of the United Nations, except Israel, have been invited. Israel is excluded because it refuses to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), a SWAPO ally.

Nujoma is an old friend of PLO leader Yasser Arafat. Other guests include Indian Prime Minister VP Singh, Presidents Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Quett Masire of Botswana, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

## Mandela

Foreign ministers attending will include James Baker of the United States, the Soviet Union's Eduard Shevardnadze, Britain's Douglas Hurd and West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Also expected is ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who shared cells with Namibian political prisoners.

With less than a week till independence, the Namibian flag - blue, red and green diagonal stripes separated by white bars

and with a golden sun in the left-hand corner is appearing everywhere. T-shirts, bumper stickers, badges, skirts, shorts, trousers, curtains, bunting and even brandy bottles bear the colours of Africa's newest republic.

But a "Miss Independence" beauty contest has come under fire from a leading SWAPO official.

The "Miss Independence" competition, to be staged on independence night, has been slated by Deputy Minister of Tourism designate Pendukeni Ithana, secretary of the SWAPO Women's Council.

"I call on patriotic Namibian women to refrain from participating in an event that is degrading to our fallen heroes and heroines," Ithana said. - Sapa-Reuter.

# Headache of Namibia's independence numbers game

Mr Gunter Kaschik is tearing his hair out.

With less than a week to go before Namibia's independence, the man with the biggest headache of all — organising accommodation for thousands of VIP guests — doesn't know whether he is coming or going.

City councillor Mr Kaschik told a television interviewer last night in mock exasperation that he still did not know how many people were coming. Although Namibia has offered to put up only five members of each official delegation, Mr Kaschik is preparing for a deluge of unexpected visitors.

After all, he said, when heads of state flew to Windhoek in 120-seat airliners, they

Star 16/3/90 (221)  
**BRENDAN SEERY** of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek highlights the accommodation headache for next week's Namibian independence celebrations.

wouldn't come with only five people, would they?

Hotels are also on Mr Kaschik's back all the time wanting to know which VIP guests will be staying at their establishments, so they can make special arrangements for menus and rooms. "They want to know whether they will have Gaddafi or Fidel Castro or whoever". Already, the authorities have stepped in and ordered hotels to cancel many of their long-standing reservations for the independence period.

Mr Kaschik is still waiting for the committee arranging invitations to let him know. The problem is, though, that many of the replies have not come in yet, and the expectation is that many guests will simply "pitch up".

From Monday, the trickle of guests, which will begin over the weekend, will have turned into a flood, with as many as 80 big jets landing at Windhoek international airport. The 42 km of road between the city and the airport will look like a race-track of buses and

cars as new arrivals are ferried in.

Mr Kaschik said the organisers had appointed a local estate agent to take care of accommodation, and that he was gratified by the number of people who had come forward to offer their homes for the visitors. (Not that this is entirely altruistic — most homeowners are expecting around F200 a night a guest).

Organisers are still on the lookout for "luxury" homes where top VIPs can meet.

Mr Kaschik's problems are confined to the official guests only. But there will also be hundreds of interested South Africans making the trip to see Namibia's independence, and thousands of reporters and TV crews.



# Walvis to celebrate Namib independence

WINDHOEK. — Pealing church bells in Walvis Bay will herald neighbouring Namibia's independence at midnight on Tuesday, while the South African enclave's town council has declared Wednesday and Thursday paid holidays for staff to celebrate the historic event.

At a special meeting last week, the council also voted R10 000 for independence celebrations at the town, the Namib Times newspaper reported.

South African authorities had given permission for Namibian independence celebrations in Walvis Bay.

The festivities would start at midnight on March 20 with the ringing of church bells, followed by a mass procession to the Kuisebmond Stadium on Wednesday where the main festivities would take place.

One of Namibia's newly sworn-in cabinet ministers was expected in Walvis Bay on Thursday to deliver a message from President Sam Nujoma, organisers said.

Some political observers believe talks on its future could begin as early as next week when President F W de Klerk is in Windhoek to take part in the independence formalities.

Speaking in the second reading debate on the recognition of the independence of Namibia Bill in the South African parliament on Wednesday, the Democratic Party's Colin Eglin said the issue should be resolved as soon as possible.

"Don't let it become a festering sore inflaming the relationship between our two countries," he said. — Sapa.



Picture: HANNES THIART, The Argus.

**ALL SMILES:** Bride of the Year Lynn Robertson receives her prize, a diamond bracelet, from Mr Theo Wilmink, managing-director of Galaxy Jewellers.

## Argus Bride of Year gets prize

LYNN Robertson, Argus Bride of the Year, received her sparkling first prize — a tennis bracelet made up of 52 glittering diamonds set in 18-carat gold — in a city jeweller's shop this week.

Lynn, a dancer with Capab Ballet, this month learned she had won the Argus's popular competition for brides married in 1989.

When Lynn was presented with her bracelet by Mr Theo

Wilmink of Galaxy Jewellers, chief sponsors of the competition, the sparkle in her eyes almost outdid that of the diamonds themselves.

Shoppers took an interest, assistants were delighted and passers-by in Adderley Street stared through the windows or quietly entered the shop.

Lynn left the shop proudly wearing her bracelet. "I feel quite safe," she smiled. "My husband insured it yesterday!"

## Boerewors butchers

Missing girls

B/day 16/3/90



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POLN

# Another SADF fund audit wanted

CAPE TOWN — The parliamentary joint committee on public accounts wants another audit or re-audit of the Special Defence Fund after stating that 'unauthorised expenditure' may have been incurred.

In a report to Parliament, it adds that expenditure only permitted for activities outside the country was incurred "without due authority" inside the Republic.

Certain records of the Special Account had also been seized by the SA Police.

The report recommends that:

The auditor-general immediately and "free of any restrictions whatsoever" examines or re-examines the books of account, supporting vouch-

## Political Staff

ers and any other relevant documentation for the account, as far as Special Forces projects are concerned, so it can "quantify" and report on the "nature and extent" of any unauthorised expenditure;

the Commissioner of Police or the attorneys-general, be directed to make available to the auditor-general, all books of account concerning the Special Defence Fund; and

Chairman of the Harms Commission, Mr Justice Louis Harms, be requested to give the auditor-general unrestricted access to any books of account in its possession.

B/day 16/3/90

# Walvis Bay's future 'under negotiation'

CAPE TOWN — Politicians should not turn the issue of Walvis Bay into a "hot potato" — the future of this port was being negotiated, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, he said there was no quarrel about the legal status of Walvis Bay and the 12 islands off the Namibian coast — all SA territory.

However, Sam Nujoma had indicated their handing over would be regarded as "a deed of great goodwill" Botha said. — Sapa.



# LIBERTY HOLDINGS

# Leave Walvis Bay alone, Pik warns

CAP TIPS 16/3/90  
 Islands only 22  
 useful for  
 guano — DP

POLITICIANS should not turn the issue of Walvis Bay into a "hot potato", Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha said yesterday.

Replying to the second reading debate on the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, he said there was no quarrel about the legal status of Walvis Bay and the 12 islands off the Namibian coast.

The international legal situation was that they were South African territory.

Mr Sam Nujoma had indicated to him during informal talks that it would be regarded as "a deed of great goodwill" were Walvis Bay to be handed over to Namibia.

Mr Botha had replied that the government was aware that Walvis Bay was the only available deep sea port of Namibia.

"It would be foolish for the inhabitants of Walvis Bay or the government to act in such a way that it erupted in a horrible story and bedevilled relations.

"In the light of the large number of subjects we will still have to discuss, I want to appeal to all members, irrespec-

tive of their political persuasion, to leave this and not make a hot potato of it.

"We will naturally enter into negotiations on this matter and a host of other matters to see how we can avoid it becoming a hot potato.

"But we must proceed from the point of view that it is part of South Africa's territory."

Because the CP had proposed an amendment to the Bill, it was referred back to the Standing Committee.

Mr Tian van der Merwe (DP Green Point) said if the dozen or so South African islands off the coast of Namibia were going

to cause problems after March 21, they should be handed over to the territory as soon as possible.

The islands were of no interest to SA strategically or territorially. The only economic interest was that from time to time people scraped guano off them.

Attention should be given to a suggestion he made years ago that Walvis Bay be declared a free port. This would defuse potential conflict over the harbour.

South Africa had to learn lessons from what had happened in Namibia over the years.

These were how futile it was to attempt to delay a political inevitability through violence and war, how reconcilable people and political leaders were, even after they had been through a war, how valuable negotiation was and how laughable apartheid was.

Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP) in turn paid tribute to Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan for his role in Namibia and his many military successes over the years. — Sapa

Political Staff

CAP TIPS 16/3/90  
 for to social pensioners

MORE than 2000

CAP (198) 16/3/90 221

## SA lost political war in Namibia — CP

SOUTH AFRICA had won the judicial and military battles in Namibia but had lost the war politically, Mr Koos van der Merwe (CP Overvaal) said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, he said the sacrifices for the territory of billions of rands and hundreds of lives would have been worthwhile had the South African government not surrendered.

For years the government had said South Africa had been in Namibia to keep Swapo out but now Swapo was governing the territory. "And the National Party tells us we won."

A further lesson was that guarantees of protection of minorities were a waste of time. — Sapa

## FW to meet senior US, UK officials

Political Correspondent

PRESIDENT FW de Klerk is expected to meet British Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd and US Secretary of State Mr James Baker in Cape Town on Monday.

Mr Baker and Mr Hurd may also visit Johannesburg for talks with Mr Nelson Mandela, but it was possible they might see the ANC deputy president only later in the week in Windhoek.

Mr De Klerk will also attend the Namibian independence celebrations, where he will lower the South African flag at midnight on March 20.

Star 17/3/90 221

NEWS

**BRENDAN SEERY**  
**WINDHOEK** — Thirty years ago, hounded by police and moving under a false name, Samuel Shafiqhuna Nujoma was making his way through Bechuanaland and the Rhodesias into exile from Namibia.

# Namibia: peace and freedom dawn after the long night of terror

At midnight on March 20, he will finally see his country peacefully handed back to his people and will assume the mantle of their leader. He will no doubt reflect on the long road to freedom. Resistance to foreign rule began back in the 1880s, when local leaders like Nama chief-tain Hendrik Witbooi fought against German colonial rule. The Germans also crushed an uprising of the Herero people in the early 1900s. Thousands of Herero were killed or forced into exile across the Kalahari, to what is now Botswana. German colonialism was replaced by South African in 1915, when General Louis Botha's troops took over the country during World War 1.

South Africa's apartheid and separate development schemes made the name Namibia synonymous with colonial oppression and exploitation. In the process, though, South African civil servants, businessmen and farmers built up an infrastructure of roads, rail links and communications. The modern-day resistance movement in Namibia grew out of protests by traditional leaders against South Africa's alleged failure to honour its commitments under the League of Nations and UN mandates. These obliged South Africa to administer South West Africa "in the best interests" of its inhabitants. Namibian petitioners to the UN met with little success in the late 1950s, and it was from a form of trade union movement protesting against the contract labour system that Swapo arose. As first the Owamboland People's Organisation (OPO) and later as the South West Africa People's Organisation, the party quickly became the most capable anti-apartheid organiser. Protests against forced removals from Windhoek's "Old Location" township in 1959 saw police open fire and kill 14 civilians in an incident which made little impact internationally, though it preceded Sharpeville by three months.

In 1966 the organisation officially launched its insurgent campaign, after the World Court failed to terminate the South African mandate. In 23 years of war, probably around 20 000 people died, including — the SADF says — about 11 000 Swapo fighters. Swapo came nowhere near forcing the South Africans out of the country, but neither did Pretoria's forces get close to crushing Swapo's People's Liberation Army of Namibia. The changing international climate in 1988, together with a progressively more expensive commitment in both Angola and Namibia, persuaded the South Africans to capitulate and allow the implementation of the UN Resolution 435 independence plan, agreed on in 1978.

Swapo winning an overall majority, but failing to capture two-thirds vote necessar control of the Constituent Assembly. It had to compromise drawing up a constitution. The final constitution has been hailed for its commitment to human rights, and has ed confidence in the particularly among whites. Stability and optimism largely characterised the largely process to independence and reconciliation has been watchword of Mr Nujom his colleagues. Elections in November saw



# Media will remain free, says Swapo

JON QWELANE, Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK.**— Privately owned and independent media in Namibia, especially the print media, would retain their status as vigorous watchdogs over the government and the state would not launch its own press to compete with the country's newspapers, Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr Hidipo Hamutenya said recently.

Mr Hamutenya was the main speaker at a two-day seminar to look into "the role of a broadcast corporation in a new Namibia".

Mr Hamutenya assured the audience of about 100 journalists, diplomats and senior personnel of the SWA administration that the policy of the Swapo government would be to give the press as wide a freedom as possible to enable it to be a forum for the exchange of ideas.

While the state would not have its own print media in the form of newspapers, it would publish information bulletins such as the Government Gazette.

But the broadcast media, especially radio whose listenership was 90 percent of the population, would be used by the government as an instrument of nation-building.

Rationalisation of the existing nine ethnic FM channels would have to be considered in view of the adoption of English as the only official language.

## Rural areas

Mr Hamutenya said as many people as possible in the rural areas must be encouraged to remain there to avoid migration to the urban areas with resulting unemployment and a high incidence of crime. Radio would be used extensively in this regard.

Television, which at present reached only 3 percent of the population, must screen programmes with Namibian content and a quarter of local programmes with such content "would be a good beginning".

Soapies would be limited on television and emphasis placed on educational material.

Senior Canadian broadcaster Mr Mark Starowicz said Namibians must remember that the definitions of "state" and "country" of the 19th century were no longer applicable in today's world.

Canada, for example, had continuously to stave off the cultural advances of a vastly superior neighbouring United States whose relatively cheap programmes were readily available.

Namibians had to develop their own services and programmes suited to the local population, unlike the situation in Canada where the common denominator for Canadian teenagers — apart from their citizenship — was their addiction to "Miami Vice".

Mr Yussuf Hassan, now attached to the external services of the BBC and formerly with the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, warned against nationalising media.

In Kenya that plan had not worked as initially envisaged, and the broadcasting services were now no more than propaganda outlets for the government.

## Sales nominations close soon

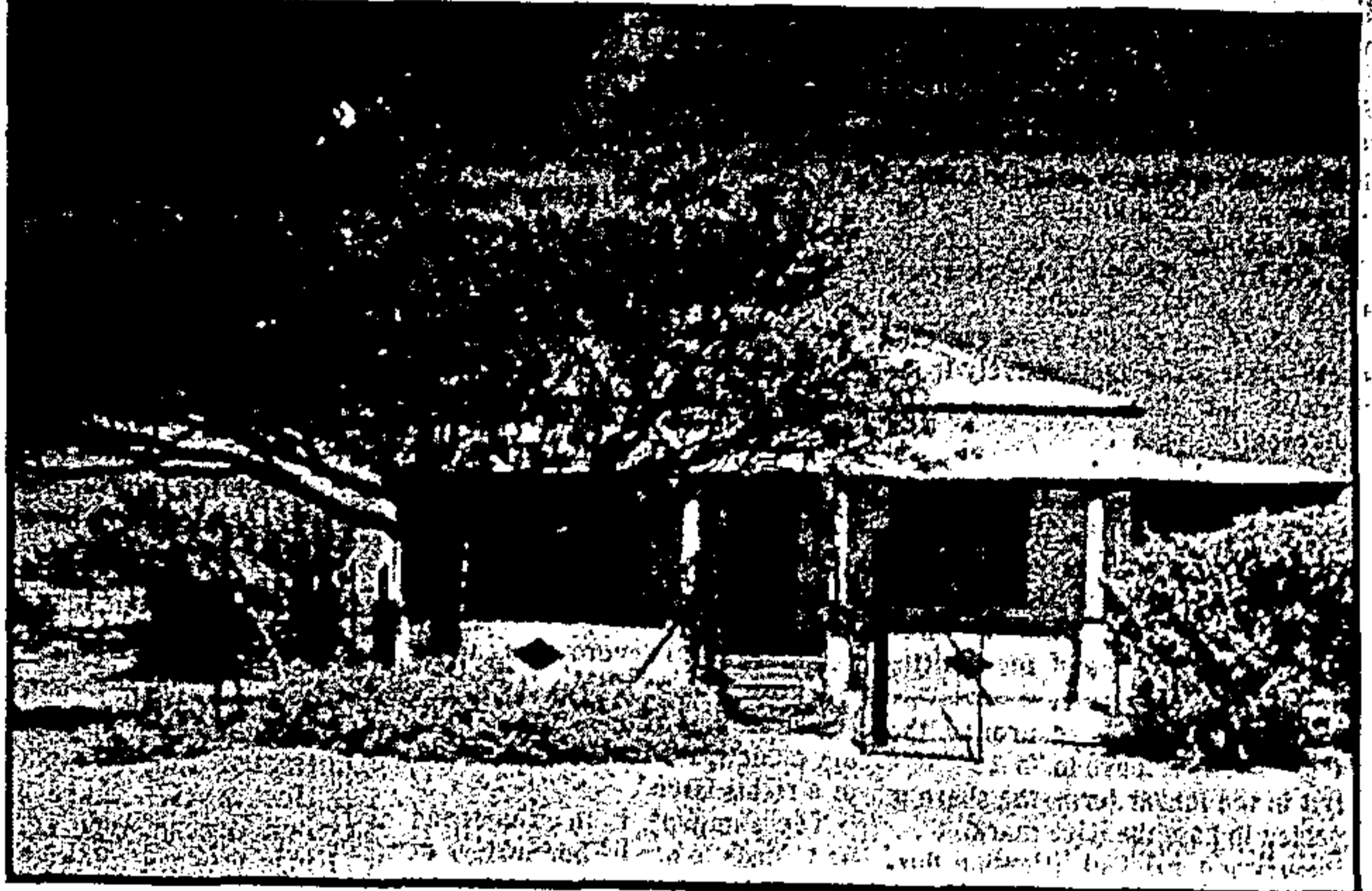
NOMINATIONS for the annual Sales Manager and Salesperson of the Year Awards must be in by noon on April 9.

The awards are sponsored by Holiday Inn, Toyota Marketing Company, *Successful Salesmanship* magazine and Good Morning South Africa.

Although the Salesperson award is now three years old, this is the first time in South Africa that sales managers — who frequently perform the marketing function — have been acknowledged.

The *Union Manager* and *Salesperson of the Year* will be announced at a banquet on April 25.

For more information, telephone Joan Wright on (011) 726-8355.



**KAROO COTTAGE:** The house that fitted the Kardies bill ... after a while.

# Kardies commercial was a big event in the Karoo

THE charming, picturesque rural cottage featured in the new Kardies commercial was the discovery of Salamander Productions' art director John Nelsonberg. It is 30 minutes' drive down a dirt road somewhere between Vosburg and Prieska.

The new offering — from ad agency Hunt Lascaris TBWA — is a biggy. It runs for 90 seconds and will be ideally showcased in cinema format. It also features Percy Sledge and the original 1966 version of the soul classic "When a Man Loves a Woman".

## Characters

Creative concept was devised by Jenny Groenewald and Stefania Ianigro and the characters are portrayed by Limpie Basson and Annette Engelbrecht.

The script called for an uninterrupted long-shot of a picturesque Karoo cottage. As most Karoo homes are set among shade trees, this requirement was not easy to meet.

The production company spent days looking for the right house. The cottage which was eventually selected looked great from a distance. It even had a windmill in the background.

But close up it was in a bad state. Previous occupants had chopped up floorboards for heating. There was no front door, nor

windowframes. Paint was peeling, the plaster was cracked.

The current occupants, the extended family of Mr Willem April, used only one room of the house ... and one thing they'd always wanted was a door.

Permission for use of the house was readily given by the local farmer ... and a few cans of paint, a little work on the plaster, some proper windowframes, curtains and a new door did the rest.

The piglet used in the Kardies commercial was borrowed from a local farmer. It was a perky little thing, and just loved being washed by Willem April's children at the borehole in preparation for its big scene.

That was the easy part. The pig loved it. But waiting for its big moment got a little boring, and soon the piglet had streaked away to play in the house. Chasing games can be great, but they can also be tiring.

When the moment came for the piglet to be placed in the doorway, it was placid all right. In fact, the usually perky porker was asleep.

The schedule was tight as half a day had already been lost by rain (in the Karoo) on the first afternoon. The script called for the piglet to perk up; startled, as the door was slammed.

It was slammed, and slammed — but still the piglet dozed on the mat, totally unconcerned. Finally, all the crew crawled as close as possible, while remaining out of the shot, to shout and bellow as the door was slammed. That did it. It was the one and only time that the piglet actually looked startled on cue.

After that there were no more jokes about it being a ham actor. The location work was carried out on two days in November 1989. Everyone was up by 4 am to make most of the light at sunrise, and worked through until sunset.

By 11 am, the temperature on the second day had reached 32 degrees in the shade ... only there was no shade.

## Arrival

The arrival of actors, agency personnel, technicians, production staff and assistants was one of the biggest things to happen in this bit of the Karoo in years. The party was 18 strong, and they were transported to the location by pantechnicons and combis.

As they packed to leave one of the children of the April family lamented: "Now nothing will happen again for another 10 years!"

# Goodbye South West

## Whither goes Namibia?

Weekend Focus 3  
March 17 1990

**P**ICKED out in the glare of spotlights and surrounded by an expectant hush, the furred bundle of Namibia's new flag will creep up the flagpole at Windhoek's main stadium at midnight on Tuesday.

Broken open and fluttering free, and drowned in ecstatic cheering, the blue, white, red and green colours of the standard of Africa's newest nation will declare that the chains have at last been broken.

Proud in the top left-hand corner of the flag will be the stylised golden sun, symbolising the dawn of a long hoped-for warm era of peace, prosperity and justice.

But, when the VIP guests have flown home, when the echoes of proud speeches have died, and when hangovers from a week-long celebration blinge are slowly fading, reality will pose the question: Will the promise be fulfilled, or will Namibia go the same way as much of the rest of Africa?

What will the verdict of the jury of time and historical hindsight be 10 years hence? Will it, as in Zimbabwe, be that not enough was done to lay solid foundations for the future, and that precious time and money was squandered on Utopian dreams or fading ideologies?

**T**HE signs in Namibia are much more encouraging, though, than they were, almost exactly a decade ago, when Zimbabwe went its independent way.

While racial animosity in Windhoek is a long way from disappearing, the level of black-white tension in the streets is lower than it was in Salisbury in the pre-independence days.

Namibians of all political persuasions and ethnic backgrounds have sat down together in

their Constituent Assembly and come up with a Constitution that suited the vast majority of them.

No imposed strait-jacket take-it-or-leave-it document like that one handed down by the colonial power at Lancaster House.

The United Nations-supervised elections in November were a defeat for the premise, strengthened by Zimbabwe's independence polls, that liberation movements will always triumph when the bullet gives way to the ballot. Swapo, with less than the two-thirds majority it needed to dictate a future constitution, and well aware that the "sole representative" ethnic had feet of clay, was forced to compromise.

The organisation's leaders, having returned from exile, and realised the necessity of tackling Namibia's problems systematically and unemotionally, have toned down the Marxist-socialist rhetoric that characterised their years abroad.

**T**HUS, a multi-party democracy, accompanied by a mixed economy, and strong human rights guarantees, has been chiselled in stone in the constitution.

Nelson Mandela has spoken more about nationalisation in a fortnight than Swapo's leaders have in the eight months since they returned home.

It has not been lost on Swapo's hierarchy that they have to deal with an unemployment problem which is one of the most grave on the sub-continent, with the number of jobless conservatively estimated at around 40 percent of the economically-active population.

The example for galloping unemployment and of jobless school-leavers with high expecta-

tions, has come from Zimbabwe, where foreign investment and, therefore job creation, has been negligible since 1980.

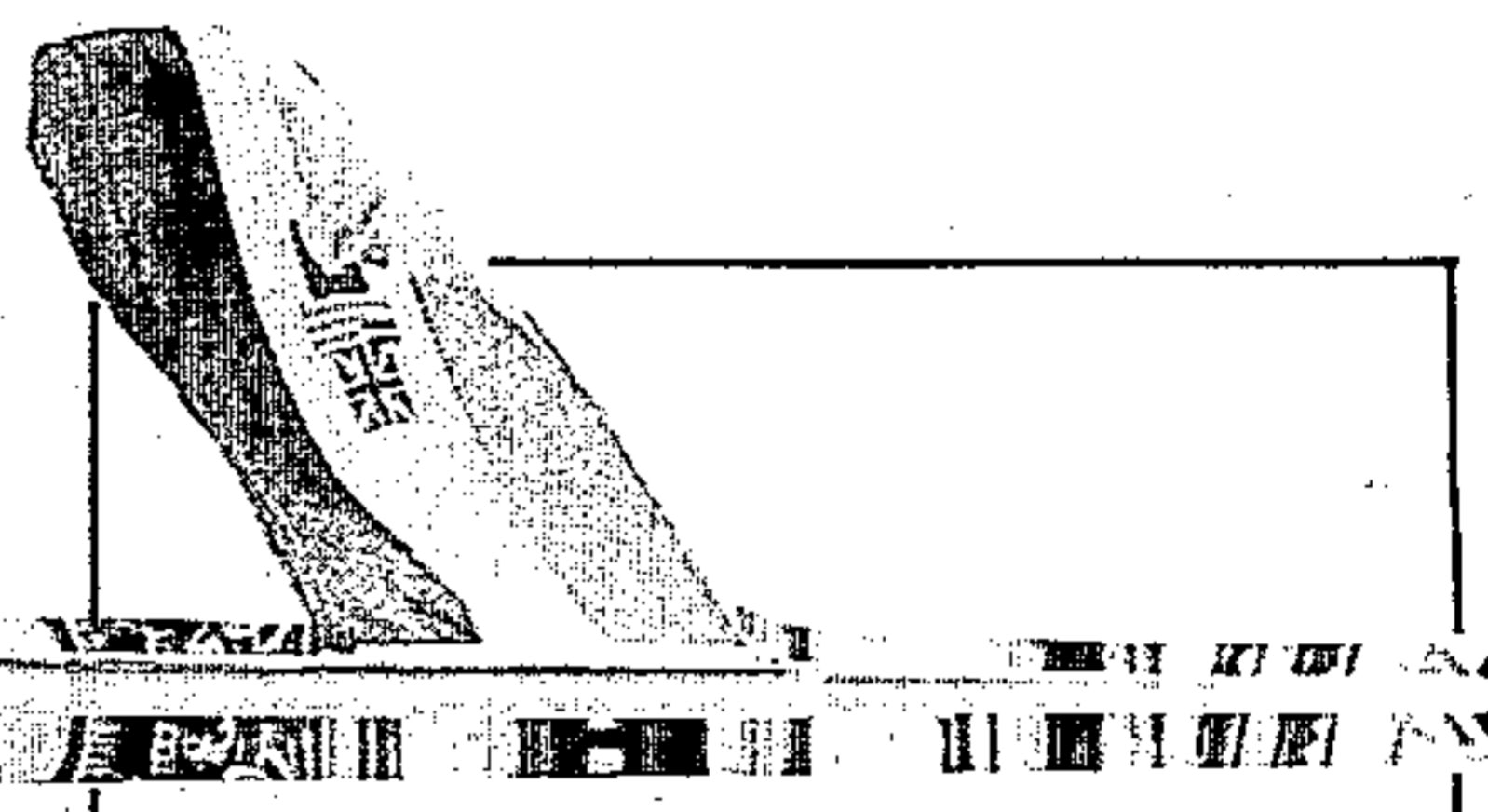
Following in Robert Mugabe's footsteps, Namibia's President-elect Sam Nujoma has proclaimed a policy of national reconciliation which seems to include deeds as well as words.

A white career officer, Major-General Piet Fouche, will command the new Namibian police force, while prominent white business leaders Gert Hanekom (future Minister of Agriculture) and Dr Otto Herrigel (future Minister of Finance) will sit in Mr Nujoma's Cabinet.

Perhaps the apparently genuine reconciliation stance and the marked absence of "white bashing" propaganda has been the main factor in the unexpectedly laid-back way most whites have accepted the changing situation.

**T**HE fear of mass emigration of whites, with the exception of the security members of their families returning to South Africa, has not materialised.

Neither has there been an angry white backlash. The incidents of right-wing violence that there have been — the amateurish attack on UN offices in Outjo and the subsequent escape of the alleged perpetrators — were apparently organised by South African rightwing extremists.



**The world will cheer at midnight on Tuesday when South West Africa ceases to exist and Namibia gains its independence at last, writes BRENDAN SEERY of Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek. But will the promise be fulfilled, or will Africa's newest independent country go the way of many of its predecessors?**

If South Africa's right-wingers seem to think white "South Westers" were sold out, they themselves don't seem to think so.

It has now become almost fashionable to be seen, as a white, beating a path to the door of the Swapo leader, a man who only a year ago had the image of a Marxist terrorist for many.

Business leaders, who in the past covertly provided funds for anti-Swapo organisations like the DTA, have almost been falling over themselves to hand over fat cheques to Swapo leaders for the independence celebrations.

Multinationals, long reviled by Swapo for milking the country of its raw materials, have also been in the queue and been warmly received by the government-to-be.

**A**NOTHER area where there is optimism for the future is that of relations between Windhoek and Pretoria.

Since the Swapo leadership's return to Namibia last year, there has been growing co-operation between the organisation and South African officials.

President De Klerk's new broom has further encouraged Swapo, and convinced them Pretoria is serious about new co-operation and alliances throughout Africa.

It seems likely, now, that Swapo and Pretoria will have diplomatic relations of a higher order than the seemingly cold relationship between South Africa and Zimbabwe, for example. Pretoria's conduct throughout the whole im-

plementation of the UN Resolution 435 plan and transition to independence has also raised hopes that the disputed enclave of Walvis Bay would eventually be handed over to Windhoek.

Likewise, many political observers in Namibia and South Africa, as well as overseas, believe that it was the example of peaceful transition and change in Namibia, which was the final influence in convincing Mr De Klerk to go ahead with his bold initiatives.

**Y**ET, ironically, as Namibia stands on the eve of independence the future of this desert territory is inextricably tied up with that of its powerful neighbour.

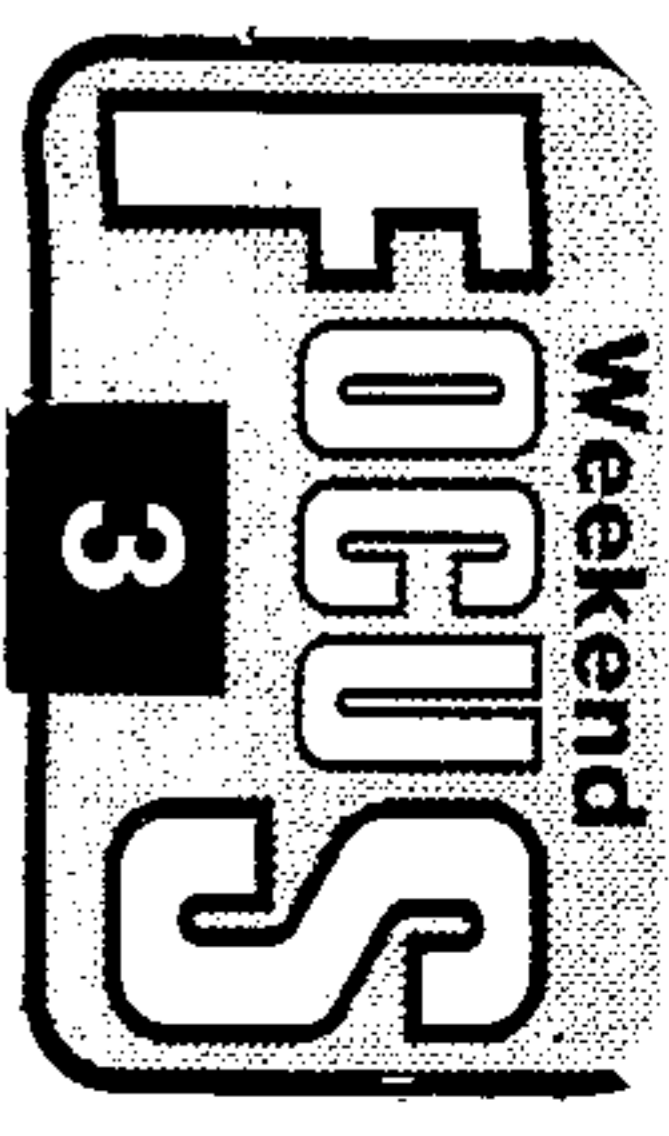
If the moves to design a new South Africa fail, or if the country's economy is plunged into chaos through social strife or bungled economic tinkering, then Namibia will be dragged down too.

Meanwhile a aviation officials in Namibia are expecting between 80 and 100 jet aircraft to fly in to Windhoek's international airport on Monday and Tuesday, bringing VIPs for the independence celebrations.

An official of the Department of Civil Aviation in Windhoek said that the airport was too small to provide parking for all the airliners many of which will be wide-bodied jets.

He said the planes would fly on to neighbouring countries after dropping their guests and would use parking facilities in these countries. He did not say which countries were involved but there has been speculation that at least some of the aircraft would go to South Africa.

Private jets bringing VIPs will be sent to the former South African military airfield at Grootfontein after off-loading their passengers in Windhoek. "A few will be sent to Johannesburg," he said



ENF 710/5 17/3/70  
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## Namibian police force to stay

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Minister-designate of Home Affairs, Mr Hifike punye Pohamba, said yesterday that no member of the country's police force will be dismissed.

Mr Pohamba said the police were going to implement decisions made by the Namibian people during last November's elections.

He was responding to calls by members of the public who claimed they had been victims of the police in the past and wanted the present force dis-

solved and replaced by new members. Mr Pohamba also said the decision to have Lieutenant-General Piet Fouche head the police was prompted by the fact that he was a Namibian and therefore entitled to employment and privileges.

The struggle for independence in Namibia was not against a person's colour, but against the colonial system which had since been removed.

Mr Pohamba expressed concern about Namibia's high crime rate. —

## EXPERTS SEARCH FOR BURIED MINES, AMMUNITION

# Slow, deadly task in Namibia

w/c ARGAS 17/3/90

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Argus Africa News Service  
in Ruacana, Namibia

**T**HE green hills in the distance towards Angola bask lazily in the morning sunlight, while nearby cattle graze single-mindedly in thick grass, watched by two young boys and a nondescript brown dog sitting in the shade of an acacia tree.

The pastoral pleasantness of a morning in this north-west corner of Owamboland is wasted on the three young Australian Army engineers lying flat on their stomachs in the dust. The sappers have been up since first light, probing their way with excruciating slowness through a minefield around an abandoned SADF base.

A 30-metre wide strip of no-man's-land surrounds three sides of the base, which is close to the Angolan border, and was once a frontline outpost during the bush war against Swapo insurgents. The fourth side is defended by a wall of sheer cliffs.

**S**TAFF Sergeant John Delia, the tough and tanned Aussie whose men are risking life and limb out in the minefield this morning, explains how the risky operation runs.

"The first man in the party is known as the prodder. Lying on his stomach, he is clearing a half-metre lane, several centimetres deep, by prodding in front of him. Once he has done that he will move forward and lay a white safety tape."

Behind the prodder comes the team leader, whose job is to ensure those behind him stay in the "cleared" zone.

Once a prodder finds what could be a mine he moves back and allows the team leader to come forward and inspect it. The third man, with a mine detector, then crawls forward and pinpoints the exact location of the device, sweeping the immediate area for more.

Then the leader decides on disposal. If it is risky he will order the device blown up where it is. Or he may decide to lift it from the ground for transport to a dump where it will be destroyed in a mass explosion.

**T**HE Australian sappers are part of the United Nations peacekeeping force in Namibia and have been making frantic efforts over the past few weeks — before their return home at the beginning of April — to tackle the problem of minefields in northern Namibia.

Although the SADF cleared many of its mines before it withdrew from Namibia last year, there are still an estimated 4 000 unexploded devices at 10 abandoned bases. In addition, there are hundreds of pieces of ammunition — from rifle bullets to unexploded mortars and rockets — lying around in the bush after years of bloody skirmishes.

Recent rains have also uncovered weaponry and landmines, and a number of children and adults have been killed by blasts of unstable

ammunition. Cattle have also been killed and maimed by mines.

Complicating matters further is the fact that local villagers have been stealing fences from around the minefields. Some regularly walk through the minefields — but on well-defined paths.

**A**CCORDING to Colonel John Crocker, the Australian contingent commander, all-out efforts are being made by his engineers to reinforce the areas and to defuse what devices they can. An intensive campaign to educate local people about the dangers of mines and unexploded weaponry has also been mounted, as have efforts to convince them not to steal the fence wire.

Standing watching from a respectful distance as Australian engineers detonate an unstable 80mm mortar bomb with an electrical charge, Namibian journalists find demonstration turning to reality when a villager walks up to the soldiers and says he has found something in the field.

Two white-painted Wolf mine-protected vehicles (bought from the departing South Africans) set off down a barely visible bush track, where the informant points out a 40mm high explosive round, which is then marked for later demolition.

When the team returns to the minefield, weary engineers have finished their clearing exercise and are putting the finishing touches to the barbed wire fence they have just put up around the area.

# f Terror

## VIPs stream in for birth of a nation

NAMIBIA'S capital is bursting at the seams as thousands converge from every nook and cranny of the territory and from all over the globe for the founding of the world's newest nation at midnight on Wednesday.

Shortly before midnight on Tuesday, State President FW de Klerk will make his first and last speech as head of state in the South African-administered territory.

The independence ceremony will be shown live on the SATV and TV1 will screen coverage of the pre-independence celebrations on Tuesday night from 11pm to 1am.

The focus will again be on Windhoek after 8am on Wednesday for coverage of the ceremonial founding of the new nation.

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Swear

As Africa's last colony prepares to haul down the South African flag, Pretoria's Administrator-General in Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, and United Nations chief Martti Ahtisaari are packing their bags.

Namibia will become the 50th member of the Commonwealth and will later join other international organisations like the UN, the Southern African Development Coordinating Conference, the Non-Aligned Movement and a host of others.

Yesterday Untag held a massive farewell bash in the grounds of a Windhoek school and other centres of the vast territory.

Namibian towns are awash

By PETER KENNY  
Windhoek

with the blue, white, red, green and gold colours of the new nation's new flag.

The mood is one of optimism and excitement. Although there is confidence that Namibia won't repeat the mistakes of other newly-independent African nations, nagging questions about who should be the custodian of security in the new nation remain.

After hoisting the Namibian flag for the first time, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar will swear in Mr Sam Nujoma as President.

The celebrations will climax with a people's concert on March 24 with pop groups performing at the South West Stadium.

Among the bands at the concert (admission is free) will be Ziggy Marley and the Melody Makers from Jamaica, Taby Ley from Zaire, Crazyhead from Britain, Saint Petersburg from the Soviet Union and a host of top South African groups.

In an adjacent stadium, Namibia will play its first international rugby match against Zimbabwe.

Namibia's independence process and changes back home have enhanced South Africa's standing in the international community after years of isolation.

About 20 national leaders and as many foreign ministers are expected to join in

Africa's biggest celebration in years.

Labourers in Windhoek are scurrying to cover up ugly roadworks and erect street lights on Windhoek's main thoroughfare, Kaiser Strasse — named after Kaiser Wilhelm who ruled Germany when the territory was colonised in 1884.

Swapo sources say Kaiser Strasse will be renamed Independence Avenue.

Windhoek airport, which normally handles less than 40 international flights a week, will have to cope with 200 jetliners in two days. Some will be sent on to Grootfontein, 500km from the capital, after offloading their VIP passengers.

Joke <sup>221</sup>

Among the guests will be Hosni Mubarak, Egyptian President and chairman of the OAU, Indian Premier V P Singh, and presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Quett Masire of Botswana, Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania.

Foreign ministers attending will include Britain's Douglas Hurd, Finland's Paasop Pertti, Spain's Fernandes Ordonex, the Soviet Union's Eduard Shevardnadze, James Baker of the United States and West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Also expected is ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela.

On Wednesday and Thursday, many of the foreign leaders are expected to huddle in various groups to discuss world and regional issues.

But Namibia is expected to be so low on the agenda that one of the jokes circulating in Windhoek at the moment is that President-elect Nujoma is expected to be a bridesmaid at his own wedding.

● Bushman airlift. Page 12

## Slain officer wanted peace

□ From Page 1

pect had offered to co-operate with the police

found slumped in

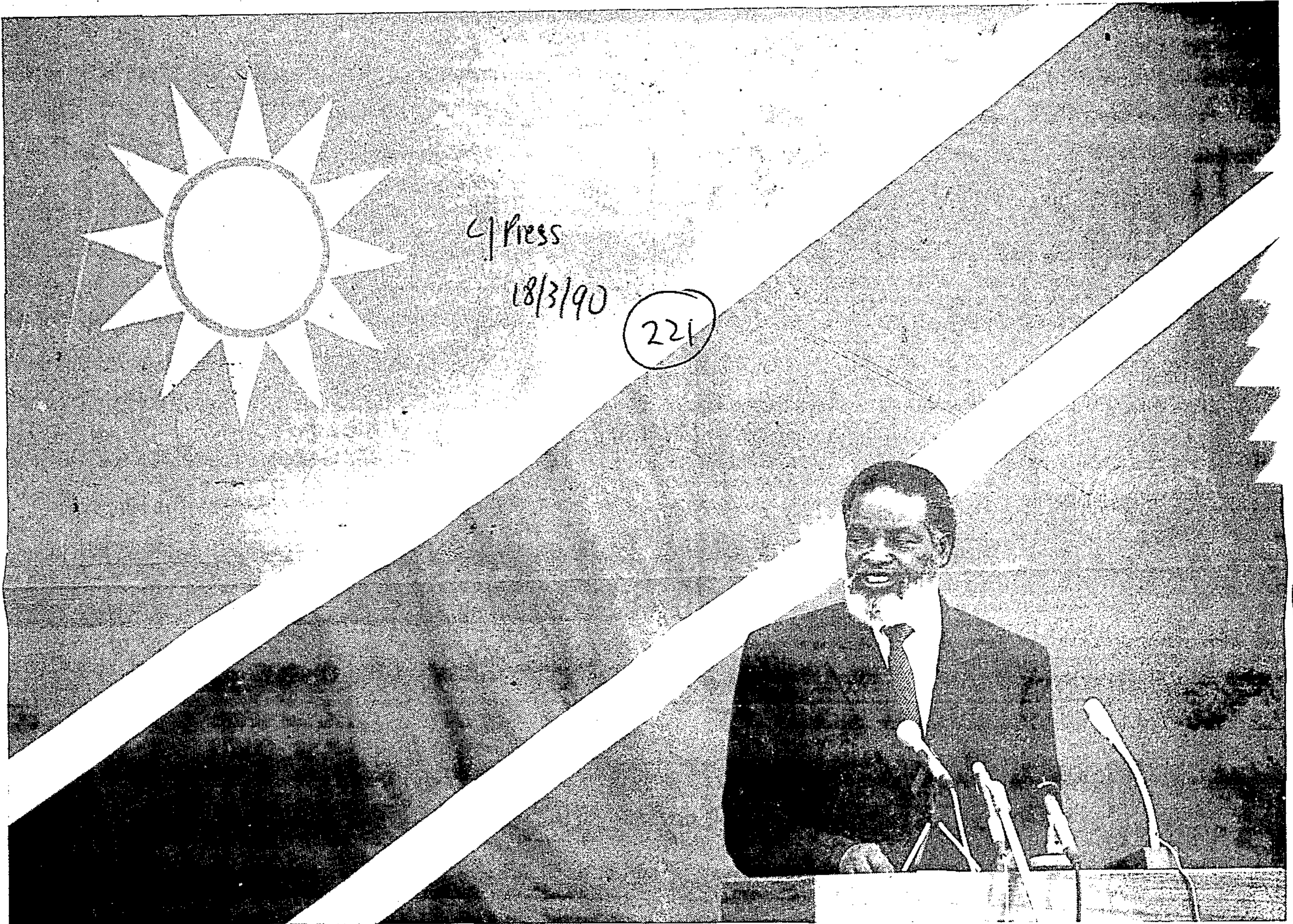
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# Country gripped by independence fever



Namibian president-elect Sam Nujoma speaks in front of the new Namibian flag at a ceremony at Windhoek's Tintenplast last month.

CP Correspondent

## March 21: Namibia's last day as a colony

**P**HILLIP Gawaseb sat in Club Thriller, the buzzy nightspot of Windhoek's Katutura township, drinking beer and watching girls the way he usually does on any Wednesday night.

But this was the last Wednesday night his country would be a colony.

"I have bought five video cassettes to tape everything on independence celebrations. We have been waiting for this day in Namibia for thirty years."

Gawaseb said he recently visited his home village near Khorixas in Damaraland.

"There only the lucky ones who have cars or who can afford the ride will be able to drive to Windhoek. But those who stay behind will slaughter a cow and have a party.

"Otherwise they will gather in the houses of those who have television in Khorixas to watch the Namibia Television Corporation broadcasts."

For most people in Windhoek on Independence Day, March 21, the grand march through the city will be the highlight of the day.

Some 89 organised groups from schools, community organisations and the private sector will make up a 3km procession featuring 55 floats, bands, drum majorettes, and toyi-toyi groups.

Organiser and Deputy Minister-designate for Education and Sport Buddy Wentworth said the aim of the

procession was to "lend glamour, splendour, magnificence and excellence to our fantastic independence celebrations".

It will start outside the city and pass the two most densely populated urban areas – the former townships of Khomasdal and Katutura – gathering spontaneous participants along the way.

Visiting heads of state, whose numbers are still unknown, and President-elect Sam Nujoma will view the event from a podium in Kaiser Street at exactly 11.08am on Independence morning, if all goes according to schedule.

Windhoek Athletics Stadium fits only about 50 000 people at a tight squeeze.

If the president's first address to the independent nation at 2pm is anything like his address to supporters on his arrival from exile before the November elections, there will be a crowd outside as well as inside the stadium.

The Independence Pop Concert, to be held on March 24 is another highlight.

Chairman of the independence sub-committee responsible for organising the concert Lindsay Scott said it was decided it would be fitting to attract African artists rather than those which

appeal to "elitist" Western tastes.

Starting at 11am, the concert will be free of charge so an eager audience is expected to start queuing early.

Much of Namibia's independence celebrations are being organised in a rush.

The government-in-waiting has sent invitations to all United Nations members' governments, except Israel. Not all have replied.

Appeals have been made to the owners of luxury homes in Windhoek to help accommodate VIPs.

Hoteliers in Windhoek also say they are anxious about who their guests will be so they can make preparations.

Latest confirmation is Nelson Mandela will be coming and South African President FW de Klerk will deliver a message on the eve of independence before the South African flag is lowered and the new Namibian one raised in Windhoek.

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar will attend to swear in Sam Nujoma as Namibia's first President.

Other important names are US Secretary of State James Baker, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard

Shevardnadze.

Also coming will be the Foreign Ministers of Sweden, Finland, West Germany and Spain and dignitaries from Egypt, India and the People's Republic of China and Canada.

A dinner for visiting dignitaries will be hosted by the outgoing Administrator General-Advocate Louis Pienaar prior to the lowering and raising of the flags.

Another "sophisticated" event is the State Banquet on the evening of Independence Day.

Tickets cost R350 a head raising criticisms that a "disturbing tendency to elitism" is already emerging in Namibia.

A front page editorial in Windhoek's renowned pro-Swapo daily, *The Namibian*, this week reads: "We must not forget some of our countrymen and women, because of various factors including transport and expenses, will not be able to attend the independence celebration to the capital, neither do they necessarily have access to television coverage.

"Huge sums are being lavished on expensive banquets for those who can afford them, but Independence Day could be one day of the year when Namibians countrywide have access to a free meal. It's THEIR day after all, and no one must be allowed to forget it."

On a more positive note Namibians who recently were divided in their loyalties to the respective parties contesting the November elections, are generally all proud of their new flag. — Namibia Press Centre.

Press 18/3/90 (221)

# Top jurist rules on Namibian prisoners

## Special Correspondent

INDEPENDENT jurist Prof Carl Norgaard, at the request of the United Nations, has ruled on the release of alleged political prisoners in Namibia.

Amongst those whose cases were reviewed were Simon Abed, a Swapo sympathiser, Eilo Mule of the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) and Leonard Naftali, also of Plan.

### Simon Abed

Abed pleaded guilty in the Windhoek Regional Court in 1989, to charges of attempted murder, attempted malicious damage to property and to an offence under the Explosives Act. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

In 1988, Abed planted a bomb in Swakopmund's Cafe Anton. There were 20 people in the cafe at the time. The bomb did not explode.

Abed said he was told by a Plan member the action would persuade the South African government to agree to the implementation of Resolution 435 and Namibia's independence.

In his judgment Norgaard said Abed attempted to murder the civilians and to cause damage to the building.

Abed had no reason to believe the bomb would have hit anyone connected to the administration.

"I therefore recommend that Abed is not a political prisoner entitled to be released."

### Eino Mule

Mule was found guilty in the Windhoek Supreme Court in 1989 on a charge of murdering Thomas Hafeni and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

In October 1988 the accused, dressed in civilian clothes, went on a reconnaissance mission to Owambo where he arrested Hafeni and then shot him.

The court found Mule guilty of murder with extenuation. It was submitted Mule intending taking Hafeni to Angola for questioning and had shot him after he tried to escape.

Norgaard said: "It is clear Mule's action formed part of his activities as a Plan member that it was politically motivated and aimed at a specific individual who was under suspicion. This cannot be construed as an attack on a civilian".

He recommended Mule be considered a political prisoner eligible for release.

### Leonard Naftali

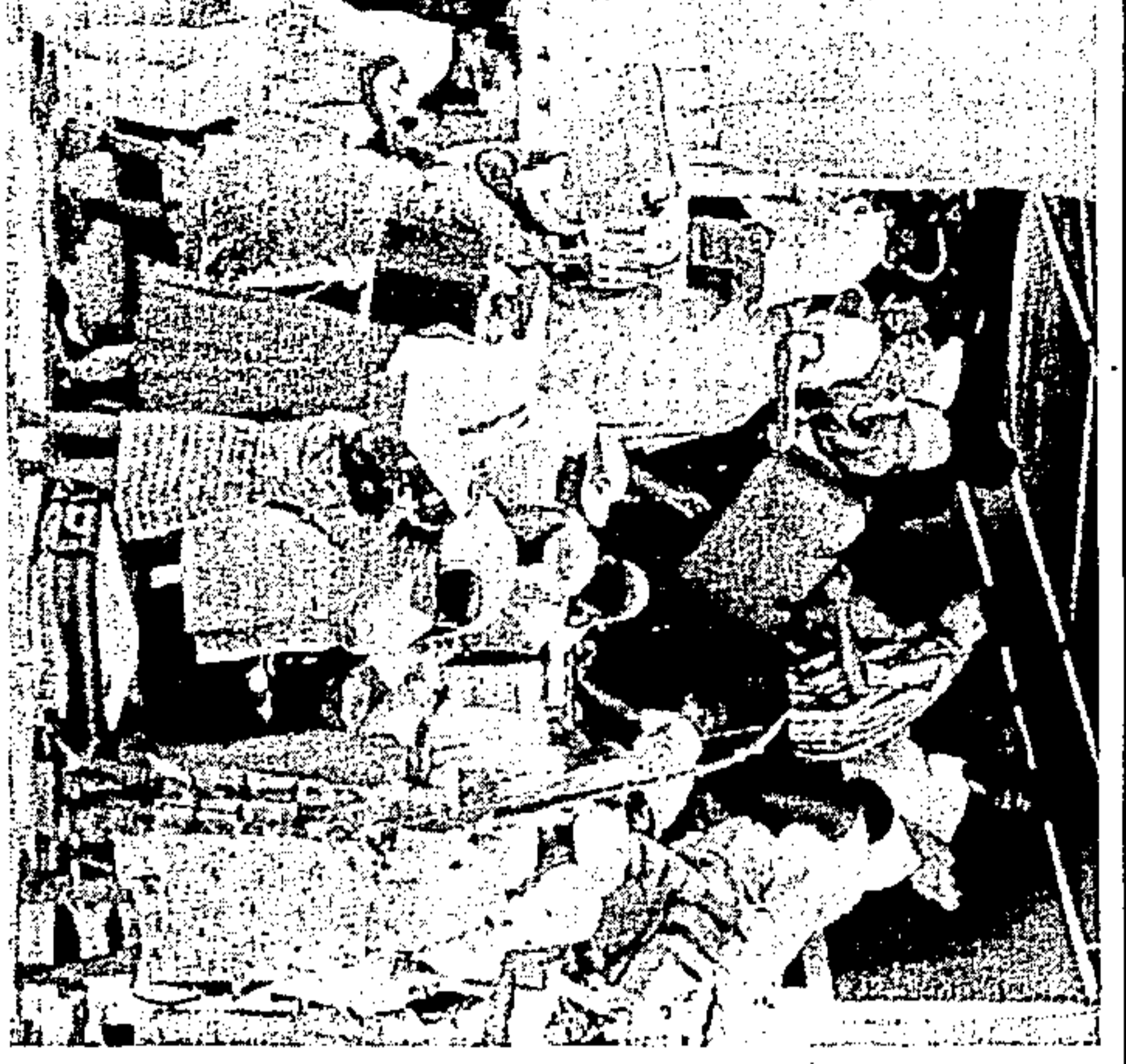
Naftali was found guilty in 1986 for the murder of a Wambo, Vatilifa Haimbala, and sentenced to 18 years imprisonment. He was also found guilty of assaulting a girl, Johanna Paulus.

Naftali went to the kraal where Haimbala and his grand-daughter Johanna lived. Naftali wore a camouflage uniform and carried an AK-47 rifle. He was allowed to stay the night.

He repeatedly asked Johanna to have intercourse with him, but she refused. During the night he assaulted her.

Johanna screamed and Haimbala ran from his hut carrying a stick. Naftali shot and killed Haimbala.

Norgaard found Naftali's offences were not of a political nature. "Although he was a member of Plan, his offences did not form part of his activities. I therefore recommend that Naftali is not eligible for release."



LEAVING ON A JET PLANE... Bushmen families pack their belongings into trucks in preparation for the long flight into the unknown

**THE BUSHMAN** airlift is under way on the eve of Namibian independence.

Giant Hercules transport aircraft of the SAAF are ferrying 4 000 Bushmen — the families of former SADF members in Namibia — to their new home in South Africa.

For the past few weeks they have been packing their belongings in their former bases at Omega, in western Caprivi, and the Mangell Block in preparation for this weekend's airlift.

They are being resettled at Schmidtsdriif about 100km from Kimberley in the northern Cape.

Officials of the office of South Africa's Administrator-General, accompanied by senior Swapo officials, asked the San or Bushmen people a number of times whether they wanted to stay or go.

A UN spokesman said: "We have monitored all the discussions and the process for their departure, but I can't comment."

**RELUCTANT**

Officials have been keeping their departure under wraps, knowing what ever happens to the threatened San people is an emotional issue for outsiders.

The hundreds of men, women and children who lined up on the apron at Grodfontein, Omega and the Mangell Block airports were dressed in Western gear — juggling bows and arrows and stereo cassette players.

# SADF starts airlift of 4 000 fearful Bushmen to safety

By PETER KENNY in Windhoek  
Pictures: KATE WATSON

Set to take another reluctant plunge toward the fast world of technology, the group represent the families of about 4 000 troops who served in the South African-led forces, or about 40 percent of the troops.

Some decided to stay and others, many of whom came from Angola as refugees, said they wanted to go back there when there was peace.

"We asked them five times if they wanted to go," said their commander, Colonel Piet Hall.

But the Bushmen, who have become a military group akin to Britain's Gurkhas, have decided they do not like what Independent Namibia has to offer.

that they would not be moved from the land they were on and that there would not be retribution against them.

"You will not be restricted to one area, you will be able to settle where you want and removing you from your land is out of the question.

"The conflict and war that was between us is over," he said.

But many Bushmen remain fearful of Swapo, believing a war-time myth widely disseminated by some sectors of the SADF that they would face genocide if Swapo took over in Namibia.

**DIFFICULTIES**

A large number of those who fought in the Bushmen battalions had moved to Namibia from Angola, saying they faced extermination at the hands of the Angolan government forces and their Swapo allies.

The San soldiers and their two companies number about 10 000 people. Namibia is believed to have about 35 000 Bushmen people, one of the world's largest concentrations of these one-time hunters and gatherers.

Because of the difficulties Bushmen encounter when they come into contact with technological civilisation, some people believe they should be given special treatment and allowed to retain their ancient ways.

Others say there is not enough space, even in sparsely populated Namibia, to allow hunters and gatherers to exist and that it is paternalistic to allow the San people to continue as they were



A woman waits dejectedly, her future uncertain

and ignore outside influences.

That view, however, ignores the trauma many Bushmen face in crossing the frontiers of hi-tech culture.

But as the Namibian newspaper reported: "For many Bushmen independence is not the unqualified blessing it is for other Namibians and many seem to fear their future under an independent government."

**CONFLICT**

Last month Namibian president-elect Mr Sam Nujoma buried the San people, who fought vigorously against the movement during the 23-year guerrilla war.

He assured two of the country's San communities when he visited them



# With Namibian independence, the fight will be on for Walvis Bay

Mr 648 19/3/90

221

ONCE the Namibian independence festivities this week are over Namibia will press its demand for Walvis Bay.

South Africa will then have to decide whether the advantages of keeping the enclave are worth suffering the international campaign for its surrender that will result.

GERALD L'ANGE, editor of the Argus Africa News Service, looks at future relations between Namibia and South Africa.

THE Namibians are not going to allow their independence ceremonies this week to be soured by South Africa's continued refusal to give up Walvis Bay, Namibia's only deep water port.

They have agreed to South Africa playing a key part in the ceremonies, with President F W de Klerk scheduled to deliver one of the two main speeches.

There are several possible reasons for the equanimity with which the Swapo-dominated government-to-be is accepting Pretoria's intransigence on the Walvis Bay issue.

One of them is that, whether it likes it or not, Namibia is going to have to maintain relatively close economic and other links with South Africa after independence.

## Water-tight

Another could be that the future government of Namibia is confident that South Africa has little option but to relinquish Walvis Bay fairly soon.

If it hangs on to the port an international campaign is likely to be waged to force South Africa to give it up. And some analysts think this might be as harmful to the Republic as was the campaign to force Pretoria to grant independence to Namibia.

It may not matter that South Africa has a legally watertight claim to the 1 200sq km enclave of Walvis Bay and to 12 islands off the Namibian coast.

The legalities involved may count for no more than they did in the struggle to get independence for Namibia, during which the international community ignored the fact that the legality of South Africa's right to administer Namibia was never challenged with complete success in the World Court.

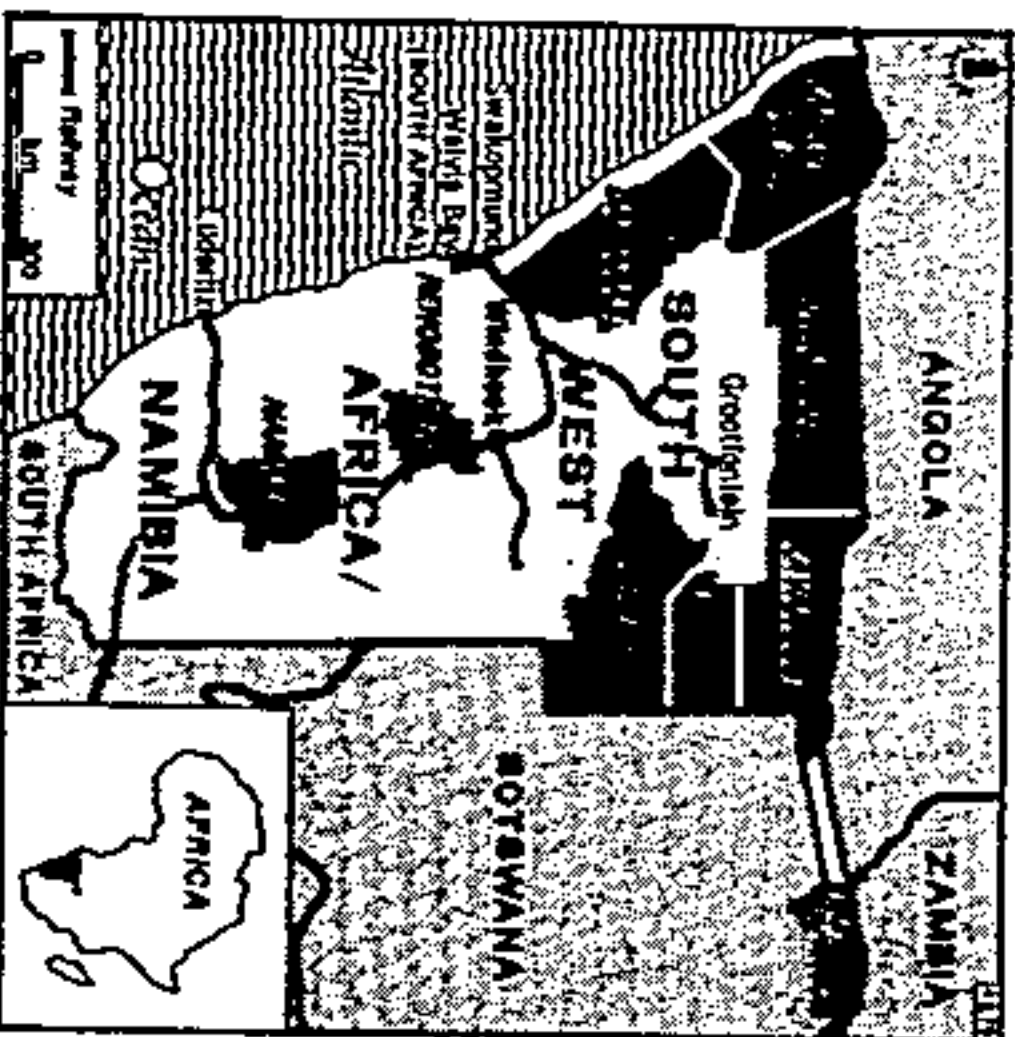
But possession, as they say, is nine points of the law however the law is interpreted. And there must be strong opposition in some government circles to South Africa abandoning Walvis Bay and the ability it will give to Pretoria to put a stranglehold on Namibia's foreign trade and thereby to influence political decisions in Windhoek.

In addition, possession of the port and of the army base and airfield there gives South Africa a strong strategic influence in the region.

If, however, it is accepted that keeping Walvis Bay and the islands will not be worth the price that would have to be paid in international condemnation, the South African government will have to consider what price it should demand for giving them up.

It might be too much for South Africa to be expected to surrender them for nothing, considering that South Africa's claim to Walvis Bay is probably as good legally as is the United States' claim to Alaska.

There are several things Pretoria could demand in exchange. Top of the list would probably be admission of South Africa to the Organisation of African Unity.



That might be asking for too much, however, for it would compromise the OAU's stand that South Africa must not be readmitted to good standing in the international community until apartheid has been eliminated.

A lesser demand, but one which would still bring major political and practical benefits, would be for South African Airways to be given overflying or even landing rights in African countries.

The ban on overflying that was imposed on SAA several years ago has forced the airline to fly round the bulge of Africa to reach Europe, making its operations more expensive and less efficient.

A relaxation of the ban would not only remove these handicaps but would represent an important step closer to acceptance of South Africa in black Africa.

It is possible that the weight of African and, indeed, international

opinion will be in favour of South Africa giving up its Namibian possessions without recompense.

If South Africa accepted this all it would get in return would be goodwill, although that could in turn lead to material political benefits.

## Reciprocity

The least that Pretoria could expect would appear to be some sort of reciprocity from the Windhoek government alone, such as granting SAA rights to fly over Namibia so that its flights to Europe would not have to head out to the Atlantic south of the Orange River.

There is little chance that Namibia will not demand Walvis Bay and the islands after independence, for its sovereignty over them has been proclaimed in the constitution adopted in January.

Some in Pretoria might feel that it is better to give them up voluntarily now rather than be seen to be forced to give them up later.

The South African government will not, however, be overlooking the fact that the validity of its claim in international law is so strong that it cannot seriously be challenged without undermining one of the cardinal principles of the OAU: the acceptance of whatever colonial boundaries each African country inherited at independence.

Viewed in this light, Pretoria's chances of getting a good price for its Namibian possessions seem strong — if it agrees, that is, to give them up at all.

1964 19/3/90 (221)

# Missions accomplished



Mr Martti Ahtisaari

LOUIS Pienaar and Martti Ahtisaari, as disparate personalities as ever could be imagined, came to Namibia with the sole mandate to guide it to independence.

Mr Pienaar represented the country whose mandate over the territory the United Nations deemed illegal, and Mr Ahtisaari came from the world organisation that South Africa suspiciously regarded as hellbent on "handing the country over to terrorists and communists".

Theoretically, the two men's jobs were supposed to be parallel and complementary but, in reality, often proved competing and conflicting.

Rotund Mr Ahtisaari, UN special representative for Namibia since 1978, had arrived in Namibia barely 12 hours last April when disaster struck.

Trim Mr Pienaar, South Africa-appointed Administrator-General, had been in Windhoek four years earlier than his UN counterpart.

Briefly, Mr Pienaar's function was to administer the colony on a day-to-day basis and Mr Ahtisaari had to approve each step the former took.

The crisis precipitated on April 1 last year, when large numbers of armed Swapo fighters crossed from Angola and clashed with South African forces, left the two Namibian "rulers" no option but to summon reinforcements.

Three hundred people on both sides were killed; each man sees April 1 as the most disappointing moment of his tenure in Namibia.

Mr Ahtisaari: "I wish we could have prevented the events of April 1. It took time for Namibians to recognise that we (the UN transition assistance group) were here to keep the peace and smooth things out."

Mr Pienaar: "The incursions of April 1 were a violent confrontation,

JON QWELANE of The Argus Africa News Service speaks to Mr Louis Pienaar and Mr Martti Ahtisaari, as they prepare to leave Namibia, on how they see their achievements.

and a great disappointment. But the matter was settled diplomatically by the three countries concerned — Cuba, Angola and South Africa."

Mr Ahtisaari's other disappointment was the niggling question of missing detainees which, he says, applies to Swapo as much as it does to South Africa.

The UN, for the duration of its remaining days in Namibia, intends to pursue the matter as vigorously as possible.

## Stem the tide

Mr Pienaar's other disappointing moments were the "threats of violence which we couldn't do anything about", such as people telling their political opponents they would "get" them after independence, or "running their fingers across their throats each time they saw their opponents".

Each man, though, tried his own methods at stemming the tide of intimidation and political violence. Mr Pienaar instituted a judicial commission, and Mr Ahtisaari drew up a code of conduct which all parties contesting the elections signed and promised to abide by.

Both men say their most rewarding moments were the smooth manner in which the elections were conducted — a voter turnout of 97 percent was recorded — culminating in the formation of a constituent assembly.

But Mr Pienaar has misgivings about the outcome: "With hindsight, the constitution should have been negotiated before the elections. Otherwise, it limited parties opposed to Swapo to negotiate effectively.

"There is also no such thing as a non-racial state, and that does not mean racism because racism is out of the question. But you have ethnic



Mr Louis Pienaar

groups, and that has nothing to do with racism."

Mr Ahtisaari does not see matters in that light at all: "The constitutional process was a remarkable exercise. There was an attempt to divide Namibians, and a lot here must be said for constitutional assembly chairman, Mr Hage Geingob, who showed his capabilities.

"The constitutional process meant that, for the first time, Namibians were seeing each other as Namibians in a spirit of reconciliation.

"I think we as Untag also played a great role in fostering the spirit of reconciliation."

Relations between the two men were sometimes stormy — as when Mr Pienaar stalled on demobilising the feared and unpopular "Koevoet" paramilitary unit.

When he eventually did, it was without UN supervision and had to be done again at Mr Ahtisaari's insistence.

Mr Pienaar then started a recruitment campaign of policemen to fill the manpower gap left by the disbanded unit — and elicited a sharp rebuke from the UN special representative that the move had taken place without Mr Ahtisaari's knowledge.

The men had drawn-out disagreements over the repeal of racial and restrictive legislation as a prelude to the holding of elections, and it often appeared they were at variance about what constituted "discrimination".

Thus the controversial proclamation AG-8 which legislates "own affairs" and has largely retained separate amenities like schools and hospitals for the whites has still not been repealed, even if its provisions have not been enforced since January 1.

All Africa's leaders at Namibian banquet

# FW set to score propaganda coup

Star 19/3/90 (221)

By Brendan Seery,  
The Star's Africa News Service

Windhoek

Namibia's independence celebrations is likely to be a publicity coup of tremendous proportions for President de Klerk and the South African Government.

This seemed clear yesterday when it was confirmed here that the State President will host a sumptuous banquet tomorrow night — before independence at midnight — at which dozens of top African leaders will be present. For the first time, a number of hardline critics of South Africa, such as President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, will meet a South African head of state face-to-face.

President Mugabe has forbidden official contacts with South Africa above senior official level in the past. President de Klerk could also find himself shaking hands with Libyan leader Colonel Muammar Gaddafi and South Africa's former big bogeyman, Cuban President Fidel Castro.

Political observers expect that the South African openness and generosity — its R5 million was the single biggest donation to the independence celebrations — could create a receptive atmosphere for President de Klerk's "new broom" policies of reform and contact with his African neighbours.

It is felt that President de Klerk's speech, 15 minutes before the South African flag is lowered at midnight, will concentrate on his vision of a new, co-oper-



# Hurd arrives in city: 'It's good to be here'

MCas 19/3/90 221

221 19/3/90

By **BRENDAN SEERY**, Argus Africa News Service  
**TOS WENTZEL** on the Presidency  
and **MICHAEL MORRIS** Political Correspondent

**BRITISH** Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd arrived at D F Malan Airport today saying he looked forward to "getting the flavour" of the situation in South Africa and "seeing the situation on the ground".

Mr Hurd's VC10 aircraft bearing the insignia of the RAF touched down shortly before 9am and he was welcomed by a party including Foreign Minister Mr Pick Botha and the director-general of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden.

In a brief statement before departing on a tour of the Cape Flats Mr Hurd said: "It's good to be here after 12 years. We were keen to come to the Republic because we take an active and lively interest in what's going on here." The announcement of February 2 had been a step towards a process which was of great importance to Britain.

"I look forward to getting the flavour and seeing the situation on the ground, particularly regarding the help the UK is giving in the townships," he said.

Many African leaders will meet President De Klerk face-to-face for the first time when he hosts a sumptuous banquet in Windhoek on independence eve tomorrow night.

Among those at the banquet will be President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, a hardline critic of South Africa who has forbidden official contacts with South Africa above senior official level in the past.

President De Klerk could also find himself shaking hands with Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi and South Africa's former big bogymen, Cuban President Fidel Castro.

President De Klerk starts a week of intense diplomatic contact today with talks with Mr Hurd.

## Secretary of State

On Thursday he will meet the US Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, and in between he will attend the Namibian independence celebrations in Windhoek.

He will speak shortly before midnight tomorrow night when the territory becomes independent.

It will be the first time Mr De Klerk has had the opportunity to speak before so many foreign statesmen, including a large number of African heads of state.

He is expected to come into further contact with many of them in a flurry of diplomatic activity in Windhoek tomorrow evening and on Wednesday.

Some of these contacts could be at dinners given by the retiring Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, and the new President of Namibia, Mr Sam Nujoma.

Mr De Klerk is also due to meet the UN Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Both Britain and America are going out of their way to encourage reform moves and to give Mr De Klerk credit for his initiatives.

Political observers expect that the South African openness and generosity — it was the biggest single contributor to the independence celebrations, giving R5 million — could create a receptive atmosphere for President De Klerk's "new-broom" policies of reform and contact with his African neighbours.



Colonel Gaddafi



Mr Mugabe

## Flag lowered

It is felt that President De Klerk's speech, 15 minutes before the South African flag is lowered at midnight, will concentrate on his vision of a new, co-operative future for the sub-continent.

Some political commentators, both here and in South Africa, have gone as far as to speculate that the President could make major concessions on the sensitive Walvis Bay issue when he addresses the Namibian nation.

VIPs began trickling into Windhoek at the weekend.

One of the first arrivals late yesterday was Canada's Minister for Development Assistance, Miss Monique Landry. She flew in from Addis Ababa aboard a Canadian Air Force Challenger executive jet, accompanied by MPs.

She was whisked off to the centre of Windhoek in a small motorcade led by two high-way patrol cars.

# Calla Botha subpoenaed to give evidence at legal inquiry

**SUSAN RUSSELL**  
**FORMER** policeman Calla Botha, who has been sought by police since last month after Namibian police issued a warrant for his arrest in connection with the Anton Lubowski murder, has been subpoenaed to appear before the Harms Commission this week.

The Namibian police withdrew the warrant for Botha's arrest on Friday and lawyers expect him to testify before the commission today: (221)

Three other witnesses are also due to give evidence today on the activities of the SADF's special forces covert unit the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

Mr Justice Louis Harms will hear evidence from the CCB's managing director Col Joe Verster, its book-keeper Theunis Kruger and former policeman Abraham "Slang" van Zyl.

All three were detained by police in terms of section 29 of the Internal Security Act, but have been released to enable them to testify before the Commission. *Monday 19/3/90*

Van Zyl has been named as a member of the CCB regional cell under the command of former Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit head Staal Burger. He was initially arrested in connection with a bomb blast at a community centre in Athlone, Cape Town.

Last week Mr Justice Harms ruled that the media may not publish any information which would reveal Verster's whereabouts. He also may not be photographed.

The commission will continue with the cross-examination of former security policeman Butana Almond Nofemela on Wednesday.

## 10 MINU

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- 4 Balance (5)
- 8 Scope (5)
- 9 Food eleme
- 10 Vessel (7)
- 11 Prejudice (4)
- 12 Limb (3)
- 14 Thought (4)
- 15 Associate (4)
- 18 Pose (3)
- 21 Original sin
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- 25 Conifer (7)
- 26 Thin fabric
- 27 English city
- 28 Aurelius (6)

### SOLUTION

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# Namibia —



**NEW FLAG:** A Herero woman holds up the new Namibian flag which will fly over the former South West Africa from midnight.

*Arkus 20/3/90*

# Musaboe says 'no'

(221)

TOS WENTZEL on the Presidency and Argus Africa News Service

PRESIDENT De Klerk flew to Windhoek today for the independence celebrations of Namibia and a series of personal interviews with a range of African and other world leaders.

But a pall was cast over proceedings by the shock announcement by Zimbabwe's President Mugabe that he would not be attending the festivities.

At the same time as President De Klerk was due to sit down with Angola's President Eduardo dos Santos and, later, Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, it was announced in Harare that President Mugabe would not be travelling to Windhoek on the grounds that he would be attending political rallies at home in preparation for the Zimbabwean general election next week.

Diplomatic sources said today it was almost certain that President Mugabe had withdrawn on the grounds that he did not want to meet President De Klerk.

The Zimbabwean leader has strictly forbidden his own ministers to have contact with any South African ministers. It was pointed out that President Mugabe's proffered reason that he had urgent political business at home was scarcely valid on the grounds that there was no likelihood that he would lose next week's general election.

President Mugabe's decision came as a total surprise as Zimbabwe is one of the six frontline states which have spearheaded the diplomatic fight for Namibia's independence.

### **ANC to attend**

Zimbabwe's five-man delegation to Namibia's independence celebrations will now be led by Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira.

Mr Walter Sisulu, internal chairman of the ANC, refused to comment on Mr Mugabe's move. But he added that the ANC delegation to the celebrations, led by Mr Nelson Mandela, would be attending the South African-hosted independence banquet in Windhoek tonight.

Mr De Klerk, meanwhile, is also due, later today, to meet Dr Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

He is also scheduled to have talks with the Prime Minister of Cape Verde, Mr P Pires, the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans Dietrich Genscher, and a French minister.

## **VIP drivers told to keep lips zipped**

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Hundreds of civil servants have been roped in as drivers, guides and hosts for the horde of international visitors arriving for Namibia's independence feast, which starts at midnight tonight.

Drivers were required to take a one-week course on how to behave. They were told they must wear dark suits at all times. They are not allowed to talk to VIPs in the back seat, nor are they allowed to play the car radio.

And they must be on call at virtually all hours, waiting in their cars outside State banquets and other independence celebrations.

There are fewer restrictions on the guides, hosts and hostesses. There, the gift of the gab is a positive advantage, and the authorities have obtained the services of a number of volunteers proficient in French, Portuguese, Spanish and other languages to make the guests welcome, and to tell them of the beauties of Namibia.

● Sapa reports from Johannesburg that the independence celebrations will be broadcast live on TV1 from 11 tonight.

Mr De Klerk is also expected to have contact with Eastern European leaders. There is a suggestion that he will meet a representative of at least one East European government.

Among the Eastern European representatives in Windhoek is Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and, although foreign affairs sources declined to confirm this, there is a strong possibility that the two will meet.

### **More contact**

There will be further opportunities for contact when Mr De Klerk attends a reception given by the retiring Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, tonight, and when Mr Sam Nujoma, the new President of Namibia, gives a dinner tomorrow.

The President returns to Cape Town on Thursday and will then have a meeting with the US Secretary of State, Mr James Baker.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has said Mr De Klerk will visit British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in May.

He said he did not think Mr De Klerk would find time on that trip to fit in a visit to US President George Bush as well.

● See pages 12 and 13

# The sun sets, the sun rises

Argus 221 20/3/90

The Argus Africa News Service and Sapa in Windhoek

FOR the last time the sun today sets on South African control of Namibia which becomes the world's newest sovereign democracy when the clock moves past 12 midnight.

Shortly afterwards, Namibians raise their new flag followed by the inauguration of president-elect Sam Nujoma by United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar witnessed by large numbers of foreign heads of state and dignitaries.

More than 10 000 Namibians are expected to cram a Windhoek sports stadium where the ceremonies take place. Many more will follow the events on nationwide television as several 100 000 festive fires are lit across the land to celebrate the new freedom.

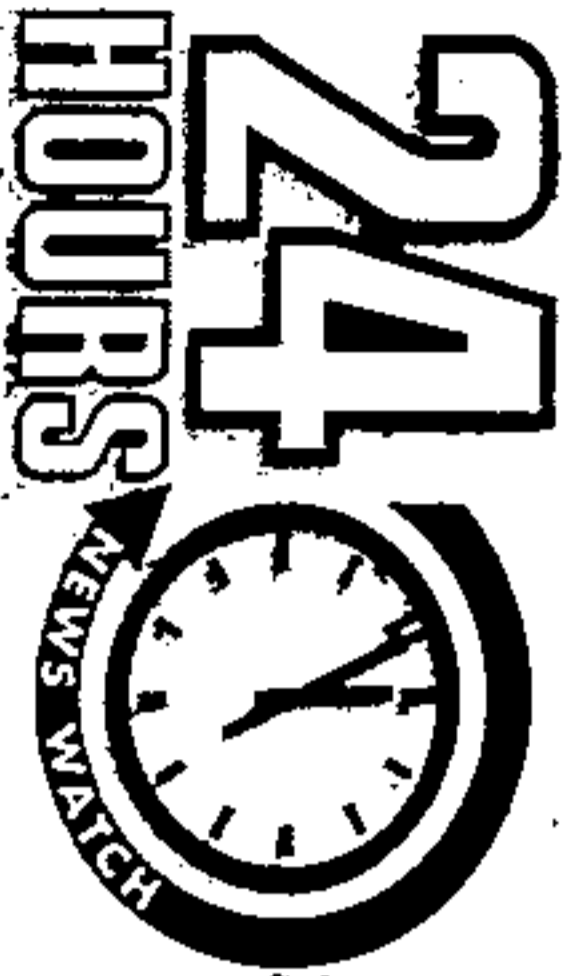
Outgoing Administrator-General Louis Plenaar hosts a banquet tonight for state visitors before State President F W De Klerk takes formal leave of the country administered by Pretoria since World War 1.

Meanwhile, foreign dignitaries are continuing to arrive in Windhoek throughout today.

## Activity

Among those already in the country are Dr de Cuellar and United States Secretary of State James Baker whose Soviet counter-part, Eduard Shevardnadze, is due to fly in later today, as are African heads of State, including Egypt's president Hosni Mubarak, chairman of the Organisation for African Unity. Intensive diplomatic activity is planned to take place in Windhoek outside the independence celebrations.

A Norwegian spokesman said Norway's Minister for Development Coordination Tom Vraalsen would meet Namibian government mining and agriculture officials to discuss future development aid programmes for Namibia.



A Danish spokesman said that apart from the delegation headed by Denmark's Industry Minister, Mrs Anne-Brigitte Lundholl, a delegation headed by Danish head of Development Corporation Kris Lund-Jensen would visit northern Namibia until next Monday to identify development projects.

The Argus Africa News Service reports that what is happening behind the scenes at the Namibian independence ceremonies is in some ways more important than the visible festivities.

## Gathering

The independence ceremonies are bringing together one of the largest and most widely representative gatherings of heads of state and government ever to assemble in Africa.

And they are naturally taking advantage of each others' presence to hold private bilateral meetings.

For President De Klerk and Foreign Minister Pk Botha of South Africa the meetings behind the scenes could open new diplomatic opportunities and are therefore extremely important.

For the other leaders present the backroom meetings may not be as crucial but the will nevertheless be important.

The schedule of Mr Baker is perhaps typical although almost certainly busier than most. Mr Baker is today meeting President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola. Later he will meet with the Hungarian foreign minister

and then with United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar.

This will be followed by a meeting with the Indonesian foreign minister, another with President Mubarak and then with what is possibly the most important meeting of them all, with Mr Shevardnadze.

## Cocktail hour

This conference has been scheduled for the cocktail hour, giving these two key figures time for a long and presumably relaxed talk. Tonight Mr Baker will attend the independence ceremonies in the athletic stadium here, which will culminate with the lowering of the South African flag, after Mr De Klerk's speech, and the raising of the new Namibian flag, with a speech by President-elect Sam Nujoma.

Mr Baker will attend the official swearing-in of Mr Nujoma and his government tomorrow morning, but only after having talks with West German foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

In the evening Mr Baker will have a meeting with Indian prime minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh before attending the gala banquet hosted by President Nujoma. On Thursday Mr Baker leaves for Cape Town for formal talks with President de Klerk and Mr Botha.

He will certainly have met both of them during the Windhoek ceremonies but whether he will have had informal discussions with them is unclear.

From the Cape Town talks Mr Baker will fly to Kinshasa and the next morning will hold talks with Zairean president Mobutu Sese Seko. This meeting is in a way one of the more interesting on Mr Baker's calendar, suggesting as it does that the United States is still attaching importance to the Zairean leader's ability to play a mediating role in the Angolan conflict.



United Nations Secretary General Dr Perez de Cuellar is welcomed by Namibian Foreign Minister-elect Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab at Windhoek Airport. Dr De Cuellar is in Windhoek to attend the Namibian independence festivities.

President Mobutu's standing in this respect has declined in the view of some observers, following the failure of his first effort to bring the MPLA government and the

Unita rebels together for peace talks.

From Kinshasa Mr Baker is due to fly back to the United States to think over what must be one of the most in-

tensive series of high-level meetings he has ever had.

Details of the programmes of other heads of states visiting Windhoek are not easily available but there is little

doubt that most will try to meet as many of their counterparts as possible, making Windhoek for this week the unofficial talks capital of the world.



Star 20/3/90

# All eyes on Mandela and FW at celebrations



JON QWELANE of The Star's Africa News Service reports on South Africa's key personalities at tonight's Namibian independence celebrations.

WINDHOEK — The presence of two men at Namibia's independence celebrations could eclipse the combined significance of all the heads of state and foreign senior government officials expected to attend.

It could also have a positive spin-off in ensuring the first tentative steps by all concerned to thaw the regional and continental ice which has enveloped relations for so long.

It will be their first meeting since Mr Nelson Mandela's release after 27 years in prison. They last met when President de Klerk told the prisoner his day of release.

Excitement after Mr de Klerk's milestone address of February 2, when he lifted prohibitions on more than 35 organisations, including the ANC and the PAC, and promised Mr Mandela's release, saw some members of the Constituent Assembly hinting at inviting both men to the festivities.

## New stature

Mr de Klerk's presence at the celebrations will certainly enhance his new stature as a pragmatic politician whose contribution is vital to the overall well-being of the sub-continent in particular and Africa in general. That he will be presiding over his country's last colonial rites in a territory whose freedom was won not without a small spillage of blood on both sides will not be lost on many people.

His presence among representatives of various states, some of them members of the Frontline states and the Organisation of African Unity and almost all of them openly hostile to his government's racist policies, will give Mr de Klerk a rare opportunity to put his case to them.

But his dramatic acceleration of change in South Africa has not gone unnoticed by even his loudest critics, though many still insist he has a long way to go before he can claim a clean bill of health.

Mr Mandela's presence at Namibia's independence celebrations will mean many things to many people.

His ordeal at the hands of the South African Government was mainly through the same ideal for which Swapo and, for that matter, Mr Mandela's organisation, went to war with the same government. Namibia's attainment of independence will, in many ways, certainly lend credence to his cause and perhaps even, in the eyes of many, vindicate it.

Swapo and the ANC have a long history of co-operation and collaboration against Pretoria, their forces often fighting side by side in combat with South African forces.

To the majority party in Namibia's parliament, Mr Mandela's presence will cement even more the common bonds between the two organisations.

Sharing a platform with Mr de Klerk and heads of state will, in the minds of some, be a likely indicator which direction Mr Mandela, otherwise an ordinary member of a political organisation holding no elected office, could be heading.

After all, there on the stage with the recently released political prisoner will most likely be other former political prisoners jailed for precisely the same cause — possibly men like President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

It could well turn out that the path for Mr de Klerk to hold private talks, if any, with African heads of state attending the celebrations could be smoothed out by Mr Mandela. It was the ANC leader himself who heaped unprecedented praise on the National Party leader, calling him "a man of integrity and courage".

In his own right, of course, Mr Mandela will be the major attraction of the celebrations.

His lengthy incarceration bestowed on him a stature to which few in the world could ever aspire, and the adulation his release received at home and internationally established him firmly as a man most people and nations would like to deal with.

It all depends on the men coming to the celebrations.

## CP remembers fallen in SWA

*for info*  
Political Reporter  
Namibia's independence celebrations will be mourned by conservative "concerned South Africans" at a protest meeting at Boksburg Town Hall at 7.30 tomorrow night.

Mr Fred Rundle, former CP chairman in Johannesburg, said in a statement that the meeting and memorial service would be held for "young South African men who have died fighting communist forces in SWA and Angola".

It was a tragedy and a betrayal of the spirit of these men that SWA was being handed over to "communists".

Commented Mr Rundle: "What does Mr FW de Klerk and the National Party say to the parents of the over 1200 young men killed during the war? If the Government had decided to give over to the communists, why did they fight the war in the first place?"

## Business has a responsibility to stabilise new economy

# A patriotic role in Namibia

After long years of struggle, of hatred and of bloodshed, Namibia has emerged, not only as an independent, internationally recognised state, but as a country in which men and women can live in freedom and in concord. It is a remarkable achievement.

Free elections have been held and Namibians, while wisely calling on Mr Sam Nujoma and Swapo to lead them into the unknown future, have decisively rejected any temptation there might have been to exchange South African domination for some new form of tyranny, whether of race, tribe or party.

It is my earnest hope that in the work of nation-building, the business community of Namibia — in particular the big mining companies which have such a special importance and responsibility for the stability of the economy — will play a full and patriotic part.

In saying that the mining companies will seek to help to the full extent of their ability, I entered the qualification that they cannot do more than they are allowed to do.

The relationship between the governments of these countries, particularly since their economies are comparatively small and undeveloped, and the large companies with international affiliations operating in them, can become difficult and sometimes emotionally charged. And yet nothing can be more important than that this relationship should be conducted with goodwill and mutual trust.

It is only large groups operating internationally that are in a position to mobilise the in-flow of equity capital from abroad. And equity capital is vitally necessary for a new developing country.

In its absence, many new African countries came to rely on borrowing, often to a dangerous extent, from foreign banks and international institutions.

Wide experience has shown that an excessive reliance on foreign borrowing for development can lead to financial embarrassment and the danger of default. And that eventually can only result in the old co-

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Excerpts from a speech earlier this month by retired chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, at a Chamber of Mines dinner in Windhoek, on the role of business after Namibia gains its independence at midnight tonight.



lonial economic control of the national finances being replaced by a new strict control by the International Monetary Fund.

Political leaders, together with leaders in the private sector, should look very carefully at what has happened in other African countries and try to avoid their mistakes and emulate their successes.

Large companies, who willy-nilly and often through no fault of their own, have become associated in the public mind with the previous colonial regime, must always be acutely alive to the political needs, emotions and sensitivities of the new government. They must show, not just by words but by deeds, that they are determined to be good corporate citizens.

### Morally impossible

The government on the other hand, should surely understand and accept that it is practically and morally impossible for boards of directors to neglect the interests of their own shareholders. People are inclined to talk loosely of large companies as being very rich and therefore able to afford all sorts of expenditure, without regard to its economic cost.

Companies may be rich in the sense of managing very large assets but it must never be overlooked that they have many thousands of small shareholders, the great majority of whom are not rich at all. What then are private, internationally affiliat-

ed companies reasonably entitled to expect of the government of the countries in which they operate?

First I would say that taxation should be set at a level which will allow a fair return on the capital sums invested and a proper reward for the technical and managerial skills, and the entrepreneurial risk-taking which is so vitally necessary in all countries, particularly new, relatively undeveloped countries.

They need to know too that, insofar as they mobilise overseas funds for investment in foreign countries, the after-tax profits resulting from these investments will be freely remittable to the foreign shareholders who provided the funds.

A country can best ensure the development it requires, not through the application of restrictions but by creating an environment which makes investors feel secure.

It is surely not surprising that in their fear and dislike of colonialism and all that was associated with it, many black people should have turned to communism in the belief that it was the wave of the future and that they should uncritically have adopted the Marxist ideology.

But Marxism, in its homelands of Russia and Eastern Europe, is in dissolution, just as surely as apartheid is in South Africa.

I fervently hope that we in Namibia and in South Africa will not launch out on a Marxist or socialist experiment, only to learn by hard experience, as Russia, Eastern Europe and many African states have

had to do, that the way to a happy, prosperous nation lies not in centralised planning and control but in the unleashing of the creative potential of free people making their own decisions in a free society.

Namibia, by the way its elections have been conducted and by the virtually unanimous adoption of a free and democratic constitution, has made a wonderful start which compels the admiration of us all.

Namibia may well be able to play an important part in southern Africa outside its own borders. When all that is left of apartheid has been abolished, it will be essential to integrate South Africa into the community of southern African states.

No nation, not even the largest, can be self-sufficient and the comparatively small states of South Africa will virtually need to work together. There can be no doubt that the new South Africa will be a highly important element in any southern African co-operative system, and Namibia may well be able to play a leading part in facilitating the work of reconciliation.

Not only southern Africa but the whole world is changing at a speed that not the wisest of us could have foreseen. But rapid change, however necessary or desirable, brings grave dangers with it. No doubt the road ahead will be bumpy.

In South Africa, the euphoria of a few weeks ago has been succeeded by a mood of doubt and anxiety. But that is to be expected and cannot be avoided.

We in South Africa and you in Namibia are running grave risks. But risks can be accepted willingly, even joyfully, if they are taken in the confidence of being able to build a new society which will bring with it justice, prosperity and peace. This is a great time to be alive. I believe that long before the Nineties are over, a southern Africa will have emerged of which we can all be proud and which will offer a better life to all its peoples.

The start which Namibia has made on the dangerous but glorious trek into the future is a beacon of hope to us all.

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## Govt leaving SWA in the lurch - CP

The people of South West Africa were being left in the lurch by the SA Government and handed over to a dictatorial one-nation regime — that of the Owambos, Mr Fanie Jacobs (CP Losberg) said in Parliament yesterday.

Replying to the second reading on the Recognition of the Independence of Namibia Bill, he said the Conservative Party would vote against the Bill because the possible independence of the Rehoboth people would now become null and void.

The Bill totally ignored minority groups, and the SA Government was also taking its first steps towards handing Walvis Bay over to the Namibian government.

"Namibia will remain nothing more than a name to us," Mr Jacobs said.

Mr Colin Eglin (DP Sea Point) said his party fully supported the concept of a free and independent Namibia and believed it was appropriate that the South African Parliament should record its recognition of a neighbour-state.

"We wish Namibia well and hope they will prosper as a nation, that the two countries will live together in a spirit of co-operation and harmony," Mr Eglin said.

He said the Democratic Party hoped the two governments would engage in discussions over Walvis Bay without souring relations between the two countries.

"Our view is that Walvis Bay is of critical importance to Namibia and, if the necessary safeguards could be negotiated, the transfer may be in the interests of the people of both South Africa and Namibia."

Dr J P Delpont (NP Sundays River) said the Bill placed the seal on the dynamic role South Africa had played in bringing South West Africa to full maturity and independence.

The Bill was passed, after a division, with only the CP voting against. — Sapa.

# The year of Namibian independence

Louis Pienaar and Martti Ahtisaari, as disparate in personality as could be imagined, came to Namibia with the sole mandate to guide it to independence.

Mr Pienaar represented the country whose mandate over the territory the United Nations deemed illegal, and Mr Ahtisaari came from the world organisation South Africa suspiciously regarded as bent on handing the country over to terrorists and communists.

Theoretically, the two men's jobs were parallel and complementary but in reality often proved competing and conflicting.

Mr Pienaar, South African-appointed Administrator-General, had been in Windhoek four years and Mr Ahtisaari, UN special representative for Namibia since 1978, had been in Namibia barely 12 hours when disaster struck.

On April 1 last year, large numbers of armed Swapo fighters entered the north of the country from Angola, leaving the two Namibian "rulers" no option but to summon reinforcements.

Briefly, Mr Pienaar's function was to administer the colony on a day-to-day basis and Mr Ahtisaari had to approve each step.

Each man sees April 1 as the most disappointing moment of his tenure in Namibia.

Mr Ahtisaari: "I wish we could have prevented the events of April 1. It took time for Namibians to recognise that we (the UN transition assistance group) were here to keep the peace

Mr Pienaar: "The incursions of April 1 were a violent confrontation, and a great disappointment. But the

**JON OWELANE** of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek sounds out Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar and UN representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari on the highlights and disappointments during their tenure in Namibia, their relationship and their future plans.

matter was settled diplomatically by the three countries concerned — Cuba, Angola and South Africa."

Mr Ahtisaari's other disappointment is the nagging question of missing detainees which, he says, applies to Swapo as much as to South Africa. The UN, in its remaining days in Namibia, intends to pursue this as vigorously as possible.

Mr Pienaar's other disappointing moments were the "threats of violence which we couldn't do anything about", such as people telling their political opponents they would "get" them after independence.

## Own methods

Each man, though, tried his own methods for stemming the tide of intimidation and political violence. Mr Pienaar instituted a judicial commission, and Mr Ahtisaari drew up a code of conduct that all parties contesting the elections signed.

Both men say their most rewarding moment was the smooth conduct of the elections — a voter turnout of 97 percent was recorded — culminating in the formation of a constituent assembly.

But Mr Pienaar has misgivings about the outcome: "With hindsight, the constitution should have been negotiated before the elections. Otherwise it limited parties opposed to Swapo to negotiate effectively.

"There is also no such thing as a non-racial state, and that does not mean racism, because racism is out of the question. But you have ethnic groups, and that has nothing to do with racism."

Mr Ahtisaari does not see matters in that light at all: "The constitutional process was a remarkable exercise. There was an attempt to divide Namibians, and a lot here must be said for constitutional assembly chairman Mr Hage Geingob, who showed his capabilities.

"The constitutional process meant that, for the first time, Namibians were seeing each other as Namibians in a spirit of reconciliation. I think we as Untag also played a great role in fostering the spirit of reconciliation."

Relations between the two men were sometimes stormy, as when Mr Pienaar stalled on demobilising the feared and unpopular "Koevoet" paramilitary unit. When he eventually did, it was without UN supervision and had to be done again at Mr Ahtisaari's insistence.

Mr Pienaar then started a police recruitment campaign to fill the gap and elicited a sharp rebuke from the UN special representative that the move had been made without Mr Ahtisaari's knowledge.

The men had drawn-out disagreements over the repeal of racial and restrictive legislation as a prelude to

the elections, and it often appeared they were at variance about what constituted discrimination.

Thus the controversial proclamation AG-8, which legislates "own affairs" and has largely retained separate amenities like schools and hospitals for whites, has still not been repealed, even if its provisions have not been enforced since January.

And what were relations between Mr Pienaar and Mr Ahtisaari like at personal level?

Mr Ahtisaari: "Mr Pienaar was running the country's administration, but knew he had to do things to my satisfaction. If I was not satisfied, I told him, and we got together and sorted things out.

"He knew perfectly well the two of us had to do the work together. Sometimes we had our differences, but I prefer to be tough in a private meeting rather than go to the mountain top and shout."

Mr Pienaar: "We had very good relations, but we did not meet at a social level except at official functions. We kept our distance, but we spoke to each other as adult negotiators and with mutual respect."

And what of the future, now that both men have worked themselves out of their jobs with independence?

Mr Ahtisaari will no longer be special representative, but he will return to his post at the UN in June as assistant secretary-general (administration and management) and, he hopes, to Finland on holiday "when the weather gets warmer".

Mr Pienaar has just been appointed new chairman of the Publications Appeal Board.



Namibian President-elect Sam Nujoma (left) and Untag force commander Lieutenant-General Prem Chand watch rehearsals yesterday for the independence celebrations at midnight tonight.

# Jubilation in the air as Namibia's party begins

The atmosphere is tangible, yet strangely undramatic. Namibia is going into independence in the same way as it went into the war that preceded it: in a low key.

Members of the large foreign press contingent arriving here to cover the event have been surprised at the absence of evidence of celebration.

There are no flags in the streets and yesterday the only sign of festive decoration was a large Namibian flag in coloured lights in Zoo Park (formerly Verwoerd Park) in the city centre.

Yet the atmosphere in and around Windhoek is unmistakable — a bakkie loaded with whooping Namibians waving a huge flag roars down Kaizerstrasse, the main street named by the territory's former German colonial masters; people hold impromptu dances in the streets.

It is much more tangible out at the international airport where the big jets have already started disgorging the thousands of outsiders arriving for the ceremonies.

Today the airport is likely to be a scene of controlled bedlam as the planes bringing in visiting government dignitaries arrive by the score.

Even on Sunday night the airport was abuzz. And on the 40 km drive to town, the red tail lights stretched ahead in an unbroken line all the way to the horizon.

Normally one is supposed to look out for

Celebration is in the air as Namibia ends 75 years of subservience to South Africa and strikes out on its own as the world's newest nation. **GERALD L'ANGE**, of the Star's Africa News Service, reports from Windhoek.

kudus at night on the airport road — but this week the kudus would surely have headed for the hills as the convoys of celebrants rolled in.

And almost everyone in Windhoek today has a special reason to celebrate.

Namibians are celebrating not only the arrival of independence but the ending of the war that, low-keyed though it was, touched the lives of so many, sometimes horribly.

The foreign governments represented are celebrating the end of decades of political struggle through the United Nations and other international fora, a struggle that has given Namibia a special place in the international community, making its independence different from that of any another former colony or dependency.

There are diplomats and journalists who 20 years ago sat through endless debates in the United Nations Security Council on the question of ending South Africa's "illegal occupation" of South West Africa. For them there will be a special, perhaps even

emotional, significance in the ceremony at midnight tonight when the South African flag will be lowered for the last time in this country and the new Namibian flag raised officially for the first time.

Those Namibians who took part in the war may also find their own special significance in the sight of an honour guard, composed of former Swapo guerillas and former security force members who only recently were fighting each other in the bush. They now stand in the same ranks and wear the same uniform.

For everybody in Namibia and even further afield, there is cause for celebration this week in the fact that the country, against what only a short while ago seemed to be hopeless odds, has hammered out a constitution widely hailed as a model in Africa and is going into independence with a spirit of reconciliation and pragmatism never achieved anywhere else — not even in Zimbabwe's widely acclaimed post independence formula.

Even the South African government representatives attending the ceremonies may well feel they have cause for celebration, not only because they no longer have to finance a war and subsidise a budget in Namibia but perhaps also because the astonishing reconciliation that has been achieved in this country may be a precedent for what could happen in South Africa.

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# 'On the run' Nujoma now runs Namibia

JON QWELANE of The Star's Africa News Service in Windhoek sees the rerun of a familiar African tale — yesterday's villain and fugitive from the law donning the mantle of leadership and respectability.



Sam Nujoma ... journey began 30 years ago.

Moments after midnight tonight, Mr Sam Nujoma — formerly exiled leader of Swapo and commander-in-chief of its guerilla forces — will be sworn in as Namibia's first head of state.

The man, who started the war with South Africa in 1966 "with only two sub-machineguns and two pistols" he got from Algeria, will be treading the worn path of some of Africa's best-known statesmen, who started off as victims and became exiles or prisoners, then returned to lead their nations to independence.

For Samuel "Sam" Shafiishuna Nujoma tonight's swearing-in ceremony will be the culmination of a journey which began 30 years ago when he fled the country on March 1 1960 as a fugitive from justice.

Having been released on his own recognisances after a week in prison for his part in the demonstrations of December 10 1959, in which the police shot 13 people dead and injured many more, he chose not to stand trial.

He has rubbed shoulders with Africa's mighty and famous, past and present, and they almost always helped him out of tight spots.

Like in 1960 when Julius Nyerere,

then a member of the legislative assembly of Tanganyika, helped him procure a passport. And the following year, when Kwame Nkrumah helped him on his way to petition the United Nations on Namibia's case.

His much-publicised return to Namibia last year was actually not his first since he went into exile. After the UN declared South Africa's continued presence in Namibia illegal in 1966, following the ruling by the International Court of Justice at the Hague, Mr Nujoma and his Minister of Home Affairs and also Swapo treasurer, Mr Lukas Pohamba, flew into Windhoek on a chartered plane to test the legalities.

They were immediately arrested and locked up at the airport, and declared prohibited immigrants the following day and formally deported. After that Mr Nujoma committed Swapo to armed struggle, and it is likely that those initial four firearms were used in Ongulumbashe in Owambo when security forces and Swapo clashed for the first time in 1966.

Mr Nujoma, who is almost 61, has been president of Swapo since 1960, after it changed its name from Ovamboland People's Organisation.



## The Harms Commission

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Warrant for  
arrest dropped

WINDHOEK — A warrant for the arrest of alleged Civil Cooperation Bureau member Mr Calla Botha has been withdrawn. Mr Botha will appear as a State witness in the trial of Irishman Mr Donald Acheson on charges of murdering Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski, Die Republikein newspaper reported yesterday.

The newspaper said Attorney-General Mr Estienne Pretorius and incoming Attorney-General Mr Hartmut Ruppel had given a guarantee that Mr Botha would not be prosecuted if he testified for the State.

Mr Botha, Mr Staal Burger and Mr Chappie Maree, all former members of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad and allegedly also part of a CCB cell, have been on the run from Namibian police who wanted to question them in connection with Mr Lubowski's murder in September last year.

Mr Acheson was arrested in connection with the assassination shortly afterwards and held on immigration charges. He was later formally charged with murder and has been held without bail.

Mr Acheson will appear in court again on April 18. — Sapa.



Executors:  
no comment  
on reports of  
estate claims

WINDHOEK — The executor of the estate of slain Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski was not prepared to comment yesterday on reports made over the weekend that he had written to the SA Defence Force requesting immediate payment of all moneys owed to Mr Lubowski for his work as an SADF spy, if indeed he was one.

Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan recently caused an uproar when he claimed in Parliament that Mr Lubowski had been a paid general of SA Military Intelligence and thus could not have been assassinated by Defence Force-linked death squads.

Mr Lubowski, the first white Namibian to have joined Swapo, was gunned down outside his Windhoek home on the evening of September 12 last year. At that stage he was deputy head of administration in Swapo's election directorate.

EXECUTOR'S DUTIES

The executor of his estate, Mr Chris Steyn, said he had no comment on a report in the Windhoek Observer newspaper that he had requested the SADF to pay any outstanding monies, such as a pension — due to Mr Lubowski — if indeed he was a spy.

However, legal sources pointed out that the duties of an executor were prescribed by law and included investigating all possible sources of income to the estate.

General Malan has said that he had documentary proof that Mr Lubowski was a spy, which he would submit to the Harms Commission of Inquiry. — Sapa.

(scribble)

(scribble)

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# EW to meet Shevardnadze

By Peter Fabricius, <sup>221</sup>  
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The State President, Mr FW de Klerk, is expected to meet Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze in Windhoek today in his first diplomatic contact with a Soviet representative.

He is also likely to meet President Chissano of Mozambique, President Kaunda of Zambia and President dos Santos of Angola in the Namibian capital.

SA diplomatic sources said there was a waiting list of 30 people to see Mr de Klerk and he would probably not see them all. Others he will see include the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, and the Swapo leader, Mr Sam Nujoma.

● This week, the Organisation of African Unity ad hoc committee on southern Africa agreed to begin direct contacts with the South African Government in an effort to find a peaceful end to apartheid.

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# New 'peace' flag's dash for independence

By Joe Openshaw

A grand Namibian ceremonial flag, 3,6 m by 5,4 m and made in Johannesburg, will be specially flown to Windhoek today for the start of the country's independence celebrations at midnight tonight.

The delivery of the flag marks the end of three weeks of frantic labour at a Kew flag manufacturing company which won the R500 000 contract to make 3 000 blue, green, red, white and gold Namibian flags in time for the start of the celebrations.

The company had been "going 24-hours a day", making flags of all sizes, to meet the deadline, said Mr Tony Hampson-Tindale, director of the company.

He is impressed with the new Namibian flag.

"There is no aggression in its design — no crossed assegais, swords or knobkerries — and the emphasis is on peace and prosperity and reflects the spirit of national reconciliation in the independence process.

"The design was chosen from 750 000 submitted," he said.

cher.

# Namibia: Mugabe opts out

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News Service

As VIPs from around the world began pouring into Windhoek for Namibia's independence celebrations to-night, President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe announced that he would not attend — a move apparently aimed at avoiding contact with President de Klerk.

The sudden cancellation of his trip came in a statement issued in Harare today. It said that instead, Mr Mugabe would attend political rallies at home in preparation for the general election. No other reasons were given. Political observers believe that,

while many of the African delegates might object to attending a South African-hosted banquet, they would snub the Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma if they did not turn up.

Zimbabwe's five-man delegation to Namibia's independence celebrations will now be led by Foreign Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira.

Excitement is mounting in the Namibian capital. Motorcade sirens shattered the early morning stillness of the city as the first foreign guests were whisked in just after dawn, marking the start of a hectic day at Windhoek's international airport, which should see the arrival of about 50 aircraft.

In central Windhoek, around the Kalahari Sands Hotel where many of the guests will stay, security was tight this morning and knots of interested bystanders watched VIP

## Celebrations live on TV

The Namibian independence celebrations will be broadcast live on TV1 from 11 tonight.

Highlights will be broadcast on "Good Morning South Africa" tomorrow morning. The programme will be extended for more live crossings to reflect developments.

Highlights will also be televised in the scheduled news programme tomorrow evening.

Radio-Orion will cross to Windhoek at 11.40 pm today. — Sapa.

comings and goings. A group of people gathered round a television shop window in the hotel watching the continuous live broadcasts being mounted by the NBC.

By late last night, only about one third of the expected 2 000 or so VIPs had arrived. Among them were Unit-

ed Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar who will make one of the official speeches at tonight's independence ceremony at the Windhoek athletics stadium, and who will tomorrow swear in Swapo leader Mr Sam Nujoma as the country's first president.

US civil rights leader Rev Jesse Jackson was one of the early arrivals yesterday and, despite apparently being left waiting at the airport because of confusion about his arrival time, he recovered well to charm Namibians and international media people with an impromptu press conference in a T-shirt shop in the city's main shopping centre.

It is still not known whether the Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Mr Yasser Arafat will put in an appearance.

A television report by the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation said a PLO delegation arrived last night and was

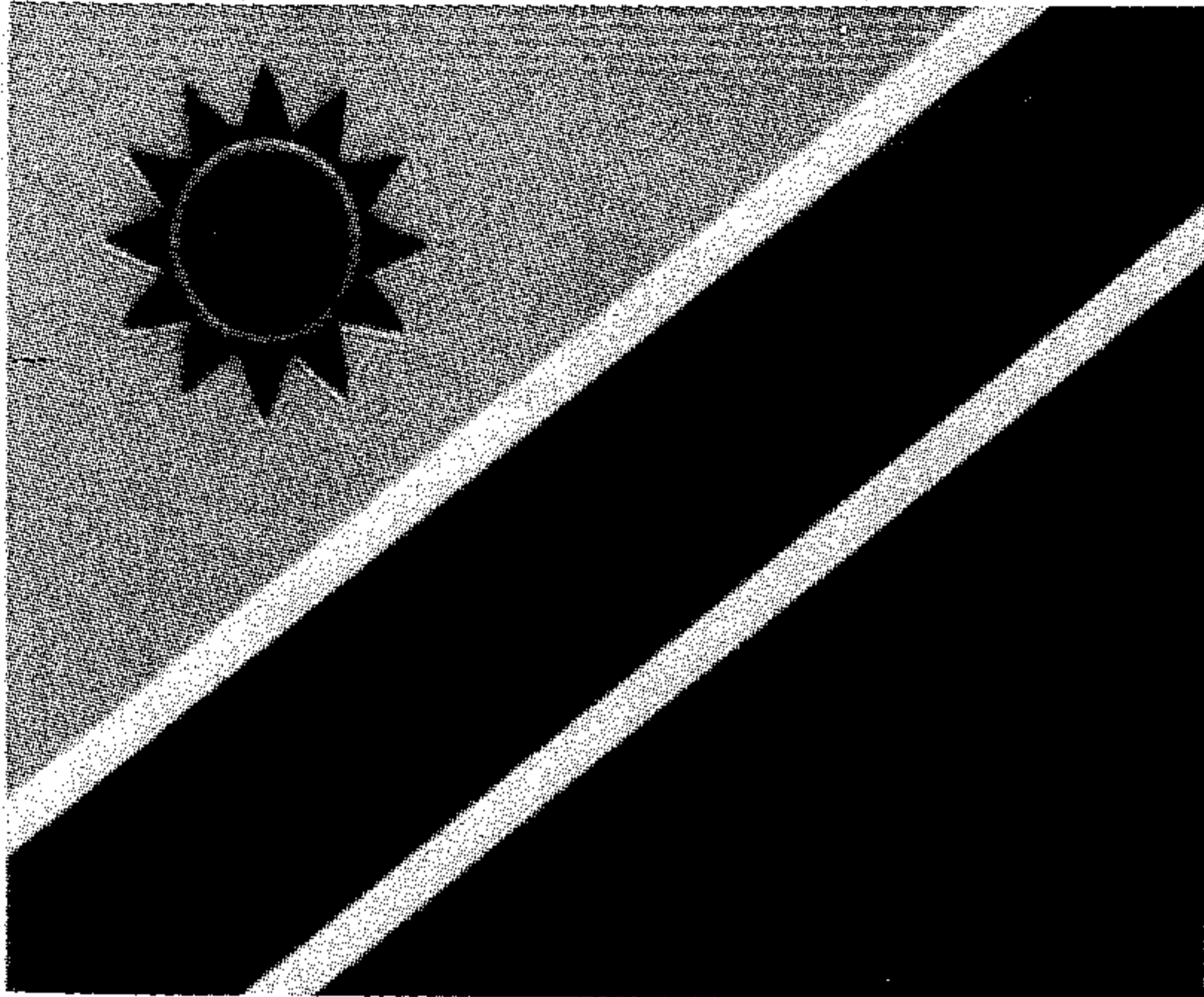
met by Prime Minister-designate Mr Hage Geingob and Foreign Minister-designate Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab. But viewers did not see the delegates — only being shown the airliner on which they arrived.

Shopping in the CBD of Windhoek has been frantic for the last two days and store owners expect a rush today by people eager to buy T-shirts emblazoned with the national flag. Grocers are also doing a roaring trade as people stock up with basics like bread and milk. Also sold out were special-edition wines, beers and champagne.

Last-minute preparations were nearing completion at the athletics stadium, where labourers and technicians have been working overtime erecting extra flood lighting, power points, toilet facilities, the dais and the flagpole. By late yesterday afternoon, a red carpet had already been rolled into place on a specially erected VIP dais.

● See Pages 14 and 15.

# Namibia's new flag: what it means



## The Symbolism

- The sun, in the left top corner, represents life and energy. When in colour the sun is gold which represents the warmth, the golden grassy plains and the colour of the Namib desert.
- The sun is overlaid on blue which represents the clear Namibian sky, the Atlantic Ocean, the precious water resources and the importance of rain.
- The central stripe in red represents Namibia's most important resource, its people. It refers to their heroism and their determination to build a future of equal opportunity for all.
- The white stripes on either side of the red represents the commitment to peace and unity.
- Bottom right corner is in green, which symbolises Namibia's vegetation and agricultural resources.

## Basters want own 'uhuru' as Namibia goes independent

ARGUS 20/3/90  
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AS NAMIBIA prepares to break its colonial ties with South Africa, a group of its citizens are agitating for their own independence.

This weekend, about 1 000 people from the fiercely-independent Rehoboth area 90km south of Windhoek demanded a return to the self-determination they claim to have enjoyed since they settled in the district in 1871.

The meeting indicated further problems for the authorities from a Baster group led by the area's former "chief", "Kaptein" Hans Diergaardt.

He was the former chairman of the "Volksraad" in Rehoboth and head of the Rehoboth Administration, which

By **BRENDAN SEERY**  
Argus Africa News Service  
in Windhoek

voluntarily relinquished its power in February last year prior to the implementation of the United Nations Resolution 435 independence plan.

However, last month Mr Diergaardt and his former administration officials returned to their offices in the town, claiming they had not agreed to step down permanently.

They cited South African laws, proclaimed in the 1920s and in 1976, which recognised the self-governing

nature of their "homeland", which they bought by treaty from local chieftains in 1871.

On Friday, a Supreme Court Bench of three judges in Windhoek rejected Mr Diergaardt's arguments and found in favour of South African Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar that the Rehoboth Administration officials had illegally returned to their offices.

Political observers here do not believe Mr Pienaar will take action to have Mr Diergaardt and his colleagues forcibly evicted from their offices, but it seems likely the Rehoboth headache will be one of the first problems with which Mr Sam Nujoma's government will have to deal.

**A** 134th YEAR: FOUNDED 1857

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**The Argus**

20/3/90  
Good luck, Namibia!

**W**HEN the South African flag comes down in Windhoek at midnight, it will mark the passing of an era which has embroiled this country in diplomatic and military conflict over an issue that arose as long ago as World War 1.

And when the Namibian flag is hoisted, it will symbolise the beginning for this vast and sparsely populated land a future free of both the shackles and the assistance of South African control, and from a debilitating and destructive conflict of more than half a century.

That the independence celebrations are being attended by top-level delegations of so many governments of such highly diverse ideological persuasions serves to underscore the international attention this "outpost" has commanded over the years.

The crucial question now facing Namibia is what it will make of its independence. Its internationally-supervised independence elections went off well; it appears to have succeeded in devising a proper democratic constitution; and in recent weeks there have been many exchanges of goodwill and reconciliation indicating a willingness on all sides to bury the past and focus on the future. Another reason for optimism is the good grace with which it takes its leave of South Africa, a situation which has no doubt been substantially contributed to by President De Klerk's policy initiatives at home.

Healthy relations between South Africa and Namibia will be to their mutual advantage for while the resolution of the Namibian conflict made a contribution to South Africa's improved international standing, so Namibia's future, too, will remain inextricably tied up with the fortunes of her economically powerful neighbour.

Given the political and economic instabilities of the region and the complexities of a changing world, it will be a testing road ahead for Namibia. But all right-thinking South Africans will wish the new state peace and prosperity.

### Waiting for the OAU . . .

**A**SKING the Organisation of African Unity to make direct contact with the South African government with a view to co-ordinating future moves in the negotiation process was a shrewd move by the ANC.

It could be seen as a bid to block the government from continuing its separate diplomatic contacts with OAU member states.

But these contacts have been going on for years and the government, at least covertly, already has powerful connections in Africa.

Properly handled the ANC-sponsored official approach from the OAU could well serve South Africa's overall interests. At very least it is public acknowledgment that South Africa is indeed very much part of the continent and has a huge role to play.

Equally important, if an OAU initiative helps to facilitate peaceful progress to a new South Africa it will have served a just cause.

# SWA House in high gear as Pienaars prepare to leave

CAM Trip 26/3/90

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WINDHOEK — South West Africa House, official residence of the South African Administrator-General in Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, was transformed into a hive of activity yesterday by preparations for tonight's pre-independence reception for dignitaries, the moving out of the Pienaars and journalists queuing up to interview the AG.

The house will probably become the official residence for Namibian president Mr Sam Nujoma.

At this stage it is still the property of the South African government.

Journalists were taken on a tour of the stately colonial building by Mrs Isobel Pienaar and her head of house-keeping, Mr Francois Ferreira, after reports in the local press that important cultural artifacts such as paintings would be removed when South Africa moves out.

Mrs Pienaar said South Africa bought the house without any paintings and all artworks in it belonged either to the Pienaars' private collection or the South African government.

All household effects embossed with the SA crest would be removed, but those that were unmarked or SWA stamped would remain.



**TOP BRASS . . .** Namibian President-elect Mr Sam Nujoma and Untag's Lt-Gen Prem Chand at independence rehearsals.

Picture: REUTERS

Mr and Mrs Pienaar will move out on Thursday and have already removed most of their personal belongings, but first they will host President F W de Klerk during his visit to attend independence celebrations.

Tonight Mr Pienaar will host a dinner for dignitaries before they go to the Windhoek Athletics Stadium for the official lowering of the South African flag, the hoisting of the Namibian national standard and the swearing in of Mr Nujoma at midnight. — Sapa

# Jackson stranded in Windhoek confusion

WINDHOEK — Independence fever is gripping Namibia as work goes ahead to get the capital into shape for the flood of international visitors arriving to celebrate the birth of the world's newest nation.

Confusion in the Independence Celebrations Committee (ICC) has led to some embarrassing foul-ups.

Jesse Jackson and his wife Jackie waited for an hour at the airport for government officials who had "forgotten the exact time they were to be received".

The ICC has been forced to set up a special committee to co-ordinate and cope

BILLY PADDOCK

with the problems of the numerous sub-committees handling the arrangements.

Last night Namibia's President-elect Sam Nujoma met UN secretary-general Javier Perez de Cuellar who will be swearing in Nujoma as the country's first president shortly after midnight today.

US Secretary of State James Baker also arrived last night, but most of the dignitaries — including the SA delegation led by President F W de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha — will be arriving today.

(22) Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe as well as a high-powered OAU delegation led by secretary-general Salim Ahmed Salim will fly in today after a Lusaka summit.

There is still uncertainty over Nelson Mandela's attendance at the celebrations.

□ Reuter reports that Baster leaders yesterday refused to surrender their tribal authority. *Biday 20/3/90*

Baster leader Hans Diergaardt said: "We do not recognise the new constitution. It does not acknowledge our autonomy over our own area."



# Namibia ready for 'uhuru'

WINDHOEK - Some of Africa's most vehement opponents of apartheid will hoist glasses of South Africa's finest champagne here tonight in joining President FW de Klerk in toasting the future of an independent Namibia.

In what will be a major South African public relations coup, the South African Head of State will have a captive audience - at a South African-hosted supper - of some of Pretoria's staunchest critics.

These could include Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe.

Mugabe has forbidden official contacts with South Africa above senior official level in the past.

De Klerk could also find himself shaking hands with Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi, and South Africa's former big bogy man, Cuban President Fidel Castro. Sowetan 20/3/90

A spokesman for the Office of Administrator-General Louis Pienaar - who will be the official

host of the supper - said official invitations had been sent by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs to the heads of the 242 delegations on the official independence guest list.

The spokesman said one country had so far indicated that it would not be attending the function, while many others said they would.

Although the spokesman would not identify the country which had turned down the invitation, he said speculation

● To page 2

## Namibia gears up for 'uhuru'

● From page 1

that many African heads of state would be there was well-founded. Sowetan 20/3/90

Political observers here believe that, while many of the African delegates may object to what they could consider to be "supping with the devil", they would nevertheless snub their host, Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, if they did not turn up.

Analysts expect that the South African openness and generosity - it was the single biggest donor to the independence celebrations,

giving R5 million - could create a receptive atmosphere for De Klerk's "new broom" policies of reform and contact with his African neighbours.

### Sensitive

It is felt that De Klerk's speech - 15 minutes before the South African flag is lowered at midnight tonight - will concentrate on his vision of a new, co-operative future for the sub-continent.

Some political commentators, both here and in South Africa, have gone as far as speculating that the

State President could make major concessions on the sensitive Walvis Bay issue when he addresses the Namibian nation and the assembled VIPs.

Meanwhile, VIPs began trickling in to Windhoek over the weekend for the celebrations.

One of the first arrivals late on Sunday was Canada's Minister for Development Assistance, Miss Monique Landry.

She flew in from Addis Ababa aboard a Canadian Air Force Challenger executive jet, accompanied by a group of MPs from the House of Commons in Ottawa.

A number of top foreign dignitaries, including United States Secretary of State James Baker, were expected to arrive in Windhoek yesterday.

A total of 23 flights are expected at the airport this afternoon alone.

# Harms told of Cape blast and plot to kill Omar

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CPH-1117/P 20/3/89

PRETORIA. — Civilian Co-operation Bureau agents bombed a community hall in Athlone last year to deter the alleged perpetrators of anti-election explosions, former CCB agent Mr Abraham "Shang" van Zyl told the Harms Commission yesterday.

Mr Van Zyl, 29, claimed during his evidence-in-chief to be a member of a CCB cell which detonated a limpet mine at the Early Learning Centre in Athlone on August 31 last year.

He also told of a plot to kill Cape civil-rights lawyer Mr Dullah Omar.

Led by his counsel, Mr Etienne du Toit, SC, the former police officer-turned-CCB-agent said the targeted Athlone building was used by organisations to hold secret meetings to discuss and plan "deeds of sabotage and terror" against the state.

One organisation in particular, the "Q-Town Youth Movement", had been formed by restricted UDF and ANC activists to disrupt and overthrow the September 6, 1989, elections.

According to his information, this organisation had been responsible for planning school boycotts and acts of terror, including bomb blasts.

Mr Van Zyl said he had been informed the organisation had been involved in bombing the Athlone police station and post office — a polling booth in the September election.

Two people who died in the police station blast were allegedly members of the "Q-Town Youth Movement", he said.

He had further evidence that the two deceased and other members of the organisation had been planning more explosions leading up to the September 8 election.

The apparent reason for these blasts was to intimidate voters into not taking part in the "coloured" election.

A project was identified to destroy the Early Learning Centre hall, and Mr Van Zyl suggested a limpet mine be used for the job.

He had decided that to prevent loss of life a radio-controlled detonator be used.

"The motivation for the project was to frighten and disrupt members of the organisation or those people responsible for bomb explosions in the Cape area into not continuing with their violent campaign," he said.

The aim was to prevent further acts of terror and possible loss of human lives in Cape Town.

It was decided a limpet mine, provided by the CCB, would be given to a civilian operative, Igsak, who would activate the device.

An amount of R30 000 would be requested for the project by the CCB regional manager and the operation was planned for the night of August 31, 1989.

After the project was approved and a large grey Russian limpet mine provided by the CCB co-ordinator, Mr Van Zyl, who had not worked with explosives before, asked that Mr Calla Botha go to Cape Town with him to handle the device.

That same day, August 30, 1989, Mr Botha and Mr Van Zyl drove to Cape Town with the bomb in a cardboard box in the boot of their car.

They met Igsak and Mr Botha prepared the mine, which was placed in the boot of Igsak's car. Igsak was ordered to place the bomb inside its bag in a cupboard in the Early Learning Centre. Mr Van Zyl kept the detonating apparatus.

That evening, after Igsak had placed the bag and had established that the hall was unoccupied, they drove around the block and he (Van Zyl) activated the mine.

After the mine exploded they drove back to the airport and Mr Botha and Mr Van Zyl flew back to Johannesburg.

Mr Van Zyl also told the commission that his cell had been told by CCB managing director Colonel Joe Verster they would be immune from prosecution for acts of violence they committed during the execution of approved projects.

Mr Van Zyl also gave details of his co-option into the CCB by Colonel Sjaal Burger and the formation of their

To page 2

P.T.O.

# Diplomatic

# flurry

# Freedom at midnight

CMT T4PS 20/3/90 122



TALKS ... President De Klerk and Mr. Douglas Hurd with British Foreign Secretary Mr. Douglas Hurd at Tuynhuys yesterday.

## THE independence of Namibia at midnight has brought a diplomatic flurry to Southern Africa.

In Cape Town for a one-day visit on his way to Windhoek, the British Foreign Secretary, Mr Douglas Hurd, disclosed that a summit between President F W de Klerk and British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher will take place in Britain in May.

Mr Hurd, who met Mr De Klerk and a number of senior cabinet ministers as well as visiting British-sponsored projects in Crossroads, also announced an additional R40 million in aid to black South Africans.

His visit came as the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) agreed yesterday to begin direct contacts with the South African government in an effort to find a peaceful end to apartheid.

### World reaction to SA 'very positive' — Page 5

The OAU move followed a recommendation by the ANC to set up a group to maintain contact with all parties to the SA political dispute.

Yesterday the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Leon Wessels, said the government was approaching "a watershed" in its foreign relations.

He was speaking at a press briefing after a week-long trip to South America during which he met scores of senior foreign politicians.

Meanwhile, as thousands of Namibians yesterday began descending on Windhoek to witness the birth of their republic, a steady stream of international guests headed by the world's chief diplomat, UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, arrived to grant the fledgling territory world status.

On his arrival he said: "We now look forward to Namibia taking its place at a very early date among member states of the UN."

"The world now speaks of the Namibian model in praise of the determination, restraint and political maturity demonstrated by Namibians as they joined together in national

reconciliation inspired by Mr Sam Nujoma," Mr Perez said.

Mr De Klerk arrives in the former colony this morning and will hold talks with a host of local and world leaders before lowering the SA flag at midnight tonight to indicate Namibia's entry into the world community.

Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze arrived via Luanda where he threw Moscow's weight behind Angolan government efforts to end a 15-year war against Unita.

Soviet diplomats said his visit to Southern Africa marked the dramatic shift in fundamental Soviet political thinking and its recognition of the major importance of Africa in global politics.

"We have always thought that such a visit was necessary due to Africa's major importance and the role of African nations in the global community,"

US Secretary of State Mr James Baker arrived last night with jazz great Dizzy Gillespie, 72, who will take part in the celebrations, and was a guest on board Mr Baker's plane.

Mr Baker planned to see several major figures involved in US policy toward Africa and other areas, including President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Mr Shevardnadze. Both meetings are set for today.

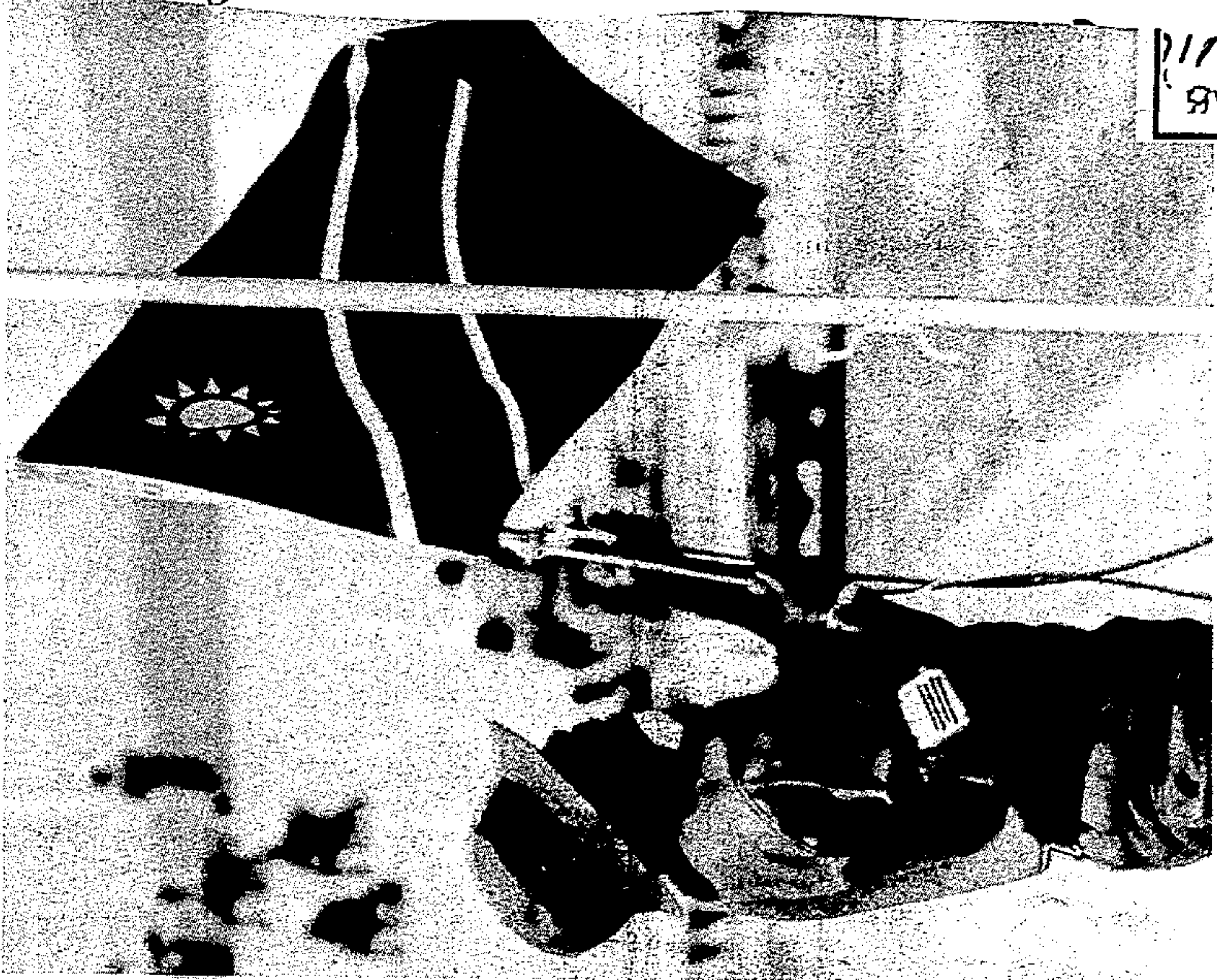
Mr Baker also will hold talks in Windhoek with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and intends to urge him to negotiate for a share of the government with Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi. He will see Dr Savimbi and President Mobutu Sese Seko in Zaire before flying home on Saturday.

But his key meetings will be with the South African government and Mr Nelson Mandela.

En route to Windhoek Mr Baker was cautious about the developing US role in encouraging negotiations in Southern Africa, but said that he would encourage Mr De Klerk during their meeting on Thursday in Cape Town to continue the process of stripping away apartheid.

"We are going to point out that the question is not really one of sanctions or their removal, but rather one of negotiations," Mr Baker said.

Mr Baker's aides made it clear before his departure that the administration of President



GETTING READY ... When Namibia becomes an independent nation at midnight tonight, the country's new flag will go up in place of the South African flag. Here a Namibian soldier hoists the new flag during practice for tonight's celebrations. ● Report — Page 3 Picture: REUTER

George Bush would not yield to Mr Mandela's demands for stiffer sanctions and would not recognise Angola until the Luanda government settles with the rebels.

But Mr Baker is also ready to assure Mr Mandela that the administration would keep

pressuring Mr De Klerk to free all political prisoners and end the state of emergency.

Yesterday's announcement of Mr De Klerk's meeting with Mrs Thatcher followed a meeting with the State President

which left Mr Hurd "impressed by the scope and conviction of his thinking" and convinced that the president would "strongly pursue" the reform initiatives he announced last month.

*CAF T4FS 20/3/90*

Mr Hurd said the greater part of the extra aid, to be dispensed over the next "three or four years", would go to improving the quality of black education.

Mr Hurd said the "exact particulars" of the De Klerk-Thatcher meeting were still being discussed but it is understood that May 19 has been pencilled in in Mrs Thatcher's diary. It will be her first meeting with Mr De Klerk since he became president.

It is possible that Mr De Klerk may extend his visit to see other European leaders but Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said he was "doubtful" whether Mr De Klerk would take up the invitation to visit President

George Bush in May because of his "very tight programme".

Talks with the ANC were due to start on April 11 and he would have "just too much work" to extend his trip to the United States at that time.

Mr Hurd said the bold steps taken by Mr De Klerk and his colleagues — reinforced by his meetings yesterday — had brought him to the conclusion that there had been "a sea of change" in their positions.

"It is realistic now to prepare for a South Africa which can fulfil its real potential as a democratic and economic power-house in this region."

His meeting with Mr De Klerk had been "very invigorating and illuminating".

Asked whether he had pressed Mr De Klerk to lift the state of emergency, Mr Hurd said that violence in SA was a reality and the SA government was obliged to take steps to protect its citizens. — Sapa and Political Correspondent

*BENNY*

*Handwritten notes and scribbles in the lower half of the page, including numbers like 170, 109, 101, and various illegible markings.*

*Handwritten text on the right side of the page, possibly a date or reference: "Friday 20/3/90".*

Cont. Times 21/3/90

# Red carpet for FW in Windhoek

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**Own Correspondent**  
WINDHOEK. — President FW de Klerk was one of the first foreign dignitaries here to get red-carpet treatment when he arrived at Windhoek's international airport.

He was flanked by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and Director General Dr Jannie Roux as he stepped from the aircraft to traditional dancing, choirs and a warm welcome from President-elect Mr Sam Nujoma, Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob and senior members of the Namibian government.

Mr Nujoma introduced Mr De Klerk individually to members of the new government before leading him down the carpet to the guard of honour and to greet the dancers and choirs. Mr De Klerk and his entourage were then whisked away to South West African House for the start of two days of intensive private meetings with various heads of state and foreign ministers.

US Secretary of State Mr James Ba-

ker and UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar were extremely busy with Mr Baker having talks with six delegations before the supper banquet.

He began with the first of a number of high-level talks with Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos early yesterday, then went on to meet Dr Perez de Cuellar, Roumanian Foreign Minister Mr Sergei Celac, Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak and Soviet Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze. He also planned to meet ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela.

Key subjects addressed were the latest developments toward German reunification, ceasefire in Angola and setting a date for June's superpower summit in Washington.

Mr De Klerk and Mr Pik Botha started at a slower pace, meeting Mr Eduardo Dos Santos and his Foreign Minister at SWA House shortly after his arrival in Windhoek in the first of a series of bilateral talks arranged with African and European leaders.

Sowetan 21/3/90

# Parallel diplomacy

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WINDHOEK - ANC  
vice-president Nelson  
Mandela will have a  
series of meetings in  
Windhoek with foreign  
government representa-  
tives, including United  
States Secretary of State  
James Baker.

Southern Africa to initiate  
discussions with South  
Africa.

Mandela's meetings  
will run parallel to a  
similar though more ex-  
tensive series of meetings  
being held by President F  
W de Klerk. After flying  
into Windhoek yesterday  
afternoon, Mandela is  
due to meet today with  
Soviet Foreign Minister  
Eduard Shevardnadze,  
among others.

According to the  
schedule his day will be-  
gin with a working break-  
fast with African heads of  
state whose identities  
were not immediately  
made known. Among  
other government repre-  
sentatives he will meet  
will be West German for-  
eign minister Hans-  
Dietrich Genscher.

The major subject of  
discussion will un-  
doubtedly be De Klerk's  
reform programme and  
the ANC's reaction to it.  
It is likely that the discus-  
sions will also touch on  
the decision taken in  
Lusaka this week by the  
Organisation of African  
Unity's committee on

## Namibian athlete carries Independence Torch

# The Flame of Freedom

By BRENDAN SEERY of the Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

**T**HE Flame of Freedom was lit in Windhoek just before midnight last night as the South African flag was lowered for the last time and the new nation of Namibia was born.

South African State President F W De Klerk handed back the country to its people after 75 years of South African rule and said he hoped the "season of violence" in the sub-continent was at an end and that a new era of peace and prosperity was dawning.

Mr Sam Nujoma, the former herdboys and South African Railways steward who will lead Namibia as its first president, preached his gospel of national reconciliation.

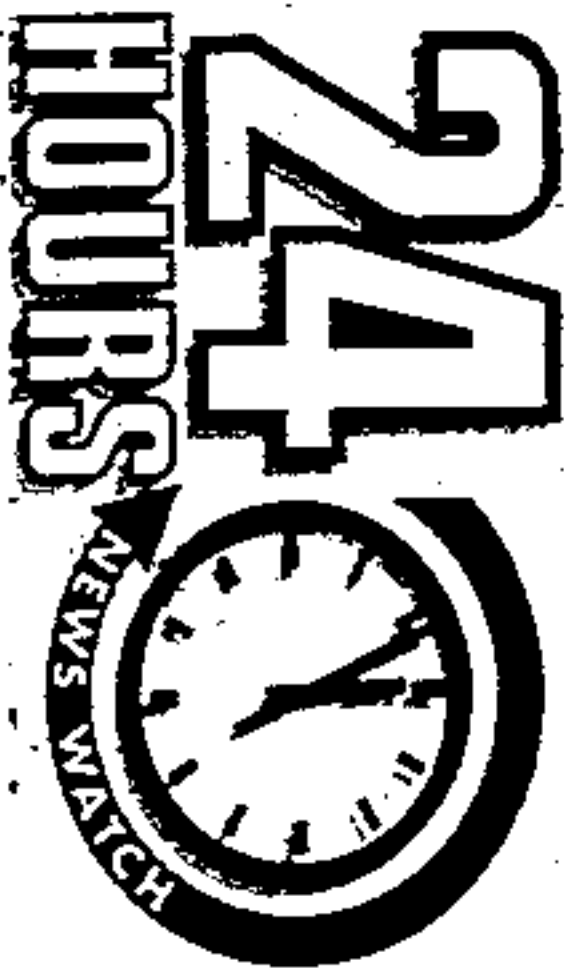
Mr De Klerk, his Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar watched as two SADF troops lowered the South African flag with slow dignity shortly before midnight, and Mr Nujoma watched with emotion as his 35-year struggle against apartheid ended as Namibia's new furled flag rose steadily up the flagpole, hoisted by two soldiers of the new integrated Namibian national army.

### Roared

As the flag fluttered free at the top of the pole, thousands of spectators and VIP guests in the Windhoek athletics stadium roared their joy and approval.

Watching in the stands were hundreds of enthusiastic South Africans, waving the green, gold and black colours of the African National Congress as their legendary hero Mr Nelson Mandela sat amid hundreds of dignitaries — and perhaps wished his own country would be next.

A steady, soaking rain which fell throughout the afternoon and evening failed to dampen spirits, and many saw it as an omen that the heavens were blessing the future of this arid territory, where rain is a rare and precious commodity.



colours of red, green, blue, white and gold were festooned everywhere, and the good-natured crowd enjoyed entertainment by a number of Namibian cultural acts, including massed senior school choirs.

While the weather undoubtedly kept many people away from the stadium, there were nevertheless around 15 000 people in attendance when United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar began his official speech shortly after 11.35pm.

### Emotional

For the UN Secretary-General the occasion was an emotional one. As midwife of the Security Council Resolution 435 peace and independence plan which climaxed last night in the stadium, the UN was often heavily criticised by all sides during the implementation of the plan over the past year.

But Dr De Cuellar made it clear he felt the UN and his special representative Mr Martti Ahtisari had done a splendid job in ushering Namibia to freedom.

After he had finished, President De Klerk made his final official address in what was for decades regarded as South Africa's "fifth province".

As he wound up his remarks, Namibian long-distance athlete Frank Kayele ran into the stadium carrying the Independence Torch, which had been lit from torches brought by runners to Windhoek from the four corners of Namibia. After Kayele had lit the massive Flame of Freedom, the SADF troops performed their duty, followed by their Namibian counterparts.

cially sworn in as President by Dr De Cuellar and the crowd burst into song with the Namibian national anthem, which was followed by a spectacular fireworks display.

A smartly turned-out 300-member Guard of Honour mounted by the Kenyan-trained Presidential Guard of the new national army paraded in front of the main grandstand ahead of the arrival of the main body of dignitaries around 11pm.

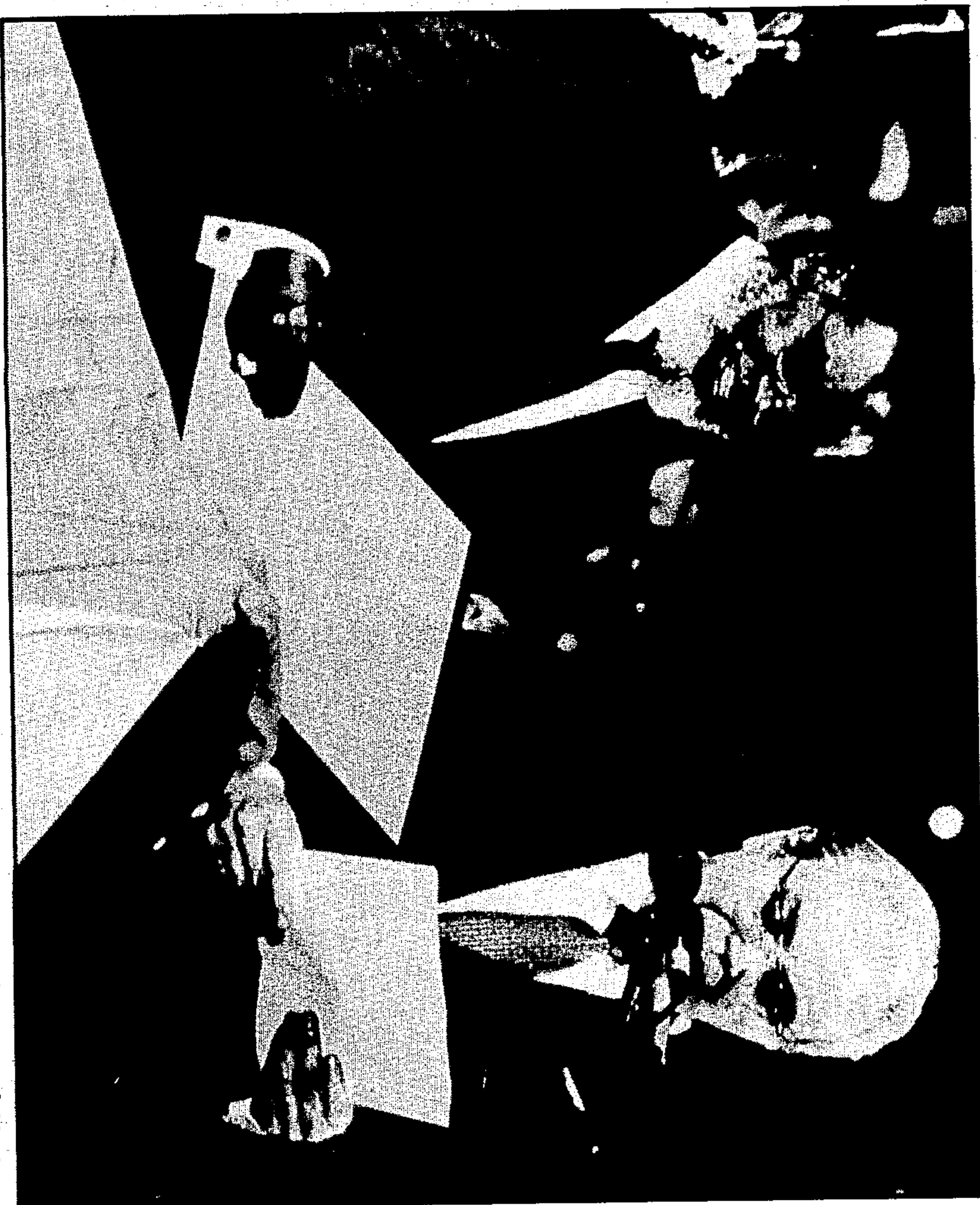
In the stands for what has been described as the liberation of "Africa's last colony" (although strictly speaking there are still Spanish enclaves in north Africa) were more than a dozen African heads of state. Among them were presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Jose Eduardo Dos Santos of Angola, Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya and Yoweri Museveni of Uganda.

South Africans were well represented in the VIP seats. Among those who made the pilgrimage to Windhoek were Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Beyers Naude, Colin Eglin and Wynand Malan and dedicated anti-apartheid activists like Johannesburg civil rights lawyer Priscilla Jana.

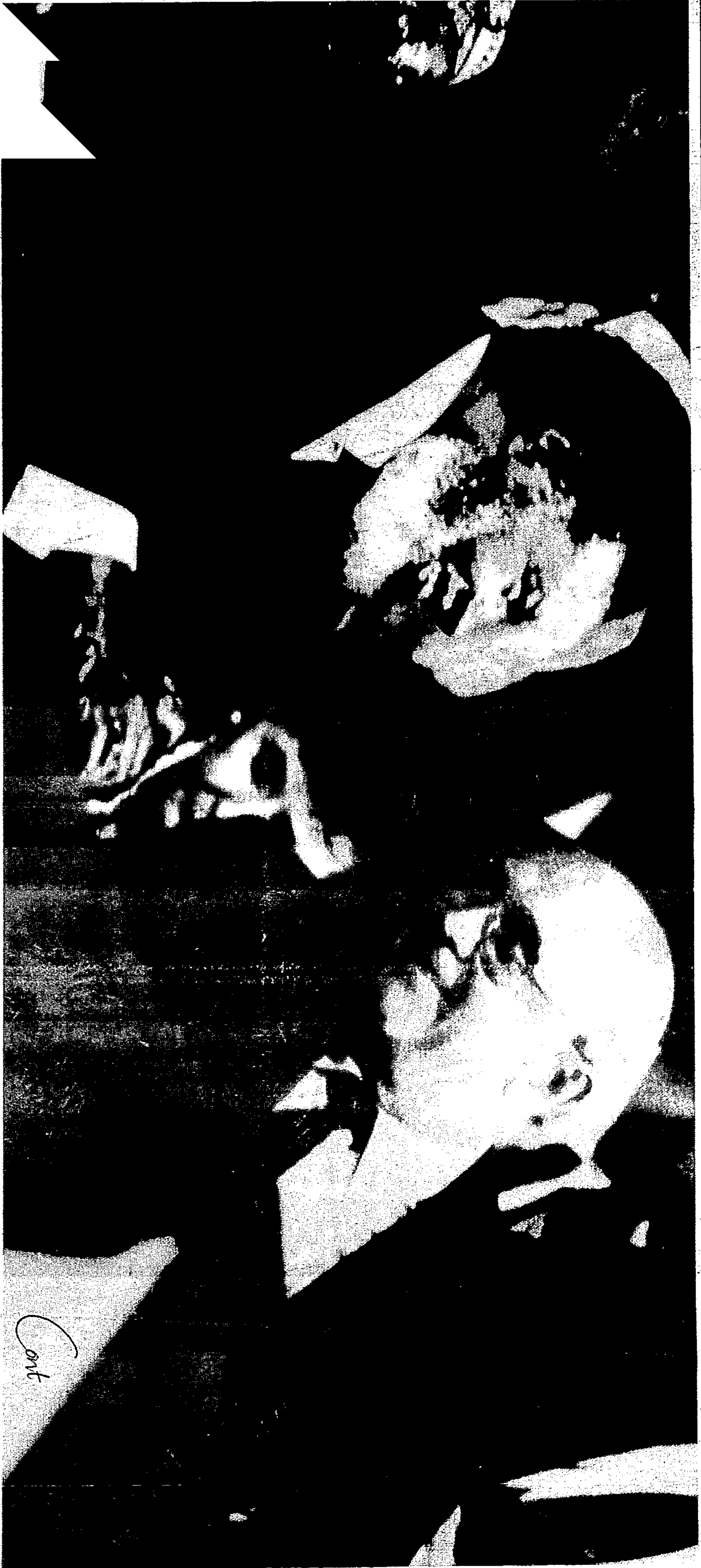
### Journalists

In addition, hundreds of local and international reporters, photographers and television crews crammed into the limited-access security section of the stadium for close-up pictures of the flag lowering and raising ceremonies, and the VIPs.

At least half a dozen international TV networks, led by the SABC and including US giants Cable News Network, ABC, CBS and NBC, together with European and African stations, took "live" satellite "feeds" of the ceremonies via microwave link-ups to the Auckland Park satellite



Mr Sam Nujoma is sworn in as the first president of the Republic of Namibia by United Nations Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar minutes after the new national flag of the 100th UN member was raised in Windhoek last night



*Cont*

**FRIENDLY CHAT:** All smiles as President Nujoma and President De Klerk chat during last night's independence celebrations in Windhoek.





**EMOTIONAL MOMENT:** President De Klerk watches as the South African flag is lowered for the last time.

# It's a Namibian

Cape Town, Wednesday March 21 1990

# to Namibia

From GERALD L'ANGE  
Argus Africa News Service

PK645  
21/3/90 221

**WINDHOEK.** — Namibia joins the international community today after formally becoming independent last night in a colourful ceremony replete with poignancy and pleasure.

Mr Sam Nujoma, the former railway worker who led the fight for independence, beamed with pride as he was sworn in as his country's first president. Cheered by 20 000 people as he stood below Namibia's new flag for the first time, Mr Nujoma was symbolically completing a journey which began when he fled into exile to head Swapo's struggle for freedom from South African rule.

His was the only smiling face among the three on the official podium as the South African flag was lowered for the last time. United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar watched impassively as the flag was slowly pulled down to delighted cheers from the stands — cheers that had drowned out the playing of the South African anthem by the Namibia Defence Force band.

## FW deeply moved

President De Klerk, however, appeared deeply moved, even distressed, and kept his hand over his heart in salute until the flag was gathered into the arms of a South African soldier at the foot of the flagpole.

Dr Perez de Cuellar entered a special chapter in history as he became the first United Nations head to officiate at the bestowing of independence on a formally subject territory.

The birth of the new Namibia, conducted in-between a thunderstorm and a fireworks display, was watched by what was possibly the most high-level group of foreign representatives ever to witness the formal independence of a nation.

Some, like American politician the Rev Jesse Jackson, whose presence among the government representatives seemed incongruous, appeared to be there to borrow a bit of the limelight.

But the man who is considered to have made it all possible, Dr Chester Crocker, took a back seat, literally and figuratively.

Dr Crocker sat in the back row, near the outer edge of the VIP section, several rows behind PLO

## Flame of freedom — page 19.

leader Mr Yasser Arafat and others who played no direct role in winning independence for Namibia.

However, Dr Crocker's fringe seat next to Transkei president General Bantu Holomisa saved him from the indignity inflicted on Mr Arafat and others as VIPs entering the stand suddenly found themselves wobbling, on the brink of tumbling in a heap onto the podium below, in a miniature Hillsborough-type disaster.

For several minutes, as VIPs pushed with undiplomatic eagerness through the entrance at the top of the stand, those in front clung to each other and anything else handy to keep their feet.

Mr Arafat's checked keffia swayed wildly in the crush and Mr Martti Ahtisaari, the UN special representative in Namibia, looked angry and alarmed as his large bulk was swept on to guests already seated.

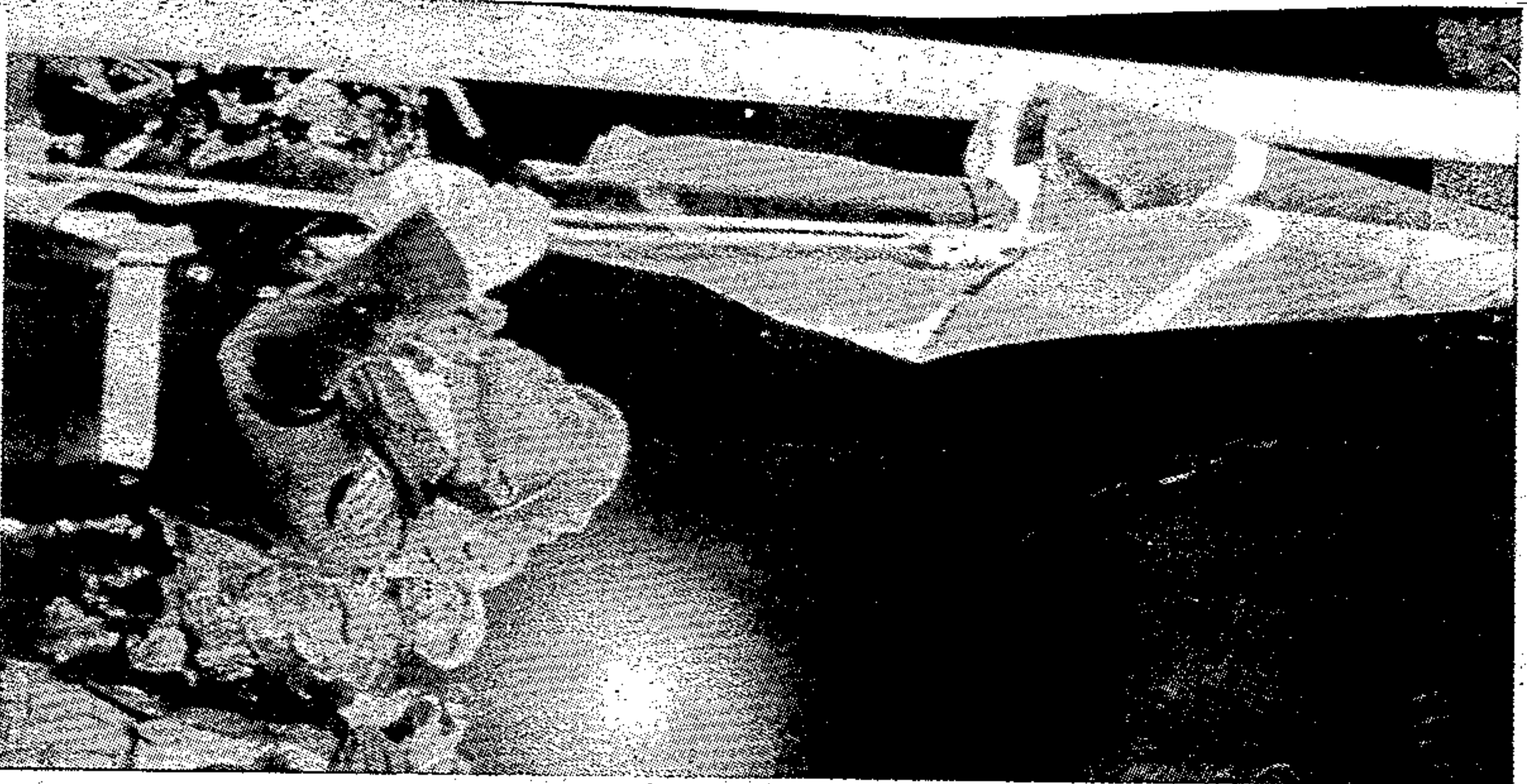
Mr Cohen abandoned his seat, but not his dignity, as the crowd spilled down on his shoulders. Somewhere in it all, apparently, was Mr Nelson Mandela, who had raised a big cheer when he appeared, fist raised, in the entrance above the VIP stand. Next minute he was gone, either swept into the crush or hauled back out of the stand by those behind him.

Over on one side, safe from the crush, Mrs Helen Suzman, the former MP for Houghton, watched the scene with astonishment and concern seeming to show on her face. The cause of the trouble appeared to have been gate-crashing of the VIP stand by lesser members of foreign delegations.

It seemed to have swept South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha and the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden (both of whom played key roles in bringing independence to Namibia), off the main stand. After being sighted at one stage on the steps below the podium they disappeared from the view of the journalists herded below.

Once order had been restored among the dignitaries, the main stand became a colourful scene with dark diplomatic suits showing up scarlet-coated generals and the white headaddresses of guests from Arab countries.

If there is any animosity remaining between Mr Nujoma and the South African government it showed neither in his or Mr De Klerk's speeches, nor in their demeanour on the podium. They exchanged handshakes and smiles several times.



Pictures: ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus

**SYMBOL OF INDEPENDENCE:** The Namibian flag is raised for the first time at last night's independence celebrations. The new flag is blue, red and green with white diagonal stripes and a yellow sun.

MKUS 21/3/96 221

# 'Season of violence has passed for Namibia and Southern Africa'

**TOS WENTZEL on the Presidency, in Windhoek**

**P**RESIDENT De Klerk said last night that the season of violence had passed for Namibia and for the whole of Southern Africa.

Speaking just before midnight when Namibia officially became independent he said he was an advocate of peace.

The independence of Namibia marked the end of a chapter and the beginning of a new era for the whole of Southern Africa.

The independence of Namibia, he said, was above all a moment of hope that the future of the country would bring peace, security and prosperity for all its children.

It was the culmination of

protracted negotiations in which "we Africans" found the solution to an African country.

He expressed his appreciation to African heads of state who played such a constructive role to facilitate the peace process.

He also thanked those governments who were directly involved in the settlement process and the United Nations.

He said South Africa had lived up to its commitment to bring Namibia to independence and pointed out that South Africa had also over many decades made a massive contribution to the cre-

ation and development of infrastructure in the territory.

The vast land was well-equipped for the economic challenges which lay ahead.

Mr De Klerk said South Africa extended a hand of friendship to its neighbour.

Together they should seek to build a constructive and mutually rewarding relationship.

His message to the people of Namibia was:

"May God lead you on the road of peace and prosperity. Strife of the past is over. A new mandate for peace has come about. The sun rises over Namibia as part of a new Southern Africa."

## President wakes up in township house

**By JON QWELANE, Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek**

**M**R Sam Nujoma was today the world's only head of state to wake up from a township house, where he had returned a few hours earlier after being sworn in as Namibia's first president.

Stately South West Africa House, the mansion on sprawling grounds and lush lawns many say will become State House, is occupied by Mr Louis Pienaar, whose tenure as South Africa's appointed administrator-general ends today.

The irony of Mr Nujoma living in an area dotted with four-roomed "matchbox" houses is that the township is Katutura, the same one against which he campaigned vigorously 31 years ago when the Group Areas Act forced the demolition of Old Location and the removal of its inhabitants to their present settlement.

The resistance against the removal resulted in police shooting dead 13 protesters

and wounding many more. Mr Nujoma was arraigned for his part in the resistance, and released on his own recognisances and warned to appear in court. He fled into exile.

Mr Nujoma lives in a section of Katutura called Wanheda. The name is a concoction of ethnic abbreviations — Wambo, Nama, Herero and Damara — dreamed up by Namibia's erstwhile colonial officials to denote the origins of the residents of the area.

## ANC leaders 'come home'

**By JON QWELANE of the Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek**

**S**OUTH AFRICAN Communist Party leader Mr Joe Slovo came to Namibia aboard President Kenneth Kaunda's Air Zambia Boeing 737 late yesterday.

Also on the flight were Mr Alfred Nzo, general secretary of the African National Congress, and the organisation's secretary for external affairs Mr Thabo Mbeki.

Namibia, in a political context, is the nearest to South Africa the three men, all formerly banned senior members of the recently unbanned ANC, have come to South Africa.

They arrived at Windhoek

Airport hours before going to the main stadium for the midnight ceremony when Namibia and South Africa parted ways.

Mr Nzo, who will lead the ANC's delegation to talks with President De Klerk's government early next month, said he was very happy to be "back home".

He said: "It feels very good to be back, because Namibia is as much home as is South Africa. It is as good for us as it is for the people of Namibia — and soon we will be back home."

Mr Mbeki was also happy to be back home, but would not be drawn on the forth-

coming talks.

He also would not say if the delegation would be proceeding to Cape Town in preparation for the initial summit. The three men remained in the arrivals hall of the old terminal building, apparently waiting — like dozens of journalists and scores of officials and Swapo supporters — for ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela and his entourage to arrive from Johannesburg.

Transkei's military ruler, General Bantu Holomisa, arrived in the country a day earlier, as did black American activist the Rev Jesse Jackson.

By HANS MIDDELMANN

NAMIBIA'S new constitution is in force today, the day of independence. Namibia has achieved, in a matter of months, and in a peaceful and orderly manner, a dispensation which augurs well for its future. In one clean sweep Namibians have effectively given themselves an entrenched constitution guaranteeing all citizens the franchise and limiting the powers of government.

Time will tell whether Namibians will be able to build a viable nation. One hopes that despite their ethnic and diverse population mix, and their history of outside rule and influence, they will be able to take full advantage of the unique opportunities now open to them. There is certainly no doubt that Namibia is a step ahead of South Africa in the world-wide march to democracy.

South Africa's fundamental constitutional questions are unresolved. The majority of its citizens remain without the franchise. There is no visible way to establish the legitimacy of the partners required to agree on a new dispensation. The uncertainty over these questions makes it imperative for us to examine closely how we could gain from the Namibian experience.

True reflection

For a constitution to be inviolable it must have the support of virtually the entire population. It is designed to serve. The ground rules to achieve this were spelt out by the United Nations. They required a two-thirds majority of all citizens to agree on

# Namibia is the democratic example that SA should be following

the terms of Namibia's constitution.

The first step, therefore, was to give the entire adult population the opportunity to form political parties of their choice. This was followed by free and fair general elections under universal franchise and proportional representation. The multi-party elections were thus not on a constituency basis (where the winner takes all and the other votes are lost) but on a party basis. This point is of vital importance.

The resultant constituent assembly was convened to examine closely how we could gain from the Namibian experience.

When it came to determining the crucial issues Swapo, the majority party, and all the others found that democratic constitutions cannot prescribe and entrench specific political ideologies.

Human rights

The entrenchment of the fundamental human rights and freedoms of assembly, through religion, association and movement is, of course, central to the constitution, as is the giving of the vote to all citizens at the age of 18.

While the economic order shall be based on the principles of a mixed economy, the protection of property rights is entrenched.

"All persons shall have the right in any part of Namibia to acquire, own and dispose of all forms of immovable and movable property individually, or in association with others and to bequeath their property to their heirs or legatees."

Furthermore, every person is entitled "to enjoy, practise, profess, maintain and promote any culture, language, tradition or religion," provided these rights "do not impinge on the rights of others or the national interest."

There is a total prohibition of racial discrimination and an affirmation of women's equal rights in the political, social, economic and cultural life of the nation. The entire chapter on fundamental rights prohibits Parliament from making any laws, and government from any action, "which abolishes or abridges the fundamental rights and freedoms conferred by this chapter".



INDEPENDENCE MURAL... A Namibian boy paints a mural on a Windhoek street to celebrate independence from South Africa, which took place at midnight last night.

to read the chapters on education and language. Article 3 determines the official language to be English. This shall, however, not "prohibit the use of any other language as a medium of instruction in private schools as well as schools financed or subsidised by the State". It also shall not preclude the use of any other language "for legislative, administrative and judicial purposes in regions... where such other languages are spoken by a substantial component of the population".

There is a National Assembly of 72 members directly elected every five years by proportional representation. The second house will be the National Council. Each region (still to be defined) which will elect a Regional Council will in turn, elect two members to the second house. The president is elected by direct universal suffrage and must have at least 50% of the votes cast. His period of office expires after five years and cannot be extended beyond two terms. Executive power rests in the president, who appoints the cabinet with whom he must consult in the exercise of his powers. Laws are passed by the Assembly with the approval of the National Council and the assent of the president.

The judiciary is independent and is the ultimate guardian of the citizens rights under the constitution. No repeal or amendment of the clauses guaranteeing fundamental human rights "shall be valid or have any force or effect". Any other appeal or amendment of the constitution requires a two-thirds majority of two-thirds in both houses of parliament. These are formidable obstacles to a ruling party being able to tinkering with the basic rights of the citizens.

Sooner or later the fundamental principles of the Namibian constitution will have to be the fundamental principles of a South African constitution. It is an intriguing thought that the Namibian experience could serve us well now. Why can we not use the

new Namibian constitution as the basis for discussion of the terms of our own? Why do we not invite existing political parties and all non-party groups to state what changes to the Namibian document they would require to accept it for South Africa? Such an exercise would quickly establish a common ground, as it did in Namibia. Everyone would then concentrate on the emotional and structural differences which exist and which must be resolved. These would form the platforms of the new political parties contesting the eventual free and fair elections under universal franchise to give South Africa a constitution that has legitimacy.

South Africa's fundamental constitutional questions are unresolved. The majority of its citizens remain without the franchise. There is no visible way to establish the legitimacy of the partners required to agree on a new dispensation. The uncertainty over these questions makes it imperative for us to examine closely how we could gain from the Namibian experience.

Namibia's new president, Mr Sam Nujoma, welcomes President F W de Klerk to Windhoek yesterday. Last night President Nujoma was sworn in as head of state. Picture: REUTERS

# Namibia goes free

CNF 7/4/90 21/3/90  
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Own Correspondent

**WINDHOEK. —** President F W de Klerk told crowds at Namibia's independence celebrations that the season of violence had passed for Namibia and for the whole of Southern Africa.

"I stand here tonight as an advocate of peace," he said minutes before the South African flag was lowered for the last time and the new independent Namibia was born, ending decades of war and acrimony in this south-west African territory.

He told the 15 000-strong crowd that the road to independence was long and arduous and called on them to remember those who had "made the supreme sacrifice in this process".

Independence was the culmination of negotiations in which Africans found a solution to an African problem, he said, and thanked those African leaders who had contributed to the peace process.

South Africa had made a huge contribution to the development and creation of infrastructure in Namibia which left it well equipped for the economic challenges ahead, Mr De Klerk said.

"We extend a hand of friendship to our new neighbours. Together we should seek to build a constructive and mutually rewarding relationship between our two countries," he said.

Mr De Klerk did not mention Walvis Bay which celebrated independence and whose administrators declared today and tomorrow "national" holidays.

After the South African flag was lowered, UN Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar said the independence

of Namibia marked a triumph of the international rule of law.

He congratulated President-elect Mr Sam Nujoma and said: "I want you to know of our admiration for the statesmanship with which you have transformed yourself from the dauntless leader of your party to the leader of your nation."

ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela eluded the international media in Namibia and landed at an airport away from foreign dignitaries in the early evening.

He will share the podium with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and President Nujoma at the 11th graduation ceremony of the United Nations Institute for Namibia on Friday.

President Kaunda — who was accompanied in his plane by South African Communist Party boss Mr Joe Slovo and the ANC's Mr Alfred Nzo — received a

warm welcome when he arrived at Windhoek airport yesterday.

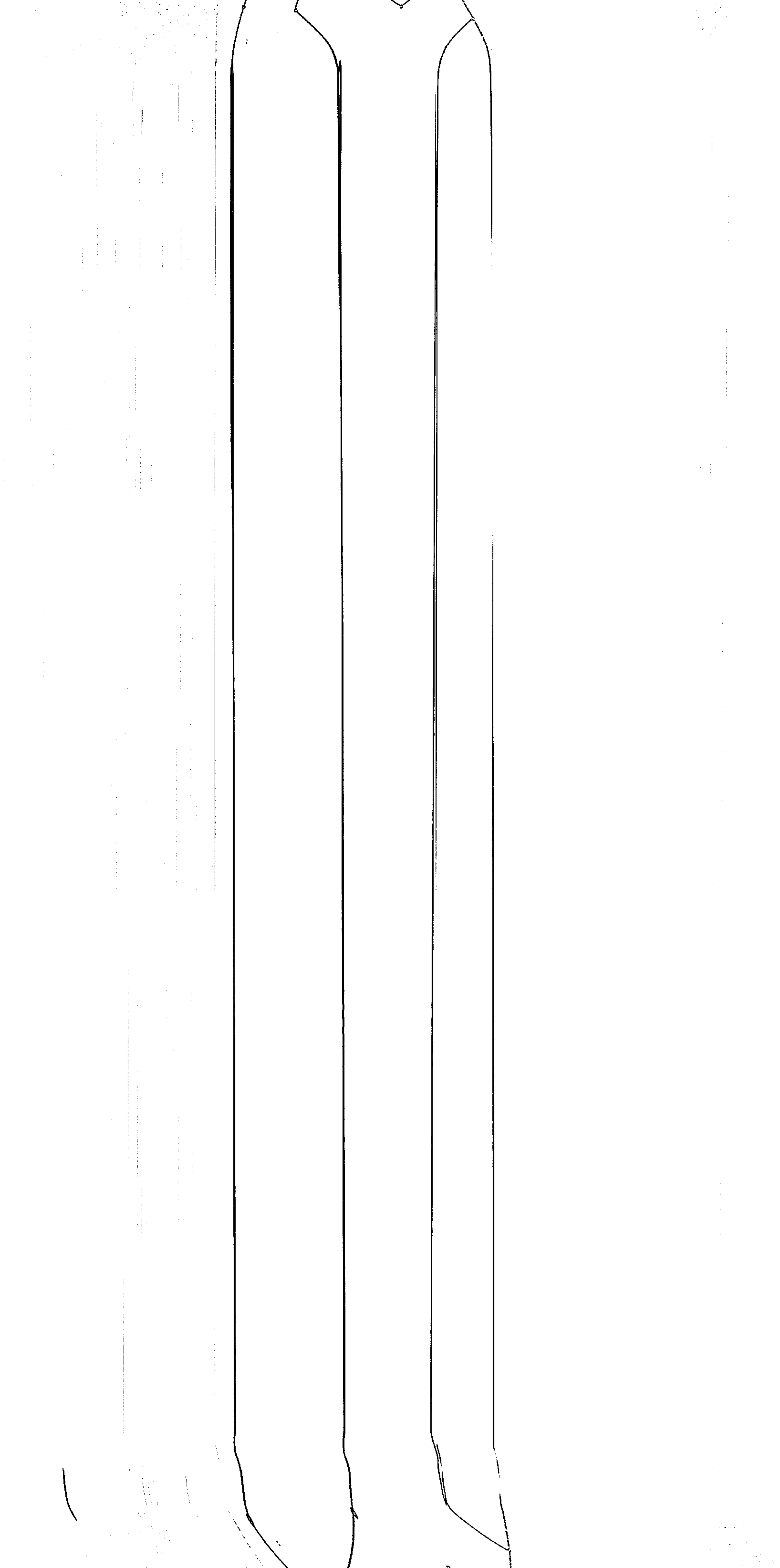
The welcome by Mr Nujoma indicated the fraternal relations that have existed between Swapo and the ruling Zambian party, Unip.

Dr Kaunda stooped low and kissed the soil before he embraced Mr Nujoma.

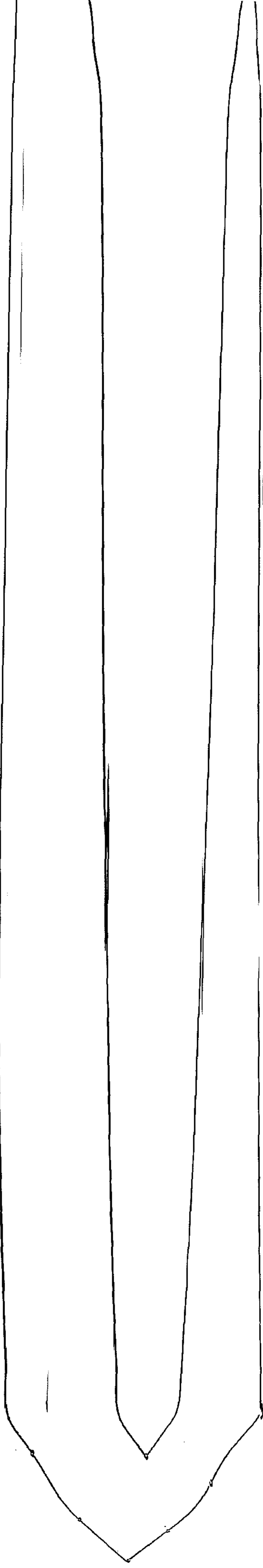
He hugged and shook the hands of Namibia's cabinet-elect as he slowly walked down the red carpet.

Swapo's exile headquarters were based in Lusaka, Zambia, and President Kaunda played an instrumental role in getting the organisation to have talks with the South African authorities.

Waving his white handkerchief, President Kaunda surveyed traditional dancers and musical artists who ululated wildly.



THE FIFTH  
PENTAGONAL  
NUMBER



21/3/90

From page 1

Namibia

Former Indian Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi was also a guest on board the Zambian president's flight

The presence of Mr Nzo and Mr Slovo has heightened speculation here that Mr Mandela could use their presence to discuss "talks about talks" with South African officials while in Namibia.

Several other prominent South Africans also attended the celebrations, including SA Council of Churches general secretary the Rev Frank Chikane, a Democratic Party delegation headed by DP co-leader Mr Wynand Malan and Mr Colin Eglin, and human-rights lawyers Ms Priscilla Jana and Mr Arthur Chaskalson of the Legal Resources Centre.

A beaming Archbishop Desmond Tutu strode into the Windhoek international airport soon after 12.20pm yesterday and proclaimed himself excited about the prospects for black South Africans now that Namibia had achieved its independence.

Accompanied by his wife, Leah, and his press secretary Mr John Allen, Archbishop Tutu arrived on a commercial flight from Johannesburg, but was immediately met by a senior minister of the incoming

**Mugabe missing**

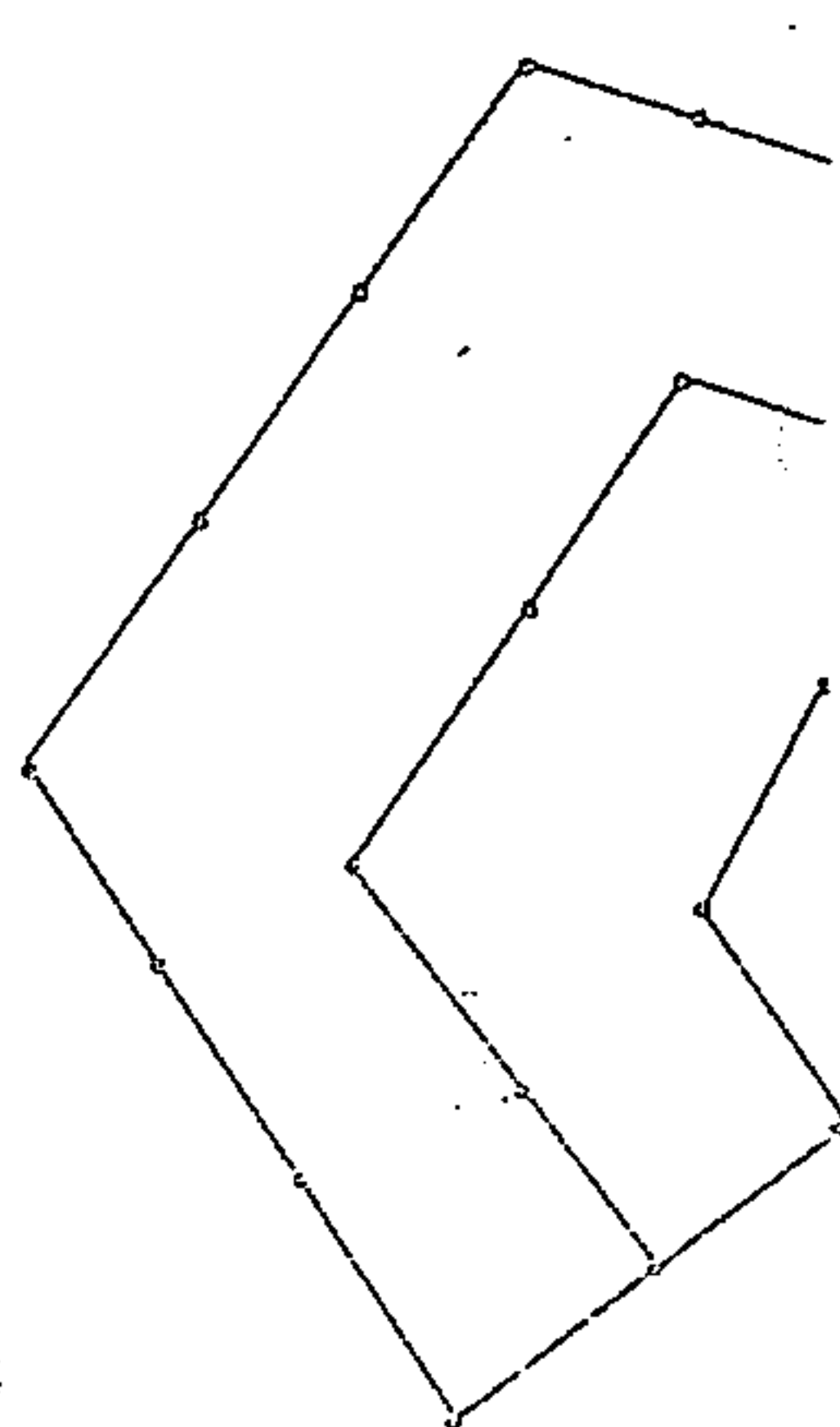
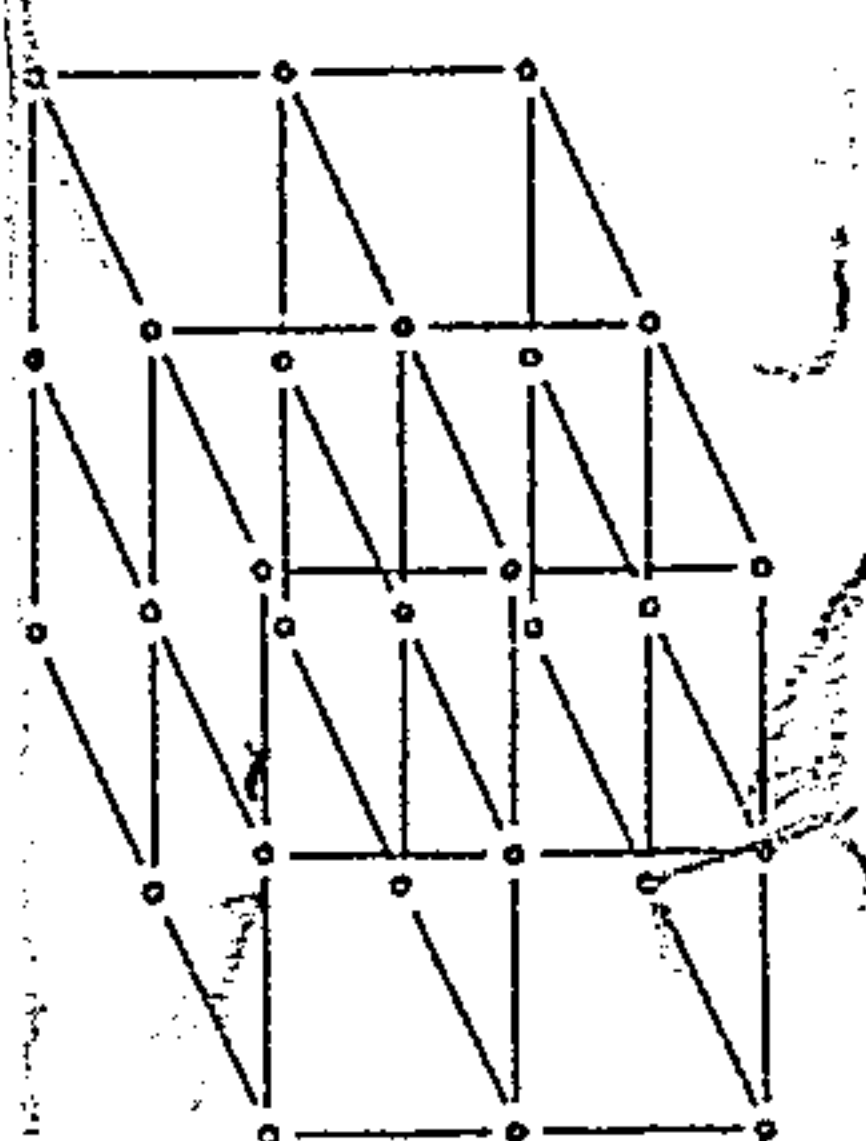
An Organisation of African Unity official said no matter what reasons Mr Mugabe had for not attending, public opinion would be based on the fact that he was not present at what was regarded as the most important celebrations in Africa this decade. This might be used against him one day, he said.

Sapa reports that Zimbabwian President Robert Mugabe, an ardent advocate of Namibian independence, failed to attend independence celebrations. He was alone among frontline state presidents in his absence.

A member of the Zimbabwian delegation said Mr Mugabe was not prepared to participate in the celebrations because of the presence of the South African government. Speculation was that Mr Mugabe feared he might have been toppled by a coup while he celebrated in Windhoek.

Zimbabwian Foreign Minister Mr Nathan Shamuyarira conveyed Mr Mugabe's congratulations to President-elect Nujoma. There was an atmosphere of disappointment among the Namibian welcoming committee when Mr Mugabe failed to arrive.

An Organisation of African Unity official said no matter what reasons Mr Mugabe had for not attending, public opinion would be based on the fact that he was not present at what was regarded as the most important celebrations in Africa this decade. This might be used against him one day, he said.



THE FIFTH PENTAGONAL NUMBER.

# Handshake with <sup>M45</sup> Arafat <sup>21/3/90</sup> only <sup>(221)</sup> adds to <sup>(324)</sup> FW's discomfort

**TOS WENTZEL on the Presidency**  
PRESIDENT F W de Klerk had some embarrassing moments at the Namibian independence celebrations.

Namibia was 11 minutes into independence when Mr De Klerk stood up to deliver the short speech he was supposed to give before midnight.

He was quick to point this out to the crowd in the Windhoek stadium just after he had announced that he stood before them "as an advocate of peace".

The independence programme ran late and as UN Secretary General

Perez de Cuellar droned on past midnight church bells in the town started ringing and hooters were sounded.

But Mr De Klerk's remarks went down well with the crowd and he drew applause on several occasions.

Mr De Klerk sat next to the new Namibian President, Mr Sam Nujoma, on the dais, draped in the green, red, gold and white colours of the new nation.

The two had a smiling and animated conversation and at one stage the two warmly shook hands.

Later on there were deeply emotional moments for Mr De Klerk as

he saluted the coming down of the South African flag with his hand on his heart. There were cries of "down, down" from sections of the crowd and he pursed his lips as he appeared to struggle to control his emotions.

Mr De Klerk also showed some signs of frustration soon after his arrival when there was so much pressure from the back of the dais that there was no sitting room for Mr Pik Botha, who in the end had to sit on the steps.

Mr De Klerk was heard to ask members of his entourage whether there was a master of ceremonies.

There was praise for Mr De Klerk from Mr Nujoma when he said that the South African decision to relinquish control over Namibia had been an act of statesmanship.

Apart from having to start another midnight there was another embarrassing moment for Mr De Klerk when he had to shake hands with PLO leader Mr Yasser Arafat.

After the independence ceremonies, Arafat, wearing a revolver on his right hip, went on to the stand and embraced Mr Nujoma and greeted Dr De Cuellar. He then attracted Mr De Klerk's attention and they shook hands, with Mr De Klerk giving his characteristic smile.



# Namibia

Sowetan  
2/1/3/90

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# is free at last



Namibian President Sam Nujoma met his South African counterpart FW de Klerk at the Windhoek Airport yesterday when he flew in for independence celebrations. Namibia became independent at midnight after being under South African rule for 75 years. Story on Page 2.

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# World cheers Namibia as SA grip is broken

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Sowetan  
21/3/90

WINDHOEK - The world beat a path to the Windhoek Athletics Stadium yesterday to see President FW de Klerk give Namibia back to its people.

Hundreds of foreign dignitaries, including more than a dozen African Heads of State, flew into Windhoek International Airport throughout the day.

Inducting Mr Sam Nujoma as Namibia's first Head of State, United Nations Secretary-General Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar said few nations in the world had achieved independence with the breadth of international goodwill and support that Namibia now enjoyed.

"What is a triumph for Namibia is a triumph for Africa and indeed the principles that are enshrined in the Charter of the UN.

"I am sure that all rep-

## Sowetan Africa News Service and Sapa

resentatives are unanimous in their hope that the Namibian experience may help pave the way to peaceful and democratic solutions to other major

problems of Southern Africa."

De Cuellar said without the co-operation particularly of South Africa and Swapo, Untag would not have been able to break new ground in a unique operation.

Sam Nujoma, who assumed office at midnight, and his Prime Minister-elect, Mr Hage Geingob, met dignitaries in a gruelling round of trips up and down the 30-metre red carpet laid across the airport tarmac.

# VIPs flood into desert capital

THE sun set on Africa's second last colony yesterday when South Africa lowers its flag over Namibia to make way for the world's newest independent nation.

Scores of foreign delegations flocked into the normally sleepy capital of the vast desert territory to see Pretoria hand over power at midnight to a government led by the left-leaning South West Africa People's Organisation (Swapo).

United Nations' Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who arrived on Monday, presided over celebrations which brought to an end the world body's most expensive and most successful peacekeeping operation.

The UN mission to supervise the transition to independence began in near-disaster last April when South African troops killed hundreds of Swapo guerrillas who had crossed the border from Angola.

In Namibia, bitter recriminations have now given way to reconciliation.

"Today I return to take part in the celebration of a hope fulfilled. The world now speaks of a Namibian model in praise of the restraint, tolerance and political maturity demonstrated by Namibians," Perez de Cuellar said on arrival.

President-elect Sam Nujoma, who led Swapo in its 23-year guerrilla war against Pretoria's rule, accepted the reins of government from his old adversary, South African President FW de Klerk, at the independence ceremony.

Meetings between the scores of world leaders and officials attending the celebrations have pushed Namibian politics onto the sidelines.

Windhoek, a small quiet town with a Germanic colonial flavour, will be an incongruous venue for world leaders to assess the results of Sunday's East German elections, won by the pro-unification conservative alliance.

US Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze were due to meet last night and Baker is scheduled to have talks with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today.

Earlier Baker had talks with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the highest-level meeting ever between the two countries.

Top of the agenda was Luanda's 15-year civil war with Rightist guerrillas of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita), which has intensified following an abortive ceasefire last year.

Freed ANC leader Nelson Mandela will attend the ceremonies and is expected to meet Baker and other Western officials.

Mandela refused to meet Baker in South Africa, the US secretary of state's next stop, because of the ANC's policy of promoting South Africa's political, diplomatic and economic isolation.

But he has indicated readiness to talk to Baker and other leaders in Namibia now that Pretoria has relinquished control there. - Sapa-Reuter

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South Africa 2/13/90

# Deported 24 years ago... Nujoma returns triumphantly

ON March 20, 1966 Sam Shafishuna Nujoma was arrested at Windhoek Airport in South West Africa and deported the next day to Zambia.

Yesterday, March 20 1990, 24 years later, he was on the tarmac of the now Windhoek International Airport to welcome heads of state and international dignitaries to his inauguration at midnight as the first state president of an independent Namibia.

# From poor farmer's son ...to the head of Africa's newest state

country's independence celebrations. After years of foreign domination and a protracted 23-year bush war against South African-led security forces, Africa's last colony gains its independence from South

Africa today, when United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar swears in Mr Nujoma, the son of a peasant farmer, as the new sovereign nation's head of state. Born at Etunda village in the Ongandjera

district of north-western Namibia on May 12, 1929, the president, one of 10 children, received his primary schooling at a Finnish mission, moving to Walvis Bay in 1945 and then to Windhoek where he worked for the South African Railways.

After attending night school at Windhoek's "Old Location", later to become a central factor in his party's long struggle for independence, he completed his Junior Certificate through a South African correspondence college.

## Petitioners

One of a group of petitioners to the United Nations in the late fifties for then South West Africa to be placed under UN trusteeship, he was actively involved in mobilising workers and a major mover against the forced removal of "Old Location" residents to Katutura outside Windhoek.

On December 10, 1959 police and demonstrators clashed over the issue leaving 12

residents dead and many injured.

Nujoma was arrested for organising the resistance, released and left the country to go into exile on March 1, 1960.

Making his way through a number of African states, he requested and was granted permission to address the United Nations General Assembly where he demanded an end to the South African administration of SWA.

With the founding of Swapo in Windhoek in 1960, Nujoma, although not present, was elected president.

He returned to the capital by plane on March 20, 1966 where he was arrested at Windhoek.

His mission had been to challenge the SA claim at the International Court of Justice that Namibians were in self-imposed exile and free to return.

Again imprisoned, Nujoma was deported to Zambia where he began to organise the armed resistance against South Africa which ended last year after a series of international agreements and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 for

Namibia's independence.

South African-led security forces and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia first clashed at Ongulumbashe in north-western Namibia on August 26, 1966 now called Namibia Day.

Returning to Namibia for the first time since 1966 on September 14 last year, Nujoma lead Swapo to victory in UN-supervised elections.

## Elected

Elected to the 72-member Constituent Assembly, Nujoma was unanimously elected president-elect on February 16 this year.

Speaking at a ceremony to mark the adoption of the Namibian constitution a week earlier, he expressed his confidence that with the foundation of a harmonious and democratic system Namibia could proceed to independence.

"But as we proceed with joy towards that momentous stage in the development of our country, we must all strive to put the past behind us and to advance with determination in



Sam Nujoma

creating a single national identity out of several different ethnic units, in this country."

Reconciliation and national unity have been the theme of the president-elect's message since coming home last September.

## Awards

The recipient of numerous international awards for dedicating himself to the struggle for rights for his people and freedom for the country, he has also been granted the honorary citizenship of a number of American cities. - Sapa.



Exiled for 24 years...Sam Nujoma kisses the ground on his return home to Namibia.

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# SWA

# yesterday....

SOWETAN Wednesday March 21 1990

# Namibia today

Page 17

Scores of foreign delegations flocked into the normally sleepy capital of Namibia yesterday to see Pretoria hand over power to the new authorities at midnight last night.



## Dress rehearsal

Above: Swapo supporters take part in dress rehearsals on Monday in preparations for last night's independence ceremony to mark the end of South Africa's rule.





Above: A Namibian child paints a wall mural in downtown Windhoek in celebration of the country's pending independence after 75 years of rule under South Africa.

## Downtown mural

## Independence fever

Below: A woman from the Mhlimba tribe adds Namibian flags to her hairstyle as independence fever increased hours before the country became Africa's newest state.

## UN chief arrives

UN secretary general Perez de Cuellar (right) waves on his arrival on Monday at Windhoek airport. He was greeted by Foreign Minister-elect Theo Ben Gurirab (left).



Two men hold a banner as buildings were being decked in preparation for Namibia's independence celebrations. The country became free of South African rule at midnight last night.



# De Klerk faces another day of <sup>8/21/3/90</sup> (22) hectic diplomacy

Political Staff

WINDHOEK — President de Klerk is continuing a day of hectic diplomatic activity here today after talks yesterday that could lead to important breakthroughs for South Africa.

This morning Mr de Klerk had meetings scheduled with the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, Nigeria's president, Mr Ibrahim Babangida, and the Cape Verde Prime Minister, Mr P Pires.

The potential breakthrough meeting with the Egyptian president, Mr Hosni Mubarak, who is also chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, took place last night. The presidents met alone with only their Foreign Ministers present. There was no comment after the meeting, which took place against the background of indications that the OAU might be willing to consider friendlier contact with SA.

This afternoon Mr de Klerk is due to meet West Germany's Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dieter Genscher, and the French Development Minister, Mr P Pelletier.

It appeared plans for a meeting with President Kaunda of Zambia, and President Nujoma of Namibia today have been shelved, but Mr de Klerk had the opportunity last night to meet both of them.

Mr de Klerk may meet more African statesmen tonight at a dinner being given by Mr Nujoma.

Mr de Klerk yesterday met President Chissano of Mozambique, President dos Santos of Angola, the Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Perthi Paasio, the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN special representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari, and the commander of the UN task force, General Prem Chand.

Mr de Klerk tomorrow flies back to Cape Town, where he will meet Mr James Baker, the US Secretary of State.



▲ President Sam Nujoma, independent Namibia's first leader, in a warm interchange with President de Klerk during the independence ceremony which began just before midnight in Windhoek.

◀ The Namibian flag is raised signalling the birth of a new nation at about 20 minutes past midnight this morning, ending 75 years of occupation and administration by South Africa.



## FW salutes independent Namibia

WINDHOEK — The Flame of Freedom was lit in Windhoek at 20 minutes past midnight last night as the South African flag was lowered for the last time and the new nation of Namibia was born.

President de Klerk extended the hand of friendship to independent Namibia as he transferred Africa's last colony to its new government under Swapo's Mr Sam Nujoma.

Mr Nujoma said: "This is the moment for which tens of thousands of Namibian patriots laid down their lives, shed their precious blood, suffered a difficult life in exile."

Mr de Klerk's message, before many heads of state and representatives of Africa and the world was: "Together we should seek to build a constructive and mutually rewarding relationship between our two countries. Good neighbourliness is in our mutual interest."

"I stand here as an advocate for peace. The season of violence has passed for Namibia and for the whole of southern Africa."

Mr de Klerk said that it had been a long

and arduous road, spanning several generations. Many made the supreme sacrifice in this process and it was fitting that they should be remembered.

"The independence of Namibia marks the end of a chapter and the beginning of a new era for the whole of the southern African region. It is the culmination of protracted negotiations in which we Africans found a solution to an African problem."

"To the people of Namibia I say, may God lead you on a road of peace and prosperity."

UN chief Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar said few nations in the world had achieved independence with the breadth of international goodwill and support that Namibia now enjoyed.

He added that without the co-operation particularly of South Africa and Swapo, Untag would not have been able to break new ground in a unique operation.

● See Page 3.

Star 24/3/90 (271)

## Cheers symbolise spirit of reconciliation

# Bright send-off for Namibia

WINDHOEK — Namibia joins the international community today after formally becoming independent last night in a colourful ceremony which combined poignancy and pleasure.

Mr Sam Nujoma, the former railway worker who led the fight for independence, beamed with pride as he was sworn in as his country's first president.

Cheered by 20 000 people as he stood for the first time below Namibia's new flag, Mr Nujoma was symbolically completing a journey that had begun when he fled into exile to head Swapo's struggle for freedom from South African rule.

His was the only smiling face among the three on the official podium as the South African flag was lowered for the last time in Namibia.

United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar watched impassively as the flag was slowly pulled down to delighted cheers from the stands — cheers that had drowned out the playing of the South African anthem by the Namibia defence force band.

President de Klerk, however, appeared deeply moved, even

By Gerald L'Ange, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service

distressed, and kept his hand over his heart in salute until the flag was gathered into the arms of a South African soldier at the foot of the flagpole.

Mr de Cuellar entered a special chapter in history as he became the first UN head to officiate at the bestowing of independence on a formerly subject territory.

The birth of the new Namibia, conducted in between a thunderstorm and a fireworks display, was watched by what was possibly the most high-level group of foreign representatives ever to witness the formal bestowing of independence on a nation.

Some, like American politician the Rev Jesse Jackson, whose presence among the government representatives seemed incongruous, appeared to be there to borrow a bit of the limelight.

But the man who is considered by many to have made it all possible, Dr Chester Crocker, took a back seat, literally and figuratively.

The former American Assistant Secretary of State for Africa is widely given much of the

credit for the painstaking process of negotiation which led to the tripartite agreement that made it possible for Namibia to be given independence.

Dr Crocker's fringe seat next to Transkei president Major-General Bantu Holomisa saved him from the indignity inflicted on Mr Yasser Arafat and others as VIPs entering the stand suddenly found themselves wobbling on the brink of tumbling in a heap down on to the podium in a miniature Hillsborough-type disaster.

For several minutes, as VIPs pushed with undiplomatic eagerness through the entrance at the top of the stand, those in front clung to each other and anything else handy to remain on their feet.

The cause of the trouble appeared to have been gate-crashing of the VIP stand by lesser members of foreign delegations.

Once order had been restored among the dignitaries the main stand became a colourful scene with dark diplomatic suits showing up scarlet-coated generals and the white headdresses of guests from Arab countries.

If there is any animosity remaining between Mr Nujoma and the South African Government it showed neither in his or Mr de Klerk's speeches, nor in their demeanour on the podium.

They exchanged handshakes and smiles several times at appropriate points in the proceedings, although Mr de Klerk's smile sometimes seemed tight.

His speech was cheered several times by the crowd, however, and one of the loudest came when he was praised by Dr de Cuellar.

The man who has represented his government through the last stages of the journey to independence, administrator-general Mr Louis Pienaar, watched last night's ceremonies from the sidelines — but from a privileged position in a glass-fronted box beside the VIP stand.

From there he had a good view of the immaculate guard of honour that has joined former enemies: men who once fought in Swapo's Plan forces and members of the former security forces that once hunted them.

If there was a theme in last night's ceremonies it was reconciliation and a new beginning.



# Hectic diplomatic activity <sup>M665</sup> continues <sup>21/3/80</sup>

TOS WENTZEL on 221  
the Presidency  
WINDHOEK. — President De Klerk is continuing a day of hectic diplomatic activity in Windhoek today after talks yesterday which could lead to important breakthroughs for South Africa.

Specially important was the meeting last night between Mr De Klerk and President Mubarak of Egypt, who is present president of the Organisation of African Unity.

The hush-hush meeting took place at South West Africa House while other African heads of state, Western diplomats and dignitaries were having drinks before a dinner given by the outgoing Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar.

The two presidents met with only their two ministers of foreign affairs present and no announcement of the meeting was made beforehand.

It lasted half an hour.

There was no comment from either side after the meeting.

## FRIENDLY CONTACT

The meeting took place against the background of indications that the OAU may be willing to consider friendlier contact with South Africa in the light of Mr De Klerk's reform moves.

Mr De Klerk was tight-lipped about all the meetings.

After a meeting with President Chissano of Mozambique he would say only that it had been "positive and fruitful".

Mr De Klerk met President Dos Santos of Angola earlier in the day.

He also met the Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Perthi Paasio, the UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr Martti Ahtisaari the UN special representative and General Prem Chand, commander of the UN task force.

Mr De Klerk is having another series of meetings today before he goes to the stadium where the independence celebrations are continuing this afternoon.

Mr De Klerk flies back to Cape Town tomorrow and will meet Mr James Baker, the United States Secretary of State.

## De Klerk meets Egyptian, Nigerian leaders

The Argus, Thursday March 22 1990

## Diplomatic triumph for SA

By GERALD L'ANGE, Editor, Argus Africa News Service, in Windhoek

THE South African government has made a great leap forward in its efforts to gain acceptance in black Africa.

The magnitude of the advance became apparent in Windhoek this week during the participation by the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, in the Namibian independence ceremonies.

It was symbolised by two meetings Mr De Klerk had with African heads of state — one with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and the other with President Ibrahim Banganga of Nigeria.

It also was made apparent by the presence of more than a dozen representatives of African States at the banquet hosted by Mr De Klerk on Tuesday night.

It was during this function that Mr De Klerk had a relatively brief but enormously significant meeting with General Babangida. Although the meeting lasted only about 10 minutes the very fact that it took place is regarded as a major advance in South Africa's bid to win acceptance in Africa.

## Influential

Nigeria, Africa's most populous state and one of the most influential in the Organisation of African Unity, the United Nations and other international forums, has long been one of the most active and hostile in opposition to apartheid in South Africa.

The readiness of its president to sit down to dinner with President De Klerk and to have a private meeting with him is seen in diplomatic circles as a reflection of a new attitude gaining currency in Africa.

The change of stance is seen to have come about largely in recognition of Pretoria's having relinquished its hold on Namibia, having been seen to have reduced its destabilisation of its neighbours and of President De Klerk's

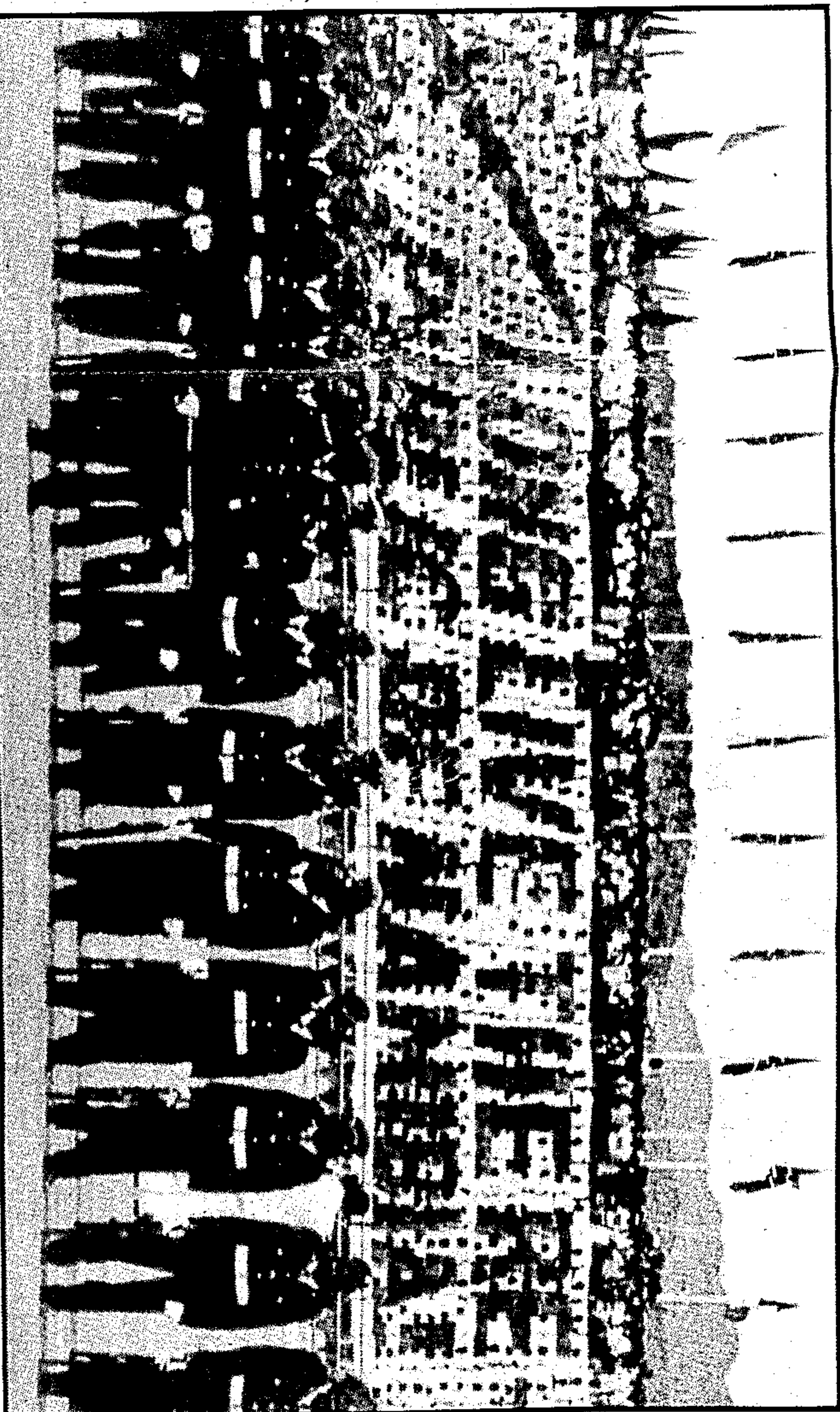
was a formal, half-hour affair and was in addition to whatever exchanges took place between them at the banquet.

Like the Nigerian, President Mubarak is one of the most influential leaders in Africa and this is so because of his personal qualities as well as the importance of his country in African affairs. The meeting was given considerable additional weight by the fact that President Mubarak is chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

His meeting with Mr De Klerk is the first ever held between a South African head of government and an OAU chairman.

It follows the decision taken by the OAU's ad hoc committee on Southern Africa, meeting in Lusaka this week, to approve direct dealings with the South African government in the interests of co-terminating apartheid.

President De Klerk's diplomatic reaching-out to black Africa continued yesterday with a meeting with President Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the Frontline States, who was one of the guests at the South African banquet on Tuesday night.



Picture: ANDREW INGRAM, The Argus  
President Sam Nujoma's guard stand at ease while a bloc of the new Namibia's citizens form a human flag and greeting to the country's independence, celebrated at the Windhoek Stadium.

## SA 'gracious in defeat', say British newspapers

The Argus Foreign Service, London, New York

NAMIBIA'S independence is enjoying high profile media coverage in Britain with all the parties receiving praise for their contribution towards the momentous event.

Most papers, regardless of political leanings, make the point that South Africa has been "gracious in defeat".

In a lengthy piece in the Guardian, David Beresford

## Namibia celebrates with SA food, wine

By BRENDAN SEERY, Argus Africa News Service

NAMIBIA celebrated its freedom in opulent style last night as President Sam Nujoma hosted a sumptuous state banquet in Windhoek.

But the glasses that were raised to toast the end of apartheid, in what was once regarded as South Africa's fifth province, were filled with South African wine. And the South African presence loomed large throughout the feasting.

The 650 invited guests (half of them local dignitaries and half of them the heads of the estimated 200 foreign visitor delegations) sat down to eat by candlelight in a sumptuously-decorated hall at the Sport Klub Windhoek.

Red and white flowers — flown in from South Africa but arranged by local artists — fastooned perspex columns at each table. Cloths on the tables were white, candles were blue, with the green, blue, red, gold and white Namibian national flags forming centrepieces, while all the chairs were covered in blue material. Many of the decorations came from South Africa, brought by the organisers of the banquet, Sun International.

Most of the foods and all of the wines came from South Africa, and were prepared by 25 top local and South African chefs and caterers.

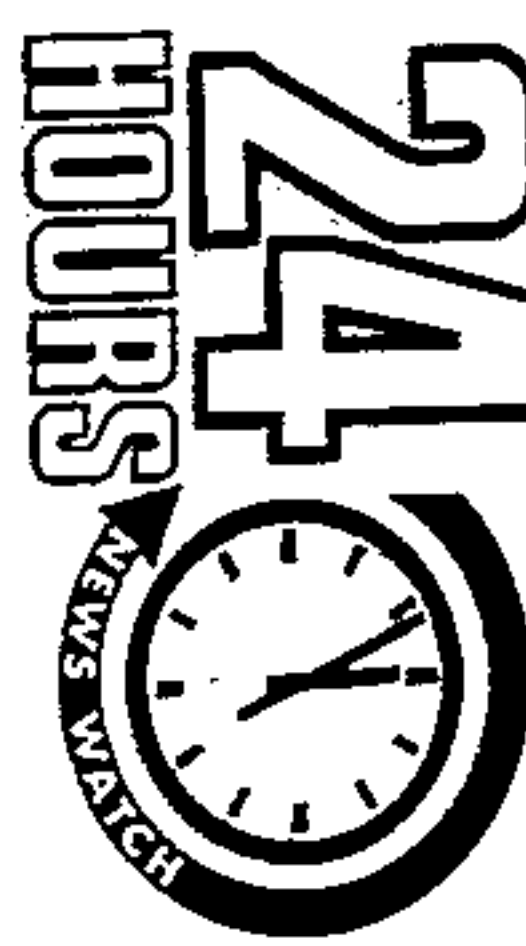
Wines were specially labelled and were obtained locally, however.

First course at the banquet was an ostrich truffle with a marula sauce, accompanied by a Landskroon 1987 vintage port, followed by a fillet of Atlantic salmon with lobster mousse in puff pastry. Wines for the second course were at

domestic reforms and his release of Nelson Mandela.

The presence of Mr Mandela in Windhoek, and on the VIP stand behind President De Klerk at the independence ceremonies has dramatised the fact of his release and may well have strengthened the new attitude.

Mr De Klerk's meeting with the Egyptian president



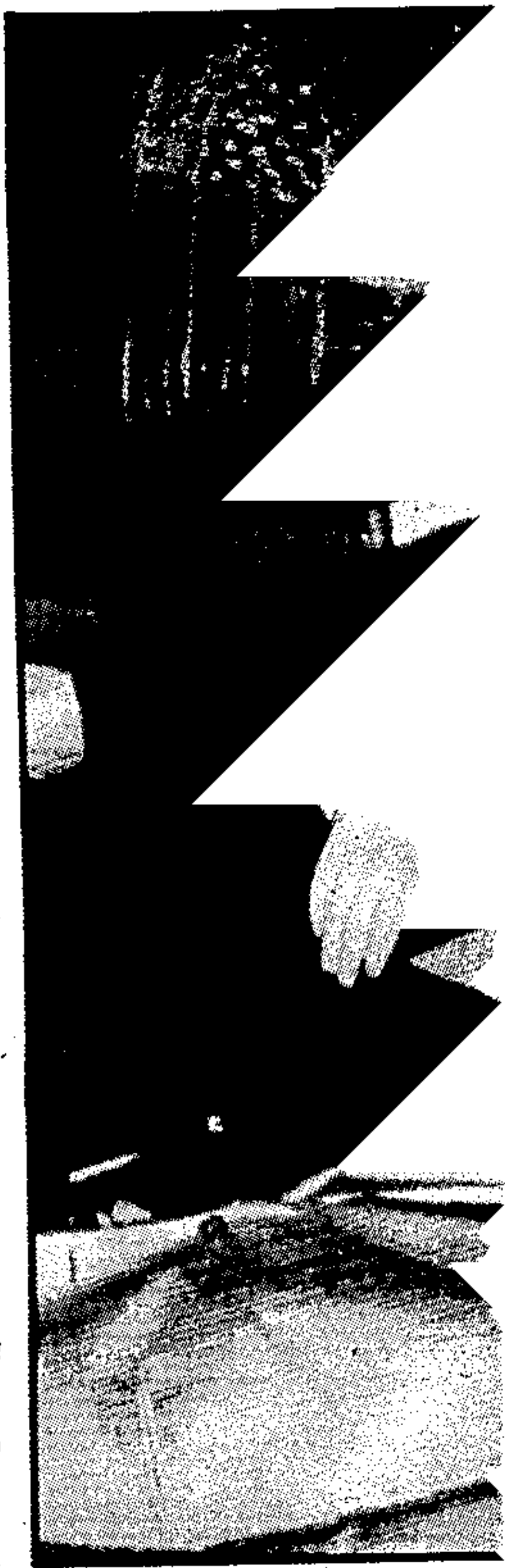
# 'Africa will solve its own problems in its own way'

**SOUTHERN** African Frontline leaders have hailed Namibia's independence as a triumph for African diplomacy.

The new state was a moral victory which vindicated the commitment of the Frontline States to negotiation rather than conflict politics, chairman of the Frontline States and Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said in Windhoek.

At a special meeting of the Frontline states in Zambia House, Mr Kaunda said the project for an independent Namibia had been successfully concluded.

The crucial element that had been successfully resolved in the Namibian issue was acceptance internationally and in South Africa that Africa must solve its own problems. Others could help in creating the



Picture: Reuters

**South African State President Mr F W de Klerk meets Russian Foreign Minister Mr Eduard Shevardnadze in Windhoek during the Namibian independence celebrations.**

## By Joan Fubbs of Sapa in Windhoek

right climate and in supporting the road to change, but in the end "only a solution hammered out by the people directly involved will ever be permanently successful."

"The day for internationally-imposed solutions is over. The day for dictated solutions is over. Africa will solve its own problems its own way."

Mr Kaunda said that as long as people involved in disputes and conflict were genuinely seeking solutions, then words were more effective than weapons.

Mr Kaunda said Namibia's independence was the "crowning achievement of years of political pressure and negotiations with all parties involved in the

Namibian question, including South Africa".

He praised a new attitude in South Africa's approach to Namibia, exemplified by President De Klerk.

"Mr De Klerk's acceptance of an independent Namibia and his commitment to promoting its rapid reality is a very favourable indication that he will be equally realistic about real change in South Africa," Mr Kaunda said.

"A united stand is always more successful than countries in Africa standing alone in support of their neighbours," said Botswana President Quett Masire, speaking on the role of the Frontline States.

Botswana's Foreign Affairs Minister, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, said Namibian independence was a watershed in African politics "and one which we in the Frontline States are very proud of".

## R5-million gift for Namibia education

### Sapa reports from London

A gift of R5 million to the new nation of Namibia, towards the establishment of an education institute, has been announced in London by De Beers subsidiary in the country. Consolidated Diamond Mine (CDM). In a statement, De Beers and CDM chairman Julian Ogilvie Thompson warmly congratulated the people and government of Namibia on their attainment of independence.

"We have every confidence in the new Republic and wish the country peace, progress and prosperity in the years ahead.

"We reaffirm our long-term commitment to Namibia, where CDM has been mining diamonds for the past 70 years.

"As a corporate citizen of long standing, CDM fully identifies itself with Namibian aspirations.

"Among the foremost of these is the desire for improved education.

"CDM has therefore decided, as a gift to the nation, to make R5 million available towards the establishment of a National Institute for Education Development, which will serve as a focal point for in-service teacher training, curriculum development and language research.

transformation has been extraordinary. UN officials, he says, had privately confided "that there were times in August and September when they feared they were losing control of the country.

"In a matter of months Untag had to roll back the psychological inheritance of centuries of colonialism, repression and prejudice to achieve the 'free and fair' elections demanded of them."

Writing in the Independent, John Carlin says South Africa's surrender was "a memo-over Namibia was a memo-

greeted in the US media with a mixture of applause for South Africa's "political courage," recognition that the event has brought South Africa, "long an international pariah," back into the world community," to discordant notes from newspapers like the New York Times that continued — even amid the celebrations — to admonish South Africa for "milking" Namibia of its mineral and other wealth.

ther a Bellingham Grand Cru or a Bellingham Celebration sweet wine. Main course was medallion of spring lamb, with bouquet of green beans, sweet potato and almond croquettes, accompanied by a Bellingham dry red wine. Strawberries and petit fours, accompanied by a Santho Vin Doux rounded off the meal. President F W De Klerk — in a tuxedo — and his wife Marieke — in an azure blue sequined ball gown accompanied by a single strand of pearls — were on the official guest list.



Picture: JAKE RYKLIFF

**President Sam Nujoma reviews his presidential guard at the Windhoek Stadium.**

# Nujoma makes the break

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's break from a century of colonialism became final yesterday when the country's new president, Mr Sam Nujoma, charted an independent economic course — and plotted a foreign affairs policy that included an offer of mediation between South Africa and the ANC.

Mr Nujoma was sworn in as Namibia's new president yesterday morning. This was followed by the customary oath of office read out to his cabinet members as well as participants in the new parliament, the National Assembly.

## 'Foreign capital'

Debunking traditional views of the ruling Swapo as a hardline Marxist party, Mr Nujoma pleaded for an infusion of foreign capital for national development when he delivered his first policy speech as president before some 15 000 people at the Windhoek Athletic Stadium.

The new government, he said, would ensure that its investment in water, energy and the country's infrastructure helped create jobs and boost national development.

But local, private and foreign capital was needed for industries such as fishing, karakul and mining.

Wholesale nationalisation of industries was virtually ruled out with Mr Nujoma stressing the need for a mixed economy.

However, his cabinet was in the throes of drawing up an investment code to ensure that foreign companies "were good citizens and respected the rights of workers", he told the cheering crowd.

Although the new president's speech was aimed at allaying international investor fears, he continued to extend the olive branch to South Africa when he announced his government's willingness to medi-



TALKS ... ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela chats to US Secretary of State Mr James Baker after a meeting in Windhoek yesterday.

Picture: REUTERS

ate between the African National Congress and President F W de Klerk's administration.

This was in keeping with earlier statements in which he lauded the role of Mr De Klerk in bringing about the end of colonialism.

Throughout his stay in Namibia, the SA state president was feted with a warmth only equalled to that granted to Zambian state president Mr Kenneth Kaunda.

Even to the ordinary Namibian, Mr De Klerk was something of a hero, receiving roars of approval and constant applause during his speech that preceded the lowering of the South African flag. — Sapa

# New star of Africa



NEW FLAG: Young Namibians display the new flag of a free Namibia

From MONO BADELA

**WINDHOEK.** — The doves and brightly coloured balloons released from Windhoek's Independence stadium this week symbolised the hope of the Southern African region that Namibia's independence festivities are the precursor of a new era of peace.

With the end of decades of colonial rule the mood in Namibia was festive.

Hours into the first day of independence, tens of thousands of Namibians joined the national celebrations scheduled to continue for the rest of the week.

Taking full advantage of the mild weather, they thronged the streets leading to the city centre where the main street, Kaizer Strasse, was sealed off.

A three-kilometre long independence march and a procession of floats with slogans such as "Namibia is as free as a bird" wound through several black townships before reaching the city centre.

Participants in the procession were greeted by State President Sam Nujoma before they made their way to the nearby Independence stadium

where cabinet ministers were sworn in.

Minutes into Wednesday, the stadium was the focus of world attention as, amidst booing, the South African flag was ceremonially lowered and the blue, green and red flag of the world's newest state and Africa's last colony hoisted to flutter proudly under the spotlights.

## Freedom flame

Signifying the unity of the new nation was the freedom flame lit by a top Namibian athlete who ran thousands of kilometres through the territory.

President Sam Nujoma signed the oath to loud cheers from the crowds following which there was a display of fireworks and a march by school children.

The ceremony was watched by hundreds of foreign dignitaries who streamed into Windhoek from early this week.

They included the director of the ANC's international Affairs department, Mr Thabo Mbeki, and six other members of the ANC external mission as well as ANC vice-president Nelson Mandela.

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## After the party, it's time overcrowding and un-

BETWEEN two matchbox houses in the black township of Katutura, African music is blaring from two over-stretched speakers. Women dressed in traditional Herero clothing are cooking meat over an open fire.

Flea-bitten dogs roam between the bare feet kicking up dust as they move to the beat. John Nailenge raises a mangled right fist in the air and yells: "Sam is great."

It is a Friday night in the township outside Windhoek, and Swapo supporters are whooping it up as independence day approaches.

"I wouldn't be here if it wasn't for Sam," says Nailenge, a 34-year-old former member of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, the armed wing of Swapo, as he takes another swig of beer.

"Sam" is Sam Nujoma, Namibia's new president.

After fighting for six years on the Angolan border in Swapo's guerilla war against illegal South African rule, Nailenge returned home last August. He found a township full of people living in squalor, but with their hopes pinned on March 21 — Independence Day.

## Bullet wound

Namibia has been Africa's last colony, having gone through more than a century of German and South African rule.

Nailenge, whose arm hangs limp from a bullet wound, has had no job or home since he returned last July. But Sam, he says, will make it all better.

Some 40 000 exiles have returned to Namibia since the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 last April. Many are homeless and the number of people hanging around street corners in the hope of being offered work is growing daily. The unemployment rate in Katutura is about 60 percent.

In the township's old single quarters, which used to house migrant workers, those who have returned are living in cramped conditions — sometimes 30 to a three-room building.

Hundreds share just three toilets.

**Namibia is finally independent. Its leap by a population wanting jobs, education and a better life. SUE MONTGOMERY looks at Namibia's future.**

out a living selling second-hand clothes or repairing shoes.

But the people here are not discouraged. "Our suffering will stop with independence," says one man. "The (South African) police will no longer come and beat us."

Says another: "Things have to improve after independence. We need houses and we need work."

## Alcohol abuse

In the past year, crime has soared. Car theft has increased 53 percent, murder by seven percent and burglaries by 27 percent. The police say the increase is due to unemployment, alcohol abuse, the housing shortage and lack of education.

Says Nailenge: "People are stealing, not because it is their will but because of their stomachs."

Meanwhile, the independence celebrations have taken place with pomp.

Delegates from about 160 countries were invited. (Israel has been excluded because of its refusal to negotiate with the Palestinian Liberation Organisation).

Prior to Independence Day, the streets of Windhoek were busy with construction crews paving roads and repairing sidewalks as the planning committee continued its fundraising drive in the hope of bringing in R10 million to foot the bill.

South Africa tossed R5 million into the pot.

Thousands of foreign visitors and hundreds of journalists poured into the capital, prompting the Swapo government to call for help from the community in accommodation and lending "luxury cars" for use during the week.

There is a marked feeling of relief, tinged with reserved optimism. Since the adoption of the constitution in February, Windhoek has been the site of several high-profile cocktail parties, where many former Swapo guerillas appeared in silk ties and smartly-tailored suits rather than combat fatigues.

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## NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

The University of the Western Cape sends fraternal greetings to the people of Namibia on the eve of their independence.

We congratulate the Namibian people, in particular SWAPO, in attaining their freedom.

Best wishes to the hundreds of UWC alumni in Namibia, who will now be able to play a meaningful role in building a new nation.



UNIVERSITY OF THE WESTERN CAPE

South 22/3-28/7/10 (22)

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South March  
20 to 28 1990

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President Hosni Mubarak,  
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y match between the young  
of Namibia and Zimbabwe  
the highlight of the sport-  
ities on Saturday.



JUBILANT YOUTHS: Namibian youths celebrate Namibia's first hours of independence under an appropriate billboard

# e to tackle employment

221

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share jokes with blacks as  
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## artheid syndrome

i Totemeyer, political scien-  
University of Namibia, says:  
make our mistakes, I'm sure.  
experience for many people  
still have to overcome the  
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Namibia's 1.5 million popula-  
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k who wanted to remain  
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J because, he says: "I want  
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Namibians are already disillu-  
ith Swapo. Bience Gawanas,  
who spent 17 years in exile  
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e out of Namibia".

isit to Zambia to see her  
r in August 1988, Gawanas  
sted by Swapo, taken to An-  
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ary 1989 on charges she was  
r the South African govern-

s her hands and feet were  
d she was forced to lay face-  
the floor while her inter-  
beat her into admitting her  
ce returning to Namibia last  
es like Gawanas have not

their fellow comrades.

She says: "A lot of people shut their  
mouths and went to vote, saying  
Swapo will give us jobs, they will  
give us houses and health care. Now  
people are starting to wonder if they  
will guarantee us human rights.

"People are scared now. People are  
coming to me saying their children  
haven't returned and that they hear  
they are dead.

"There are no neutral platforms that  
any of us can use to pursue his or her  
thing. If we keep quiet, we're seen as  
condoning what Swapo did. If we  
speak out, we fall into the wrong  
hands and lose our credibility."



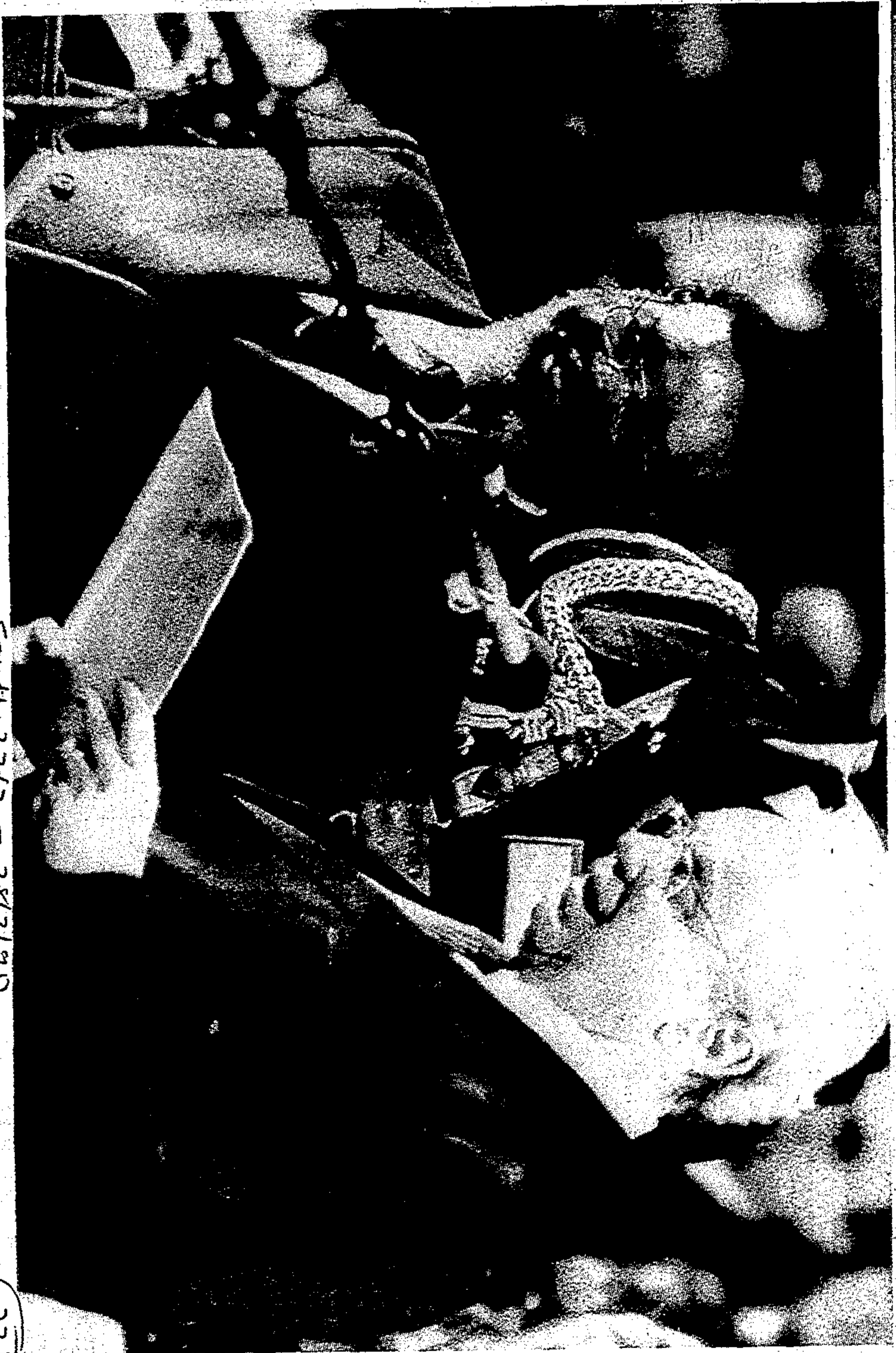
COSTUME PARADE: Namibian women dressed in Herero tribal costumes parade through the streets of Windhoek



FRIENDLY HAND SHAKE

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# Sam Nujoma's moment of glory



FATHER OF A NATION: Swapo's Sam Nujoma is sworn in as the first president of a free Namibia. ● See page 8

South 22/2 - 28/3/90

CML Times 22/3/90

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Parliament and Politics

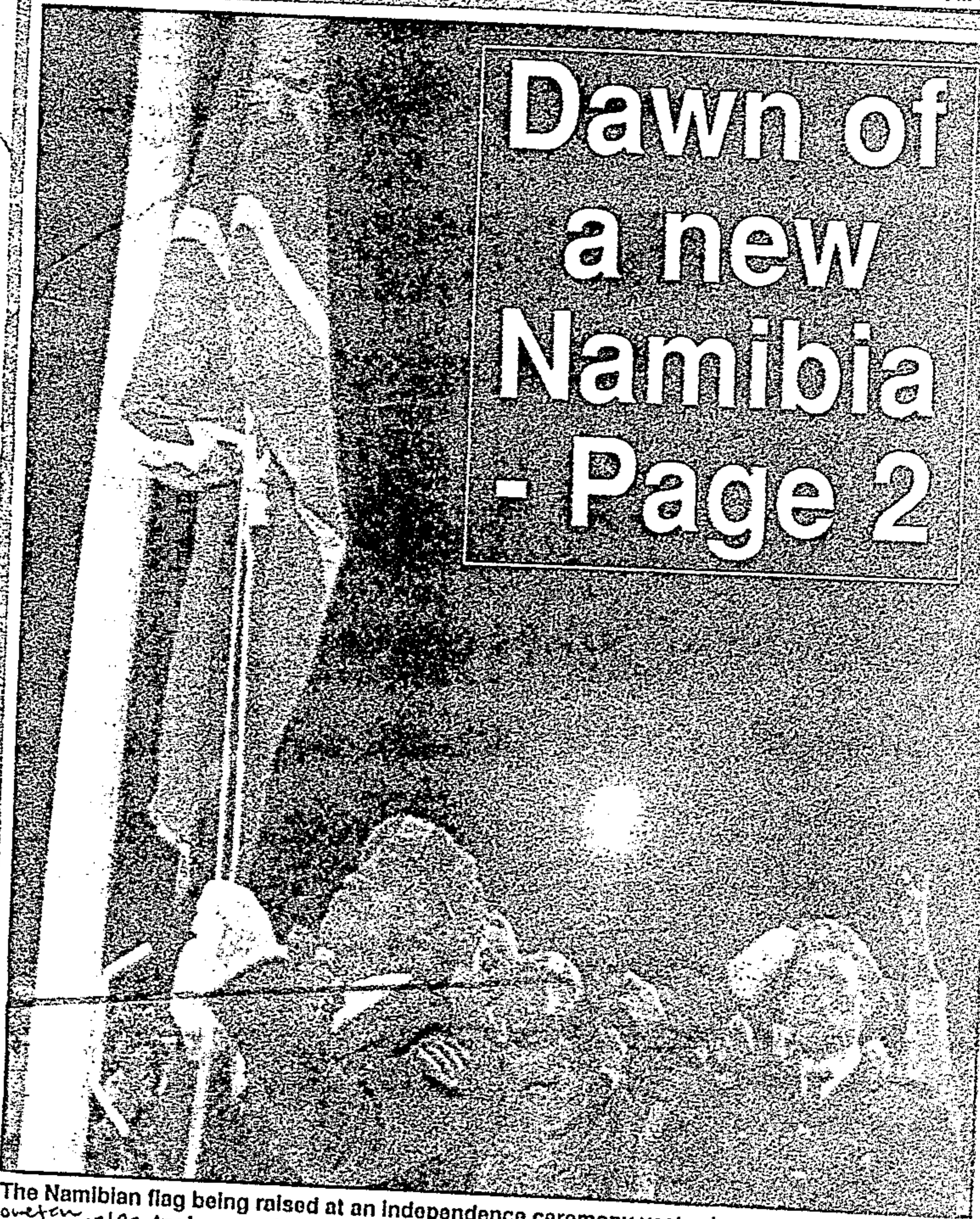
## SA Namibians stay S African

**SOUTH AFRICANS** who acquired their citizenship by birth and now live in Namibia will retain their citizenship after Namibian independence, in terms of a bill tabled in Parliament on Tuesday.

The SA Citizenship at Attainment of Independence by Namibia Regulation Bill provides that SA citizens who had SA citizenship by naturalisation and who now live in Namibia will lose their South African citizenship. — Sapa



# Dawn of a new Namibia - Page 2



The Namibian flag being raised at an independence ceremony yesterday morning as the coun-  
 try became independent after 75 years under South African rule. (221)

# Pienaar flies out to end 75-year era

Southern  
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TO the strains of *Die Stem*, South Africa's last governor of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar flew out of Windhoek yesterday afternoon, ending 75 years of South African administration.

He was wished a warm farewell by President Sam Nujoma, who told him "You should come back for a holiday."

A smiling but clearly emotional Pienaar - his wife Isabelle by his side - told Nujoma he would be sorry to leave Namibia, a country "which we have come to love".

He said he had enjoyed the last year as South African Administrator General, particularly the challenges.

While Pienaar and Nujoma exchanged handshakes and small talk, a guard of honour mounted by the police force in Namibia stood at attention and played "Das Sudwesterlied" - the un-

official national anthem for many whites in pre-independence days.

UN special representa-

tive Mr Martii Ahtisaari and his wife Eva were also on the airport apron to say goodbye.

# SA comes in from

# the cold

Mbus 22/3/90

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TOS

Swapo and South Africa during the transition to independence, and the warm welcome accorded President De Klerk at the independence celebrations — together with the changing climate in South Africa — has fuelled speculation about diplomatic contact between the two countries.

- Dr Kaunda "getting to know FW better" — page 3.
- Diplomatic breakthrough for South Africa — page 19.

TOS WENTZEL on the Presidency and BRENDAN SEERY, Argus Africa News Service

**WINDHOEK.** — South Africa has made a major diplomatic breakthrough in a hectic round of talks in Windhoek and its relations with the outside world will broaden, according to President F W de Klerk.

Speaking at a Press conference in Windhoek shortly before he left for Cape Town following the Namibian independence celebrations he said that "many good results" would flow from the discussions in Windhoek.

In an earlier interview, President Kaunda of Zambia, who met Mr De Klerk yesterday, said that their talks had been "extremely useful" and he indicated that tensions between South Africa and the rest of Africa could be reduced.

Mr De Klerk said today that part of the reason why South Africa's diplomatic relations would broaden was because its good faith was being accepted in the world.

It was accepted that drastic change was coming and that the South African government was serious when it said it wanted to negotiate a new constitution.

## Important role

It was also accepted that South Africa could play an important role in the development of Southern Africa — which was in need of this.

There were prospects of a developing South African region as a market for Europe.

The atmosphere at the talks was "positive and constructive".

It was clear that high expectations had been raised but there was also a marked realism and an understanding of the complexity of the situation in South and southern Africa.

South Africa had extended a hand of friendship to its neighbours and was ready to play a central role in bringing about peace in the region.

Mr De Klerk said that in the talks he emphasised that, with its technological expertise and developed infrastructure, South Africa had much to contribute to the development of the region.

## Lifting of sanctions

The lifting of sanctions was not discussed as this was not regarded as a pawn in improving relations with the world.

Mr De Klerk saw a large number of foreign representatives in the two-day diplomatic flurry in Windhoek.

They included President Sam Nujoma of Namibia, United Nations secretary-general Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt who is chairman of the OAU, President Dos Santos of Angola, President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, President Kaunda of Zambia, President Drnovsek of Yugoslavia, the chairman of the non-aligned movement, President Traore of Mali, and the Prime Minister of the Cape Verde Islands, Mr Pedro Pires.

He also met the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union, Ireland, Finland, West Germany, Sweden and Spain as well as ministers from Italy, France and Norway.

There were also meetings with the international committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Commission for Refugees.

## Walvis Bay

● President De Klerk pledged that, whatever happened in discussions about Walvis Bay, South Africa would assure the "accessibility and use" of the enclave port for Namibia.

He said in Windhoek today that the issue still had to be discussed fully between his government and the incoming Swapo administration in Windhoek, but that South Africa understood that the port was of "extreme economic importance" to Namibia.

Mr De Klerk noted, however, that Pretoria's stand was that the status quo in the enclave would remain unchanged and that it would stay part of South Africa.



President De Klerk

He said the Walvis Bay issue had not come up for serious discussion between himself and Mr Nujoma during the brief meeting they had in Windhoek. This was because both he and Mr Nujoma were "extremely busy" over the past few days.

Much of the talks centred on "practical day-to-day issues" — such as the continued use of the rand as currency and border control arrangements — and a number of "bilateral agreements" would flow from the discussion.

The question of whether the two countries would have full diplomatic relations in the future had not been discussed, and was one of the issues which would have to be dealt with in future talks between Namibia and South Africa, Mr De Klerk said.

Swapo has in the past said that, like Zimbabwe and other African countries, it would not have full diplomatic relations with South Africa after independence. However, political observers have noticed a marked warming in the relationship between

# SA heads food, wine and guest list at Nujoma's banquet

**WINDHOEK** — Namibia celebrated its freedom in opulent style last night as President Sam Nujoma hosted a sumptuous State banquet in Windhoek.

But the glasses that were raised to toast the end of apartheid, in what was once regarded as South Africa's fifth province, were filled with South African wine. And the South African presence loomed large throughout the feasting.

The 650 invited guests (half of them local dignitaries and half of them the heads of the

estimated 200 foreign visitor delegations) sat down to eat by candlelight in a lavishly-decorated hall at the Sport Klub Windhoek.

Red and white flowers — flown in from South Africa but arranged by local artists — festooned perspex columns at each table. Cloths on the tables were white, candles were blue, with the green, blue, red, gold and white Namibian national flags forming centrepieces, while all the chairs were covered in blue material. Many of the decorations came from

Namibia's President Sam Nujoma last night hosted a sumptuous banquet, with much South African fare, reports **THE STAR'S AFRICA NEWS SERVICE.**

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South Africa, brought by the organiser of the banquet, Sun International.

Most of the foods and all the wines came from South Africa, and were prepared by 25 top local and South African chefs and caterers.

Wines were specially labelled and were obtained locally, however. First course at the banquet

was an ostrich truffle with a marula sauce, accompanied a Landskroon 1987 vintage port, followed by a fillet of Atlantic salmon with lobster mousse in puff pastry. Wines for the second course were a Bellingham Grand Cru and a Bellingham Celebration sweet wine.

Main course was medallion of spring lamb, with bouquet of green beans, sweet potato and almond croquettes, accompanied by a Bellingham dry red. Strawberries and petit fours, accompanied by a Santino Vin Doux, rounded off the meal.

President de Klerk in a tuxedo and his wife, Marietjie, in an azure blue sequined ball gown accompanied by a single strand of pearls, were on the official guest list. So, too, was the Foreign Minister, Mr Pk Botha, and his wife. They shared the guest list limelight with international VIPs as diverse as UK Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd, PLO chairman Mr

Yasser Arafat, ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela, US Secretary of State Mr James Baker and the Soviet Union's Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze.

At the top table at the banquet, President Nujoma was flanked by Egyptian President and OAU chairman, Mr Hosni Mubarak, and Zambian President and Frontline states chairman Dr Kenneth Kaunda. Also at the main table was UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

# Walvis Bay access pledged to Namibia

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The Star's Africa News Service  
and Political Staff

WINDHOEK — President de Klerk has pledged that whatever happens in future discussions about Walvis Bay, South Africa will assure the accessibility and use of the enclave port for Namibia.

Mr de Klerk noted that Pretoria's stand was that the status quo in the enclave would remain unchanged and that it would stay part of South Africa.

He told reporters in Windhoek, before his return to Cape Town today, that the issue still had to be discussed fully between his Government and the incoming Swapo administration in Windhoek, but that South Africa understood that the port was of extreme economic importance to Namibia.

Mr de Klerk said the Walvis Bay issue had not come up for serious discussion between himself and President Nujoma during the brief meeting they had in Windhoek during the independence celebrations.

This was because they had been extremely busy over the past few days.

The question of whether the two countries would have full diplomatic relations in the future had not been discussed, and was one of the issues which would have to be dealt with in future talks between Namibia and South Africa.

Swapo has in the past said that, like Zimbabwe and other African countries, it will not have full diplomatic relations with South Africa.

Mr de Klerk said much of the talks centred on practical day-to-day issues, such as the continued use of the Rand currency and border control arrangements.

A number of "bilateral agreements" would flow from the discussion, he said.

Political observers have noticed a marked warming in the relationship between Swapo and South Africa during the transition to independence.

The warm welcome accorded President de Klerk at the independence celebrations, with the changing climate in South Africa, has fuelled speculation about diplomatic contact between the two countries.

At the press conference, he gave notice to the international community that it should not interfere as South Africans try to resolve their problems.

He said he also found general agreement among the 19 leaders he met in two days that South Africa had a role to play in bringing peace to Angola and Mozambique.

## INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

An official list of the international representatives Mr de Klerk met in Windhoek has been issued in Cape Town. It includes eight heads of state, six Foreign Ministers and three other Ministers.

The heads of state were President Sam Nujoma of Namibia, UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, OAU chairman and Egyptian leader President Hosni Mubarak, President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique, President Jose dos Santos of Angola, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Non-Aligned Movement leader President Drnovsek of Yugoslavia and Cape Verde Prime Minister Mr Pedro Pires.

Foreign Ministers included Mr Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, Mr Paasio of Finland, Mr Anderson of Sweden, Mr Ordonez of Spain, Mr Hans-Dieter Genscher of West Germany and European Community president Mr Collins of Eire.

He also saw representatives from Italy, France and Norway.

● See Pages 18 and 19.

# New laws passed at Namibian Assembly

WINDHOEK - The world's youngest parliament had its first sitting yesterday morning when the Namibian Constituent Assembly was converted into the newly-independent country's first National Assembly and promptly passed its first law.

The ceremony in the historic Tintenpalast government building in Windhoek started with the swearing in of the Chief Justice of the Republic of Namibia, Mr Justice Hans Berker, by President Sam Nujoma.

Mr Justice Berker had previously been Judge President of South West Africa.

Prime Minister Hage Geingob, previously chairman of the Constituent Assembly, opened the proceedings with a prayer in Afrikaans - probably the last time the language would be used officially in the National Assembly, since English is the official language of the new republic.

Geingob announced two vacancies had arisen in the Assembly with the appointment of Nujoma as president and the resignation of Action Christian National delegate, Mr Walter Aston.

Swapo had nominated Mr Helmut Angula, Deputy Minister of Mines and Energy, to fill the vacancy left by Nujoma.

No replacement for Aston had been nominated.



GEORGE BUSH

# Bush welcomes Namibia

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WINDHOEK - The United States has established diplomatic relations with Namibia, President George Bush said in a statement issued by the White House in Washington and released yesterday through the US In-

formation Service in Windhoek.

"We welcome Namibia as a full trading partner and are taking steps to ensure that it is given access to the American market," Bush said.

The necessary steps would be taken as quickly as possible to exchange ambassadors.

"We are especially gratified that Namibia's

Constituent Assembly has produced a constitution that is among the most democratic in Africa, and which provides an excellent basis to ensure national harmony and development," the statement said.

"From this promising beginning we look forward to a warm and productive relationship with Namibia." - Sapa

Sowelen 23/3/90

# Namibians should not oppress - Tutu

By JON QWELANE  
Sowetan Africa  
News Service

**WINDHOEK** - Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu warned Namibians today that all too often a change of government in Africa only meant changing the face of the oppressor, and that must not happen in the world's newest state.

In 1988, on the 10th anniversary of the adoption by the United Nations Resolution 435, many Namibians had given up hope they would ever be free. Tutu and other church leaders had offered prayers.

"We asked god: 'God, are you there? Are you listening, please God?' "And the Almighty replied: 'Haai, I am the God who listens. Aikona, I am the God who sees.' And Namibia was free, because God is the God of freedom. He is the God of liberation."

Tutu was among many



ARCHBISHOP TUTU

church leaders, who included Dame Mia Barrow of the World Council of Churches and America's Reverend Jesse Jackson, to lead Namibians in a national day of prayer at the main stadium.

## Injustice

The Archbishop said in South Africa and Eastern Europe oppressors were "falling like ten pins" and they would "bite the dust".

There was no way injustice, oppression and exploitation would triumph. Namibians were celebrating freedom for all, black and white, because no one could be free unless all were free.



JESSE JACKSON

Tutu said he was speaking as a leader of the All-Africa Council of Churches which represented Christians throughout the continent.

Jackson chided the government of President George Bush for spending

R130-million in aid to the rebel Unita movement of Dr Jonas Savimbi in Angola and a paltry R1,3-million on Namibia.

But Namibia, like Zimbabwe under Mr Robert Mugabe in the past 10 years, would

make the reparations it must even though valuable equipment had already been removed from Namibia to South Africa.

Jackson said black South African leaders like Tutu, Mr Nelson Mandela and Rev Allan Boesak were not free to live where they chose, and not free to send their children to schools where they chose.

Yet Mandela commanded "more support in the land than the State President, and has more credibility across the world than the South African Government".

"We must end apartheid in South Africa and free Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Angola, and Mozambique.



# THE WEEKLY MAIL

# NEWS

film • theatre • music  
books • food • travel

## Windhoek swings to independence music

By PHIL MOLEFE

INDEPENDENCE celebrations for Namibia get into full swing in Windhoek tomorrow with a massive concert featuring renowned local and international musical bands and artists.

The all-day independence concert is expected to draw a large crowd including foreign and local dignitaries who are presently in Namibia for the festivities.

The line-up consists of artists from Jamaica, the Soviet Union and South Africa.

Jamaican Ziggy Marley, the legendary Bob Marley's son, is topping the bill with his band the Melody Makers. Saint-Petersburg will be the Soviet ambassadors at the concert.

South African artists account for the bulk of musicians who will appear at the event, and Lucky Dube is faced with the challenge of living up to the expectations of Marley and Rastafari-music lovers.

For the African Jazz Pioneers, led by saxophonist Ntengi Piliso, performing at the concert tomorrow will be reaping fruits of their contribution to the South West African People's Organisation.

The Pioneers performed in Holland in June last year in a fund-raising concert for Swapo and the African

National Congress. The 1989 concert, named "Namibia now — South Africa tomorrow", was organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement of the Netherlands and the Pioneers' appearance was hailed as "a statement of support for Swapo and the ANC".

Other big local names include Brenda Fassie, Sipho "Hotstix" Mabuse, Sakhile Marolex, Tananas and Man-go Groove. Sankomota from Lesotho will also perform.

Three Namibian bands, Ndilimani, The Ugly Creatures and Jackson Kaujenu are also billed to appear as well as Thomas Maphumo and Devora Ngenyena from Zimbabwe.

## Radio Namibia tunes into freedom

With a head start on shuffling off its SWABC legacy, Radio Namibia beat the rest of the country to independence. HUMPHREY TYLER reports

ONE of the most startled witnesses to the transformation to independence in Namibia has been the local radio station with headquarters in Windhoek.

For years this has been a subservient clone of the SABC. Its formal name (until Wednesday) was the South West Africa Broadcasting Corporation and take a look at the names of some of the top brass: PJ Venter, director-general; and PA van der Smit, PJB Coetzer, E Grobbe-kaar and so on.

However, you could detect an identity crisis looming when the Untag forces moved in to administer Resolution 435. "Namibia" began to creep into local radio announcements, though usually just as a tag at the end of "South West Africa".

But this month the station came out of the closet. From March 1, often with an almost detectable tilt to the announcer's voice, it became Radio Namibia, full stop, jumping the independence gun by a full three weeks.

There have been some noticeable changes in political emphasis, too. The formerly "despicable, murderous, criminal, terrorist leader, the unspeakable Nujoma" has suddenly been transformed these past few weeks into a natty new gent, "Mr Sam Nujoma, the president-elect", and Radio Namibia reporters greeted him expectantly when he returned home from forays overseas. One reported with hushed admiration that Nujoma (apart from apparently nailing an oil contract) had laid the foundation for meat exports to Kuwait.

Radio Namibia has not been slow to note, either, some significant developments on the sporting front which will cause various degrees of envy among isolated South African sportsmen.

Even before formal independence, Namibian sportsmen were well on their way back into international sport. A soccer team played in Luanda (doesn't matter that it lost, but imagine the skin off Savimbi's nose) and Zimbabwean squash players have been playing in a tournament in Windhoek (while squash officials there have lost no time in affiliating to the international squash body in London which opens doors to them all round the world).

On Sunday there's due to be an international hockey match as part of "independence week". And just what will be the emotional impact on South African fans if the All Blacks, say, or the Lions, turn up in Windhoek soon for legitimate internationals?

There may have been some mistrust on every side when the first Untag forces arrived, but Radio Namibia has broadcast in recent days an emotional series of interviews with United Nations officials who, without exception, seem to be truly sorry to be about to leave this "beautiful and hospitable land". This goes also for the Russian (Russian!) commander of the UN forces deployed in the Windhoek area. And one young Chinese woman, usually employed by the UN in New York, apparently has decided to stay on in Windhoek, she has made so many friends.

Another official poetically described the independence process as "like a story book becoming a lovely picture".

To top it all you may find it difficult to believe your ears when you hear a choir on Radio Namibia chanting "Sing Freedom" while an emotional announcer intones gutterally in Afrikaans that Namibia is "at last becoming a free nation in Africa, our own nation — *ons eie nasie*".

W. Meil 23/3 - 29/3/90



A glowing Sam Nujoma, about to become the first President of an independent Namibia, with Untag's military chief General Prem Chand, at the celebrations that marked Namibia's elevation to statehood

Picture: STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afrapix

## SA hints at 'mediator' role 221

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THERE could be a role, after all, for an outside "mediator" in the process of negotiations in South Africa, according to a "background" document issued in Windhoek yesterday by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Previously, government officials have reacted strongly against suggestions that outsiders would be involved — but the DFA document says "the whole process could get off the ground through a mediator who calls all or some parties together for a first round of talks".

The document — issued after President FW de Klerk's address to the media at South West Africa House

By SHAUN JOHNSON  
in Windhoek

yesterday — sets out the possible "strategy to be adopted in getting the negotiation process off the ground".

"The government holds the view that there should be pre-negotiations about the form (of the negotiation process)," according to the document.

"The question of chairmanship will also have to be addressed. Various options ranging from an independent chairman to collective chairmanship can be considered."

In addition "facilitators and media-

tors may be used to play a bridging role but only when necessary in case of a deadlock. For example, Kenneth Kaunda may exercise an important influence on the African National Congress grouping if a deadlock should occur."

The document was issued in the wake of De Klerk's astounding diplomatic coup during independence celebrations in the Namibian capital this week.

At a media briefing held at South West Africa House in Windhoek yesterday, De Klerk revealed that he had held face-to-face meetings with no

●To PAGE 3

THE MIST-SHROUDED HILLS WHERE POLITICS, MAGIC AND MURDER BLEND ...

P.T.O.

IN THE WEEK OF NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE ...

# UDF meets Hurd despite official standoffishness

OFFICIAL political policy does not always mean in practice what you might think it means.

High-level contact between South Africa's resistance movements and the governments of Britain and the United States is proceeding, despite official coyness on all sides, it emerged this week.

The Namibian independence celebrations have been put to sophisticated use in ensuring that exchanges — important in this "pre-negotiation" phase in South Africa — have taken place without unduly embarrassing any of the parties involved.

Visiting British Secretary of State

for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Douglas Hurd hosted a dinner and held discussions with top-ranking United Democratic Front officials Patrick "Terror" Lekota and Popo Molefe in Cape Town on Monday night, en route to Windhoek.

This was despite opposition expressed to his South African stopover, and his meeting with State President FW de Klerk. The UDF officials were able to attend the "informal" dinner notwithstanding the UDF's "breaking off" of diplomatic relations with Britain in 1988. In addition, they were able to reflect the views of the African National Congress, which

British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd had dinner with Patrick Lekota and Popo Molefe, in spite of the UDF's 'breaking off' of diplomatic relations with Britain. By SHAUN JOHNSON

had officially condemned his visit.

Similarly, US Secretary of State James Baker was able to hold talks in Windhoek with ANC leader Nelson Mandela and a high-powered delegation — including Thabo Mbeki, Joe Slovo and Allan Boesak — and re-

ceive an assurance that he would be able to see ANC leaders when he got to South Africa.

It is clear that contact is necessary for all sides at this delicate stage, and that minimal subterfuge can ensure that it occurs without any party being seen to renege on earlier policy statements. All sides are concerned not to place the other in a compromising position.

Thus in Windhoek, Mandela was able to say in Baker's presence that while the ANC believed "nothing that FW de Klerk had done should change the international community's

strategy", it was still possible to talk "in the spirit of friendship that exists between the ANC and the American people".

"We made progress in our discussions," he said, "even though there are several issues on which (our views) are not identical."

For his part, Hurd said that although the British government also differed with the ANC on some matters — the armed struggle being primary — "there are quite frequent exchanges (between us)". He emphasised that the invitation to Mandela to visit Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher remained open.



A Namibian woman makes an addition to her headdress to celebrate independence. Picture: STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afrapix



Braving controversy, FW de Klerk greets PLO chief Yasser Arafat at Namibia's independence bash. Picture: STEVE HILTON-BARBER, Afrapix

## Happy chaos of Namibia's birth

THE switchboard of the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation was inundated with complaints as television coverage of the independence celebrations began this week.

All the callers were white, but were not, as might be expected, representatives of the much-talked-about "right wing backlash". They hadn't phoned to object about the influx of African and other dignitaries to witness the handover of the country to Sam Nujoma.

They were peeved that their regular programmes were being interrupted, and wanted to know when things would be "back to normal". Independence they could take in their stride, but altered TV schedules were another matter.

The episode captured accurately the unworried atmosphere — a visiting Western politician called it "amiable chaos" — which characterised a hopelessly overstretched Namibia during the week of its liberation carnival.

The flurry of events proceeded haphazardly but happily, and this was due in large part to the laissez-faire, accommodating and good-natured mood of the Namibian people. Not a glimmer of violence or hostility was in evidence.

Throughout the day on Tuesday, presidential jets stacked up high above Windhoek's airport, as much traffic in 24 hours as might normally be expected in a month. In varying states of repair and ostentation, airliners of the Soviet Union, United States, Britain, Kuwait, Sudan, Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia, Angola and Burkina Faso jostled for space.

The scene which awaited them on

An atmosphere of 'amiable chaos' reigned in Namibia during the independence celebrations. SHAUN JOHNSON reports from Windhoek

the runway gave warning of the less than precise itineraries to come. The Namibian Prime and Foreign Ministers-elect, Hage Geingob and Theo Ben-Gurirab, milled bemusedly around the environs of the red carpet trying to keep pace with the flow of arrivals.

In the background, a banner reading "Welcome to the Republic of Namibia" had been hung over the familiar "J G Strijdom Lughawe" sign. Beneath it, Ovahimba tribeswomen blended with Swapo youth detachments and large throngs of others whose business on the runway was less than clear. There had been a benign breakdown in security.

It carried over into the stadium, where some 20 (M) celebrants gathered to see in the new order. Journalists and sightseers spilled on to the soggy turf, ignoring the master of ceremonies' requests to "confine themselves to the ditch" beneath the main grandstand.

They were a lot more comfortable, and mobile, than the distinguished guests crammed up against each other in the VIP enclosure.

At 11.48pm, South African State President FW de Klerk and Namibian State President-elect Samuel Shafiqhuna Nujoma shook hands and smiled at each other. They sat down to wait — and wait.

Unrecognised, and unseated, sever-

al VIPs remonstrated about the arrangements.

Midnight approached. There was a flurry of excitement as Nelson Mandela appeared briefly at the top of the enclosure, but he was soon lost in the famous crowd.

Came the auspicious midnight, and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was still talking. Namibian independence was not, after all, going to take place on time, but this was not a source of great surprise to Namibia-watchers.

For the record, it occurred at 00.24am, after De Klerk had made a powerful and generously received "handover" speech (he drew special cheers when he spoke Afrikaans), the "flame of freedom" had been lit, and a small Namibian flag had been run up in place of South Africa's big one.

Then, after Nujoma had spoken and been sworn in, and the gathered faithful treated to an erratic fireworks display, the sober but jolly crowd made its way back to the townships.

By early morning they were back to the serious business of celebrating. In Khomasdal and Katutura townships an extraordinary procession gathered: it was called the Grand March, and everyone could, and did, take part. It wound its ponderous way toward Kaiserstrasse and the city centre, allowing traffic police sporting independence flags in their caps to direct it higher and thither.

Post office workers hung from windows and balconies, cheering the cavalcades. A young girl went up and hugged a black man whose T-shirt bore the striking legend "I am a human being. Can you beat that?"

## Problems lurk behind the joy

THERE is a danger that celebrations over Namibian independence could obscure the massive problems which lie ahead, said United States politician the Reverend Jesse Jackson and former Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in Windhoek yesterday.

"As the South African flag comes down," said Jackson, "we find a country left R500-million in debt, with vital communications equipment being removed, and vital resources being privatised so that they remain in the hands of a few."

"The reality is that South Africa should be paying reparations," opined Jackson, "to offset the impact of long years of colonial rule."

Jackson poured scorn on US Secretary of State James Baker's announcement of half a million dollars assistance to Namibia — a tiny fraction of the funds which were going to Panama and Nicaragua, he said.

"After the second world war we as a nation committed ourselves to rebuilding Europe and Japan," he said. "No one is doing that here."

He also pointed to the massive amounts of US aid to Unifita's Jonas

Savimbi, which dwarfed the total US contribution to the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) countries.

Gandhi expressed concern that "one third — and it is the top third — of Namibia's administrators have gone back to South Africa. We were told that there are ministries (in Windhoek) where there are no files, no records."

"There needs to be an adequate inventory of what has happened," Jackson argued. "We understand, for example, that substantial communications equipment in the police department is being removed. I am worried that the people are being left free to vote, but also free to starve, to be homeless."

The two leaders were joined by anti-apartheid cleric Allan Boesak, who said he was taking back with him a "message of great joy, but also warning signs". The troika of leaders agreed that State President FW de Klerk had made great strides, but warned against premature acceptance of Pretoria.

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WEEKLY

# From Namibia comes a censor new to censorship (22)

**NEW** Publications Appeal Board chief Louis Pienaar takes up his post as a unknown quantity. Whether his tenure will be liberal or conservative it unclear, but it is likely he will follow the official government line.

The appointment of former Namibian Administrator General Pienaar was made in the midst of a major outcry aroused by speculation that the job would be given to arch-conservative Professor Piet Oosthuizen, one of the architects of the Terrorism Act.

It is believed that Pienaar was appointed only when Home Affairs authorities backed down in the storm of media protest which met the Oosthuizen candidacy. Former Appeal Board head, crimi-

**BY IVOR POWELL**

nal law professor Cobus van Rooyen had now officially "retired" from the post after a 10-year tenure. Media speculation in recent weeks has had it that he was being moved sideways out of a post made increasingly sensitive by recent political events. Especially relevant to the heightened sensitivity of the post are censorship problems relating to the reintegration of the formerly banned liberation movements.

Described as being "essentially a man of the law" Van Rooyen had placed heavy emphasis on legal precedent in his interpretation of the task of censorship. This had led him to

make a number of liberal and — in the eyes of officialdom — controversial judgements. On more than one occasion he had been manifestly out of step with prevailing government wisdom, as for example in the notorious incident when security policemen confiscated the film *Cry Freedom* after Van Rooyen had upheld the distribution of the film on appeal.

By contrast with Van Rooyen's relative liberalism and independence of mind, Pienaar's record in Namibia suggests that his appointment will bring the functioning of the Appeal Board more firmly under government control. While he has stated that he interprets his new role as one in which compromise will be para-

mount, his role in the Namibian independence process and especially his support for the South African Defence Force over the April massacre last year, shows a man whose first loyalties are to the government.

Pienaar is an attorney by profession. Before being appointed Administrator General, he served as a member of the Cape Provincial Council for Belleville, a constituency he represented for the National Party between 1970 and 1975.

Unlike van Rooyen, Pienaar has little background in the arts. How sensitive he will be to specifically cultural issues, especially those relating to freedom of expression remains to be seen.

Star 23/3/90

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The Star's Africa  
News Service

## Shock at Harms's finding

WINDHOEK — Shock and disbelief have greeted Mr Justice Harms's finding that assassinated advocate Mr Anton Lubowski was paid by Military Intelligence.

The director of the Legal Assistance Centre in Windhoek, Mr Dave Smuts, who was a personal friend of Mr Lubowski, said

his personal reaction was one of great shock.

It was difficult to believe, he said. It seemed the documentation provided had not been tested because the Lubowski family had had no chance to cross examine anybody, he said.

The editor of The Namibian

newspaper, Ms Gwen Lister, who knew Mr Lubowski, said the commission had, in effect, protected the identities of Civil Co-operation Bureau members.

The Lubowski family still had to verify the Paradiso Trust records where the payments to Mr Lubowski were allegedly made.

Stu

23/3/90

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# Pienaar flies out after an emotional farewell

WINDHOEK — To the strains of "Die Stem", South Africa's last governor of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, flew out of Windhoek yesterday afternoon, ending 75 years of South African administration.

He was wished a warm farewell by President Sam Nujoma, who told him: "You should come back for a holiday."

A smiling but clearly emotional Mr Pienaar, his wife, Isabelle, at his side, told Mr Nujoma he would be sorry to leave Namibia, a country "which we have come to love".

While Mr Pienaar and Mr Nujoma shook hands and exchanged small talk, a police guard of honour played "Das Sudwesterlied", the unofficial national anthem for many whites in pre-independence days.

United Nations special representative Mr Martti Ahtisaari and his wife, Eva, were at the airport to say goodbye. Mr Ahtisaari joked that seeing off the Pienars was "my last act of supervision in the UN independence process".

Before walking up a red carpet to his waiting jet, Mr Pienaar urged Mr Nujoma to "look after this beautiful country". A chuckling Mr Nujoma

replied: "I think we are quite capable of looking after the independence of this country."

Mr Nujoma has launched a public appeal to the international business community to help in the reconstruction of his country's economy.

In an advertisement in the London Financial Times, Mr Nujoma said Namibia had the human and material resources to meet the demands of its future development.

### Economic objectives

Explaining his government's economic objectives, Mr Nujoma said: "Saddled with the deficiencies of the past, we will, however, never be satisfied with economic stagnation or decline."

"We cannot expect to make good the accumulated neglects of the past within a year or even a decade, but we will endeavour to set realistic aims . . . to narrow the gap between rich and poor, to eliminate the misery of unemployment . . ."

He said Namibia would attempt to revive its economy by "expanding the nation's investments in human resources" and introducing tax incentives "to encourage local savings as well as local and foreign investments". — The Star's Africa and Foreign News Services.



Shake . . . Namibia's President Sam Nujoma (left) wishes former Administrator-General Mr Louis Pienaar (right) farewell yesterday as he leaves the territory which Pretoria ruled for more than 70 years.

# NSC fails in bid to kick out Sono from 'uhuru' match

221

Sowetan  
23/3/90

WINDHOEK - Attempts by South Africa's National Sports Congress to stop Jomo Sono from playing in a soccer match organised for the Namibian independence celebrations were foiled by a crowd of about 50 000 people at the Windhoek stadium yesterday writes FANYANA SHIBURI.

NSC secretary Bill Jardine tried to force the Namibia Football Association to withdraw Sono from their team shortly before kick-off.

Sono, who was already on the pitch in the Namibian colours, walked off but the crowd shouted for him to go back.

Jardine said Sono's appearance for the Namibian team was a violation of the international sports embargo against South African sportsmen.

But this was immediately rejected by NFA executive member Chris Markgraaf, who said: "Sono was invited by the President of Namibia,

Sam Nujoma, and the citizens of this country. The NSC has no right to poke its nose into our affairs."

Sono reacted angrily: "This is the height of hypocrisy. The NSC cannot dictate to me how to make a living. They have also done nothing to stop many South African singers who appear daily on international stages.

"I thank all the people (crowd) who stood behind me."

Sono lined-up in the same team with former German World Cup star Karl-Heinz Rummige and the Real Madrid defender, Canacho. However, many fans were disappointed when told that Brazilian soccer legend Pele had failed to make the trip.

On the field Sono was in a class of his own against the Soviet First Division side Spartan.

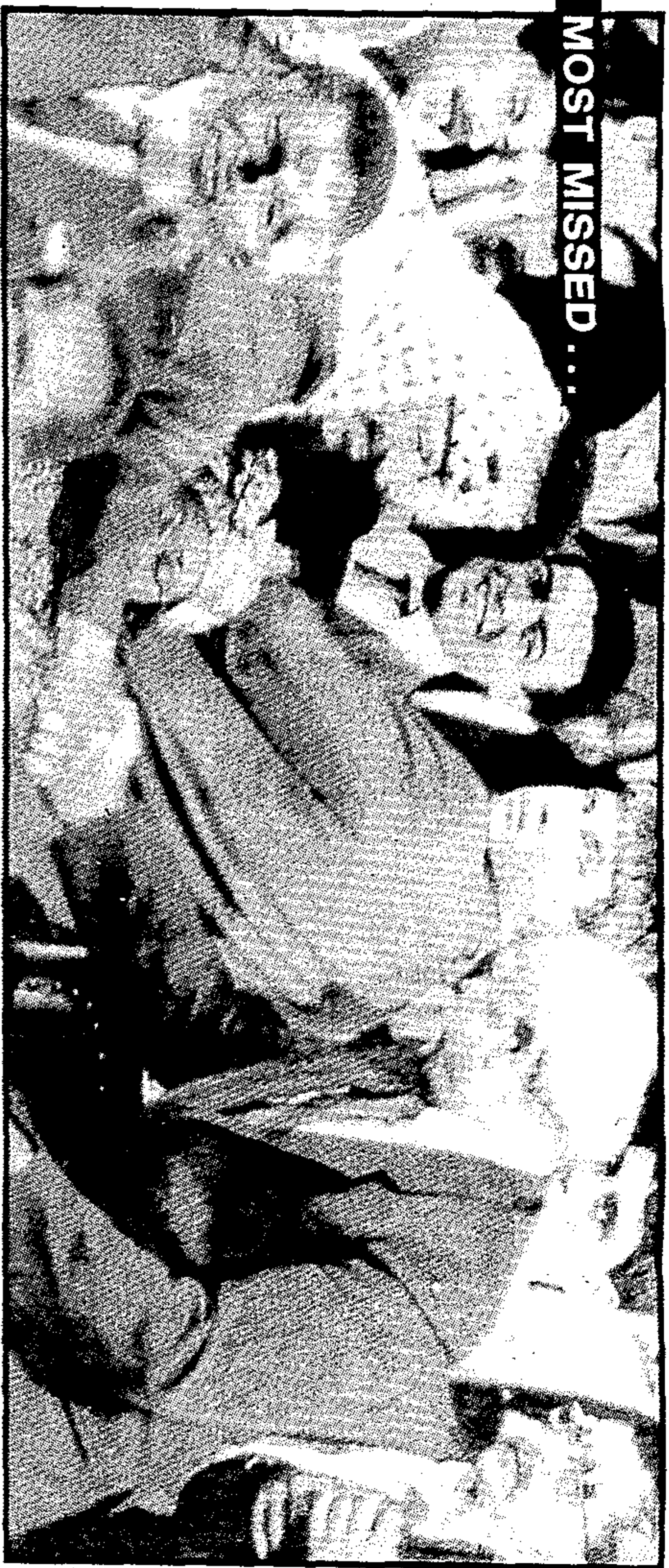
Although finishing on the losing side - the Russians won 6-1 - Sono scored his side's only goal barely three minutes after taking the field.



JOMO SONO

THE PICTURE MOST MISSED ...

The press, except local photographer Dirk Heinrich, were caught looking the other way when President F.W. de Klerk and PLO leader Yasser Arafat became acquainted at the independence ceremony.



# FW SHAKES

**Y**ASSER Arafat is not a man to be romanced by fireworks, not the party sort, anyway.

As the sparks showered on Tuesday night's Namibian independence celebration, the PLO leader, in battle khaki and carefully placed keffia, rose to leave.

One noticed the revolver on his hip. He walked down the steps and through the press of dignitaries to the red carpeted podium.

There sat the night's troika, wearing pleased smiles for the pretty display of lights before them.

From Arafat's point of view it was, right to left, Perez de Cuellar, Nujoma and F.W. Beaming Arafat embraced and kissed beaming Sam. Beaming he turned to his right and greeted the UN boss.

He stepped back — he was behind Sam now. His exit was up the stairs behind him. But he paused — a second's thought, a calculation, a wild emotion? And Arafat swung to his left, extended his arms in greeting.

And De Klerk snapped around in his chair. There it was — the Arafat hand.

F.W. handled it well. Without hesitation he responded. He shook and smiled tersely.

Arafat moved on.

F.W. sat composed for a while and then, his wife Marike, who had not seemed very happy that evening, leant forward and addressed her husband with a smile. The couple laughed warmly, a private moment in public view.

# GO DOWN IN TOP NEWS Namibia

W/Le ARKUS 24/3/90

221

THE Republic of Namibia embraced its freedom in a week of celebration but the real show was no proletarian affair, no people's party; it was the impressive flex of international muscle that grabbed the world's imagination.

There was some tame dancing in the streets and much popular flaunting of the new flag but the people's joy was no competition

CONGRATULATIONS MR. NUJOMA  
IT'S A NATION

THEATRE



Weekend  
**FOCUS**  
1



ing a careful ear on fellow pipers for that opportune moment when they might harmonise briefly.

And harmonise they did, it seemed. De Klerk met Nujoma who signed accords with Shevardnadze who met Baker who was summonsed by Mandela who addressed Kaunda who saw De Klerk. So they played.

President De Klerk even shook PLO leader Yasser Arafat's hand.

**T**IME will sift substance from wind as far as all the high-profile hobnobbing goes. For the observer, especially the South African observer unused to African and Warsaw Pact country contact, Namibia's independence was the stuff of some wonder, some delight and not a little strangeness.

The gathering was a jigsaw in which post-Cold War and post-PW images were uniquely and fittingly combined in the context of the sub-continent.

President Sam Nujoma, Namibia's first head of state, has stressed national reconciliation at each opportunity and has made some effort to give this meaning in a number of senior government appointments and in his attitude to the economy so far.

But in Namibia this week it was almost possible to believe in international reconciliation as one noticed all those sorts of little things that, while irrelevant in themselves, one had not seen or experienced before.

**C**AN I get you a drink? asked the GDR observer mission deputy. Where are you from? the (male) Zambian woman's magazine journalist. So it went and not without that frisson that one feels when something is quite new and formerly unlikely did one stand just metres from Egyptian President Mr Hosni Mubarrak and from so many of the leaders of nations with which we share this African destiny.

"I pray one day in the near future we will gather to celebrate the post-apartheid era," said Mr Mubarrak addressing a packed stadium on Namibia's first full day of independence with his message as Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

A glance around the colourful gathering decked with flags of the world had a mighty red hammer and sickle furling in a soft wind beside the newly lit freedom flame.

**O**N the other side of the flame, a crisp Union Jack snapped. One had to smile wryly and, having seen the South African flag lowered for the last time just the night before and by a very solemn and seemingly moved President De Klerk, one had to note the absence of a flag representing Namibia's southern neighbour, one had to wish, surely, like President Mubarrak,

Namibia's independence was the stuff of some wonder, some delight and not a little strangeness, writes DALE LAUTENBACH of Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

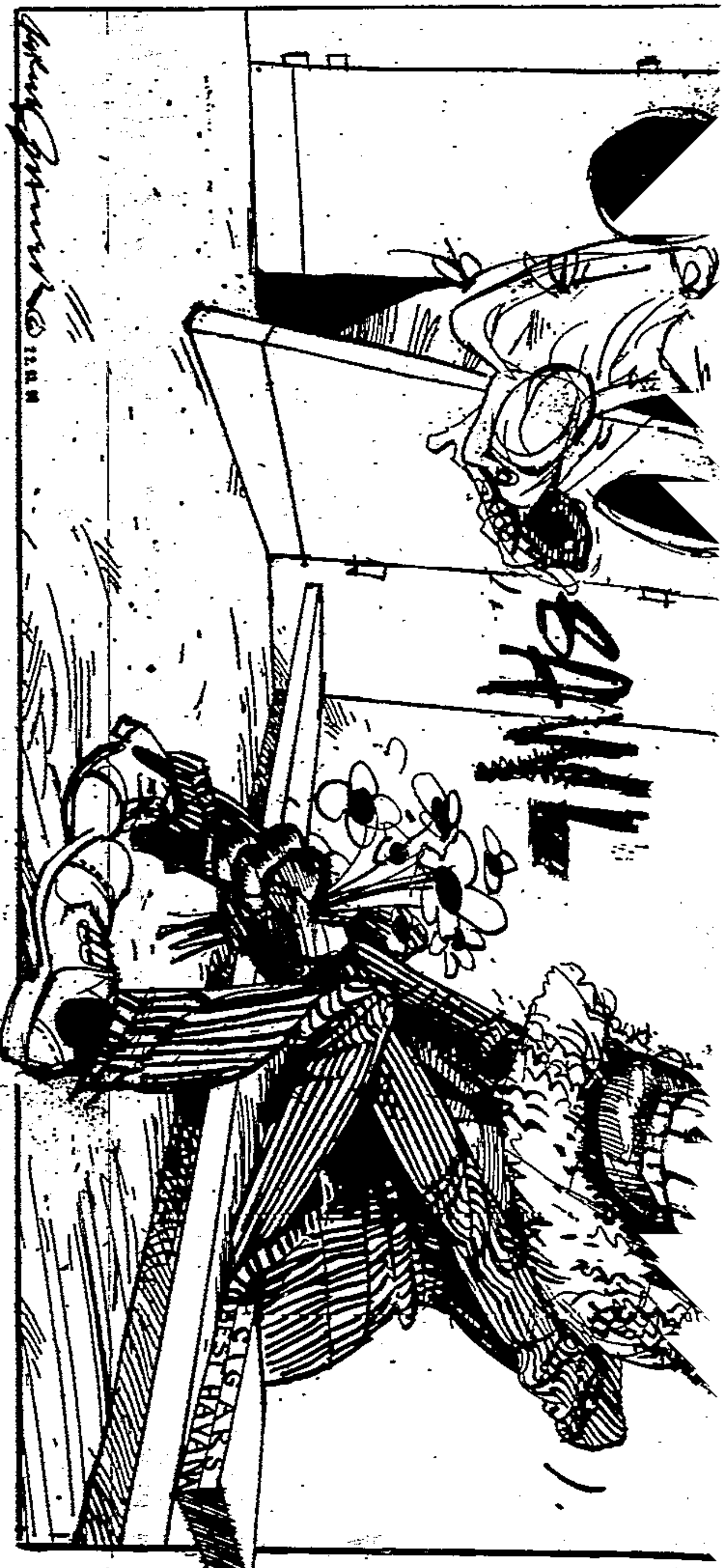
one day soon a credible place in this rich international array.

And how rich it was, independence week in Namibia. Like those utopian advertising campaigns which line up faces to represent all the nations of the world in subtle genetic array, one saw the world in this new country with all its foreign visitors and the zappily uniformed Untag forces from far-flung places.

Mr Nujoma's presidential guard, with just two or three exceptions, were tall, straight, mostly moustached and very black. A short and very pale man led the march past but it was the officer near the rear, in shiny Sam Browne and just as straight that brought another playful grin into one's head. He had a great blond moustache that was nothing if not Kaiser fashion. And one thought of Namibia's colonial German occupation and struggled not to find the new day's quite unremarkable reality, remarkable.

**I**NDEPENDENCE had its moments of tension and humour too. In the hour before midnight on Tuesday, the visiting dignitaries began to pour into their seats reserved at the stadium for the addresses prior to the midnight exchange of flags.

In they poured, in they crushed and very soon



there were no more seats and the midnight schedule began to totter. Dignitaries thronged the steps behind the podium where UN Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, President De Klerk and president-elect Nujoma were due to take their places.

By the time they arrived there was barely room for another Atlantic plichard in the crush and dignitaries looked a whole lot less dignified. The Nujoma entourage squeezed and muscled through the Press corps and for long moments the three men stood on the red-carpeted dias with pandemonium wheeling about them.

SA Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha and his department's director general Mr Neil van Heerden were just visible at the foot of the stairs to the podium. They sat on the red carpet.

**M**R De Klerk was twitchy at first. He looked barked at his party: "Isn't there a master of ceremonies?" He was no doubt thinking that a few slick Van der Merwe jokes might calm this lot.

But who could remain shirty when your host's party was clearly this popular. He relaxed and as the minutes ticked to midnight and shattered the schedule, shared some easy laughs with Mr Nujoma in what history might prove valuable

unofficial human contact between these uneasy neighbours.

There was some tension when the police got tough with an unruly Press crowd following several pleas that they take their place "in the pit provided" and thus lose precious photo angles.

Namibian police strongarmed lensmen in a fashion not unlike the SAP when the mob must be dispersed. Please gentlemen, said the Namibian organiser to the police, not like this, and he appealed to reason.

Ever tried to reason with a competitive camera when its got its angle.

A sort of resignation to the chaos grew out of the tension and the focus shifted to the great moment.

Independence came 11 minutes late, Mr De Klerk noted, but the roar which greeted the bright Namibian sun in its bands of blue, red, white and green on the new flag as it finally took its place in history, was unreserved.

There was partying yet and while Windhoek's main streets were not aswarm with revellers as one might have imagined, there must have been hangovers this week. A braai in the city's Katutura had 1 000 cases of beer laid on and that was just one party. But then beer goes down easily in this dusty and exacting place.

# Namibia

WINDHOEK — The Republic of Namibia embraced its freedom in a week of celebration, but the real show was no proletarian affair, no people's party.

There was some tame dancing in the streets and much popular flaunting of the new flag, but the people's joy could not out do the mighty pipers playing their own tunes while keeping a careful ear on fellow pipers for that moment when they might harmonise briefly.

And harmonise they did, it seemed.

De Klerk met Nujoma, who signed accords with Shevardnadze, who met Baker, who was summoned by Mandela, who addressed KK, who saw De Klerk who even shook hands with PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Time will sift substance from wind as far as all the high-profile hob-nobbing goes.

## Stuff of wonder

For the observer, especially the South African observer unused to African and Warsaw Pact country contact, Namibia's independence was the stuff of some wonder, some delight and not a little strangeness.

The gathering was a jigsaw in which post-Cold War and post-PW images were uniquely and fittingly combined in the context of the sub-continent.

It was almost possible to believe in international reconciliation in some of the small exchanges.

Can I get you a drink, asked the GDR observer mission deputy. Where are you from, inquired the (male) Zambian woman's magazine journalist.

"I pray one day in the near future we will gather to celebrate the post-apartheid era," said Mr Hosni Mubarak addressing a packed stadium on Namibia's first full day of independence with his message as Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity.

A glance around the colourful gathering decked with flags of the world had a mighty red hammer and sickle furling in a soft wind

## And even the pipers played in harmony

DALE LAUTENBACH

beside the newly lit freedom flame. On the other side of the flame, a crisp Union Jack snapped. The South African flag had been lowered for the last time just the night before and before a very solemn and seemingly moved President de Klerk.

How rich it was, independence week in Namibia. Like those utopian advertising campaigns which line up faces to represent all the nations of the world in subtle genetic array, one saw the world in this new country with all its foreign visitors and the zappily uniformed Untag forces from far-flung places.

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By the time they arrived there was barely room for another pillar in the crush and dignitaries looked a whole lot less dignified. The Nujoma entourage squeezed and muscled through the Press corps and for long moments the three men stood on the red-carpeted dais with pandemonium wheeling about them. SA Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pk Botha and his department's director-general Mr Neil van Heerden were just visible at the foot of the stairs to the podium. They must have sat on the red carpet for the proceedings.

President de Klerk himself was twitchy to begin with. He looked at his watch, betrayed some irritation and barked at his party: "Isn't there a master of ceremonies?"

But who could remain shirty when your host's party was clearly this popular. He relaxed and as the minutes ticked to midnight and shattered the schedule, shared some easy laughs with Mr Nujoma in what history might prove valuable unofficial human contact between these uneasy neighbours.

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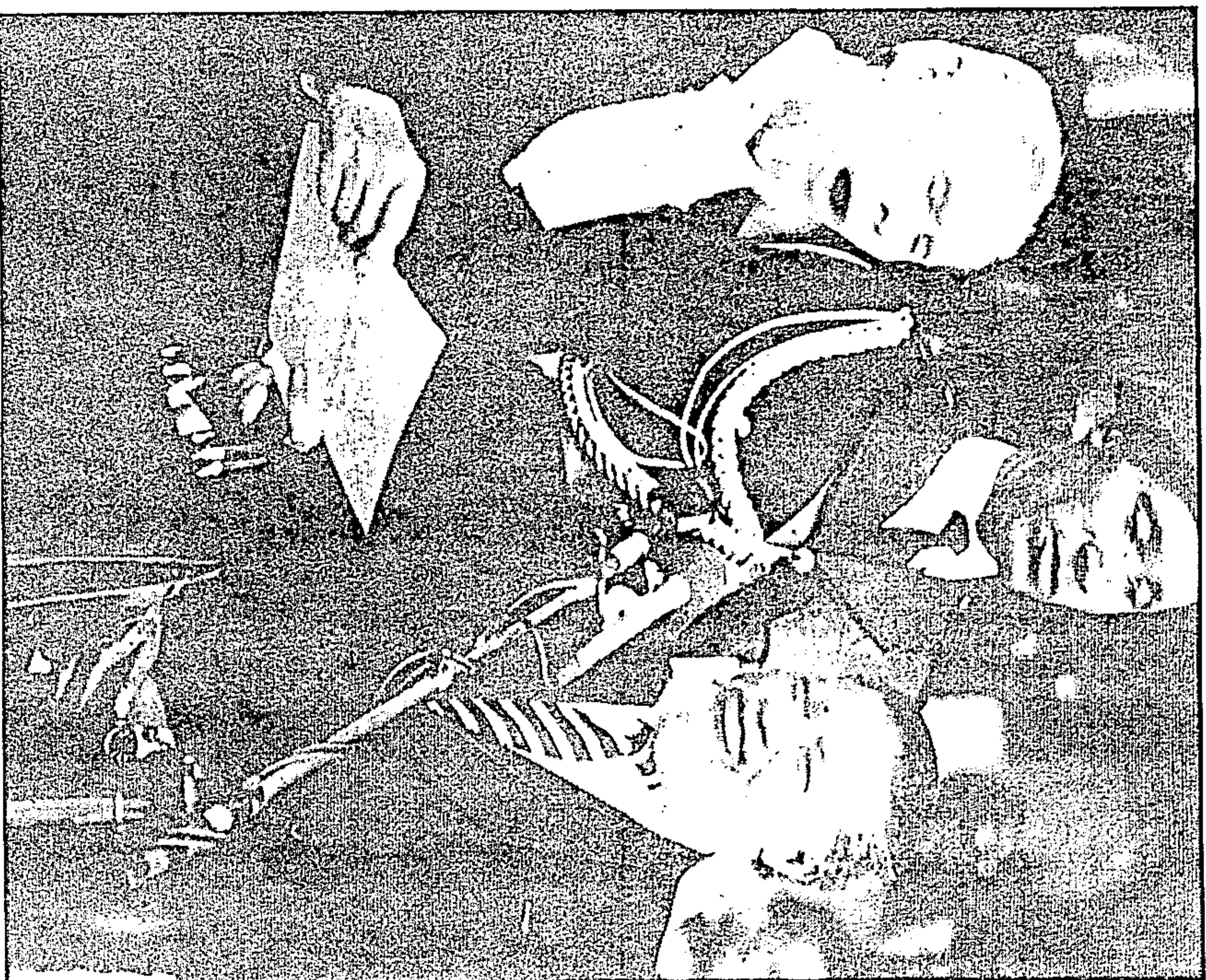
## Freedom came late

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A braai in the city's Katutura had 1 000 cases of beer laid on and that was just one party. But then beer goes down easily in this dusty and exacting place.



SWEARING-IN: The first Chief Justice of Namibia, Mr Justice Hons Berker, takes the oath of office before President Sam Nujoma.

CMT Tim JS 24/3/90 (221)

## ET backs the Basters

PRETORIA. — The drive for an independent and sovereign Rehoboth state in central Namibia will be fully backed by the Boer Separatists, a coalition of white South African separatist movements, the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, said yesterday.

This was said at a press conference, attended by the Rehoboth Baster leader, Captain Hans Diergaardt, and representatives of various right-wing organisations, at which white separatist support for the Reboth secessionists was announced.

"We pledge our total moral support for the brave step taken by Mr Diergaardt," the AWB leader said, speaking in front of a banner bearing the red, white and black colours of his organisation and those of the Transvaal Vierkleur. — Sapa

CP Press 1221

# Birth of a new nation

CP Correspondent

**P**ALESTINIAN Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat's black and white checked headgear stood out like a little speck among the packed VIP crowd in the Windhoek Stadium on independence night.

Slowly the little white speck gravitated downwards - the crowd around him being quite chaotic - and Arafat took his seat to the right of the podium after greeting dignitaries enthusiastically with a customary kiss.

The VIP crowd looked a lot more chaotic than the area filled by the general public. In the organising rush before independence, visiting entourages were requested to be as small as possible.

But as the planes rolled in to Windhoek International Airport, dignitaries alighted one after another. Burkina Faso apparently brought 150 visitors!

After the emotional moment during the raising of the new Namibian flag, the little white speck which marked Arafat moved over to the main podium, greeted United Nations Secretary General David P. Perez de Cuellar and Namibian President Sam Nujoma.

Then he greeted South African President F.W. de Klerk.

The independence celebrations in Namibia marked an historic moment for the world.

The new climate of global politics made Namibia the meeting place for world politicians who would normally not have hosted one another in their countries.

Nelson Mandela was there. He met United States Secretary of State James Baker. De Klerk met Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, who also met Mandela.

Others on the list of people met by Mandela were West German Foreign Minister Dr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Indian Prime Minister V.P. Singh and Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida.

There were countless informal meetings, but it was noted in Windhoek that Mandela and De Klerk shook hands at the banquet hosted by outgoing South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar.

After being sworn in as President by De Klerk, Nujoma noted in his inaugural speech there was light at the end of the tunnel for South Africa, though a negotiated settlement.

"The fact that both Mandela and De Klerk are here at our independence celebrations speaks sense of this," said Nujoma.



**PLO leader Yasser Arafat - Identified by his black and white checked headgear - could be seen moving through the crowded VIP stand at the Namibian independence celebrations last week, greeting dignitaries with a customary kiss. He is flanked by Sam Nujoma and F.W. De Klerk.**

## After the party, the real work must start

rums had gone around Katutura telling people not to turn up. But those who arrived early first had to endure a African

time of year a quick shower is inevitable towards the end of the day, the rain probably saved the main celebrations from being exceptional feeling of emotion to the whole stadium. Uplifting, cheering and singing broke out.

## No jobs for the black graduate

kaans-medium school, then a float from the Agricultural College at Neudamm, near Windhoek, with the message "Agriculture and Education".

**PEOPLE'S PRESS**  
Where City Press readers speak out

Preference will be given to short, neatly written or typed letters. Letters for publication will be used on the condition that the writer's full name and address.

The Editor  
PO Box 5747  
Springfield  
2137

## Mandela should have mourned

**I**KNOW your newspaper is an ardent supporter of Nelson Mandela and all that he stands for. I therefore hope that you will have the favour to publish my letter, without favour, although you may not necessarily agree with my views.

We all love Mandela and we still believe the symbol of black unity in this country is the evil apartheid system.

However, even Mandela is not above and, like everyone else, should therefore be criticised when he makes mistakes, especially makes bad ones.

Last Saturday's Mandela Pop Concert was, thank goodness, a dismal flop, about 10 000 people attending. You described it as the "Mandela Pop Flop". I, also published was a full story of the 14 of the Kallahong violence victims.

The question that a political layperson like myself would like to pose through your newspaper is should Mandela not rather have been graveside to mourn with us the tragic loved ones, instead of attending a pop concert?

It was reported that the concert proceeds were shared 50-50 between the Mandela Reception Committee (NRC) and the S.A. Alliance.

How much of the money earmarked for the Mandela Committee will be given to the black masses of South Africa? Or am I saying the money is probably going to be in the pockets of those individuals who conveniently "serve" on the Mandela Committee?

Finally, for how long is the NRC to continue "receiving" Mandela? Or is this political opportunism for the sake of political advantage? I urgently need answers, please send them to my son - Disgusted and Aggrieved Kallahong.

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**Rumours**  
The public section of the grandstand was quite packed to full capacity. It was said

runnershower which, for a while, suspended the entertainment programme. Given the fact that in Windhoek at this

called off later on. Although Namibian crowds are not known to be that lively, the raising of their new flag brought an

enemies. So the reality of Namibia becoming independent was a dream come true. Wellwishers from

morning saw the grand procession through Windhoek's Kaiser Street, to be renamed Independence Avenue. Here, like never be-

sticks and singing: "We are in Namibia, Namibia." Behind them came the band of a former whites-only Afri-

ing the economy. But Namibians will leave thinking about that until after the party. - Namibian Press Centre.

Soweto for achieving the CIS diploma, reservations about whether South Africa place for black graduates. I completed the CIS diploma in advanced well with the SAIM exams but were forthcoming!

White employers offered me semi-annual at low pay. Some whites called me "Bishop T. "communist" to justify my lack of pro-

# Namibia's first govt marked by pragmatism

By ZB MOLEFE

**PRAGMATISM** and educated leadership marked the 18-man Cabinet sworn into office to make the first government for an independent Namibia.

"It is probably one of the few governments in Africa grounded in pragmatism," said an African diplomat during this week's independence celebrations in the capital Windhoek.

The Cabinet, made up of a president, a prime minister and 16 ministers, is:



Prime Minister Hage Geingob.

■ **President** - Sam Nujoma, 61, Swapo president. Also Politburo and Central Committee member and commander-in-chief of its military wing, the People's Liberation Army.

■ **Prime Minister** - Hage Geingob, 49, politicalburo member and director of the election directorate during the November 1989 elections. Educated in Namibia and the US, he holds an MA (International Relations).

■ **Agriculture, Water and Rural Development** - Gert Hanekom, 60, Windhoek's Show Society president, chartered accountant.

■ **Defence** - Peter Mueshange, Secretary of Defence in politicalburo, founding member of the Ovamboland People's Organisation in



Sam Nujoma, President.

■ **Education, Culture and Sport** - Nahas Aulovane, 47, Secretary for Education, holder of MA, MEd degrees from universities of Zambia and Columbia, US.

■ **Finance** - Otto Herzigel, 53, educated at the universities of Heidelberg and Kiel (Germany), Basel (Switzerland), prominent Windhoek businessman.

■ **Foreign Affairs** - Theo-Ben Gurirab, 52, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in politicalburo, holds BA (Political Science) and MA (International Relations) degrees from Temple University, US.



Namibian President Sam Nujoma.

■ **Justice** - Ngarikutu Tjiani, 57, Secretary for Legal Affairs in the politicalburo. Lenin-grad and Kiev State university (PhD).

■ **Labour, Public Services and Manpower Development** - Hendrik Witbooi, 56, Swapo vice-president and politicalburo member. Great grandson of 19th century Nama chief Samuel Witbooi. Educated at Wilberforce Institute, SA and Namibia.

■ **Health and Social Services** - Nicky Iyambo, 54, University of Helsinki, Finland, trained medical doctor, Central Committee member.

■ **Home Affairs** - Hifikepune Pohamba, 55, Swapo treasurer in the politicalburo. Department head of finance and administration in the election directorate.

■ **Information and Publicity** - Hiddipo Hamutenya, 51, Secretary for Information and Publicity in the Swapo politicalburo. Entered politics in the footsteps of his father, who was a Swapo founder member in 1960. Holds BA and MA from Lincoln, US, and McGill, Canada.

■ **Land, Resettlement and Rehabilitation** - Maco Hansiku, Swapo member of the National Assembly.

■ **Government and Housing** - Libertine Amadhila, 50, Deputy Secretary of Health and Social Welfare in the Swapo Central Committee. Medical doctor trained in Poland, London and Sweden.

■ **Mines and Energy** - Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, 56, (the grand old man of Namibian politics) Swapo Central Committee member, senior commander of Swapo's military wing, Plan, founder member of Ovamboland People's Organisation.

■ **Trade and Industry** - Ben Amadhila, 51, Economics Secretary in Central Committee.

■ **Wild Life Conservation and Tourism** - Niko Bessinger, 42, Central Committee member, qualified architect trained at Cape Town and Detroit. 1978 Fulbright scholarship.

■ **Works, Transport and Communication** - Richard Kapelwa, 57, Swapo delegation member to the 1981 and 1984 Cape Verde peace talks. Central Committee member.

## Nujoma allays fears of govt intervention in economic affairs

The new Namibian Government on Wednesday mapped out an economic policy aimed at placating fears of nationalisation along the lines of other African countries.

In his first policy speech before about 15 000 people in the Windhoek Athletics Stadium, Namibian President Sam Nujoma called for a mixed economy, and limited his government's intervention to the water, energy and infrastructure sectors.

Joint ventures involving local private and foreign capital and the government would be the mainstay of the economy, he said.

Tracing the economic difficulties the fledgling state faced now that it controlled its own economy, Nujoma said the budgetary deficit of R500 million was great cause for concern. This deficit, he said, restricted job creation and placed a great strain on imports, particularly food.

"As a result, we encourage people to remain on the land and to conduct subsistence farming. We know that with foreign investment and technical assistance, the north would be able to feed the entire country."

However, there was a great need for companies within Namibia to process the country's diamonds, karakul and fish resources.

The continued export of raw materials, especially considering that Namibia was the fifth largest mining country in Africa and the 17th in the world, could not continue, he said.

THE NEW Namibian government would devise ways to get back the enclave of Walvis Bay, Home Affairs Minister Hifikepune Pohamba said this week.

"We have always considered Walvis Bay part of Namibia. Already there are signs that we have to speak to South Africa about it after our independence," said Pohamba at a Press briefing in Windhoek.

ARCHBISHOP Desmond Tutu issued a stern warning this week: "Today it is freedom for Namibia, tomorrow it will be freedom for South Africa."

A cheering prayer service at the Windhoek Stadium heard Archbishop Tutu continue: "Unjust rulers are falling like tempins. The homelands are falling as if they never existed."

He said, however, that freedom was a fragile thing, and that in Africa independence had often merely changed the complexion of the oppressor.

American Civil Rights leader Jesse Jackson used the biblical analogy of a free Jerusalem when he appealed for a totally liberated Southern Africa.

"Namibia is not free until Southern Africa is free, support and credibility world-wide than President F.W. de Klerk. The struggle continues. Do not surrender, remain disciplined and not corrupt," said Jackson.

White employers offered me semi-annual at low pay. Some whites called me "Bishop T. "communist" to justify my lack of pro-

When I was retrenched from my last despatch clerk in 1988, "sanksies" were excuse. Since then I have been hawk living.

In 1978 I was convicted under the Gr Act for "being a black manager in a white employer's regret they "do suitable vacancies for a (black) person capabilities" yet they complain of a lack manpower!

Maybe I'm unlucky, but I believe it is of my skin.

White executives fear a black CIS This qualification is regarded as being white executives.

When Nelson Mandela and Walter Sis cate nationalisation, these same whites f fat cheques will be thinned as more blacks enter the labour market.

For these reasons I support the police ANC. Perhaps under them I will not start an armed with skills in administration. - Peter Motosane, Ateridgeville.

**M-Net biased over big fight**

I AM very disappointed by what I wrote "sports bias" on March 10.

As I was patiently waiting to see the "champion" on the screen, M-Net decided to first watch something that suits them, for that we installed such a service to satisfy our

The fight between Welcome Neita and Benichou was shown a few minutes late some of us had already got the results, but it been a Mitchell or Du Plooy fight we would see the bout live.

I am therefore appealing to M-Net's management to practise fairness.

To the new "people's champ" I say: "Congratulations, but please train very hard." - Anti-Orlando.

**Our pupils are late**

SO much has been said, done and recommended about the very bad 1989/1990 matric results. I think the students themselves contribute percent towards their failure because they school late, absent themselves, boycott school classes/teachers and take breaks of 90 instead of 30.

If you ever pass a high school in any black you will find more than 40 children tiling the classrooms. They study only when the timetables are announced.

An early start will enable the student teachers to cover the required syllabi for sub-

- P Nkosi, 7016 Mofokeng Section, Katlehong.

# Yasser Arafat, I

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S-Times 25/3/90

## Namibian independence bash leads to unlikely hobnobbing among VIPs

By PETER KENNY  
Windhoek

NAMIBIA has cast off all traces of colonial rule and only the governing South West African People's Organisation still bears the territory's old name. Namibians are reeling from a frenetic week that saw their country become the world's newest state. "The independence of Namibia marks the end of a chapter and the beginning of a new era for the whole of the southern African region," South African President F W de Klerk told the Namibian nation minutes before independence. There was a joyous mood of exhilaration and jubilation, especially in the capital Windhoek. United Nations Secretary-General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar said at the opening of a centre for UN agencies in Windhoek: "I would like to see this country made into a kind of a model for African and developing countries."

### Beaming

Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob then told the crowd: "From now on we are not going to be able to blame apartheid. From now on we won't have time to blame the De Klerks or Bothas. From now on, if we err, we will have to say it is our fault."

Outgoing Administrator-General Louis Plenaar and his wife Isabel were almost in tears as they left Windhoek's airport after an emotional farewell to President Sam Nujoma. Mr Plenaar, the longest serving Attorney-General, quipped to a beaming Mr Nujoma: "You better get things right or I'll be back," and the independence festivities provided some

moments Namibians will never forget. Like the time Palestine Liberation Organisation president Yasser Arafat sneaked up on Mr De Klerk and shook his hand, minutes after Namibia became free. A section of the crowd had clearly upset an emotional-looking Mr De Klerk by chanting "Down, down, down" as the South African flag was lowered. Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe was among the few African leaders who were absent from Africa's event of the year. Zimbabwean officials scoffed at speculation that Mr Mugabe was afraid to leave his country for fear of a coup. They said he was busy with preparations for an election next weekend. But some diplomats suspected he was deliberately avoiding Mr De Klerk, after criticising other African frontline state leaders for hobnobbing with him.

### Crisis

The Angolan, Mozambican, Zambian and Namibian leaders all met Mr De Klerk. One man who was ever on the lookout for attention during the celebrations was American civil rights activist and unsuccessful presidential candidate the Rev Jesse Jackson. He attached himself to SA church leader Dr Allan Boesak. Mr Jackson had world leaders colliding with each other as they lined up to shake Mr Nujoma's hand, when he stopped to have his picture taken with the new president. Then, when Mr Nelson Mandela was shaking hands with the Namibian president, Mr Jackson went back for another shot. But all was not peaceful. In the Oshakati area in the north, offices of the DTA, the Swapo-Democrats and the Namibia National Front were destroyed by Swapo supporters.



MAGIC MOMENTS... Palestine Liberation Organisation president Yasser Arafat surprises F W de Klerk with a handshake

And, in Windhoek prison, a riot broke out on independence day when about 1 200 prisoners tried to break out using broken bars to try to batter through walls. It was reported that most of the prisoners believed they had been offered a general amnesty by Home Affairs Minister Lucas Pohamba. The incoming government faced its first constitutional headache when people in Rehoboth Gebiet, 60km south of Windhoek, declared independence the day before. It was to have been officially celebrated. The Baster tribe refuses to surrender its tribal authority.

down to ramsgate as raging mately 7pm a man was cut

at approxi-

# Police still seeking CCB leader Burger

ARGUS  
26/3/90

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Namibian warrant of arrest issued for former policeman and Civil Co-operation Bureau cell leader Mr Staal Burger is no longer valid in South Africa.

And there is no warrant for his arrest in South Africa, but police would still like to interview Mr Burger in connection with his alleged activities as a cell leader of the Defence Force's CCB organisation.

Deputy CID chief Major-General Jaap Joubert said police had still not traced Mr Burger and his former subordinate in the SAP, Mr Chappie Maree.

Mr Maree is believed to be outside the country, possibly in West Germany.

General Joubert yesterday confirmed that a Namibian warrant of arrest issued for Mr

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Burger, in connection with the assassination of Swapo leader and alleged Defence Force spy Mr Anton Lubowski, was no longer valid in South Africa.

It had not been valid since March 21, the day Namibia became independent, he said.

"Although we have no warrant for Mr Burger's arrest in South Africa, we would still like to question him in connection with his involvement in a cell of the CCB and what was supposed to have happened within that cell," he said.

General Joubert is heading the police probe into the CCB and the murder of activist Dr David Webster.

The questioning, said General Joubert, would also concern an explosion, allegedly caused by the CCB, in Athlone, Cape Town, last year.

B/Day 26/3/90 (221) ~~221~~

# Namibia reconciliation a catalyst for a new SA

THE UN Special Representative for Namibia Martti Ahtisaari has hailed the country's independence process and constitution as an inspiration and an example which SA could adapt for its future negotiations.

In an interview with Business Day at the weekend, he said the spirit of reconciliation in the Namibian process made him confident that the country's independence could be a catalyst for the accelerated transformation of SA from apartheid to democracy.

## Pragmatism

Namibia's leaders had displayed great wisdom in drafting a constitution that was an inspiration to the world: "This country came out with the most democratic constitution possible, an excellent document that should be studied very carefully and adapted in other countries, and especially in SA," Ahtisaari said.

The constitution created the condi-

## BILLY PADDOCK

tions for economic and social development and the Namibians had demonstrated realism and pragmatism by taking note of the developments in Eastern Europe, which showed the necessity for democracy and civil liberties.

The process of drafting the constitution formed a solid foundation for the country because it made the leaders work closely together, first as Namibians and only secondly as representatives of political parties.

Once people "found each other" most of their suspicions fell away and they worked constructively together for the greater good of all, he said.

"I am optimistic about developments in SA and they can learn a great deal from the Namibian process. But it is very important that the atmosphere inside the country is changed," Ahtisaari said.

People and governments were very suspicious of the SA government and

believed its leaders could not be trusted with honouring their undertakings: "Their past record speaks more of destabilisation activities and that suspicion is close to paranoid."

## Dismantle

However, SA's involvement in the Namibian process had helped the image of the country: "The Namibian operation is interestingly enough the first operation the South Africans could show that they could be trusted to keep their part of the bargain, and that is very important because it gives added credibility that SA in their own society may be moving in a serious fashion towards proper negotiations," he said.

The changed attitude to SA could be seen during the independence celebrations, but it was expected of SA to show more clearly that they had decided to dismantle apartheid.

"Obviously much more needs to be done to illustrate to the world that it is being dismantled, but I am confident the process has started," Ahtisaari said.



# Windhoek quiet after successful celebrations

By Monica Nicolson

WINDHOEK — Peace and tranquillity settled over Windhoek again when Namibian independence celebrations came to an end this weekend with the locals expressing delight and relief that events had proceeded in a disciplined, peaceful manner.

Hotel managers and staff in the capital yesterday agreed that work had never been more exciting and challenging, with diplomats and foreign dignitaries filling the town to capacity.

Manager of the Kalahari Sands, Mr Ian Bailey, said hotels had managed to accommodate the 2 500 foreign dignitaries in the 600 hotel rooms available with a certain amount of shuffling.

"Certain parties had to be moved out in favour of other, more important people.

26/3/90 221  
The more money the country was giving to Namibia, the better the suite they got."

He said independence celebrations had gone very well indeed.

"It was an absolute carnival. We made a killing on food and drink and exchanged over R400 000 from US dollars."

Ms Katrine Bordack of the Fuerstenhof Hotel said an accommodation committee liaised with hotels but there were problems with organisation. "Only at the last moment did we know who was going to stay where."

Air traffic controllers at Windhoek airport worked around the clock this week to bring in the 80 aircraft which flew in.

The airport was not big enough to accommodate all the planes and some were sent on to Grootfontein and Rooikop.

"It was extremely busy but fortunately we had no problems because of our careful planning and drawing up of detailed flight plans," an airport spokesman said.

Police agreed the week had been reasonably peaceful. Red Cross officials were also pleased with the lack of unpleasant incidents.

Namibians interviewed on the streets expressed joy at being free.

Mr Gerrit Witburg, born and bred in Namibia, said he had been celebrating his freedom all week.

Others expressed the hope that Namibia would be able to develop economically.

The last handful of visitors left Windhoek yesterday morning, leaving behind empty, litter-strewn streets, and deserted pubs and restaurants.

# Nujoma picks an ex-SA spy to protect him

BILLY PADDOCK

NAMIBIA'S President Sam Nujoma has appointed former SA spy and security police major Derek Brune as his personal security chief.

Internal Swapo activists and trade unionists were incredulous when they saw the man who had dedicated his adult life to sinister battles with the enemies of apartheid overseeing security operations during the independence celebrations last week.

SWA Police Chief Inspector Brune infiltrated Nusas as a police spy at Wits University during the 1970s before openly joining the security police, for whom he worked for 10 years.

One of his Swapol colleagues, now Namibian Police liaison department Chief Inspector Kierie Durand, identified Brune as controller of SA agent and ANC infiltrator Olivia Forsyth, and as northern Namibia police intelligence operations second-in-command.

Brune was entrusted with distributing information during Swapo's incursion last April, Durand said.

His last assignment as an SA security police major was guarding foreign dignitaries who visited the country.

Durand said: "Things have turned out in quite an amazing way — Brune was a spy whose job was putting Swapo in the worst possible light, and now he is the protector of the leader of Swapo."

A Swapo spokesman said Brune's appointment was in line with Nujoma's promise of letting "bygones be bygones in the spirit of national reconciliation".

The appointment has caused some concern, however.

One Namibian trade unionist said: "How can he ever be trusted? He is an ex-Koekoet man and his whole past is one of living a lie, and being sinister."

"He will be privy to everything Nujoma does. It's a betrayal of the struggle." *B/pay 26/3/90*

Meanwhile, the Swapo-led government is embroiled in another controversy in which it is being accused of flaunting democracy and wasting money on a R20m cabinet village.

Last week, before independence, Prime Minister designate Hage Geingob sent a letter to Civic Affairs and Manpower Secretary Sakkie van der Merwe instructing him to set in motion the building of the R20m village to house the cabinet and deputy ministers.

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance acting President Mishake Muyongo said the Prime Minister was flaunting democracy, because only the country's National Assembly could authorise that kind of expenditure and the matter had not been raised.

## WEATHER

Pretoria, Witwatersrand and east: Cloudy and warm but cool in the east with showers.  
Western and south-western Transvaal: with thundershowers.  
Central, north-western and norther

Oppenheimer Hospital here.

CPT TRIB

27/3/90

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# Army team in Namibia

WINDHOEK — A 35-strong British Army training team arrived in Windhoek yesterday to assist in the setting up of a new Namibian Army. An eight-week training course for the first 50 commissioned and 150 non-commissioned officers would start at Osona and Okahandja military bases around April 4.

STW 28/1/90 (221)

# Namibia 'still under dominance of SA'

The Star's Foreign  
News Service

NEW YORK — Visitors who take the guided tour at the United Nations are still being told that Namibia is "illegally occupied by South Africa" and that "the world has waited too long" for the territory's independence.

Although the department of public information and the UN Council for Namibia had plenty of notice about the date of Namibia's accession to nationhood last week, no attempt had been made at the week's end to remove outdated publicity material that has long been part of the UN campaign against South Africa.

A graphic display prominently exhibited on a wall near a public entrance to the General Assembly hall still appeals, in 35 languages, for Namibian independence.

## FALSE ASSERTION

A caption states: "Today, the (independence) plan has still not been implemented because South Africa persistently refused to cooperate."

Even before independence, this was a patently false assertion, since SA cooperated with the UN in the transition operation that at its peak had more than 8 000 UN officials on duty in Namibia.

But no attempt was ever made to correct that error. Another large display, near the UN Security Council chamber, is devoted to decolonisation. A caption there refers to Namibia as "territory under UN administration illegally occupied by South Africa."

There was no word on when the offending material would be removed, but if it remains in place another week after Namibian independence the UN may expect to receive complaints from the South African UN Mission.

## Namibia to free last political prisoners <sup>221</sup>

Argus Africa News Service *Argus 28/3/80*

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's remaining political prisoners are to be released unconditionally as soon as possible, President Sam Nujoma's office has announced.

The new administration will also grant amnesty to certain categories of non-political prisoners, notably first offenders, and reduce the sentences of others.

As far as is known, there are four people being held for politically motivated crimes. The rest were released in the countdown to independence which began a year ago next Sunday.

The amnesty will not apply to the country's best-known political prisoner, Leonard Sheehana, sentenced to death for killing five people in a Walvis Bay bomb blast in 1987. Sheehana is in jail in South Africa, since his crime was committed on South African territory.

# Nujoma frees prisoners

CPA 7/11  
78/3/90

WINDHOEK — President Sam Nujoma yesterday announced pardons and remissions of sentence for various classes of prisoners. All first offenders currently serving sentences will be released — but this does not include first offenders convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and longer for murder, rape, robbery, stock theft and commercial offences and first offenders sentenced to five years and longer for any other crime.

J. Pienaar (CP Heilbron) said yesterday.

*CAT Truitts 28/3/90 (221)*  
**Bushmen resettled in SA**

3 915 Bushmen from Namibia had been resettled on land at Schmidts Drift (near Kimberley) at a cost of R5 496 011, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said yesterday.

*CAT Truitts 28/3/90 (221)*  
**So are surplus soldiers**

R25,85 million had been spent on resettling members of 32 Battalion and their families at Pomfret, the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Wynand Breytenbach, said. 32 Battalion had been deployed in Namibia. A total of 3 616 men, women and children had been resettled.

## Wood metamorphasised

BY far the most impressive exhibition in Windhoek, featured the astonishing sculpture of Jackson Hlungwane at the Arts Association of Namibia.

Ranging from towering figures and a series of massive thrones to finely-wrought religiously-inspired icons, bowls and sticks, his works made an impression which lives on vividly in the mind.

Hlungwane is well known not only for his sculpture but also for his painstaking creation on an acropolis site of "The New Jerusalem" near the village of Mbhokota in Gazankulu.

Hlungwane started sculpting after a

religious conversion when he was cured by prayer of a festering leg. He says his work is spiritually directed.

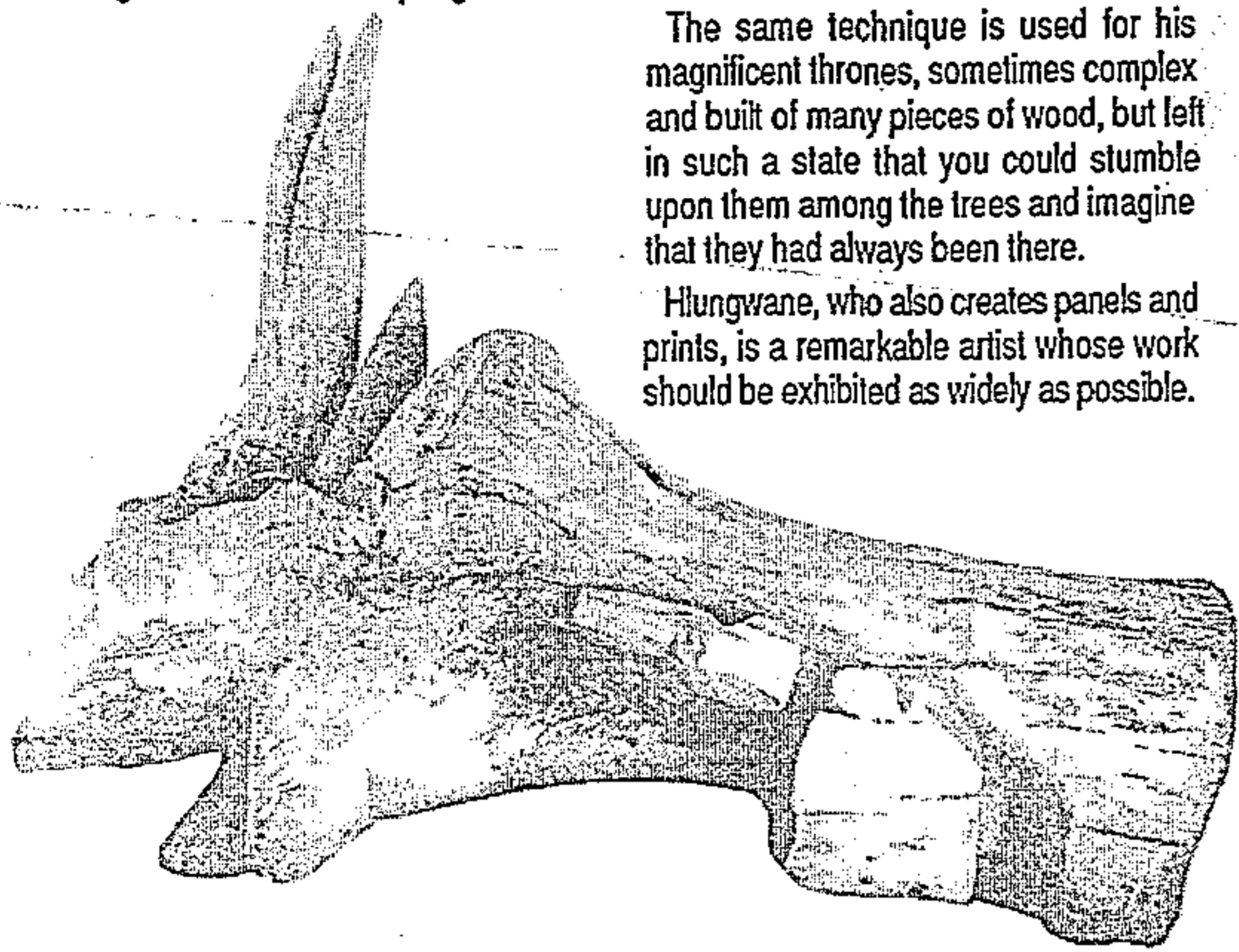
This can be seen clearly in his exquisite religious works made in an original but recognisable idiom, and also startling concepts such as God with a ball and Jesus playing soccer.

But his work spans all areas of life.

His animal and fish sculptures are fascinating, almost invariably left as unworked as possible, so that the animal emerges in suggestion from the wood, clearly recognisable, but with a sense of cooperation between the artist and the medium, not the artist dominating.

The same technique is used for his magnificent thrones, sometimes complex and built of many pieces of wood, but left in such a state that you could stumble upon them among the trees and imagine that they had always been there.

Hlungwane, who also creates panels and prints, is a remarkable artist whose work should be exhibited as widely as possible.



# Speaking in wood: Hlungwane's sculpture entitled, "Rhino"

## Muafangejo: lost legacy?

NAMIBIA'S most famous artist and the person credited with putting the country's art on the international map, John Muafangejo, was represented at the various cultural exhibitions marking independence week in Windhoek by only a few works.

Three prints hung outside the wood carving and pottery exhibition at the Arts Association and blocks and prints were on view at the Alte Feste, where T-shirts printed with signed Muafangejo works were also on sale.

In comparison to the rich and beautifully mounted exhibitions surrounding it, Muafangejo's representation was sadly underplayed and disjointed.

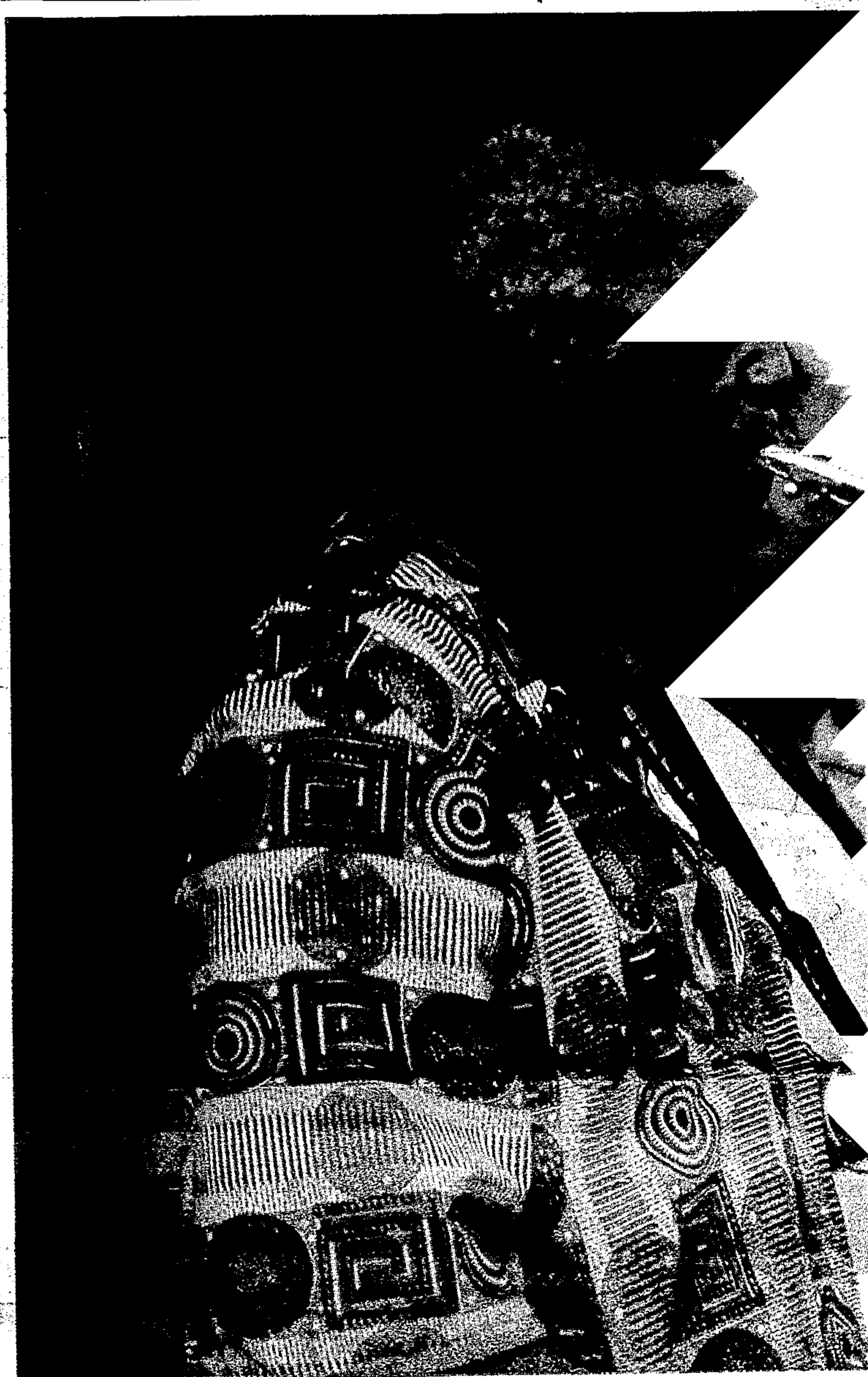
The reason may lie in the controversy

which has surrounded the sale and future of his work since his death in 1987.

The Anglican Diocese of Namibia, the Namibian Arts Association and the family of the late Mrs Olga Levinson all have claim to the artist's works as they had been staunch supporters of Muafangejo and his work during his lifetime.

The lino blocks he used to produce his artworks have been cancelled to avoid the possibility of fraudulent copies being pulled from them. Consequently his remaining original prints are now limited in number and very much in demand.

Most of these were sold at the auction. This has raised fears that a priceless part of Namibia's art heritage has passed into private hands and may, in fact, be lost to the country.



# The African Jazz Pioneers jive to the cheers of the enthusiastic crowd at the Windhoek Stadium

# Freedom u

NAMIBIAN independence celebrations ended on a high note last Saturday when a crowd of up to 30 000 people rocked at an all-day and all-night concert at Windhoek stadium.

More than 20 bands from around the world entertained the revellers.

After the slightly muddled pomp and formality of Independence Day itself, the concert was what everyone was waiting for — a chance to let their hair down and really celebrate. And they did.

Surprisingly, it was not top-billed star Ziggy Marley, son and — some say — pale imitation of the famous Bob, who stole the show; but South Africa's Spho "Hotstix" Mabusa and Mango Groove.

One of the concert organisers, Lindsay Scott, explained afterwards: "The South African bands are really well known here through their record sales, so they went down very well. It was hard to say which of the two was the more popular."

Popularity aside, the concert was remarkable for its musical diversity. The

Namibia's independence week ceremonies, dinners, speeches marked the new nation's birth. Many exhibitions went well. There was a free exhibition of art and craft. The country's new flag entered its

A moveable feast of T-shirt messages — and over it all a flag. EVE VOSLOO brought independence sideshows.

Afro Sunshine beamed over from Botswana, their ranks swelled by some members of the ANC band, Amandla.

Thomas Mafuma and Divera Ngwema represented Zimbabwe, and from the British Isles came the "full-on four-piece punk" band, Crazy Head, who at first startled the audience somewhat with their extreme English dialects.

and they generated. Some of the heralded, sun-drenched dancers who were the main attraction. Some of the though, were Marley's



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...m to celebrate the birth of a new nation

PIC BY RASHID LOMBARD

### Art behind function

"ART Behind Function" was the title of two exhibitions — of pottery and wood-carving and of basketry — which were part of a viewable feast in Windhoek during the independence celebrations.

Numerous examples of craft from all over Namibia were exhibited, but one message came clearly through their diversity.

Functional objects — from those to catch fish to those to store beer — can be beautiful and still proudly retain their usefulness.

The dazzling array of objects, all carefully crafted, burnished, woven and finished, left one with a feeling of profound respect for the people who created them.



# Ovambo dolls and beer cups on display

### Aflutter over new flag

SUNS shone — some spikey, some round like beach balls — kudus stood stately, welwitchias crawled and every colour of the rainbow flowed in any imaginable direction from the minds of Namibians who tried their hands at designing their country's new flag.

The notions of what should have fluttered over the stadium on independence day varied from the whimsical to the wonderful and the sometimes woeful.

The final choice was whittled down to five designs, from which the committee made the selection. The final result is a fine flag. It's bright, some would say garish. But, like the country, it grows on one with each revisit.

A teacher at a Khomasdal high school said her pupils love it. Each Namibian child received a flag before independence and the children could tell her what all the colours symbolised long before she had really had a good look at it.

"It really has inspired a feeling of nationhood," she said. "One of the children

told me this was the first thing they felt was truly their own. The children even painted it on my classroom door, and they drew it all the time.

"The colour blue represents the clear Namibian sky, the Atlantic ocean, our precious water resources and the importance of rain.

"The sun represents life and energy. The colour gold represents the warmth of our sun, the golden grassy plains and the colour of the Namib desert.

The colour red represents Namibia's people. It refers to their heroism and their determination to build a future of equal opportunity for all.

White refers to peace and unity.

Green symbolises Namibia's vegetation and agricultural resources.

The red and white symbolise Namibia's human resources, while the green, gold and blue symbolise its natural resources."

Judging by the cheering when the South African flag was lowered on Independence Day and the new flag raised in its stead, Namibians like it, thank you.

# Under the sun

...k involved more than the marches, ...es and other formal events which ...h. Spread around the capital were ...h a wonder off the beaten media ...for-all mural painting session, ...and a display of designs for the ...a nationwide competition.

...s spelled out everybody's favourite ...uttered the country's already loved ...used among the interesting

...aled much enthusiasm. ...best acts were the least ...as Tabuley from Zaire, ...Paris, with two lead ...brought the crowd to its ...ic was marvellous, too.

...re most heralded acts, ...most disappointing. Ziggy ...and — by all accounts —

...tourage of road, equipment and personal ...managers exasperated the organisers.

...Instead of the two 15-minute change- ...overs planned, Marley's stretched to 45 ...minutes each; three bands which were ...supposed to appear, couldn't.

...One local Namibian band, the Maroon ...Commandos from Karas and the National

...went home very disappointed.

...After Marley's stint, there just wasn't ...time to fit them on the bill.

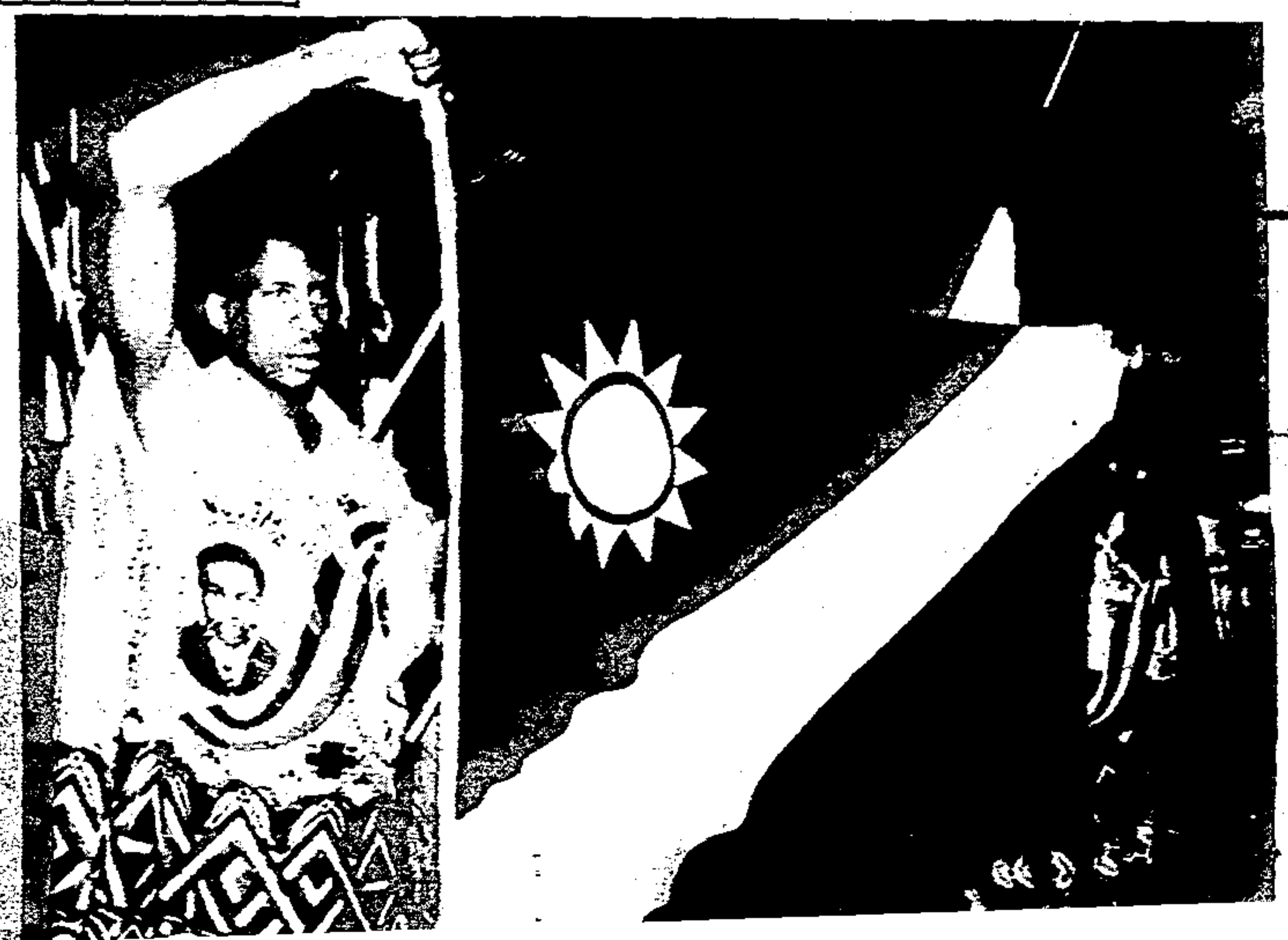
...Scott had to apologise profusely, but ...he did soften the blow by booking the ...Kenyan to play at Untag's farewell ...party and the Mozambicans for a gig at ...the State Theatre.

...There were other snarl-ups. The or- ...ganising committee had received 18 ...replies to invitations from bands and had ...planned accordingly for a concert to last ...about 12 hours, but eight more bands ...pitched up.

...Accommodation and transport were ...found for them in already bursting-at- ...the-seams Windhoek, and they were ...squashed onto the programmes.

...The crowd was also smaller than anti- ...cipated, probably because many music- ...lovers elected to stay at home and watch ...the bash on TV.

... "You only get one chance to organise an ...independence concert," said Scott. ... "Looking back, I suppose we could have



# Nujoma 'is not the right man'

Sowetan 30/3/76

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SOWETAN  
Foreign Service

**NEW YORK** - For all the fact that the independence of Namibia was a "joyous and historic event which saw the end of colonialism in Africa", it was marred by one portentous misstep - Mr Sam Nujoma becoming president.

This startling statement was made yesterday by a noted Ghanaian economist, Dr George Ayittey, who is currently with the Heritage Foundation in Washington, a conservative think-tank, who added that Nujoma, like all other African nationalist leaders ahead of him, was certain to lead his country "down the path of economic ruin".

"The African experience shows that those who gained independence for their people were not necessarily the best leaders to take on the responsibilities of government," said

Ayittey, pointing out that only six of the more than 150 heads of state in post-colonial Africa have relinquished power voluntarily.

The rest, he says, were booted out or assassinated "for economic incompetence, political tyranny and other failings".

In an article in the Wall Street Journal, Ayittey offered some trenchant comments on Africa's military rulers who took over from the nationalist leaders who gained independence for their countries.

"Tragically, the soldiers who overthrew them were even worse," he writes. "They ruined one African economy after another with brutal efficiency and looted African treasures with military discipline. "Today, military dictators

rule a host of economic basket cases in Africa, including Burkina Faso, Benin, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Zaire."

He added: "Africa's post-colonial history has seen many Nujomas, both civilian and military. One of the few still alive is President Kaunda of Zambia, who led the cheers at Namibia's birthday party. He and many of the others who were cheering the loudest would at best receive jeers in their own country, if only the people were free to express themselves."

He pointed out that since its independence in 1964, Zambia, "the ANC's nation of exile", had laboured under a state of emergency.

"It is a one-party state and talk of lifting the ban on other political parties is a crime. Freedom of expression and assembly remains a fantasy in a country whose leader is one of the most

vociferous critics of oppression in South Africa."

The rest of the states bordering South Africa, except Botswana, are the same - "one-party rule, life presidencies, an absence of political freedom and vicious violation of human rights," he said.

Ayittey said that elsewhere on the continent, other Africans, along with those in Zimbabwe, were also fed up with their leaders and showing signs of restiveness.

"Let us hope that Samuel Nujoma and the fighters against South African apartheid - Nelson Mandela, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Alan Boesak and Chief Buthelezi - are watching all these developments intently.

"Let us also hope that when apartheid is finally dismantled, Mr Mandela and other nationalist leaders, both black and white, retire and make way for new leaders."



Namibian President Sam Nujoma

**Breaking the ice** 221

The gathering in Windhoek last week for Namibia's independence celebrations provided the forum for a dizzy array of international contacts.

During his two-day stay in Windhoek President F W de Klerk, who signed the Bill on Namibian independence just before his flight north crossed the Orange River, held discussions with nine heads of state (Namibia, Egypt, Mozambique, Angola, Nigeria, Mali, Zambia, Yugoslavia and Cape Verde), the UN Secretary General, six foreign ministers (Soviet Union, Ireland, Finland, West Germany, Sweden and Spain), and ministers representing Italy, France and Norway.

The prime ministers of Mauritius and Somalia went further by going to Cape Town to see him.

De Klerk was impressed by the "positive spirit" of the discussions, adding: "It is clear that high expectations have been raised but, on the other hand, there was marked realism about the complexity of the situation."

Africa Institute director Erich Leistner describes the meetings as highly gratifying. He says they reflect the tendency towards better international relations for SA; are useful in easing the country towards negotiation; help to strengthen government's hand in the bargaining process with the ANC, specifically; as well as increasing pressure on the ANC to negotiate. Many of the leaders who met De Klerk also held talks with Nelson Mandela and Thabo Mbeki.

**De Klerk**

"But the crux of the matter is whether we can establish a political settlement, as well as a realistic economic policy to woo back foreign investment.

There is a growing realisation that regional peace is a minimum requirement if foreign capital is to be enticed into southern Africa and the continent as a whole. According to De Klerk, the representatives he met "agreed that SA's contribution was indis-

*Continued on Page 49*

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pensible to regional revival and growth." SA is vital to resolving the Angolan and Mozambican conflicts. In this regard, therefore, De Klerk's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze was particularly important. ■

## Court test 22

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

The move, aimed at boosting the country's severely depleted pilchard resources, has raised the ire of two of the largest fishing companies who say they will seek litigation to oppose it. *Sowetan 30/3/90*

Nujoma certain to lead country to economic ruin — economist

# 'Free Namibia's one mistake'

ST-5 30/3/90 221

For all the fact that the independence of Namibia was a "joyous and historic event — the end of colonialism in Africa" — it was marred by one portentous mis-step: Mr Sam Nujoma became its president.

This startling statement was made on Wednesday by a noted Ghanaian economist, Dr George Ayittey, who is currently with the Heritage Foundation in Washington, a conservative think-tank, who added that Mr Nujoma, like all other African nationalist leaders ahead of him, was certain to lead his country "down the path of economic ruin".

"The African experience shows that those who gained independence for their people were not necessarily the best leaders to take on the responsibilities of government," said Dr Ayittey, pointing out that only six of the more than 150 heads of state in post-colonial Africa have relinquished power voluntarily. The rest, he says, were booted out or assassinated "for economic incompetence, political tyranny and other failings".

In a strongly displayed article in The Wall Street Journal, Dr Ayittey, expressing views more commonly heard from white critics of African rule, offered some trenchant comments on Africa's military rulers

Ghanaian economist Dr George Ayittey, currently with the Heritage Foundation in Washington, contends that making Mr Sam Nujoma (right) president of Namibia was a mistake. He maintains that those who gain independence for their people are not necessarily the best leaders to take on the task of government. Dr Ayittey quotes present strikes and demonstrations erupting in other African states to support his argument. **RAMSAY MILNE** of The Star Bureau in New York, reports.



who took over from the nationalist leaders who gained independence for their countries.

"Tragically, the soldiers who overthrew them were even worse," he writes. "They ruined one African economy after another with brutal efficiency and looted African treasures with military discipline."

"Today, military dictators rule a host of economic basket cases in Africa, including Burkina Faso, Benin, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda and Zaïre."

He added: "Africa's post-colonial

history has seen many Nujomas, both civilian and military. One of the few still alive is President Kaunda of Zambia, who led the cheers at Namibia's birthday party. He and many of the others who were cheering the loudest would at best receive jeers in their own country, if only the people were free to express themselves."

He pointed out that since its independence in 1964, Zambia, "the ANC's nation of exile", had laboured under a state of emergency. "It is a one-party state and talk of lifting

the ban on other political parties is a crime. Freedom of expression and assembly remains a fantasy in a country whose leader is one of the most vociferous critics of oppression in South Africa."

The rest of the states bordering South Africa, except Botswana, are the same, he said: "One-party rule, life-presidents, an absence of political freedom and vicious violation of human rights."

Dr Ayittey said that elsewhere on the continent, other Africans, along with those in Zimbabwe, were also fed up with their leaders and showing signs of restiveness. Strikes and demonstrations had erupted in Benin, Congo, Ivory Coast, Niger, Senegal and other countries. "Let us hope that Samuel Nujoma and the fighters against South African apartheid — Nelson Mandela, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Alan Boesak and Chief Buthelezi — are watching all these developments intently."

"Let us also hope that when apartheid is finally dismantled, Mr Mandela and other nationalist leaders, both black and white, retire and make way for new leaders. And, when they have their freedom party, that no invitations go out to black Africa's enemies of freedom."

# Pension deal in Namibia 'kept secret' by Pienaar

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WINDHOEK — Namibia's last Administrator-General, Mr Louis Pienaar, overruled the government service commission and authorised full pension payments to officials who wanted to take early retirement.

According to news reports here yesterday, dissatisfied officials described the issue as "the best-kept secret" in the government service. If it had been public knowledge that Mr Pienaar would authorise early retirement, many more officials would have applied, they said.

The secretary of the commission, Mr Willie Brits, said Mr Pienaar had asked the commission to allow officials with less than five years to retirement to receive their full pension benefits.

The commission could not comply with the requests. Mr Pienaar then acted on his own authority and allowed early retirement to individual officials, Mr Brits said. A small number of officials retired early.

It was the commission's policy that civil servants resigning were entitled to their own pension contributions plus interest.

According to a news report, Namibia's former Attorney-General, Mr Estienne Pretorius (40), received full pension benefits when he resigned one day before Namibia became independent.

The secretary of the Central Personnel Institution, Mr Fanie Gous, said the idea of paying full pension was entirely Mr Pienaar's.

Namibia's Finance Minister, Dr Otto Herrigel, said: "I was never consulted about the matter and the Administrator-General did quite a few things before he left that we found difficult to accept." — Sapa.

# More than 1 000 are missing in Namibia

Stat 31/3/90 (221)

WINDHOEK — There are many more people missing than the 1 000 names presented to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for tracing during the Namibian conflict, Namibian ICRC director Nicolas de Rougemont said in Windhoek yesterday.

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

"You see there are many more people missing. The 1 000 are only people whose

families have come to us," Mr de Rougemont said. While the figure in world terms was low, "for Namibia it is substantial, because the population is so small," he added.

There were about 30 Namibians being held in Angolan jails, some of them former Koevoet and South West Africa Territory Force members. "Some have been there for years and some were arrested recently," he said.

The ICRC had not had access to Angolan prisons since 1976, except in the case of prisoners-of-war, and information on who was there

was often relayed by women permitted by the Angolan authorities to visit their husbands, fathers and brothers.

Mr de Rougemont emphasised it was not the task of his organisation to seek their release or question their detention, but to see that people were properly treated.

Discussing people affected by the conflict between government and Unita forces in southern Angola, he said the ICRC had just visited and aided 188 people close to Oshindombe on the Namibia-Angola border.

These people had left their lands and fled to northern Namibia in what they were wearing, and were sleeping out in the open. There had been reports of between 1 000 and 2 000 in similar straits, Mr de Rougemont said, but this had been difficult to confirm because of fighting between MPLA and Unita.

Commenting on reports that some of the fleeing Angolans had been treated with hostility by the locals, Mr de Rougemont said the fugitives had been accused of being Unita supporters. — Sapa.