

NAMIBIA - GENERAL - POLITICS
1991

JULY - DEC,

R42,8-m plan for

Star 3/7/91.

221

Namibian schools

TALLAHASSEE — Florida State University signed a \$15,3 million (R42,8 million) contract last week to help reform primary education in Namibia.

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

"This contract is another testimony to the Learning Systems Institute's position as the leading producer of instructional systems design throughout the world," said Florida State president Bernard Sliger. LSI has a five-year contract with Na-

mbia's Ministry of Education and Culture.

Namibia is in the early stages of creating a national educational system available to all school-age children.

The country is home to between 1,8 million and 2 million people.

Under the contract, LSI will help set new educational objectives, assist in educational research, create a new curriculum, set up staff development training programmes and design testing systems.

It will help develop a Namibian National Institute of Educational Development, a government agency to develop education. — Sapa-AP.

They threw a party — and only seven showed up

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They had rhyming acronyms that would gladden a poet's heart: to Frelimo and Renamo were added Coinmo, Palmo, Monamo and many others.

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

It's not just that the opposition politicians are a bit out of practice — they have never had any practice at all. They are starting from scratch and they face unique difficulties in a country whose pol-

Out of Africa

GERALD L'ANGE



itics were for so long dominated by a Frelimo that would not allow opposition and a Renamo that was more familiar with firing short bursts from the AK-47 than making long speeches.

Coinmo's president, Victor Saene, attributed the absence of delegates at the congress partly to the fact that some members of the party were in a Catch-22 situation.

They had previously given their allegiance to Frelimo but were now afraid to resign from Frelimo in case they were victimised. And they were afraid to disclose their links with Coinmo because the new law allowing other parties makes it illegal for anyone to belong to more than one party at a time.

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

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

AIM says the handful who attended the congress adopted the slogan "Viva Mononianismo", which the agency said was "a term that completely baffled the Mozambican journalists present".

Mr Saene explained that it was derived from the names Monomotapa and Gungunyana "in an attempt to honour these heroes of Mozambique's pre-colonial past".

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

To achieve political machismo you must, after all, have the right gizmo, whether your party is called Frelimo, Renamo, Coinmo, Palmo or Monamo and that's the truth, ou. □

Namibian shootings probed

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

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

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

An NDF member aged 30 was arrested and charges of murder and attempted murder are being investigated.

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

himself in the chest. He is in serious condition.

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

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

Admitted

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

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

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

The suspect, allegedly an

NDF lieutenant, then left for the nearby Suiderhof base.

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

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

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

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

The head of the police's public relations and liaison division, Commissioner Siggie Eimbeck, said several cases of shooting by defence force members, including the Presidential Guard unit, had been investigated since independence. — Sapa.

Trigger-happy troops 'enemy of the people'

22
ARGUS
15/7/91

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — The Namibian Defence Ministry has reacted strongly to indiscipline and "irresponsibility" in the defence force following four separate incidents in which members of the force opened fire on civilians, killing two people.

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

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

Mr Malima's last call was at the northern military headquarters in Grootfontein where

he gave the soldiers short shrift, saying they were "terrorising the nation".

He said soldiers were regularly absent without leave and drinking with civilians. When disputes with civilians began, the NDF members fetched their AK 47 rifles or pistols. "You've become the enemy of the people," Mr Malima said to gathered troops.

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

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

Opposition parties reacted

strongly to the shootings but praised the government's reaction in condemning the lack of discipline.

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

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

He attributed this to the familiarity the former Plan and Swatf fighters, now the nation's soldiers, had with their weapons after years of fighting. It can be assumed that the negative side of this coin, however, is that this same familiarity results in the soldiers turning to their weapons whenever a dispute arises.

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Namibian racism (221)

WINDHOEK - Incidents of racism have not altogether disappeared in Namibia.

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

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

Hotel manager and director Mr Friederich Meyer threw the two men out invoking the right of admission sign.

Ulenga said he and his driver had asked a waiter for directions to the toilet. Meyer intervened and during the altercation reportedly said: "I have a hotel and not a house." - *Sowetan Africa News Service*.

11

TITLE:

Africa: Artisan and
Apprenticeship statistics, 1969 - 1979

PRESENTER: Z. Kimmie

RESPONDENT: A. Jack

(paper available in library)

Namibia punishes hotelier

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

22-1

Star 18/1/91

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Cabinet has withdrawn the licence of hotelier Friedrich Meyer for refusing admission to two black Namibians, an action which the Cabinet has decided was in violation of the constitution.

Further, Mr Meyer's residence permit is to be reviewed with the implication that he may be thrown out of the country.

At a press conference attended by several senior Ministers, Prime Minister Hage Geingob yesterday issued a strongly worded statement condemning the incident and warning that "our desire for reconciliation should never be seen as a sign of weakness. We shall not reconcile when our basic values are challenged."

At the weekend, Mr Meyer, manager and director of the Hotel Onduri in Outjo, refused admission to Ben Ulenga, Deputy Minister of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism, and his driver.

The two men had entered the hotel in the hope of a meal. They asked a waiter for directions to the toilet and Mr Meyer intervened, saying they were not welcome. He invoked the "right of admission reserved" sign as a reason.

Mr Ulenga did not reveal his official position to the manager until a fellow deputy minister, Klaus Dierks of the Ministry of Transport, Works and Communications, who was a guest at the hotel, intervened.

When Mr Meyer remained unbending, Mr Dierks and his party checked out of the hotel. Mr Geingob said his government has been "elected by the people with the mandate of eliminating racism against black

people and their economic exploitation".

"We cannot accept and will not accept the recalcitrant behaviour of the white owner of the Hotel Onduri," he said.

He said the status of Mr Meyer's residence permit for Namibia would be reviewed.

Mr Geingob issued a strong warning to "some whites" who continued to violate the anti-discrimination clause enshrined in the constitution.

"We are fully aware of what is going on in businesses, hotels and shops in many parts of our country. We are aware of how hoteliers and restaurateurs attempt to practise segregation by providing separate wings in hotels, separate corners in dining-rooms and differential facilities. These people should take this as a warning that the slightest hint of racism will invoke the harshest punishment. We shall never tolerate such people in our society."

The Hotel Association of Namibia has cancelled Mr Meyer's membership and distanced itself from the incident.

The organisation said it had given Mr Meyer the opportunity to state his case before it held an extraordinary meeting to address the issue, but Mr Meyer had declined.

Following the incident, Mr Meyer has refused to comment in public.

The story received headline treatment in some of the Windhoek newspapers, which emphasised the racism of Mr Meyer's action.

Namibia's constitution guarantees equality and freedom from discrimination, further endorsing the point by saying "the practice of racial discrimination and the practice of the ideology of apartheid, from which the majority of the people of Namibia have suffered for so long, shall be prohibited".



Refused entry . . . Ben Ulenga, Deputy Minister of Wildlife.

Namibians warned after racist incident at hotel

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

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

Concerning the Onduri Hotel incident, Geingob said cabinet had withdrawn the hotel's licence with immediate effect and was reviewing the status of the proprietor's residence permit. ~~XXXX~~ (221)

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

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

Neither the Hotel Association of Namibia, which terminated Friedrichsmeyer's membership earlier on Wednesday, nor members of the media have been able to obtain his comment on the issue. — Sapa.

Pik admits R100-m gift to fight Swapo

By PAT SIDLEY ²²¹ ~~221~~
FOREIGN Affairs Minister Pik Botha has admitted that the South African government funded several political parties in Namibia to fight the election against Swapo.

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

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

He said the South African government had fought Swapo, and "make no mistake, we did not like Swapo". *26/7-11/8/91*

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

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

He said when sanctions became a fact of life, he did not sit back and "stick out his tongue".

Secret R100m spent to fight Swapo

By BARRY STREEK

THE government spent "well over R100 million" in secret funds to finance political parties opposed to Swapo in the pre-independence elections in Namibia, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night.

His department had used more than R80m over the past five or six years to fight sanctions and had spent R5m in secret funds in projects of a sensitive nature for the same purpose.

Mr Botha said at a press conference, at which he was questioned by local and international journalists, that at times his department had been forced to operate secretly.

He also disclosed that his department had used "South African front organisations — and there are many" to bring foreign guests to the country so that they could "see the truth".

He named the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance as one of seven parties in Namibia to have received assistance.

"We were against Swapo, we were at war at times with Swapo. And then Swapo won the election and we accepted that; we congratulated them and then we said the time had come to reconcile and look at Southern Africa in a wider spectrum, and work for peace."

Mr Botha said he did not have the exact figures but South Africa had spent "well over" R100m in Namibia.

A spokesman for the Campaign for a Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Hit Squads, Mr

Hannes Senekal, said last night: "In view of the disclosure that more than R100m was given to Swapo's opponents the whole Lubowski affair should be seen in a different light."

In Windhoek, reports Sapa, Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said the revelation that South Africa contributed to the DTA's election campaign "relieves me and the DTA of the burden of having to keep something secret which to our thinking need not be kept secret".

R100 million MORE

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251

Pik admits to more payoffs

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

A DEFIANT Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, last night brushed aside the public outcry over the Inkatha slush fund scandal and admitted that the government secretly bankrolled anti-Swapo parties to the tune of "well over R100 million" during the Namibian elections.

A fiery and unrepentant Mr Botha lashed out at media reports dealing with the Inkatha secret funding row and declared: "If I must do it again, I will do it again — exactly like this." Appearing before scores of local

and foreign journalists on the SABC-TV's "Agenda" programme last night, Mr Botha dismissed all suggestions that taxpayers' money had been abused by secretly funding Inkatha and its "woda union" arm, Uwusa.

He said he had not considered resigning as a result of the row and refused to acknowledge that the funding of Inkatha was a mistake.

"I am not feeling sorry about it and I am not apologising for it," he said defiantly.

However, he believed President F W de Klerk could announce important reforms to the administration of secret funds when he holds a press conference next Tuesday.

Mr Botha said the government would need funds for at least counter-espionage activities but added: "Maybe we should change the law in view of changed circumstances."

When Mr Botha was asked why it took so long for the government to



admit to secret funding in a "new South Africa", he said that while he had operated within the law it was possible that Mr De Klerk might change the law.

Turning to another case involving the use of taxpayers' money for secret projects, Mr Botha admitted that he had played "a prominent role" in getting cabinet approval for a plan to channel over R100 million to seven political parties in Namibia in a bid to stop Swapo winning the November 1989 independence elections.

"I did not like Swapo. We were against Swapo. At the time we were at war with Swapo," he said.

After the lively debate, Mr Botha ducked questions about whether the government would consider funding Inkatha during a general election in South Africa.

He also disclosed that the Department of Foreign Affairs had spent more than R80 million over the past five or six years to "fight sanctions" and another R5 million in secret funds for "sensitive projects" in this area.

To page 5

PIQUED
Pik ... Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha was unrepentant when he faced the press over the Inkatha funding scandal yesterday. He angrily defended funding Inkatha, saying: "I must do again, I would do it again — exactly like this."

R1,5m FOR INKATHA UNION
See PAGE 5

Botha faces the press

At one stage during the keenly awaited encounter with the press, Mr Botha did concede that the government's image may have been "denied" as a result of the Inkatha funding scandal. (259)

But he immediately added that the government would continue on its programme of reform as before. (261/191)

"I believe that Mr De Klerk's integrity is above board. He has done nothing to deserve derogatory remarks about him.

"I have full faith in major governments of the world" that they would not detract from the fundamental issues — one man, one vote and the end of apartheid.

Mr Botha complained that the government was being judged in July 1991 on circumstances prevailing in a different, hostile era.

"Some people seem to forget how cold the winter was now that summer is approaching and what we did to make the country survive that winter."

Mr Botha said that the funds given to Inkatha did not propagate it as a political party and submitted that the secret channelling of public funds to Inkatha had not been done for political purposes.

"No funds flowed to Inkatha as a political party to keep its political purposes going," he said.

This appeared to contradict the acknowledgedment made by his cabinet colleague, Mr Adriaan Vlok, who said on SABC-TV's Sunday night "Agenda" programme that the supplying of state money to Inkatha for "anti-sanctions and anti-violence" purposes could have "a spin-off to the advantage of Inkatha".

At the end of the lively session during which he frequently clashed with reporters, Mr Botha remarked: "I wish we could continue."

The Democratic Party's deputy spokesman on law and order, Mr Jan van Eck, said last night: "The government's lack of repentance as expressed by Mr Botha and its justification of political partiality is final proof that this government and its security forces cannot be trusted with the transition period.

"Mr Botha's performance was a circus during which he showed no understanding whatsoever of the government's political bias and misuse of taxpayers' money to boost anti-ANC organisations," he said.

● Meanwhile, the Weekly Mail newspaper which uncovered the Inkatha scandal last week, reports in today's edition that Law and Order Minister Mr Adriaan Vlok "lied" when he said on television on Sunday that "each and every cent" of taxpayers' money had been accounted for in the clandestine funding operation.

Secret police documents in possession of the newspaper showed that Mr Vlok had been so worried about the money given to Inkatha's union wing, Uwusa, that he asked for an internal inquiry, Weekly Mail editor Mr Anton Harber said last night.

"This inquiry found that Uwusa had not even kept any books, had no financial records and was unable to account for any of the funds given to them," he said.

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CT 26/7/91

Namibia: The struggle for independence

221



New Nation (Learning Nation) 26/7 - 1/8/91

In March this year, the people of Namibia celebrated the first anniversary of their independence from South African colonial rule. In South Africa, the winning of independence by the Namibian people carries a special place in our hearts. For many years, South African and Namibian workers have struggled against the same government and bosses. And in this struggle, there has been no border which divides us - the demands, experiences, setbacks and victories of the Namibian people are also our own. In South Africa today there are many questions facing us about how to win our plan for the future. In trying to answer these questions, we must cross the border again and learn from our comrades in Namibia. What has independence meant for the people of Namibia? We will see that after one year of independence, many of their basic demands and problems have not yet been addressed.

Through their organisations, workers united in action. Through strikes and boycotts, workers demanded higher wages and an end to the bosses system of exploitation. In 1988, workers and students organised the biggest stayaway in Namibia's history. The voice of the workers was heard loudly again in the campaign against privatisation. As Namibia moved towards independence, the South African authorities began to sell off government services like hospitals, post offices, transport and schools to private companies. Workers knew that privatisation was another attack by the government and bosses on their jobs and wages. But workers also knew that privatisation was aimed at weakening the power which a future SWAPO government needed to control the economy. In protest, almost fifty thousand workers marched behind their banner "Protect people's property, Reject privatisation!". Their words were clear: "We say no to privatisation because the public services are the property of the people. They are our services because our taxes paid for this. The future government must control these services - not private companies. We reject the attempts by the foreign oppressor to auction off our country".

In every campaign, in every action and in every demand Namibian workers carried the message: VOTE FREEDOM! VOTE SWAPO! For years, the people of Namibia had supported SWAPO as the only organisation committed to real political independence and freedom. Workers made resolutions in their union congresses to campaign actively for a SWAPO victory in the elections.

When workers finally got the opportunity to cast their vote, they went to the polling stations feeling confident and strong that SWAPO would win. Under SWAPO's banner, they had fought a hard and long struggle. And under SWAPO's banner they moved forward into a new future. But workers knew that they still faced many big questions:

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

■ How could worker control and democracy in the economy be built?

■ How could workers continue to build strong, militant organisations to protect their interests?

In the next 2 articles we will look at these questions and see that independence has not brought an end to the problems, struggles and exploitation experienced by Namibian workers.

This week we are going to look at the struggle in Namibia in the years just before independence. We will look at the experiences, demands, expectations and dreams that workers and their communities carried with them when they voted for the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) as their new government.

On May Day 1989, the workers of Namibia came together around their slogan "Workers unite for independence!". In their hearts, workers were happy. They knew that this would be the last time that May Day was celebrated under the rule of the South African authorities. It was a day when workers throughout the country looked forward to independence. And with this vision of the future, workers united around their demands. They said that true independence will only begin when there is: **Freedom from exploitation** **Freedom from poverty!** **Freedom from South Africa!** **Decent education for all!** **Housing for all!** **Jobs for all!** **A living wage for all!** **An end to the migrant labour system!** **The right to strike!** **No privatisation!** **A 40-hour working week!** **The right to decent pensions and health care!**

If we look at the Namibian economy at the time of independence, we can see why these demands of the workers were so important. Like the South African economy, it was a capitalist economy built to serve the interests of the bosses. But in Namibia almost everything was owned by foreign capitalists. Most of the profits produced in Namibia come from the mining industry. But all the main mines were owned by big multinationals from Britain and South Africa like Anglo American. In agriculture, 60% of all the farming land was owned by white landowners. Almost half of these landowners lived in South Africa or West Germany. From sheep farming, karakul pelts were produced and sent to Western

Europe for sale at high prices. Cattle were mostly exported live to South African abattoirs. South African companies also controlled the fishing industry where they allowed the fishing boats from other countries to exploit Namibia's rich sea life. This has meant that many fish have almost disappeared from the sea along Namibia's coast. While the bosses made huge profits, the majority of Namibian people were forced to live a life of poverty and exploitation. Like in South Africa, Namibian workers suffered the pains of the migrant labour system, long working hours, starvation wages and unemployment. And like our townships here, living conditions were bad and overcrowded. So when Namibian workers made their demands for an independent Namibia, they were showing their determination to struggle for a future where the power and control of the bosses is smashed. Only a government which put the needs and interests of workers first, could bring their demands to life.

The workers of Namibia felt confident to take action around these demands. For many years SWAPO branches and other organisations had been small and weak. But since 1986, workers had begun to build strong organisations in their workplaces. This was the year when Namibian workers said there must be one union, one industry! When the first industrial union, the Namibian Food and Allied Union (NAFAU) was launched in September 1986, other workers saw the strength and unity of the food workers and followed the example of their comrades. Workers launched unions in the metal, mining, and transport industries. Public sector workers formed the Namibian Public Workers' Union (NAPWU). In the months before independence, the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) was formed as the federation which would unite the different industrial unions in Namibia. NUNW would also help give workers one, united political voice to protect their interests in the independence process.



R100-m 'to make election fair' 221

Star 26/7/91

The Government secretly paid "well over R100 million" to parties opposing Swapo in the 1989 UN-supervised independence elections, Foreign Minister Pik Botha revealed yesterday.

He said the Namibian election would not have been fair if opposition parties had not been allowed to compete with Swapo, which had received millions.

Mr Botha made this disclosure at a news conference recorded for the SABC in Johannesburg.

He said various Government departments had allocated funds to the secret operation, but he could not divulge specific details because he had not expected to have to address the issue at the press conference.

However, he thought about

seven anti-Swapo parties had received South African State money.

"In a quiet way, in a secret way, we assisted them..."

He said each of the departments involved in the funding had been allocated "a certain task".

The party allocated to the Department of Foreign Affairs had fared badly, Mr Botha said with a smile.

The financial aid should be interpreted in the context of the Government's contribution towards Namibian independence and the "war" against Swapo before independence.

"We didn't like Swapo. We were against Swapo. We were at war at times with Swapo, and they with us," Mr Botha said.

However, the Government

had accepted Swapo's election victory and had congratulated the party on coming to power.

In Windhoek, the Namibian Minister of Information, Hidipo Hamutenya, said the disclosure confirmed what Swapo had suspected all along.

"Our complaints (about South African support to Swapo's opposition) were always contemptuously dismissed.

"Now things are unfolding..." Mr Hamutenya said.

Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), one of the parties in Namibia to receive South African money, reacted dismissively, saying "people are all suffering guilty consciences in South Africa".

"We welcome the fact that this has come out."

Mr Mudge described the funding as "water under the bridge".

"We never had a problem receiving their money. What's wrong with it?"

South Africa, he added, was not the only country to fund the DTA.

"But where did Swapo get its money? And there was lots of it."

Mr Botha said after the press conference that between R5 million and R6 million of South African taxpayers' money had been spent on Namibia's elaborate independence celebrations on March 21 last year. — Political Reporter, Star Africa Service, Pretoria Correspondent.

'Cabinet approved payments'

R100m given to Swapo's rivals 221 Pik

Bloway 26/7/91

BILLY PADDOCK

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He said he had been in contact with ANC president Nelson Mandela on Tuesday while Mandela was in Barcelona, to discuss the prisoner releases in Bophutha-

tswana and they had talked about the Inkatha affair.

"Mr Mandela said he did not want to discuss it over the phone and would deal with the issue when he returned to SA."

Botha admitted during questioning to interfering in the election process and funding opposition parties in the Namibian independence elections but denied that government wanted to subvert the process.

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

Foreign Affairs was not in charge of the funding, Botha said. While he did not have exact figures, about seven parties were funded and the total was well over R100m.

He said he played a prominent role in this and Swapo was aware of it. "We did not like Swapo. We were against Swapo, my friend. We were at war with them at times," Botha said.

Various parties were allocated certain tasks in this whole process.

"In a quiet way, in a secret way, we assisted them not only with posters. A lot of money went into education on democracy," he said.

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

Government had nothing to apologise for over the Inkatha scandal and it would not. Everything that could be done to com-

□ To Page 2

Swapo 221

Bloway 26/7/91

but sanctions was fair but government would never countenance violence, he said.

Referring to the Inkatha scandal, he said it was unfair that government was being attacked two years after the funding had occurred. Government should not be judged in July 1991 as if it took the decisions yesterday.

Some people seemed to forget how cold the winter was and the need to survive now that summer was approaching, he said.

His responsibility was to circumvent sanctions, to minimise others, and avert further sanctions which had a very negative impact on the country. He congratulated ambassador to France Marc Burger for his role in this and also paid tribute to Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden for his management of the secret funds.

Botha said he would do what he did again because he was against sanctions. He would offer money from the secret funds to

221 □ From Page 1

any party, except the AWB, which wanted to hold anti-sanctions rallies.

His conscience had never been bothered by the covert funding of the organisation and he had not once considered resigning over the issue.

He insisted that the current scandal could not be compared with the Information scandal of the mid-Seventies because all the funds now were properly authorised and had been checked by Auditor-General Peter Wronsley.

He said his department had cut back on the amount of funds kept in secret accounts. The reason for the total amount in secret funds increasing over the last five years was due to other departments that continued to hold funds in secret accounts when the need for this was no longer evident. They were also escalating these in line with inflation, he said.

● Comment Page 8

By ANTHONY [unclear]

27/11/91

Mudge-Pik fights 'staged'

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

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

The SADF spread a rumour that a Swapo incursion was planned for April 1 when it learnt Swapo soldiers

would be trying to return to Namibia peacefully, until they got permission from the UN to intervene.

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

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

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

— Sapa (221)

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...have already known. thi



UNDERCOVER PRO: Ex-SADF consultant Nico Basson was paid to sell the image of the SADF abroad. ● Picture: JOHN HOGG

Anti-Swapo campaign 'at least R1-bn'

221
star 27/1/91

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

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

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

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

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

"I would say that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance party was fund-

PAT DEVEREAUX

ed 65 percent by the South Africans and received about R73 million.

"The DTA is still getting funds. Not as much as before but enough to sustain them for the next elections," he said.

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

He added that Military Intelligence had infiltrated throughout and even through the United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (Untag).

The former SADF major claimed that the SADF was aware that the Swapo April 1 incursion was intended to be peaceful but they got permission from the UN to intervene and shot returning Swapo insurgents.

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

He also alleged that three regions of the SADF's clandestine Civil Cooperation Bureau were involved in Namibia,

R100-m spent on political rivalry

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

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

"We were against Swapo. At the time we were at war with Swapo," said Botha.

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

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

Reuter reports that Nico Basson, who worked as a major in South African military intelligence in Namibia during the election campaign, said after Botha's remarks that Pretoria gave DTA R65-million during the campaign.

Pik Botha confessed to block me — Basson

By DESMOND BLOW

FORMER SADF intelligence major Nico Basson believes Foreign Minister Pik Botha confessed to having financially assisted opposition parties in the Namibian elections because he (Basson) was about to "reveal the figures".

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

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

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

Ignored 435

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Light on Lubowski

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

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

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

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

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

Other revelations in the *Weekly Mail* were:

- Five Inkatha men knew of the police funding for Inkatha and Uwusa;
- Uwusa was not only funded by the government, but was a joint project launched by the police and Inkatha; and
- ANC president Nelson Mandela's famous "throw your weapons in the sea" speech was impeded by the security police.

Star 3117191

Namibia set to ignore SADE 6

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

221

WINDHOEK — A widely criticised decision by former South African President P W Botha to exempt from prosecution six SADF members charged in Namibia with murder seems likely to go unchallenged.

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

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

The men charged were Colonel Johannes Hendrik Vorster, Colonel Hendrik Willem Welgemoed, Commandant An-



P W Botha . . . said men acted in good faith.

tonie Johannes Louwrens Botes, Lieutenant Nicolaas Jacobus Andre Prinsloo, Corporal Eusebius Christiaan Kashimbi and Rifleman Steven Festus.

In March 1988, when the men were to appear in the Supreme Court to face charges, Namibian Administrator General Louis Pienaar presented a certificate from Mr Botha exempting the men from prosecution under the Defence Act, saying they had acted in good faith in their task of "combating terrorism".

Namibian Prosecutor-General Hans Heyman, who had the case brought to his attention

by the NBC reporter, said it was closed and that he had no intention of pursuing the matter.

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

Mr Heyman admitted knowing little about the case.

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

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

But he believed Namibia should now try to bring the men to justice.

Namibia: The struggle

for independence: 2

221

New Nation (Learning/N) 2/8-8/8/91.



Elections to the Constituent Assembly

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

South Africa's role

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

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

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

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

The masses and their demands

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

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

Vote for SWAPO! Vote for freedom!
This was the rallying call of SWAPO when it contested the elections for the Constituent Assembly in 1989. But these elections were characterised by many problems which seriously affected the transfer of power to the masses of Namibia. What were these problems and what can we in South Africa learn from this experience?

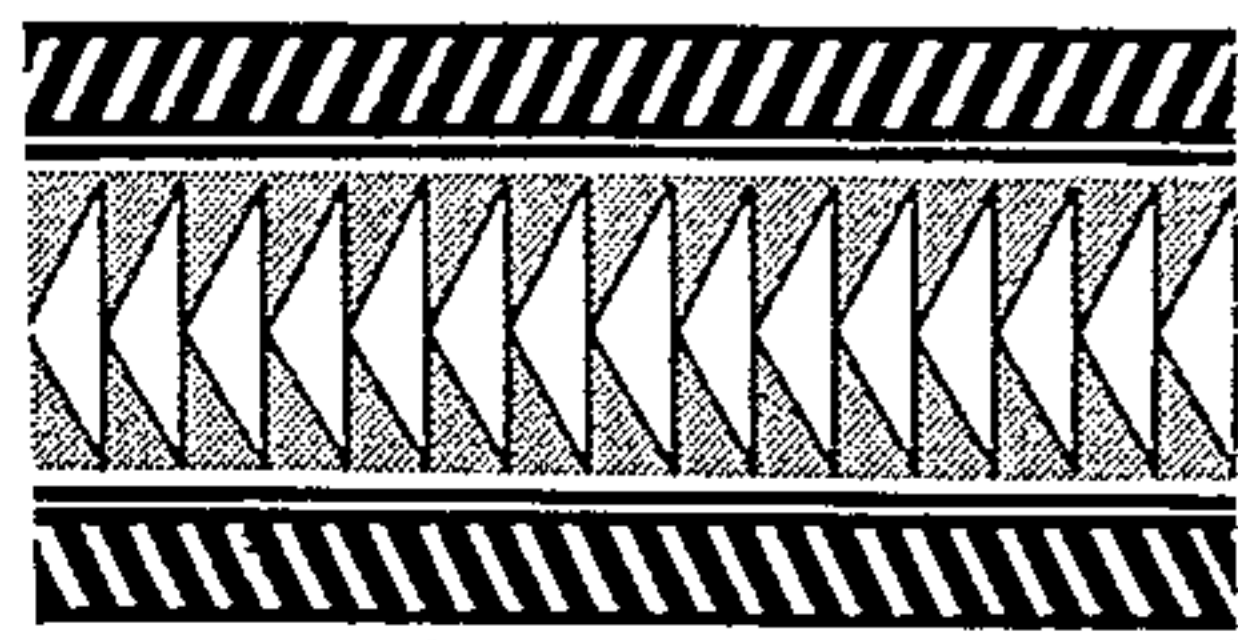
In 1978, the United Nations (UN) Security Council put forward a plan for Namibian independence called Resolution 435. But it was only in 1988, after ten years of mass struggle in Namibia and international pressure, that South Africa agreed to implement Resolution 435. Resolution 435 said that the constitution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

What did Resolution 435 really mean?

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



Moses Mayekiso, General Secretary of the National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA), and Ben Ulanga, General Secretary of the Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN), speaking at a 1989 May Day Rally in Namibia



Angolan PoW releases far ⁽²²⁾ behind target

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colonel da Piedade alleged that Unita had not yet confined all its troops to barracks, and this created major problems for the free circulation of people and goods.

Just where did all those secret millions in Namibia go? Stories abound as two and two don't add up

Sowetan 5/8/91

221

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

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

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

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

Secrecy

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

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

The Namib Foundation, founded in 1989 as a funding agency to "support multiparty democracy" and those parties which espoused the concept of the protection of "minority



SOWETAN AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

rights", is widely believed here to have been a front for South African money.

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

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

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

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

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

When asked if the DTA had specific audits of how the South African money was spent during the campaign, the party office referred Sowetan Africa News Service back to Mudge's Press release, issued immediately after

Botha's announcement, as the DTA's final word on the matter. The release gave no details of campaign spending.

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

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

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

Confessions

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

Perhaps the most damaging thing about the South African can of worms as it spills open wider and wider both in that country and in Namibia is that no one, for many years to come, is going to be able to confidently distinguish truth from falsehood.

If South Africa lied yesterday about slush funds in Namibia, its role in the Angolan war, its support for Renamo in Mozambi-

que, to name but a few cases, what credibility do its latter-day confessions have.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Don't we all wonder just what has been going on; how truth, traditionally not the strong suite of politicians anyway, got to be so cheapened and how R100 million of our money went who knows where.

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Deon du Plessis. Newsbills by Sydney Matlhaku. Sub-editing and headlines by Ivan Fynn.

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Namibia: 3

New Nation (Learning/N) 9/8-15/8/91. 221

Post-Independence



Last week we saw how Namibians elected their representatives to a constituent assembly, to draw up a constitution for an independent Namibia. We saw how at times the Namibian masses were involved in the negotiation process. We also saw how at other times the negotiation process took place far away from the struggles of ordinary people and how this created problems.

At the time of independence the expectations of people were high. In an interview with the *Namibian Worker* an unemployed comrade said

"Independence will bring peace, jobs and laws that will protect the people".

More than 18 months have passed since independence. What has been achieved? What are some of the problems? How can we understand these problems? This week and next week we will try to answer these questions.

Achievements

In November 1989 the Namibian people chose a new government through a one-person-one-vote election. The election was administered by the South African Administrator General (AG) and supervised by the United Nations. SWAPO, which led the people in their struggle for independence and freedom from South Africa, received the majority vote. SWAPO now heads the new government.

The new constitution drawn up by the constituent assembly has been warmly received by both capitalist and so-called socialist governments. Namibia now has a multi-party government, and a constitution regarded as a model for democracy and human rights in Africa. All apartheid and other discriminatory laws based on race, tribe, sex or religion have been removed. The colonial system of maintaining 11 ethnically divided administrations has been abolished.

The war with South Africa has come to an end and the curfews which were a part of everyday life under the South African AG have gone. The SWAPO government has implemented a policy of promoting peace and national reconciliation. SWAPO's former enemy, the DTA, is the officially recognised opposition party in the National Assembly.

Reconciliation and the mixed economy

The people of Namibia won their independence through years of hard struggle. But it was not a victory where South African control and imperialist exploitation were overthrown. Independence was won through a negotiated agreement between the forces that had fought each other. The spirit of independence was one of reconciliation, of trying to build harmony between enemies.

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

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

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

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

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

Problems

But at a May Day rally in 1991 the president of the trade union federation, NUNW warned that

"if reconciliation is a ticket for the employers to re-exploit us to secure their profits while blacks are getting more unemployed and roaming the streets, then reconciliation will no longer be accepted by the workers." (Namibian Worker June 1991).

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



The proposed draft labour code is an improvement on the present colonial Conditions of Employment Act. But it only suggests small changes within the existing capitalist market economy system. For example it offers a reduction in working hours from 46 to 45 per week and a ban on work on Sundays for farm and domestic workers. For the trade unions it proposes to give stop order facilities and access to company plants for organising purposes. Workers will have the right to strike provided that strict dispute procedures are followed.

In spite of these important gains, real power is still in the hands of big business. The privatisation of most of the public transport, hospital, water, electric and broadcasting services is going ahead. The large mining companies, which control the most wealth and provide the most jobs in the private sector, are almost completely privately owned by foreign capital. For example Rossing is owned by British capital and Consolidated Diamond Mines is owned by South Africa.

To bring in new investment the government has offered attractive deals to foreign companies. But at the same time workers in the public and mining sectors go on strike to defend themselves against attacks from the bosses. Workers have staged protest action and wildcat strikes against

- threats of mass dismissals
- retrenchments caused by privatisation and production cuts in the coal and uranium mines
- the racist attitudes of some of their managers.

One-way reconciliation

There is a feeling among workers that reconciliation has not been forthcoming from employers. Wages and working conditions remain areas of dissatisfaction.

Dissatisfaction already exists in the new NDF (National Defence Force). Many of the ex PLAN (armed wing of SWAPO) comrades have been integrated with the old SWATF (South West Africa Territorial Force) and the police to form the new NDF and NAMPOL (Namibian Police). But hundreds of ex PLAN comrades remain unemployed. Those who were in-

cluded in the NDF earn low wages. In October 1990 a group of soldiers staged a work stayaway around the issue of wages. In one letter to the editor of the *Namibian Worker*, a comrade complains that ex PLAN combatants are being discriminated against.

Inequalities remain

South Africa's withdrawal has left behind a relatively good infrastructure, but the majority of the Namibian people have not benefited from it. Gross inequalities still exist in housing, land, education and health. For the majority, access to adequate housing, proper education and good health facilities remain a problem because of the low wages they earn. Unemployment stands between 35 and 45 percent. With control of the economy in the hands of big business and the government following a policy of privatisation, it is difficult to see how these inequalities can be addressed.

Today the economy shows no signs of growth. For the majority of the Namibian workers there has been very little change. Only a small section of the black middle class, who received a formal education above matric level, are today able to enjoy a higher standard of living. And the SWAPO Minister of Information said at a NANSO congress in 1989, any talk of nationalisation and socialism is out of the question for at least the next 15 to 20 years.



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Veenendal 'connected with CCB'

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

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

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

Grenade

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

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

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

Star 10/8/91
Link was
cited in
indemnity
plea, says
Rudolph

HELEN GRANGE

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

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

Indemnity

His lawyer, Wim Cornelius, confirmed this.

Mr Rudolph said at the time that he had been told by Mr Veenendal that he (Veenendal) and Mr Stopforth were CCB members.

Mr Rudolph added that this was cited in an indemnity application to the Justice Department by Mr Veenendal.

The South African Defence Force has however denied this allegation.

Mr Cornelius said this week he would not comment on whether the activities of Mr Veenendal and Mr Stopforth at the time of Namibian transition to independence were directed by the

CCB. "I am working on that," he said.

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

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

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

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

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

However, Mr Boooyse remained sceptical. "What better way would there be to convince people of your credentials as a rightwinger?"

Block

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

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

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

Tribalism is dead in Namibia - or is it?

By DALE LAUTENBACH
Sowetan Africa News Service

WINDHOEK - Tribalism is dead in Namibia - long live tribalism . . .

Or so it has seemed these past days in Namibia following the eruption of a dispute in the Caprivi between two traditionally hostile tribes.

Tribalism in Namibia does not operate on the grand inter-tribe scale it does elsewhere in Africa, though. The dispute between the Masubia and Mafwe tribes of the Caprivi thrust the words "violence" and "riot" into the headlines of Windhoek newspapers and the president himself issued stern warnings.

But by most standards the conflict was little more than a spat and no one was seriously hurt. In a different country it was the sort of event that would hardly have merited presidential mention.

Prime Minister Hage Geingob noted that, after all, the Mafwe and Masubia did not even speak different languages; that it was hard to tell them apart. He agreed that he would describe the conflict more as a family feud than anything on a grander scale.

However, reports from Katima Mulilo in Caprivi about a series of protests by Mafwes, the disruption of schools and businesses, the need for police reinforcements (between 20 and 25 members) and the arrival of the Namibian Defence Force to guard government property all conspired to paint an angry picture.

By South African standards though, the "violence" was akin to the AWP having a braai; the "riot" more like Inkatha on the way to



MR HAGE GEINGOB

church. After President Sam Nujoma's stern warning that anything beyond peaceful demonstrations as guaranteed in the constitution would not be tolerated, things reportedly quietened down almost immediately.

"People heard the (president's) statement on the radio and there has been little trouble since," regional commissioner Zebaldt Uzengwa told a Windhoek newspaper on Tuesday. President FW de Klerk and Mr Nelson Mandela might wish their statements could have similar authority.

But Namibia's woes should not be minimised in contrast to South African extremes. The Caprivi conflict has engaged the nation up to the highest level and if it is a symptom of deeper troubles, it has to be taken seriously. The dispute was reportedly sparked by a num-

ber of appointments made by the Ministry of Education among which a Mafwe was removed from his post as Director of Education in Caprivi (he will soon take up a national post at headquarters in Windhoek) and replaced with a Subia.

The Mafwe accused the government of tribalism and nepotism and the government responded that the appointments had been made on merit. Further, four Subias and four Mafwes had all been appointed to posts in the ministry, albeit that two of the Mafwes were to work elsewhere in the country.

"This government will not accept the argument that a person can only be appointed to serve in an area from which he or she hails," said Nujoma, noting his reluctance to "come down to the level where I have to refer to tribes".

Geingob told *Sowetan Africa News Service* his government did not deny or underestimate the existence of tribes: "I was born Damara and I'll die Damara. The problem is the 'ism' . . . that's what we're fighting. It's a disease, a cancer . . . just like apartheid."

If his government was interested in tribalism it would have retained the bantustan system in Namibia. Instead, the findings of the delimitation commission are expected to be revealed soon and these should do away with the old tribal "homelands" as defined by the former South African administration and replace them with geographical regions and tribally non-specific names.

Notwithstanding shouts of "tribalism" in the Press over the Caprivi conflict, the whole episode probably has a lot less to do with Namibia's relatively innocuous tribal problem and a lot more to do with something else, namely politics.

Mr Mishake Myungo, acting president of the DTA, the official opposition, described the Mafwe as DTA supporting while the Masubia were pro-Swapo. He accused the government of nepotism and tribalism and said it was using the "genuine" grievances over educational appointments expressed by the Masubia, to make party politics and intimidate the people into voting Swapo at the regional polling expected early next year.

Nujoma and Geingob made slimly disguised statements accusing the DTA of doing much the same thing: playing party politics with the Caprivi conflict.

"We strongly suspect an ulterior motive," said Nujoma, announcing a commission of inquiry into the affair. He did not believe that the appointments were the single motivation behind the uproar.

"When political leaders are defeated they resort to tribalism," said Geingob.

Ironically, both Swapo and the DTA are probably right. The Caprivi conflict was and is not tribalism but fairly dirty party politics of which Namibia is likely to see more as the regional elections approach. The DTA says Swapo is losing support; Swapo says the people will see through the DTA's dirty tricks and vote for the real democrats, Swapo.

Who knows which party is playing dirtiest. More importantly, the regional elections will be the first true test in independent Namibia of all the political claims and mud flying about in the guise of tribalism, in the name of South African slush funds and whatever else comes out of the woodwork in the meantime.

221
Sowetan
15/8/91

Namibia 4: Post-independence

New Nation (Learning NJ) 16/8-22/8/91

221

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

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

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

Mass struggle and negotiations

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



Walvis Bay docks. — The South African government has for many years claimed that Walvis Bay is part of South Africa and not Namibia. Even with independence, the South African government will continue to control Walvis Bay. Because the issue of Walvis Bay is not included in Resolution 435, a future independent government will have to struggle for the re-integration of Walvis Bay into Namibia.

There were many times when the struggle of the Namibian people forced the imperialist governments and the South African government to take independence seriously. The rise of mass struggle and the guerrilla war forced Western governments to put forward Resolution 435 as a peace plan, and eventually helped to force the South African government to accept Resolution 435.

But at the same time, negotiations and

the signing of agreements were kept at a distance from the struggles and control of the Namibian masses. Resolution 435 was already a plan that took the independence struggle out of the hands of the Namibian people. It said that elections would be organised by the South African administration and that South Africa would only have to withdraw after independence. When SWAPO agreed to these conditions it was limiting the control of the Namibian people over the independence process.

Even while it was agreeing to independence, the South African government tried to weaken the organisations and struggles of the Namibian people. It attacked SWAPO refugee camps, it raided the offices of NUNW, it prevented people from holding meetings, and it arrested many leaders. This kind of harassment made organising very difficult, and many of the leaders of SWAPO and NUNW went into exile. In 1982, amidst heavy repression and while the leaders were separated from the people, South Africa put new conditions on the negotiating table. These were the 1982 Amendments which were designed to tie the hands of SWAPO and a future government, and to safeguard the interests of South Africa and imperialism in Namibia.

During the second half of the 1980's, the people once again regained their confidence and started to rebuild organisations like NUNW and NANSO. Even though these organisations were young and weak, they tried to take forward the struggle of workers and students. There were also times when mass action won enormous gains, such as the disbanding of the notorious Koevoet before the elections of 1989. But even with the growth of mass organisation and mass struggle, the Namibian people were not strong enough to take control of the negotiations process and the drawing up of a new constitution.

International solidarity

International support and solidarity for the Namibian struggle mostly took the form of money that was given to SWAPO by social democratic governments. There were also some examples of worker solidarity action: in the early 1980s the Liverpool dock workers refused to handle uranium from Namibia, and Finnish transport workers refused to handle goods from South Africa in protest against its occupation of Namibia. But examples of workers elsewhere giving their active support to the people's struggle in Namibia were very few. Even in South Africa it was not until the eve of Namibia's independence that workers started to give more support to their comrades in Namibia.

Glasnost and Perestroika

By then there were important changes taking place internationally that would further weaken the struggle of the Namibian people for socialism. The Soviet Union's policy of Glasnost and Perestroika meant that the USSR began to withdraw its



support for people's struggles in Southern Africa and elsewhere. And it began to put pressure on liberation movements to negotiate settlements to their conflicts. The late 1980s saw the collapse of Stalinist governments in Eastern Europe, and the restructuring of their economies towards a free market. Imperialism has emerged as the winner of the Cold War, and is trying to dominate the world with its values and ideas.

South Africa as a regional imperialist power

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

"Make some changes so that everything remains the same"

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

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



Namibia and our own future

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

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

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

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⁽²⁴⁾
Theft probe
in Namibian
govt ministry

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

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

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

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

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

— Sapa

'Too many whites' in grounded team

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

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

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

The decision leaves sports officials with three choices.

These are:

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

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

Spokesmen said a decision was expected by the weekend. — Reuter.

221

Windhoek Observer to be liquidated ⁽²²⁾

ET 28/8/91

WINDHOEK. — The weekly Namibian newspaper the Windhoek Observer is to go into voluntary liquidation.

Editor Mr Ted Magill said the newspaper's permanent staff were informed by the owner, Mr Thurstan Salt, of the development yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, the weekly German newspaper Namibia Nachrichten is to be taken over by the Republikein group of companies from September 1, it emerged yesterday.

The chairman of the group and of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Dirk Mudge, made the announcement in a press statement in Windhoek.

Earlier this month, the Republikein group purchased the John Meinert Printing and Publishing company.

It was also announced that The Times would shortly appear as a weekly news magazine, instead of a daily newspaper. — Sapa

Namibian defence force sets tone for SADF

South 29/8 - 4/9/91.

221



O HADDLINER: Defence Minister Roelf Meyer

WHEN Roelf Meyer becomes Minister of Defence on September 4, he may take a less hardline position than that of Magnus Malan on the future integration of the SADF, the bantustan armies and the ANC's armed wing, Unkonto we Sizwe.

If such integration ever takes place, South Africa could learn much from post-independent Namibia.

The Namibian Defence Force (NDF) currently consists of an equal number of soldiers who previously served in two opposing armies — Swapo's armed wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan), and the South African-controlled South West African Territory Force (SWATF).

There has been an astonishing absence of antagonism among these soldiers, largely as a result of Namibia's policy of reconciliation.

Swapo initiated the policy a year before independence because of the "priority of healing the wounds of war" and because "national recon-

Namibia has successfully integrated opposing armies in its defence force. LAURIE NATHAN of the End Conscription Campaign explains how this was done and what it could mean for South Africa

ciliation and unity are necessary pre-conditions for peace, stability and economic reconstruction".

During the election campaign Swapo consequently extended "a general pardon" and "a hand of reconciliation" to those Namibians serving in the colonial army and police.

After independence the new government made a concerted effort to build national unity. It urged members of the NDF and the Namibian Police (Nampol) in particular to overcome their "bitter memories of the war" and "accept each other as

brothers and sisters". The government also downplayed Plan victory celebrations, ruled out war trials for human rights abuses committed before independence, sought a numerical balance between former SWATF and Plan members in the NDF, and did not exclude any person from the police or army because of their previous affiliation or conduct.

This last decision has given rise to some tension. Members of Swapo and Plan who are unemployed deeply resent the fact that those who served in the colonial security forces have kept

their jobs, and various political groups have launched vehement protests against particular individuals in the NDF and Nampol. Despite these problems, the policy of reconciliation has had considerable benefits.

It has promoted a sense of nationhood, reduced the potential for hostilities among political parties and increased the confidence of the business sector and the white community. It has also contributed to a lack of antagonism among former adversaries in the army. The attitudes of rank-and-file soldiers are characterised by such comments as "the war is over", "give and let live", "we are professional soldiers" and "we are all Namibians".

In South Africa, as in Namibia, the seemingly unimaginable prospect of uniting enemies-in-arms is not only possible but can be done in such a way that it promotes the development of peace and stability.

Namibian foes join forces

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

The 7 000-strong NDF draws its members from Plan and the South West Africa Territory Force, demobilised in April 1989.

The NDF began with the formation of the presidential guard of honour, of equal numbers of Plan and SWATF members, in February 1990 to take part in the March independence celebrations.

Women constitute 7% to 10% of the new army and work in medical, signals and administration units.

Despite serious financial constraints, initial disciplinary problems and a poor image in the local media, the NDF has combined former foes into a committed professional force.

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

While the defence budget has increased by 10% in real terms, manpower has increased by 50%. Personnel accounts for 70% of military spending and equipment less than 5%.

But what the NDF may

lack in resources, it appears to be making up for in determination.

Col Seef Oosthuizen considers the military school at Okahandja "the most professional and most disciplined unit" in the NDF from which well trained instructors will spread out to other bases. (221)

He acknowledges that there were problems to start with when he joined in October last year. (221)

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

"But as soon as we started with parades and proper training courses it kept on getting better." — Sapa.

SA agents killed innocents — ex-soldier

(221) ARQ 2/9/91

JOHANNESBURG. — Allegations that South African agents killed innocent people and staged incidents to fool ceasefire monitors in South West Africa have been made by former South African soldier Felix Ndimene.

An interview with the former Defence Force sergeant was broadcast last night by M-Net.

Ndimene told of undercover operations in what is now Namibia before the territory gained independence, how he was kidnapped from a village in Mozambique nine years ago and his reasons for making his allegations public.

He said: "We used to intimidate the people and make riots, wearing the same uniforms as Swapo, using the same weap-

ons and leaving something like a pamphlet."

Ndimene was then asked if he had killed anyone to give the impression Swapo had committed the crime.

"Yes, in '86 in Ruacana we had to kill people — our own people — and then call in the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC)," he said.

The soldiers would make tracks to show the JMC that Swapo had crossed the 32nd parallel.

Ndimene said he had not felt right about what he was doing but was given orders and "we would do anything — anything", which included killing innocent people.

During his first operation South Africa was trying to cross the Kunene river.

"We didn't have a chance to

cross the river in group. Some guys went to capture an old man. They wanted information from him and they didn't get any — so they put an electrical detonator from his back, and it killed him."

The body was buried beside the group's headquarters.

Ndimene claimed that as a young teacher he and another man were kidnapped from a small village in Mozambique and taken to Phalaborwa. He was tortured for a month and told he could either join the SADF or be killed.

Asked why he had not approached the police with his allegations, Ndimene said that even if he was given indemnity by the president, "the police will work in other ways".

"What I see in the South African government is that the

president is like a good goalkeeper, but doesn't have elements who can play soccer. That's why there is lot of trouble. The president alone can do nothing."

Asked why he had made his allegations public, Ndimene said: "The war was going to affect all of South Africa — not only black people but also whites. And I believe the president wants peace."

In a statement sent to M-Net, the SADF said Ndimene's allegations were "outright lies". He and two others had come to South Africa of their own free will, looking for stability.

The new Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, was asked to comment on Ndimene's allegations, but said he could not accept information presented without proof. — Sapa.

SA 'murders' in Namibia

221 CT 2/9/91

JOHANNESBURG. — Allega-

tions that South African agents killed innocent people and staged incidents in Namibia to fool bodies monitoring a cease-fire in the territory before the election have been made by former South African soldier Sergeant Felix Ndimene.

An interview with the former army sergeant was broadcast last night by M-Net.

In poor English Sergeant Ndimene told of undercover operations in Namibia before independence and how he was kidnapped from a village in Mozambique nine years ago.

Sergeant Ndimene said: "We used to intimidate the people and to make riots to the civilian people wearing the same uniforms as

Swapo using the same weapons, and leaving something... like a pamphlet to let the people to think, who came and attack, is a Swapo."

Sergeant Ndimene was then asked if he had ever killed anyone to give the impression Swapo had committed the crime.

"Yes, in '86 in Ruacana we had to kill people... our own people, and call a commission of, they used to say JMC."

The soldiers would then make tracks at the murder site, to show the Joint Monitoring Commission, which consisted of representatives of Angola, South Africa and Cuba, that Swapo had crossed the 32nd parallel, he said.

Sgt Ndimene claimed that as a young teacher he and another man were kidnapped from a small village in Mozambique and taken to

Phalaborwa.

He was then tortured for a month and told he could either join the SADF or be killed.

Asked why he had not approached the police with his allegations, Sgt Ndimene said even if he was given indemnity by the State President, "the police will work in other ways."

Sgt Ndimene first hit the headlines in July when he claimed a massacre on a train in Soweto had been carried out by members of the SADF's special forces.

He went underground and a few weeks ago crossed into Mozambique where the interview was conducted.

In a statement sent to the pay-TV channel and broadcast last night, the SADF said Sgt Ndimene's allegations were "outright lies". He

and two others had come to South Africa of their own free will.

According to the statement Sgt Ndimene had joined the SADF and advanced to the rank of sergeant—something hardly possible for a so-called abducted person.

When asked for an interview with the police investigating officer, the station was told he was not available.

The new Minister of Defence, Mr Roelf Meyer, was asked to comment on Sgt Ndimene's allegations, but said he could not accept information presented without proof.

He referred the station to the State President's invitation to anyone with information on secret projects to present it to a newly-appointed judicial commission on public violence and intimidation. — Sapa

Weapons factory for Namibia

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

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

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

(22) CT 6/9/91

NP turns to Mag

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

(22)
Mr Pretorius, chairman of the Mag, said the decision had been taken at the NP's 1990 congress. — Sapa 17/9/91

One-man, one-vote kills off Namibia NP

DALE LAUTENBACH of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek on the demise of the National Party in Namibia.

(221) ARG 9/9/91

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Mr Kosie Pretorius — from party leader to monitor.

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

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

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

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

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

Namibia denies snubbing Minister

22

Star 10/9/91

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

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

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

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

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

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Killing fields of Namibia

Star 18/9/91

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr Brand is angry that Swawek now has to pay more than R3 million to do the job.

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

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

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

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

Police figures are not clear

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

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

Blasting

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

Each field is 30 m square and all of them contain R2M2 anti-personnel mines. In 300 of the fields there are also the more dangerous J69s or "jumping jacks", so called because when detonated they shoot their load of shrapnel about 1 m above the ground before blasting the shrapnel out in a radius of about 100 m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

First step to handing over Walvis Bay

PATRICK BULGER

SA's agreement with Namibia to administer Walvis Bay jointly was the first step towards Namibia gaining control of the enclave, Namibia's Attorney-General Hartmut Ruppel said yesterday. ~~221~~

Ruppel was commenting on a statement by the SA Foreign Affairs Department on Friday that agreement in principle had been reached on joint administration as an "interim measure". ~~221~~

"We hope it's the first step towards realising what we hope to achieve - that is, Namibian sovereignty over Walvis Bay," Ruppel said. ~~221~~

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

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

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

Agreement close on SADF

~~221~~
BIPAY 23/9/91
BILLY PADDOCK

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

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

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

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

An ANC source said its

counter-proposals were not designed to wrest control of the SADF from the state.

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

The ANC has called for:

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

The ANC source said the

reason for demanding the disbandment of the special forces was concern over allegations that they were behind the current wave of violence. ~~221~~

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

The SADF proposals, which the ANC has not contested, include provisions:

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

Pick 'n Pay

~~221~~
BIPAY 23/9/91

1991 year-end.

Accounts published at the weekend show that despite a 15,6% turnover rise to R2,8bn (R2,4bn), interim results were down by 10,3% to R53,1m (R59,2m) at the operating level.

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

~~221~~ From Page 1

onwards, but the group had not been able to reduce expenses such as labour costs - about 60% of the total - quickly enough to keep them in line with this slide in sales.

Also, about R70m of the more than R100m invested by the group in scanning systems for VAT was included in expenses in the six months to end-August.

These problems contributed to the fact that while Pick 'n Pay's interim turnover rose, margins fell to 1,89% (2,43%) and trading income by 10,3% to R53m (R59m).

Investment income of R7,7m from insurance policies and a lower tax rate softened the bottom-line fall in earnings a share of

Control of Walvis Bay 'closer'

Own Correspondent

(221)

AUG 23/9/91

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

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

Lessons from Namibia's Nats

8 Feb 25/9/91.

221



Allister Sparks

THE National Party of Namibia, which ruled that territory as a virtual one-party state for more than 30 years, disbanded earlier this month. "We have closed the books," says Kosie Pretorius, the erstwhile leader. It lasted just 17 months into the post-apartheid era.

This is an event of such striking symbolism that I am surprised it has not attracted more attention. Inevitably it prompts comparisons with that other self-perpetuating oligarchy that failed to cope with political transition, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Will the National Party of South Africa go the same way? Will President de Klerk end up resigning from it, as President Gorbachev has from the CPSU, because the party machine and the State bureaucracy it spawned prove too ossified to adapt to the pace of transformation, as the forces of change Mr de Klerk has unleashed generate their own momentum and run ahead of his original intentions the way they have for Mr Gorbachev?

Perhaps. It is too early to speculate. Meanwhile it is interesting to consider the reasons for the Namibian National Party's decision. I spent some time talking to Mr Pretorius about them in Windhoek the other day.

To begin with, Mr Pretorius told me, he was "shell-shocked" by Namibia's independence under Swapo rule. "For a long time I didn't know what to do," he said. As he gradually took stock, a few things became clear.

The first was that his party could never win power, nor even increase its representation, under the new dispensation.

How, then, to carry out its mandate of protecting the interests of whites, and Afrikaners particularly? "I soon learned," said Mr Pretorius, "that if I attacked a Minister in Parliament he would ignore me. But if I went to him in private to speak on behalf of minorities he would listen, because he didn't see it as a political challenge."

It was this that persuaded Mr Pretorius to disband the NP and form what he calls the Monitor Aksiegroep.

As the name implies, the new organisation sees its role as a watchdog on minority interests. "I tell Swapo we have changed roles," Mr Pretorius joked. "We used to be the Government and they were the liberation movement. Now it is the other way around."

The second revelation for Mr Pretorius was that the Swapo Government was a lot better than he had expected. "The leaders are excellent," he said. "I believe they are sincere about their policy of national reconciliation. Our relations at leadership level are probably the most relaxed in the whole of Africa."

But there is a crisis of expectations building up among workers, students and other radical elements and Mr Pretorius worries about the Swapo leadership's ability to keep them in check.

I ask the obvious question: Does he feel it is possible to live as an Afrikaner under this black regime?

"Yes," came the reply, "as far as the leadership is concerned. But I am worried about stability."

He is even worried about the effects the next election may have. There are so many unfulfilled expectations that it will be frighteningly easy for the opposition to exploit them. Will the DTA do that and risk plunging the country into instability?

"It is crucial that Swapo must be able to maintain stability over the next three years," the former Nat leader said. "For the whites, stability is the most important thing."

Mr Pretorius still does not like the Namibian constitution. He still believes in the differentiation of ethnic groups. His Monitor group will keep sounding that theme. But it is his anxiety about the black government's ability to maintain stability in the face of high expectations that can't be met that is his most acute concern. What lessons do these insights

by a veteran Nationalist facing up to the realities of life in a post-apartheid society hold for us in South Africa? "I spent my life protesting at South Africa's interference in my country's affairs, so I'm not going to interfere in yours," Mr Pretorius insisted. That leaves us to draw our own inferences.

The first thing I would note is that the political representation of racial interests — whether by group representation, which was the NP's initial idea, or through political parties, which is its recent refinement — will promote racial conflict rather than harmony and will not be in the interests of minorities.

As Mr Pretorius has found, the more the interests of particular race or ethnic groups can be depicted the better. The more they are built in to the political structure, as the NP's constitutional plan would do, the more conflict they will provoke to the detriment of the minorities.

Mr Pretorius's other major realisation is that nothing is more important to white security than the ability of the new black gov-

ernment to cope with the crisis of expectations in its own constituency and ward off the radical challenge and instability that threatens to unleash.

As this column has noted before, white security in the new South Africa will ultimately depend on the satisfaction of black aspirations.

If the new post-apartheid regime fails to do that it will quickly be discredited, leading to renewed unrest and the demand for ever more radical solutions. That is the road to anarchy and ruin.

Again it is a point that is profoundly relevant to the NP's constitutional proposal. That plan would hold one-person-one-vote elections, leading to a black majority in the Lower House, then paralyse that majority and render it incapable of meeting the raised expectations of its constituency by equipping the Senate, Cabinet and Presidency with a formidable range of minority veto powers.

To raise black expectations deliberately and then frustrate them in this way is a surefire formula for disaster. It is a lesson we may learn to our cost in even less than 17 months. □

Protest over 'light' fines

(221) CT 30/9/91

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

The protesters gathered peacefully at State House.

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

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

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

Of the 10 men originally arrested in connection with the plot and the theft of arms and ammunition worth more than R600 000 from a police armoury in Windhoek last year, the three were the only ones eventually to stand trial.

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

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

Queen will visit Namibia

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

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

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

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

Back in Windhoek, the queen will present prizes at the Windhoek Show before giving a reception at the British High Commission on Wednesday evening. — Sapa

EX-KOEVVOET MEMBERS

W/ mail 4/10 - 10/10/91

221



forms of green khaki trousers, light-coloured shirts, boots and fatigue caps.

Members of the base, who live there with their families, said they were given South African passports — despite South African immigration requirements that foreigners need to live in this country for five years before applying for citizenship.

An Owamban who served with the South West African Territorial Force's 202 Battalion at Rundu, said he arrived at the camp earlier this month in the company of "seven Koevoet".

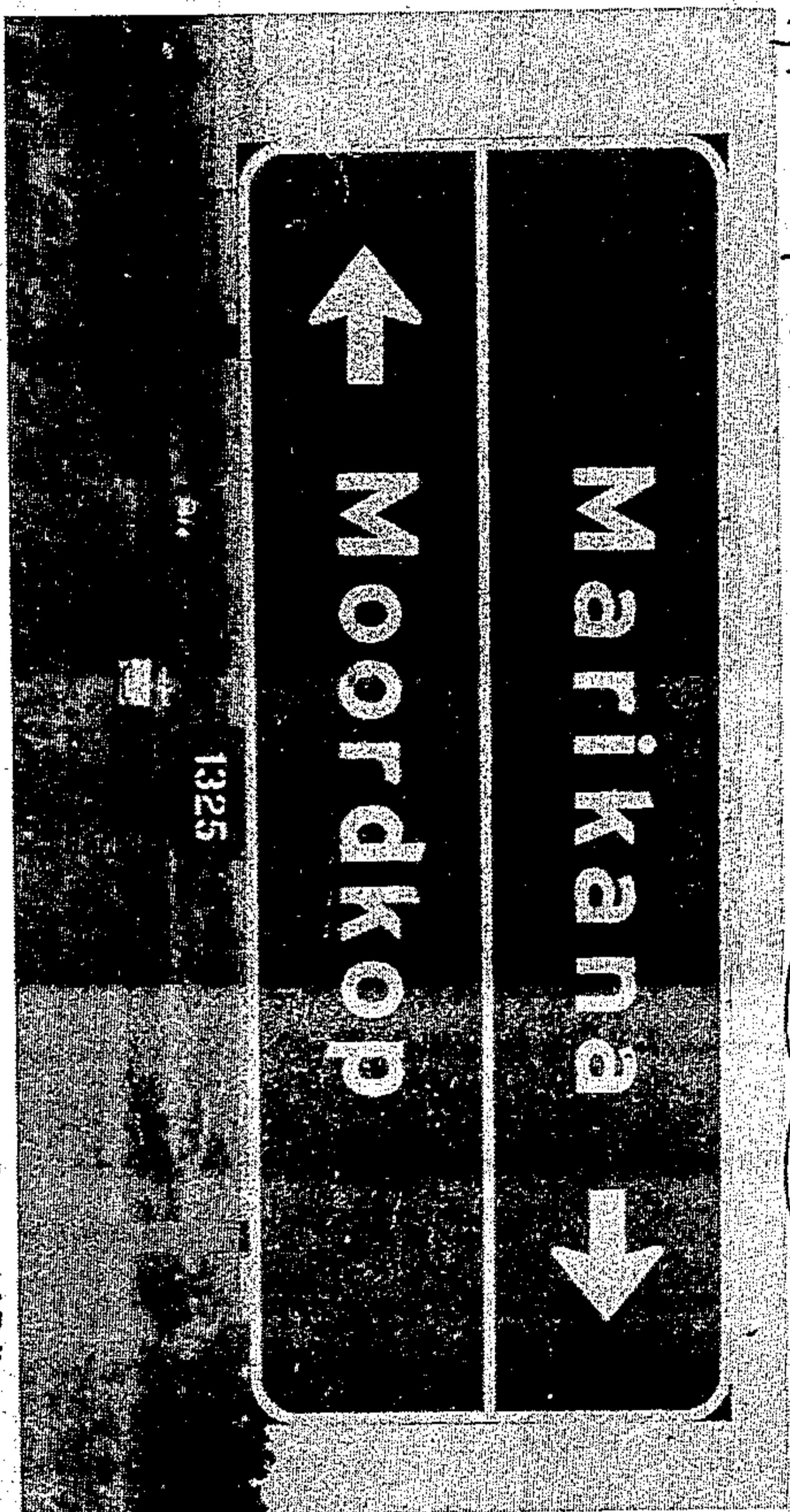
"Ultimately this is a Koevoet camp," he said. "When Koevoet people come here, they get jobs immediately because they were once with the police. They (the police) look after their own people."

The first contingent of ex-Koevoet members were brought to the camp in January 1989. The Owambo said he and his companions had come under their own steam, having learned of the camp and its whereabouts by word of mouth.

On arrival, he was told to report to a South African Defence Force base near Brits, but was being allowed to remain at the camp, he said.

"We are all refugees. The people at home hate us because they say we helped the South Africans fight against Swapo. If we stayed there, we would be killed. It is difficult for us here, but we have no choice."

He was hoping he would soon be issued with a passport so that he could return to Namibia to see his wife and children and possibly bring them back with him.



Telling signs ... The Owambo camp lies on the road to Moordkop near Rustenburg and Brits

Another camp member, an Angolan who speaks only Portuguese and Afrikaans, said he had crossed into Namibia in 1981 and had worked for the police ever since. He said his work now took him all over the country — "as far as Komatipoort", he said.

Former SADF major Nico Basson said this week the deployment of former Koevoet and South West African Territory Force men formed part of a concerted strategy carried out by the special forces of the SADF and the SAP.

"Although they are police orientated, they are trained in special forces,"

At the time it was said to be disbanded, Koevoet ranks were estimated at 90 percent black, mostly locally recruited Owambos — many of whom were illiterate. They were paid about R500 a month — high by northern Namibian standards.

In March last year, on the eve of Namibian elections, details of Koevoet's widespread harassment of Swapo supporters emerged in the Windhoek Supreme Court — backed by claims by ex-Koevoet members that the unit was still in effective operation.

Approached for comment, the SAP Public Relations division in Pretoria said: "The South African Police are planning to inform the media fully about the task of the ex-Koevoet members presently employed by the SA Police. For various reasons, this will not be possible in the next two days."

Home Affairs officials were hastily dispatched to Moordkop yesterday to check the passports and identity documents of residents of the camp.

Responding to queries from *The Weekly Mail*, a Home Affairs representative said: "The first we knew of the existence of this place was when we got your fax. We have sent out people to do an investigation but will not be able to give comment in time for your deadline."

He said there was an enabling clause in South Africa's citizenship act which "makes provision for people who served under the SADF in Namibia to become South African citizens."

and that this had been employed in the case of members of the SADF's 31 and 32 Battalions who were brought back into South Africa after Namibian independence.

Brits camp a base for

W/maail 4/10 - 10/10/91

221 

A MYSTERY base near Brits in the Northern Transvaal houses former members of Koevoet, the notorious South West African counter-insurgency unit, who are alleged to collaborate with the security forces in operations against members of the African National Congress.

The Weekly Mail visited the base at Moordkop this week and was told by some of the residents — former Koevoet fighters from Owamboland and Angola — that they worked for police, received regular monthly salaries, that their work took them to far-flung corners of South Africa and that they underwent special training.

The fighters from Koevoet, a South African Police unit that achieved notoriety for atrocities committed against Swapo fighters and civilians during the war in Namibia, have allegedly been seen travelling around the local township in Hippos looking for members of the ANC-aligned civic organisation.

GAYE DAVIS reports

Peace in Namibia supposedly signalled the end of the activities of the feared SA police unit Koevoet, but ex-members of the group have been discovered operating from a base in the Northern Transvaal.

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ANC intelligence clearly suspect the involvement of former Koevoet members in political killings. After the killing last weekend of civic leader Sam Ntuli, ANC president Nelson Mandela blamed the government for importing "the death squads that have been killing our brothers in Namibia. They have brought them here. They are operating here".

ANC activists from Hartbeesfontein, a township near the Koevoet base, this week alleged they were the targets of a harassment campaign being carried out by men from the camp travelling in armoured vehicles, seeking out community activists.

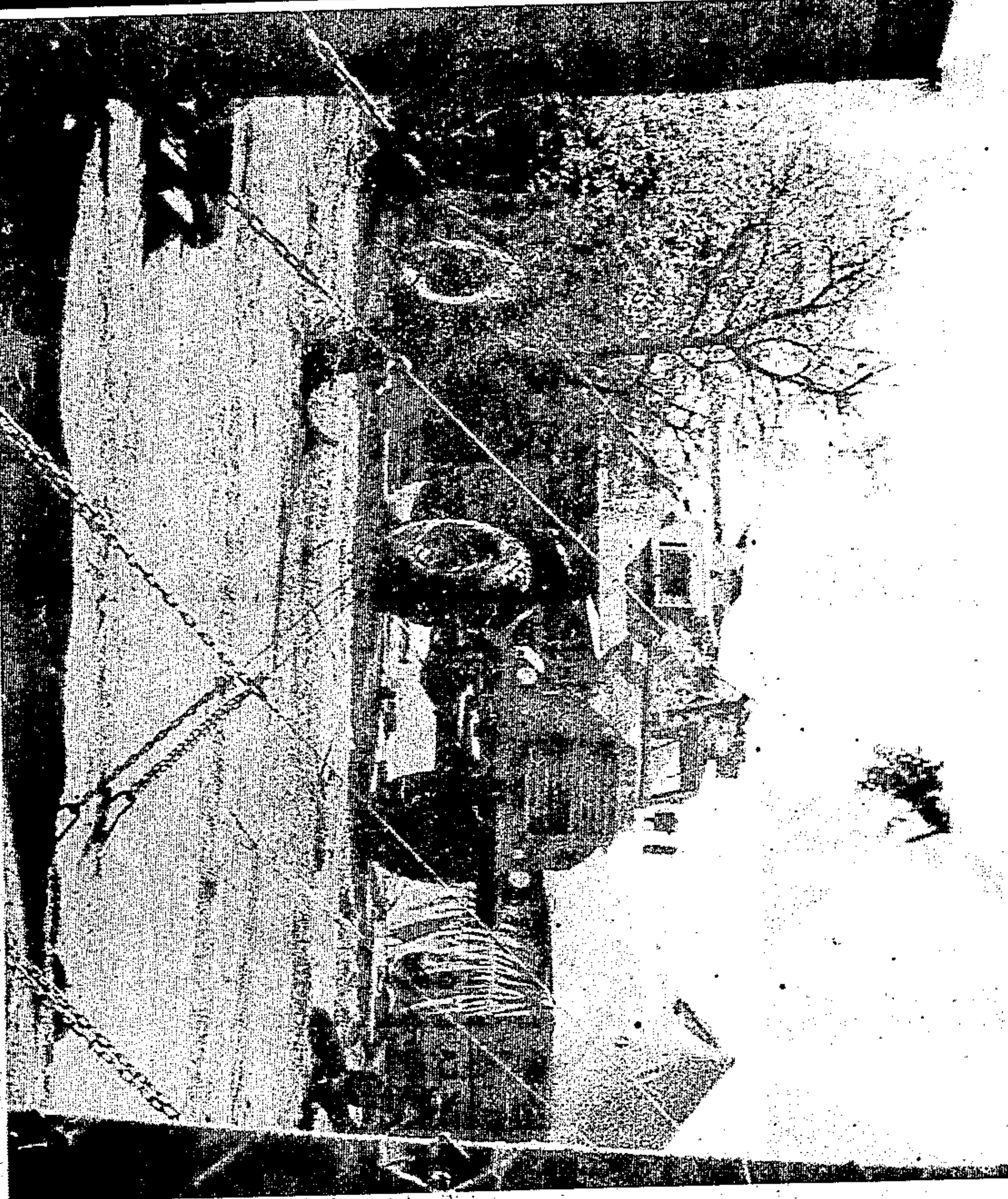
Hartbeesfontein's township manager, PJ Opperman, said he knew of the camp's existence but nothing further. Asked who was in charge, he gave the telephone number of Brits "security police".

Hartbeesfontein residents, who have opposed government attempts to be incorporated into Bophuthatwana, now fear that the men could be used to force them to comply.

"We suspect that the state wants to use them as vigilantes," said Solly Phetoe, general secretary of the Hartbeesfontein Civic Association. "If they want to incorporate us, they can use them."

"During night and day they are driving Hippos through our area. When they drink in the shebeens they are asking where the civic leaders are," Phetoe said. Attempts by the community to get clarity on the camp from local authorities had been fruitless.

Inside the camp this week, many of the camp's male residents were seen walking around in paramilitary uni-



Camp like ... A Hippo nestles between the rows of tents

Photo: GUY ADAMS

Exposed: Koevoet's

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN
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18 OCT 1991

Mystery SA camp

W/mad 4/10-10/10/91

221

Unidentified
men from the
notorious
Ex-SWA unit
operate with
apartheid
camp near
Brits



Photograph: GUY ADAMS

A MYSTERIOUS base at Moordkop in the Northern Transvaal houses former members of the infamous South West African counter-insurgency unit Koevoet.

Residents of a nearby township say the Koevoet men travel in armoured vehicles through the community, seeking out activists.

The men at the camp, who wear a paramilitary uniform, have said that they are paid by the South African Police and that their work takes them to far-flung parts of the country. The discovery of the base follows claims this week by African National Congress officials that "hit squad" teams are recruited from former security force members in Namibia.

FALL STORY: PAGE 2

Sowetan 8/10/91

221

Namibia rolls out the red carpet

WINDHOEK - The visit of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh to Namibia today will hopefully grab the attention of the world briefly and shoot the young nation back into the international media for a short spell.

Media attention is something sorely missed now. Once the special cause of the international community as titanic political battles were fought out from New York to Cairo for the independence of South Africa's post-colonial colony, Namibia is now just another country in the developing world that must fight for its slice of aid and investment.

The good news about Namibia is that nothing has gone so significantly wrong to warrant international media attention but the hard part for Namibians to get to grips with is how relatively unimportant this sparsely populated country is to the world.

Indeed, if every man, woman and child in Windhoek with its population of about 120 000 spread out evenly along

the route of the Queen's entrance to the capital, the crowd would hardly be two-deep.

In a special message to prime the public for the royal arrival, President Sam Nujoma has called on "Namibians from all walks of life and from all corners of the country" to greet the Queen.

"Let us all do our best to make her feel at home and to give her a lasting memory of the warmth of the Namibian people."

Priming

This concern that Namibia should show one face, a Namibian face, was echoed by Prime Minister Hage Geingob:

"I want to see children of all races, parents of all races, all regions come out in full to give the Queen a welcome from all Namibians and not one section of the Namibian people."

The odd thing about it all is digesting the fact that Namibia is a member of the Commonwealth.

Television has been priming us for the Royal visit too and one pro-

gramme showed the most recent Trooping of the Colour. Fluttering proudly with the 49 other flags of the Commonwealth on the Mall was Namibia's green, blue, red, white and yellow. For a moment you wondered what on earth it was doing there.

Namibia's accession to the Commonwealth on the occasion of its independence last year was the result of its connection to the Crown through the Union of South Africa when the then South West Africa was taken from German hands at the end of World War 2 and placed in the control of "his Britannic Majesty to be exercised on his behalf by the government of the Union of South Africa".

"A tenuous legal connection," said Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab but membership of that oddly cohesive and so disparate body, the Commonwealth, was clearly something Namibia knew would stand it in good stead, especially positioned as it is

Unstable

in a still unstable sub-continent.

Mess with Namibia and you mess with the Commonwealth.

And while that body has no power as such, it is a remarkable gathering of now 50 nations representing a quarter of the world's population.

"It brings together all climates and all parts of the world," said the Queen in a British TV programme on the Commonwealth screened here.

"The differences in race and creed is one of its strengths really: that it is this enormous number of countries who all have very many of the same traditions and speak the same language and mostly get on very well together."

That precisely is where the newcomer, Namibia, is the odd nation out. It is not steeped in the British tradition. The official language is English but still most widely spoken as the lingua franca is Afrikaans.

And still the most pervasive colonial influence is German.

Nonetheless there's

clearly a fisson of pride among members of the government now as they prepare to greet the Queen.

The capital has been spruced by a combination of municipal effort and a spattering of early rain that has powered the jacaranda into bloom and washed away the harsh dust of winter.

Gossip

A diplomat's wife said gossip in the city's favourite hairdresser was all the Queen's coming and who has had what dress made for the occasion.

And subscribing as it does to South Africa's popular magazines which remain peculiarly obsessed with British royalty, we're not short here of what to expect.

The significance of the Queen's visit, made on her way to attend the Commonwealth summit of Heads of Government in Zimbabwe, is first and foremost that she is the head of that body and by visiting Namibia will bring it truly into the fold.

The Queen has no functional power in the Commonwealth but member presidents and prime ministers interviewed in the



QUEEN ELIZABETH II.

TV documentary shown here, all attested to her pervasive and positive presence in preserving unity.

At the 1985 summit in the Bahamas when South Africa was once again hotly debated and the sanctions issue against which Britain's Margaret Thatcher fought so hard was resolved in the plan to send the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) to South Africa, the Queen's subtle influence was apparently felt.

"The most effective banging of heads is when you don't know it's happening," said Mr Sonny Ramphal, then secretary-general of the Commonwealth, referring to the Queen's concern that

the gathering should express itself in consensus.

"She holds and binds the Commonwealth together," said the late Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India at the time. Nujoma and his government, who have not flagged since independence in hammering home the message of national reconciliation, seem not unaware of the Queen's unifying force and will be hoping that in her short 48-hour visit from midday today to midday Thursday the nation will come out as one to greet this curious source of power and in so doing experience afresh the spirit of "one Namibia, one Nation". - Sowetan Correspondent



ROYAL WELCOME ... Queen Elizabeth II and Namibia's President Sam Nujoma acknowledge the crowds after arriving at the State House in Windhoek for a private meeting yesterday. Picture: AP

Queen ²²¹ praises Namibia

CT 9/16/91

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(29) A

Queen 'at th

DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

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

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

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

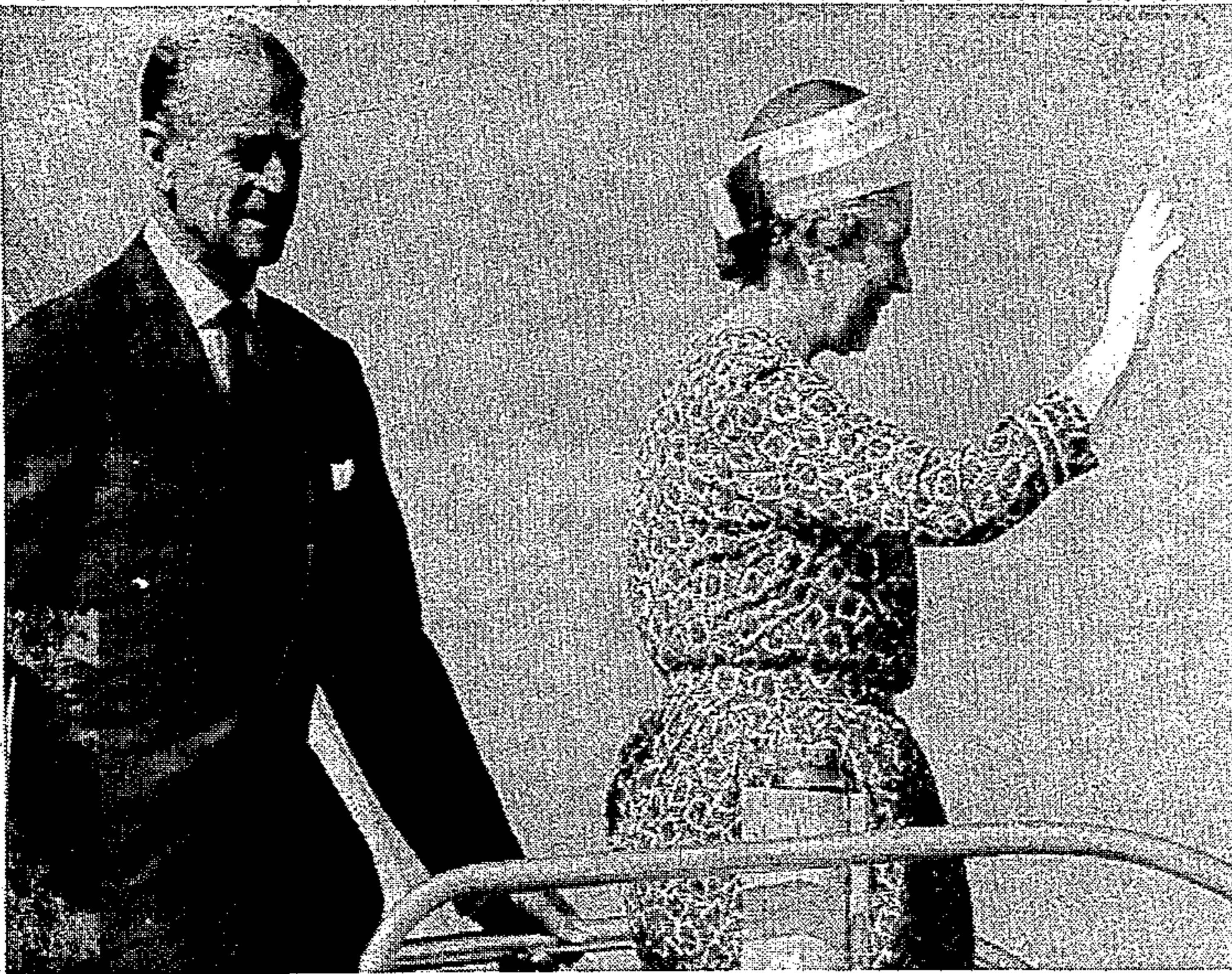
The tone of her speech was all the more significant coming as it did just days before the deliberations of the Commonwealth Heads-of-Government meeting in Zimbabwe next week.

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

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

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

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



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



WARM HANDSHAKE: The Queen is greeted warmly by President Sam Nujoma, head of state of Namibia, the newest member of the British Commonwealth.

9/10/91

Queen praises Namibia 'the centre of change'

wards greater economic and political freedom.

"And not a moment too soon."

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

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

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

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

He thanked the Queen too for support which British units provided through the UN's Un-tag forces in Namibia during the transition process.

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

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



HAPPY MOMENT: The Queen, escorted by President Nujoma, acknowledges the welcome of the crowd at Windhoek airport.

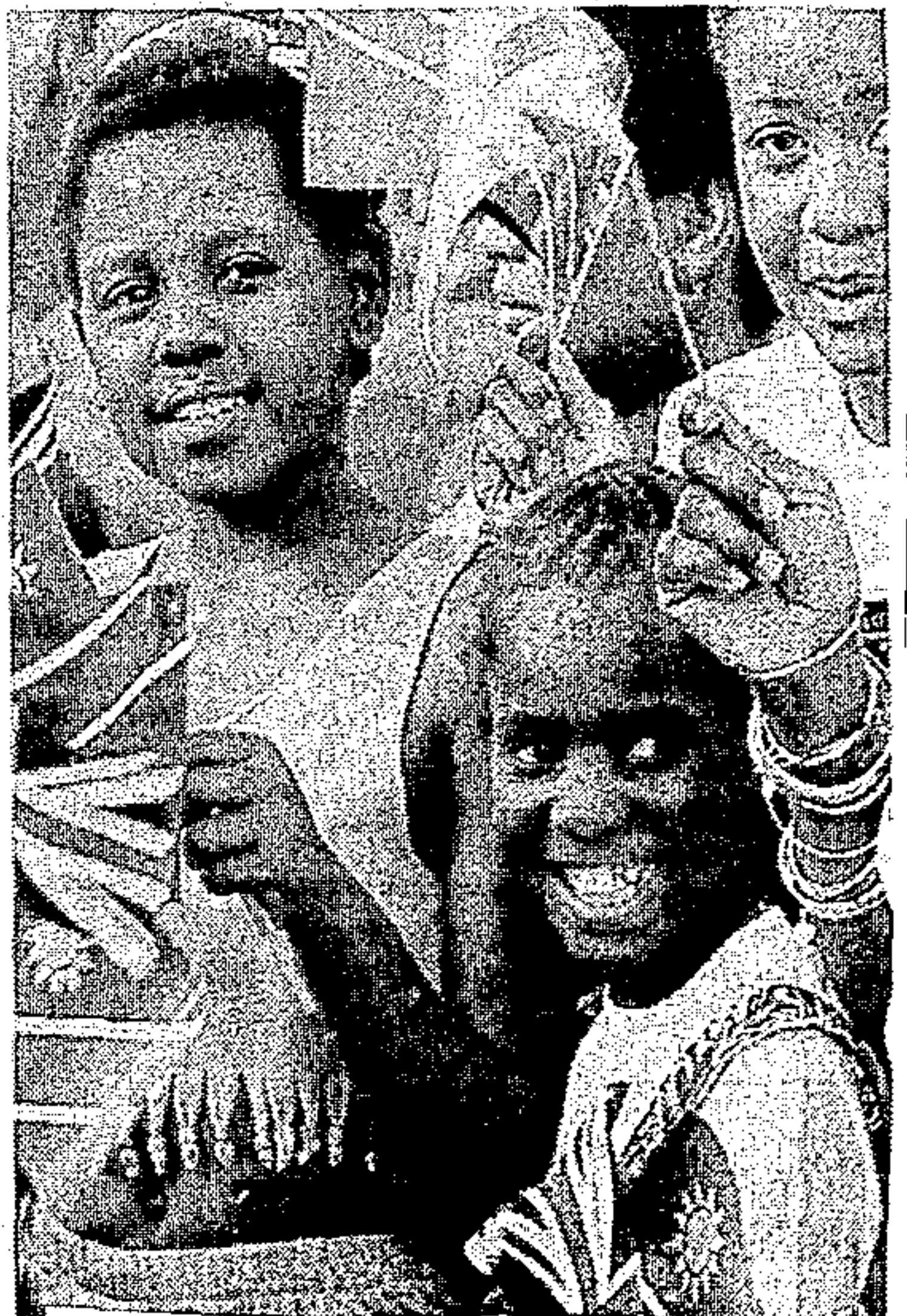
University to record visit

DALE LAUTENBACH ^{221 ARG}
Argus Africa News Service ^{9/10/91}
WINDHOEK. — Future Namibian students will have a reminder of the visit here of Queen Elizabeth II as the library of the National University of Namibia is to be named after the British monarch.

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

Dr Katjavivi noted "her majesty's interest in educational matters and her concern for the development of young people". President Sam Nujoma said the library named after the Queen would be a "symbolic statement underlining the relationship between Namibia — as a new member of the Commonwealth — and Great Britain".

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



NEW GENERATION: Young people greet the royal pair along the processional route with the Union Jack and the Namibian flag.

Pictures:
JIM MCLAGAN

The Argus
9/10/91



NATIONAL SALUTE: The Queen and President Nujoma stand at attention for the playing of their countries' national anthems.



SOLEMN MOMENT: The Duke of Edinburgh shares the solemnity of the national salute with a Namibian military aide.

Queen's visit — 'a grand occasion'

DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

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

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

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

The homegrown band — apparently

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

The rather modest State House in Windhoek rose admirably to the occasion of greeting the British monarch. As South African representative to Namibia Riaan Eksteen said while we were waiting for the Queen to arrive: "It's a grand occasion."

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

Namibia, well, you need a passport

to come here from down south nowadays but there are South Africans who have not yet cut the colonial cord in their minds.

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

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



Picture: JIM MCLAGAN, The Argus

QUEEN IN NAMIBIA: Queen Elizabeth inspects the Namibian State President's Guard on her arrival at Windhoek International Airport.

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

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

The wine was South African.

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

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

● More royal tour reports, pictures — page 7.

South Africa: The spectre that dogs the Commonwealth

221
APR 10/1974

ROBIN DREW of the Argus Africa News Service in HARARE

WHEN South Africa became a republic 30 years ago, the change of constitution meant the government had to reapply for membership of the Commonwealth.

The advice was: Don't. And so began the era in which South Africa has been absent in the physical sense but never far from the scene, and indeed often at the very centre of debate, at the biennial meetings of Commonwealth leaders.

Today Britain's Queen Elizabeth II will arrive in Zimbabwe for a five-day state visit, after which in her role as Queen of the Commonwealth, she will remain in Harare for four days to meet the Heads of State and Government from the 50 members of the worldwide organisation who come to the Harare summit.

Two years ago the South African issue led to rows at the Kuala Lumpur summit and ended with Britain, the mother nation, dissociating herself from the final communiqué which called for tighter sanctions.

This year Commonwealth officials and the British Government, led by John Major instead of Maggie Thatcher, are hoping that South Africa will not prove divisive again.

While dramatic changes have taken place since Kuala Lumpur, the momentum has not been maintained enough to ensure a welcome for Pretoria's men and once again South Africa will be the invisible agent, present only through the representatives of the liberation movements.

The summit will deal with the recommendations of the foreign ministers who met in New Delhi last month and opted for the phased lifting of sanctions.

Canada's Barbara McDougall chaired the meeting and declared, "Now for the first time there is a programme for the removal of sanctions."

It remains to be seen how this will go down with countries like Zimbabwe, whose president, Robert Mugabe, only a week ago called on the United Nations to maintain in place all existing measures to ensure the transformation to democracy in South Africa.

South Africa apart, the Harare summit will, it seems, spend a lot of time discussing the future role for the Commonwealth. The report of a high-level appraisal group consisting of 10



QUEEN Elizabeth will stay at State House, the gabled residence where she stayed when she last visited the country with her parents as a young princess in 1947

Commonwealth leaders will be presented to the summit and will form the focus for many hours of debate.

Democracy, human rights, development and aid to the poorer countries will be topics on which many leaders will wish to dwell.

The summit opens officially on Wednesday, October 16. This is not a job for the Queen. She

plays no part in the actual proceedings of the conference. She will be at State House, however, for most of that week, receiving Heads of State and Government at private meetings, attending small gatherings and of course an official banquet.

Since she became Queen nearly 40 years ago in 1952, she has missed only two summits: The emergency one in Lagos in 1966 to discuss Rhodesia and the one in Singapore in 1971.

The Harare gathering will mark her 21st attendance.

But before the summit begins, the Queen will spend five days on the Zimbabwean state visit. This will entail trips to Great Zimbabwe to see the famous ruins and a visit to Bulawayo, the second largest city.

In Harare she will visit the market in the Mbare black township which has gained recent notoriety over the removal of squatters from an unsightly plastic and cardboard settlement, she will visit Prince Edward School named after the Prince of Wales who planted a tree in the grounds in 1925, and she will stay at State House, the gabled residence where she stayed when she last visited the country with her parents as a young princess in 1947.

Known in pre-Zimbabwean days as Government House, it has known many royal visitors starting from 1910 when it was built especially for the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall.

It was home for the late Sir Humphrey Gibbs, Governor of Southern Rhodesia when UDI was taken in 1965. He stayed at his post despite pressure from the Rhodesian administration for him to leave until Rhodesia became a republic four years later.

In those days Mr Ian Smith lived across the road in the Prime Minister's residence in the house where today President Mugabe lives.

Mr Smith, when he is not at his farm, lives a few blocks away in his own double-storey residence next door to the Cuban embassy.

Would he be seeing the Queen? Not that I am aware of, he said when I put that question to him this week.

"I am told these chaps think it would be undiplomatic," said the former Prime Minister who affirmed his loyalty to the Queen on more than one occasion after UDI.

"It is of little consequence to me now," he said.



IAN Smith. Will he be seeing the Queen? Most unlikely, he says.

Royal affront for infamous guest house ghosts

Star 10/10/91

221

THE GHOSTS of some of the roughest, toughest and dirtiest men ever to (dis)grace northern Namibia would have turned in their graves when Queen Elizabeth visited the infamous Oshakati International Guest House yesterday.

Queens were never allowed in the guest house in the old days.

The guest house holds a special significance for those men of Koevoet, 101 Battalion and other assorted tough-nuts, odd-balls and journalists who traded beers, insults and, not infrequently, punches in its bar and around the pool during the years of the "bush

war".

The guest house was like an oasis from the searing Owambo sun (not to be confused with the Owambo Sun, which has yet to be built).

In its sagging-floored diningroom one could dine on the best food in Owamboland after a wait of just four or five hours. Fights were regarded as part of entertainment — in fact they were the only entertainment.

Now a queen has become both entertained and entertained. It wouldn't have happened in the old days.

Service will no doubt be impeccable for the Queen, but in

By KEN VERNON of
The Star Africa Service.

the old days it was like the steaks — very rare.

I once took a R20 bet with another journalist that he could not get "Smiley", one of the waitresses, to actually smile. Even a twitch of the mouth not regarded as her usual snarl would be accepted as a win.

It took almost five hours — while we waited to be served — but he finally won the bet. How, will never be told in print.
Complaints to the manager

were made only once — by newcomers — and were also regarded as part of the entertainment. The manager could swear continuously in at least three languages, and reserved the choicest words for complainees.

There wasn't any alternative to the Oshakati International Guest House (OIGH) except the Evangelical Mission Guest House, where international journalists who wanted to feel "relevant" stayed, so if you didn't like the OIGH, you could lump it.

The OIGH also had a pool, which the mission lacked, but

Koevoet took delight in sabotaging it with broken bottles. Small things ... but it kept the queens away.

Service in the OIGH bar, however, was always fast and friendly. When Koevoet was drinking, it had better be. I always marvelled at why the barmen put up with all the aggravation, so on a recent trip north I tried to look them up and ask.

The only one I managed to find was sitting behind a large desk — in the Swapo district headquarters.

It wouldn't have happened in the old days. □

Queen gets taste of the 'real' Namibia

Star 10/10/91

(22)

UNDER the shade of a wide umbrella in the red, green and blue colours of the ruling party, Swapo, a smiling Queen Elizabeth yesterday walked past the thousands who had crowded Ondangwa airport, the former air base which was a nerve centre of the South African war against Namibian independence.

Accompanied by President Sam Nujoma, First Lady Kovambo Nujoma and the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen had entered what many consider the real Namibia in hot, bright Owambo, the centre of the north of the country where about two-thirds of Namibians live in degrees of rural poverty and underdevelopment.

The Queen had apparently expressed the desire to visit Owambo in preference to some of Namibia's more obvious tourist attractions. "The Queen is always anxious to meet as many people as possible and to see as much of the life of the people as possible," said a spokesman for Buckingham Palace.

Most of the crowd could not have known the significance of the small, pale woman who smiled at them, and frowned in concentration as the president explained this or that cultural group, and pointed out details of Namibian ethnic

Throbbing cowhide drums, swirling dancers and a swell of ululating: It was northern Namibia, the heartland of the country, and the welcome for Queen Elizabeth was loud and spectacular, writes DALE LAUTENBACH of The Star's Africa Service.



Royal snatch . . . Queen Elizabeth hides her flowers from cattle at the Windhoek Show.

tradition.

From Ondangwa the Queen travelled with Mr Nujoma in a new gold Landrover Disco-very to the 852-bed Oshakati State Hospital where she visited children and saw some of the Namibians disabled in the war.

Along the 30 km route to Oshakati, crowds of people gathered to wave at the Queen as she passed, and cheer her on with songs and more ululating.

Everyone had been issued with flags — no doubt the work of the "mobilisation

committee" that urged this sprawling community to throng the Queen's route.

Defence Minister Peter Mueshilhange added authority to this, arriving 24 hours before the Queen to, as he put it, "make sure she gets a good welcome".

In the afternoon the Queen experienced life at the other end of the Namibian spectrum, when she presented trophies at the Windhoek Agricultural Show back in the capital.

If Owambo is the Namibian and Swapo heartland, the Windhoek Show is the heartland of the white commercial farmers. But reconciliation has made some strides here, and last year President Nujoma patted a black and white bull named just that: Reconciliation.

This year it was a bearing farmer from Grootfontein, Hollt Kronsbein, who received the Queen's Cup, a new award, from the Queen herself for the best breeding heifer.

Prince Phillip, interested as he is in agricultural matters, could not be torn away when it was time to leave. He wanted a closer look at the winning Simmentaler cow, and he crossed the arena to pat her on the nose and talk farmer-farmer to her owner.

Before saying goodbye to Namibia at noon today, the Queen will visit a primary school in Katutura, and she and Prince Phillip will be shown the work of the Rössing Foundation, the social programme attached to the Rössing Uranium enterprise. □

They waited for hours, but

many never saw 'Queenie'

Times 13/10/91

221

By CAS ST. LEGER

NAMIBIANS are a polite people, but a lot of them are puzzled by the white woman they called Queenie who visited them this week, sweeping past the crowds without seeming to smile.

They may have seen little more of Queen Elizabeth after standing for hours in the boiling heat than a vague white glove through a closed, tinted car window — but at least the towns and cities through which she passed and the places she visited are newly painted and rubbish-free.

Queen Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh and their entourage paid a two-night visit to Namibia to welcome the newest member and its 1.5-million people to the Commonwealth. Namibian President Sam Nujoma and his wife, Kovambo, accompanied the royal party for most of the trip.

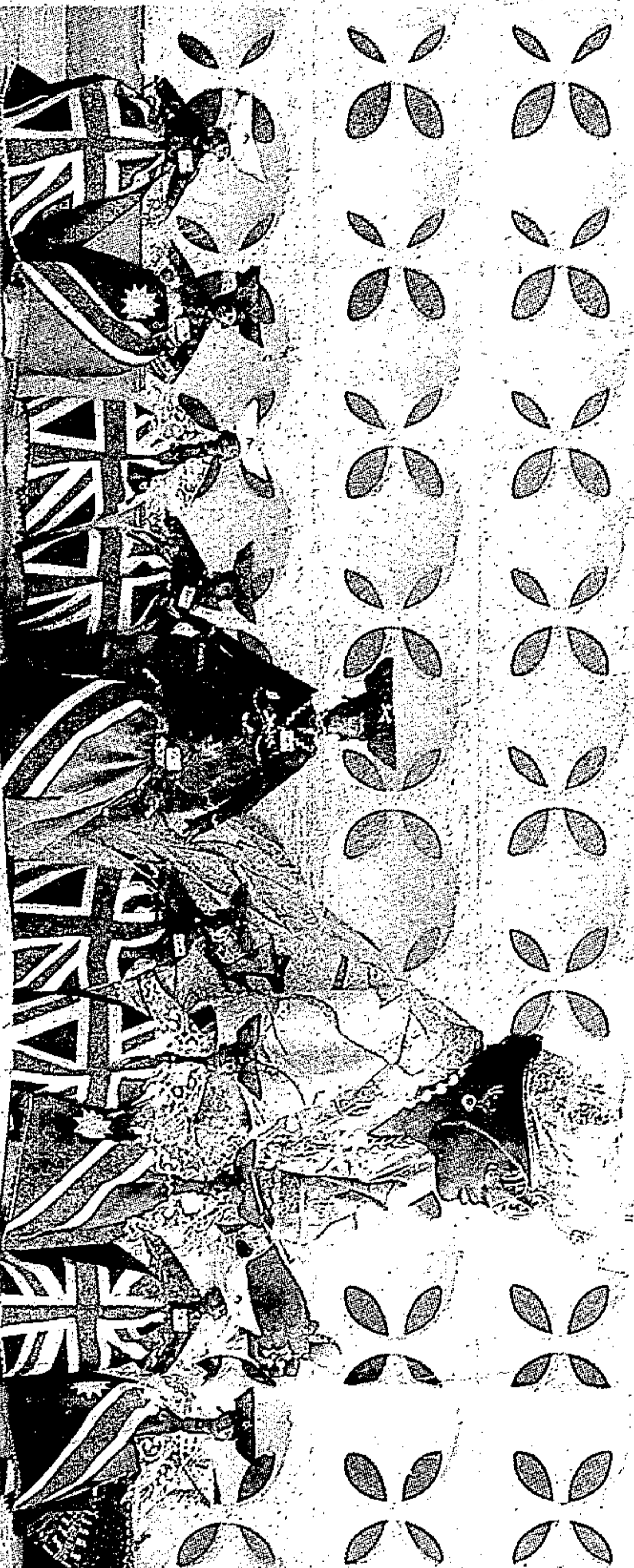
Shebeens

For northern Namibia, which still bears the scars and retains the sandbags of the war which ended over two years ago, the royal visit was the event of the decade.

Notoriously grubby, Ondangua and Oshakati were spotless this week.

On the broiling 30km stretch of tar between these towns 10 000 Ovambos, dressed in their best and with new shoes (carried, not worn), congregated from far-flung desert kraals and waited for hours in front of gaily painted shebeens with names like Born to Suffer Store and Queen's Unisex Salon.

The temperature was a sweltering 39° as the crowds clutched Union Jacks or bright blue, red and green Namibian flags. Some decorated their horse or donkey bridles with flags, others their hats. Children spotted



DOLLS FOR ALL... a Herero hawker with traditional dolls swathed in Union Jacks and Namibian flags ready for some royal business



WAITING... impatient pupils at a Windhoek school

paper bag crowns.

The Queen, shielded from the heat in an air-conditioned Landcruiser, left Ondangua Airport and the Ovambos were ready for their Queenie.

A 30km-long song of celebration was sung, passed from mouth to mouth as the Queen's vehicle sped past. She did not hear it. Neither did her newest subjects see her because her window remained firmly shut.

Two hours later, the Ovambos were waving bravely, if a little forlornly, at the trailing press bus. The royal party visited the 850-bed Oshakati Hospital on Wag'n Biefle Street, the nation's second largest hospital.

Queen Elizabeth and a near-invisible Prince Philip, trailing metres behind his wife and doing his best to be warm and genial, were taken to see nine babies in the paediatric ward.

Pictures by DAVID SANDISON

One 10-month-old, as tiny as a newborn, was suffering from malnutrition. Others battled to hold on to frail life.

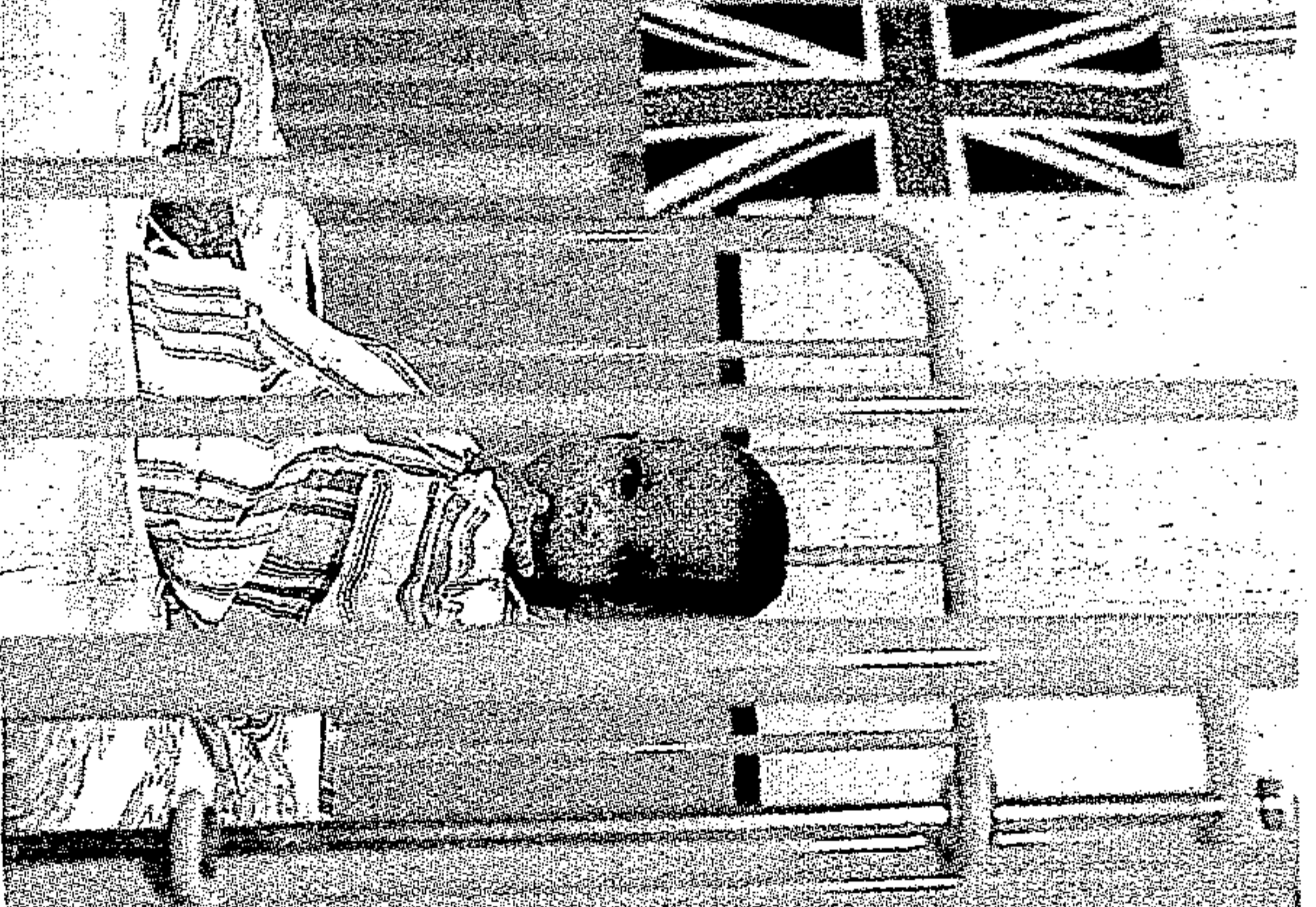
At the hospital playground the children chanted, "Welcome, Queenie!" as the visitor moved past.

Royal

Back in Windhoek, at the Agricultural Show where the royal party inspected cattle, sheep and goats, the Queen did smile.

Farmer's daughter Bridget Pulk presented a bouquet to the Queen. A bull tried to take a bite of the bouquet, and the Queen hurriedly thrust the flowers behind her back with a laugh.

An hour later, the bouquet lay discarded on a tea trolley outside the Queen's hotel suite (R950 a night), alongside unpeaten cold meats and salad.



WEE WELCOME... a patient at Oshakati Hospital



HOW DO YOU DO? Queen Elizabeth greets Sylvia Taka, 3, at the People's Primary School

Hurd goes to Maputo

21/10/71

MAPUTO - British Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd, on a side trip from the Commonwealth summit in Harare, had talks with Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at the weekend.

Hurd told reporters on arrival on Saturday that his talks would focus on British aid for Mozambique in dealing with its economic and security problems.

Britain is Mozambique's most important Western military partner, through a training programme for Mozambican soldiers at a camp in Zimbabwe. - Sapa-
Reuter.

Freed Bop striker is 'in high spirits'

21/10/71

THE Garankuwa branch of the African National Congress Women's League has placed former Bophuthatswana hunger striker Mr Johannes Simelane under guard at the Garankuwa Hospital.

Miss Gwen Mahlangu, chairman of the Women's League, said the decision to post ANC marshals at the hospital was taken to ensure Simelane's safety.

Simelane, who was imprisoned for his part in the abortive 1988 coup in Bophuthatswana, was in high spirits when Sowetan visited him yesterday.

He was released from the Odi Hospital and transferred to Garankuwa Hospital on Saturday after being on hunger strike for 61 days.

Speaking from his hospital bed, Simelane said he did not regret going on the hunger strike.

BY ALINAH DUBE

He said he would not rest until Bophuthatswana had been reincorporated into South Africa.

He warned: "There are a number of missions I have to carry out to bring an end to the homeland system."

"I wish newspapers would do me a favour by informing (President Lucas) Mangope that I will be back. I swear by my gods that he will be stripped of all the powers that enable him to harass and intimidate our people."

He said he was not against Mangope as a person but would want him to know that as winds of change blew over Southern Africa, "he must also rid himself of ideologies that came about as a result of apartheid".

Seven gunned down in Ogies

POLICE have confirmed seven people were shot dead and two wounded at Phola near Ogies, east of Johannesburg, at the weekend.

Police spokesman Captain Cornea Goosen said a group of about 20 men were believed to be responsible for the killings.

Police had launched a massive manhunt for the killers, Goosen said.

SABC radio news reported that the two wounded men were in a serious condition in the Witbank Hospital.

Police said violence in the township broke out on Friday night when two men were shot dead.

Three men and a woman were gunned down on Saturday, while another body with bullet wounds was found yesterday. - Sapa.

Namibia's first census

NAMIBIA's first population and housing census begins next week when more than 3 000 people begin covering the 27 districts into which the newly-independent country has been divided. - Sapa.

A company of whites

Party time for the 'volk'

Sowetan 23/10/91

Sowetan correspondent DALE LAUTENBACH discovers how South Africans in Namibia are still keeping the party white.

WINDHOEK—If it is true that you can judge people by the company they keep, South African Government representatives in Namibia have just laid themselves wide open for judging.

Who are their friends? White, as it happens, pure unadulterated stock of the *eië volk*.

It is often instructive to gauge someone's political mindset, not when they are making self-conscious political pronouncements, but when they are having fun, when their guard is down.

Recently that guard came down shockingly when South Africa's chief representative in Namibia, Mr Rizaan Eksteen, hosted a "South African Evening" comprising a fashion show and a KVV wine tasting.

There were two such evenings in fact, the first a sort of protocol event for diplomats and Namibian officials. This must have been a considerably black affair or, as we joked cynically, "for dips and darkies", we being those not invited to this first evening as we were considered *eië volk*, we supposed.

The second, at the same venue, was rather less official. Here were friends of the South African mission, business people, lawyers and the like. I guess they represented the contacts made and valued by the mission; the people with whom social contact of a non-official nature had developed.

And, bar one face that I spotted, they were all white.

Unwittingly underlining the segregationist nature of the guest list, Eksteen stood up to make his welcomes on that second night.

In Afrikaans he said:



FLASHBACK: Smiles and dancing at the Namibian Independence celebrations in March 1990 - but what has changed in white South African circles?

"I spoke English last night, tonight it's Afrikaans." The audience applauded. He stopped short of saying that the night was dedicated to *ons volk* but then he really didn't have to; it was clear enough.

There have been other hints of the kind of attitude that still festers at the South African mission here. By way of idle small talk at Republic Day celebrations, I asked a secretary how big the staff complement at the mission was to be when everyone was in place. "Counting all groups, about 60," she said.

Funny, I wonder where the other "groups" were for the fashion show? With the "dips and darkies"? Or perhaps they weren't considered at all.

Another telling interchange was when I replied to the Fashion Evening invitation. Someone at the

mission was concerned about whether I had received the invite as others had gone astray.

Yes, the post has been a bit unreliable recently, I said. The voice sighed: "I suppose you have to make allowances; this is Africa."

By implication, South

Africa, of course, is not Africa.

What is so disturbing about these sorts of messages being delivered, unconsciously or not, is that surely Namibia of all places is the ideal spot for South African officials to start confronting their racism or groupism or whatever you would call that separatist obsession that dwells just

below the surface of the "new age" De Klerk thinking.

Certainly racial mixing in Namibia is not something everyone has thrown themselves into happily. There are pockets of resistance, but it is the minority who would adopt a strictly segregationist line.

Others just haven't had or made the opportunity to make friends across racial lines and in places like restaurants, of course, the legacy of economic apartheid persists.

On the other side of the coin, former white civil servants work alongside their new black colleagues. Institutions like the police and defence force, residual tensions notwithstanding, show a remarkably mixed face.

A London journalist wrote of Namibia recently that the "white tribes are hardly aware of the new hand on the plough". What he did not credit was how far the policy of national reconciliation has gone in avoiding the sense of a black hand ruling whites.

The government has nurtured the image of a "majority government" and "democratic government" and gone out of its way to avoid the appellation of "black govern-

ment". In this remarkably easy atmosphere, one might have expected the South Africans to practise a little post-apartheid attitude; a little mixing outside the safe official circles of "dips and darkies".

The *eië volk* gathering the other night was a rather frightening measure of how far they have not moved and perhaps a measure of the fact that they do not even realise they have to move.

It's all very well to say, as they do, that De Klerk's the boss now and we're all South Africans, no matter what colour.

That's the political message but they seem unaware that messages are delivered in all sorts of telling ways and there remain some pretty crucial areas where the messenger has not even been dispatched yet.

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The lost children of a desert nation

Sowetan 30/10/91

221

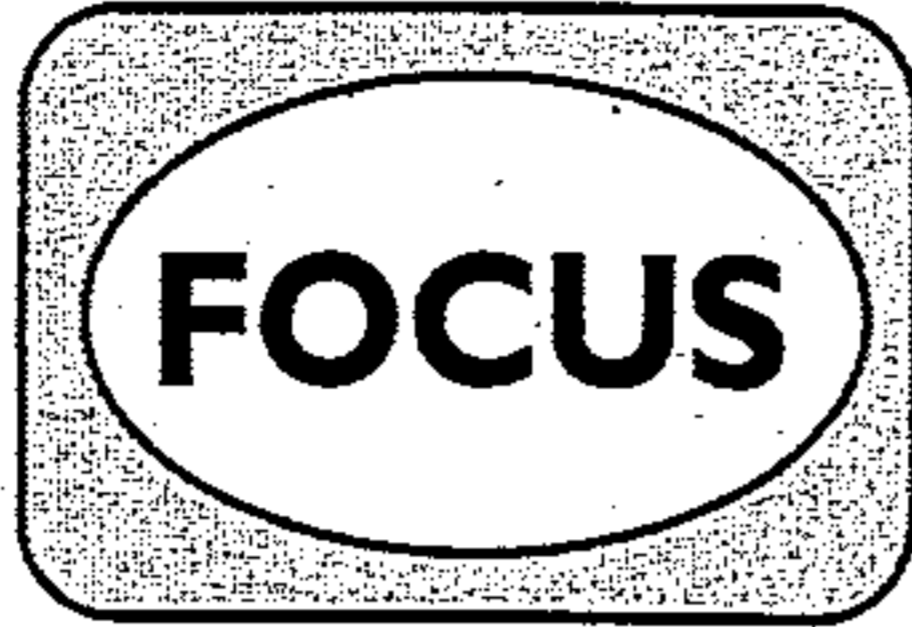
WINDHOEK - Hundreds of Namibian youths, who fled to East Germany to avoid war, have arrived home ignorant of their own customs and the country's official language.

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

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

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

The youths, sons and daughters of South West Africa People's Organisation members, left Namibia years ago and returned when Swapo formed the country's first



black government.

A total of 428 youngsters returned to Namibia in August 1990.

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

Many of the children had behavioral problems, he said.

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

Speaking German, the girls said they enjoyed East Germany. Dur-

ing school holidays they went camping, climbed mountains, swam, went to discotheques and met children from other communist countries. Both said they were "A-grade" students and dreamed of becoming doctors.

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

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

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

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

"I would like to have a say in my

future," said Fenny. "I didn't have a choice in going to Germany and I didn't have a choice about coming back."

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

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

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

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

Commonwealth help for SA?

Own Correspondent
LONDON Commonwealth secretary-general Chief Emkeka Anyaoku has written to President F.W. de Klerk and leaders of the other parties he met during his recent visit to South Africa, suggesting ways the Commonwealth can help in the negotiating process. **CT 13/11/91**

A Commonwealth secretariat spokesman confirmed yesterday that Chief Anyaoku had also written to a group of 11 Commonwealth heads of government to brief them on his eight-day visit which ended last Friday.

According to informed sources, among things the Commonwealth may offer the parties in SA are the services of constitutional experts to assist in the drafting of a new constitution.

The Commonwealth, which sent a large team of observers to the Zambian elections, could also offer assistance in ensuring that a future non-racial election in SA is free and fair.

An offer of assistance in combating the ongoing violence in SA is also expected to be made — although it seems unlikely the government will want to see any Commonwealth involvement in this sensitive area.

The spokesman said that towards the end of this month feedback should have been received from the member states.

Sam Moss set to make comeback

JOHANNESBURG — Veteran politician Mr Sam Moss, 69, looks set easily to beat the Democratic Party anti-que dealer candidate, Mr Geoff Klass, 43, in the Ward 16 by-election tomorrow for the Johannesburg city council seat.

Mr Moss occupied the seat until his defeat in the 1988 elections. — Sapa

Nam probes foreign funds

WINDHOEK — The Namibian National Assembly is to appoint a select committee to investigate external funding to political parties.

Namibia National Front leader and Deputy Justice Minister Mr Vekuil Rukoro on Monday tabled an amendment to an earlier motion by Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob on financial support to political parties.

Earlier this year South Africa admitted funding parties opposed to the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) during the 1989 United Nations-sponsored election, prior to

The Namibian National Assembly is to appoint a select committee to investigate external funding to political parties. Namibia National Front leader and Deputy Justice Minister Mr Vekuil Rukoro on Monday tabled an amendment to an earlier motion by Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob on financial support to political parties.

Earlier this year South Africa admitted funding parties opposed to the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (Swapo) during the 1989 United Nations-sponsored election, prior to

In his motivation, Mr Geingob said there was nothing to stop the South African government from attempting to sabotage future Namibian elections.

Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) leader Mr Dirk Mudge, whose party was funded by South Africa, said the motion had been introduced to discredit the opposition and stop external funding so that it would not gain victory in the coming local and regional elections. — Sapa

Govt land decision welcomed

JOHANNESBURG — The National Land Committee (NLC) yesterday welcomed the cabinet decision to drop the Rural Development Bill.

The NLC said it saw the Bill as part of a pre-emptive land policy that would have entrenched an institutional approach to rural development, and a practice that would have been to the detriment of many rural communities. **CT 13/11/91**

The NLC said it believed that in this period of transition, no unilateral decisions on policy should be made. "In this regard it is imperative that any policy decisions be taken on the basis of widespread and thorough consultation."

● The Labour Party yesterday also welcomed the announcement of the scrapping of the Bill. — Sapa

Crisis reflects dilemma facing judiciary in SA

8/09/91 15/11/91

221

THE vital importance of an independent judiciary to safeguard a future SA constitution has been publicly accepted by all the major parties involved in the negotiation process.

However, a recent constitutional crisis in Namibia over sentences imposed on three right-wingers has highlighted the vast gulf between paying lip service to the ideal and the acceptance of its practical implementation.

Controversy over what was seen in some quarters as the too lenient sentences imposed on the three, and subsequent public attacks on the trial judge and the Namibian judiciary as a whole, also foreshadows the difficulties that may face the judiciary attempting to apply the rule of law in a new SA.

The Namibian constitutional crisis began two months ago shortly after the three right-wingers were given sentences ranging from a R500 fine to four years' imprisonment for unlawful political activities.

Outraged by what he saw as the leniency of the sentences, Swapo chief co-ordinator Moses Garoeb initiated a public protest against the trial

judge, Mr Justice Bryan O'Linn, which culminated in a protest march through Windhoek streets and a call for his dismissal and arrest.

Despite public statements of support for Mr Justice O'Linn by Namibia's Justice Minister Ngarikutuke Tjirange, its judge president and prosecutor-general, the state president was handed a petition demanding the dismissal of all "biased and disloyal" judges. Mr Justice O'Linn was accused of being "anti-black" and "colonialist".

Tjirange said while everyone had the right to make fair comment it was quite another thing to "scandalise or intimidate a judge by calling him or her names like 'apartheid judge', 'colonial judge', 'racist judge' — whether expressly or by implication".

It was also "patently unconstitutional" to try to bring political pressure on a judicial officer by calling for his dismissal simply because he handed down a judgment with which a person or group disagreed.

"Once this is allowed, a fundamental pillar of our constitutional democracy, the independence of the ju-

SUSAN RUSSELL

diary, is totally threatened and, with it, the rule of law and our constitutional democracy," he said.

It was against this background three weeks ago that Mr Justice O'Linn, hearing another trial with political overtones, deemed it necessary to consider whether he should recuse himself. On trial were two former People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) members charged with murdering a policeman.

Neither defence counsel Denis Kany SC, acting for Matly Heita and Michael Kalenga, nor the prosecution applied for Mr Justice O'Linn's recusal. Both told the judge they did not believe it necessary. The judge felt however that "recent events" were "so notorious" he had to take judicial cognisance of them and consider whether to recuse himself.

On October 22 he delivered a judgment in which he not only gave reasons why he had decided to proceed with the trial, but also spelt out the

dilemmas facing a judge in his position.

Mr Justice O'Linn said no judge could function properly unless the constitution, which guaranteed the judiciary its independence, was not merely regarded as a public relations document, but was enshrined in the hearts and minds of the people. "The present trial has strong political overtones, as was the case in the so-called treason trial," he said.

"As a result of (recent) events I am placed in the following dilemma: If I acquit the accused or give them a so-called light sentence, a section of the population will believe that I have been intimidated. If I convict and impose stiff sentences, the onslaught on myself and the judiciary may be repeated, which will be fatal to the prospects of maintaining the rule of law, as enshrined in the constitution, with disastrous consequences to our fledgling constitutional democracy and to the country as a whole."

The judge pointed out that while a Swapo leader was now calling for his dismissal, similar calls for his departure were made two years ago on the

grounds of alleged sympathy with the organisation.

He referred to a statement by Namibia's prosecutor-general who said the three accused had played minor roles in the events leading to their arrest and conviction which was reflected in the sentences imposed. The judge said the public outcry against him had caused damage which could not be repaired, because many who had been misled were not in a position to get correct and unbiased information.

"Suspicion has been sowed. Racism has again raised its ugly head. A pillar of the constitution has been gravely undermined," the judge said. He pointed out that a factor influencing his decision to continue with the present trial was that counsel for both the prosecution and defence had asked him not to recuse himself.

"I am confident I will be able to decide this case on the merits, on the evidence and submissions put before me, undeterred by the abuse, malice and threats from a certain section of the population," Mr Justice O'Linn said.

LETTERS

221
star 21/11/91

Joint Commission's future to be decided

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

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

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

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

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

The JC — comprising SA, Angola, Namibia and Cuba as full members and the US and USSR as observers — was formed to monitor Namibian in-

dependence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

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

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

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

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

They're all proud to be Namibians

star 18/11/91

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

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

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

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

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

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

In this dry southern region of Namibia, of which Keetmanshoop, with its population of no more than about 15 000, proudly pronounces itself "capital", the white farming community has been the mainstay of the re-

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

gion's economy. Persistent droughts and the instability and downward trend of the karakul market have bitten hard.

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

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

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

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

"We don't blame the government," says Keetmanshoop businessman and farmer Roy

Oosthuisen. "There's no work, but work was always scarce."

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The general consensus is that we're better off than the people south of the Orange River. There is already an incredible sense of being Namibian, of pride in our nation ... the operative word being 'our'." — Star Africa Service. □

Police fire rubber bullets as crowd storms prison

221

Sowetan 21/11/91
WINDHOEK - Namibian police yesterday fired rubber bullets at a crowd of about 300 attempting to release prisoners from the Otjiwarongo police cells, a police spokesman said in Windhoek.

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

Police spokesman Commissioner Siggie Eimbeck said a group of about 300

people marched on the Otjiwarongo police station at about 2pm demanding the release of a man charged with housebreaking and theft.

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

"When the police refused to release the man, the crowd threw stones,

damaging a large number of windows and police vehicles," Eimbeck said.

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

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

"Police shot 40 rubber bullets and dispersed the crowd," he said. - Sapa.

Soul-searching for Swapo

Du Pisani says Swapo has been "remarkably insensitive" to the burning issue of its former detainees in its Angolan camps.

Next month Swapo holds its first congress since 1969, and two years after winning the first multiparty elections in the territory. **BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI** of the Sowetan Africa News Service reports.

Namibia's rulers have 'sold out' say angry people

Two years after winning the first multiparty elections in Namibia, the Swapo leadership has exchanged its army fatigues for pinstripe suits and has jettisoned the teachings of Marx and Lenin in favour of a mixed economy.

And the general consensus among friends and foes alike is that the Swapo government has handled power better than expected.

But when they assemble next month for Swapo's first congress in more than 20 years - and the first to be held within the country - the party faithful will not be in a generous or celebratory mood. In their estimation, their party has sold out.

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

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

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

But perhaps the most sensitive and difficult problem is the issue of land ownership. Almost 44 percent of the total land area belongs to some 4 000 farmers, of whom the bulk are whites; 41 percent is communal land occupied by some 150 000 families; non-agricultural land controlled by the state accounts for 15 percent.

Swapo's election manifesto promised to transfer "some of the land from the few with too much of it to the landless majority". It did not say how such land would be acquired except to say that "full-scale nationalisation" was not intended.

Du Pisani says studies suggest that Swapo may follow Zimbabwe's example of "a gradualist approach", and some of the land held by absentee landlords may be nationalised.

The government convened a conference on the land question in June this year which at its close released a consensus document which concluded that although there had been injustice concerning the acquisition of land in the past, "given the complexities in redressing ancestral land claims, restitution of such claims in full is impossible".

With independence has come international acceptance. At least 40 foreign missions have been established in Windhoek, and its diplomatic highpoint was its accession to the UN as the 160th member in April last year.

But Du Pisani says Namibia's relations with South Africa are arguably the most critical of all its relations with the outside world.

Having waged an armed struggle against South Africa, it is understandable that Swapo should show sympathy with other liberation movements," Du Pisani writes. "The fraternal relations between Swapo and the ANC therefore constitute an important dimension of Namibia-South Africa relations.

Sowetan

27/11/91

221

But he says for an increasing number of Namibians - the peasantry, trade unionists, millenarian ideologues, students, members of the Swapo Youth League and the growing army of the unemployed - the government's national reconciliation policy seems opportunistic.

The perceived financial extravagance of the new government - handsome salaries for the men at the top, and their conspicuous consumption - does nothing to endear the government to the people at large.

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

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

He quotes Namibian prime minister and President Sam Nujoma's right-hand man, Mr Hage Geingob, as saying: "We don't use words like socialism and nationalisation at all. They do not appear in our constitution."

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

The government further rubbed salt into the festering sore with the appointment in October last year of Mr Solomon Dumeini "Jesus" Hawala as commander of the Namibian army. Known as "The Butcher of Lubango", Hawala earned notoriety for his supervision of the liquidation of hundreds of alleged Swapo dissidents in the camps in Angola and Zambia while he was the organisation's chief of security, and head of military intelligence. He is now effectively No 3 in the army hierarchy.

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

With an estimated urban population of 500 000, Namibia currently has a housing backlog of 25 000 units. And the country's economy has not boomed since independence. Mining and commercial agriculture have not attracted investment capital.

Formal diplomatic relations are likely to be postponed until the emergence of a nonracial dispensation in South Africa.

Of crucial importance to Namibian-South African relations, Du Pisani says, are the unresolved territorial disputes concerning Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and the Orange River border.

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'Low discipline' in Namibian forces

221

CT 27/11/91

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

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

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

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

Walvis Bay: SA clamps down

(221)

CT 2/12/91

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

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

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

"We get about 2 000 vehicles through here on a normal weekday," said South African army Sergeant D van der Merwe, who is in charge of the border crossing point. "Today is very quiet because there is little commerce on Sunday, but tomorrow will be different."

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

There was no immediate comment from the South African government.

In its editorial New Era accused South Africa of "tightening its grip" on Walvis Bay just before the negotiations begin. — Sapa-AP

Swapo set to introduce new leaders at historic congress

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

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

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

These include independent Namibia's head of state, President Sam Nujoma, Mines and Energy Minister Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo, Defence Minister Peter Mueshihange and Swapo Elders Council Secretary Simon Kaukungua.

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

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

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

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

221
"There are those who think national reconciliation is an excuse for maintaining the status quo and is also only a one-way exercise," one official said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Garoeb personally discounted this speculation: "I don't foresee anything like that happening."

"In fact, we'll come out of the conference much more united," he said. — Sapa.

Windhoek denies it has 'debt crisis' with SA

(221)
ARG S/12/91

Argus Africa News Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

50.9 for 5/2/91

Tambo to attend ⁽²²¹⁾ Swapo's congress

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

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

Nujoma among world's political who's who 221

WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma is one of five Namibian politicians featured in a new and influential publication listing 2 000 world leaders called The Dictionary of Political Biography. *Sowetan 5/12/91*

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

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

According to the publishers candidates are judged on the influence they exert on the national and international political scene. - *Sapa*.

First Swapo congress centres on more aid

B. Day 6/12/91. 221

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

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

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

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

Swapo co-ordinator Moses Garoeb said the congress would elect new faces into the party's 70-member policy making body because the present leadership "was getting on in age".

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

Linked to rumours of a split is the policy of reconciliation with whites who backed SA.

Swapo sources say some members feel the policy preserves the colonial status quo.

As before independence, the main economic activities are livestock farming, tourism and foreign-dominated mining.

One source said: "The congress should reveal just how much dissatisfaction there is in the

ranks with the moderate policy."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The analysts say his party congress has no choice but to come up with other strategies. — Sapa-Reuter.

Swapo seeks young leaders

Wilmant 6/12 - 12/12/91

SWAPO is expected to bring young blood into its ageing leadership and hear demands for more state aid for the war-damaged economy at its congress this weekend. (22-1)

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

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

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

AFTER winning the first multi-party elections in Namibia, the Swapo leadership exchanged its army fatigues for pinstripe suits and jettisoned the systems of Marx and Lenin in favour of a mixed economy.

Two years later, the consensus among friends and foes alike is that the Swapo government has handled power better than expected.

But when the party faithful assemble this month for Swapo's first congress in more than 20 years — and the first to be held within the country — not all will be in a celebratory mood. Some believe their party has sold out.

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

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

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

Opportunistic

But he says the national reconciliation policy is appearing more and more opportunistic to an increasing number of Namibians — the peasantry, trade unionists, ideologues, students, members of the Swapo Youth League and the growing army of the unemployed.

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

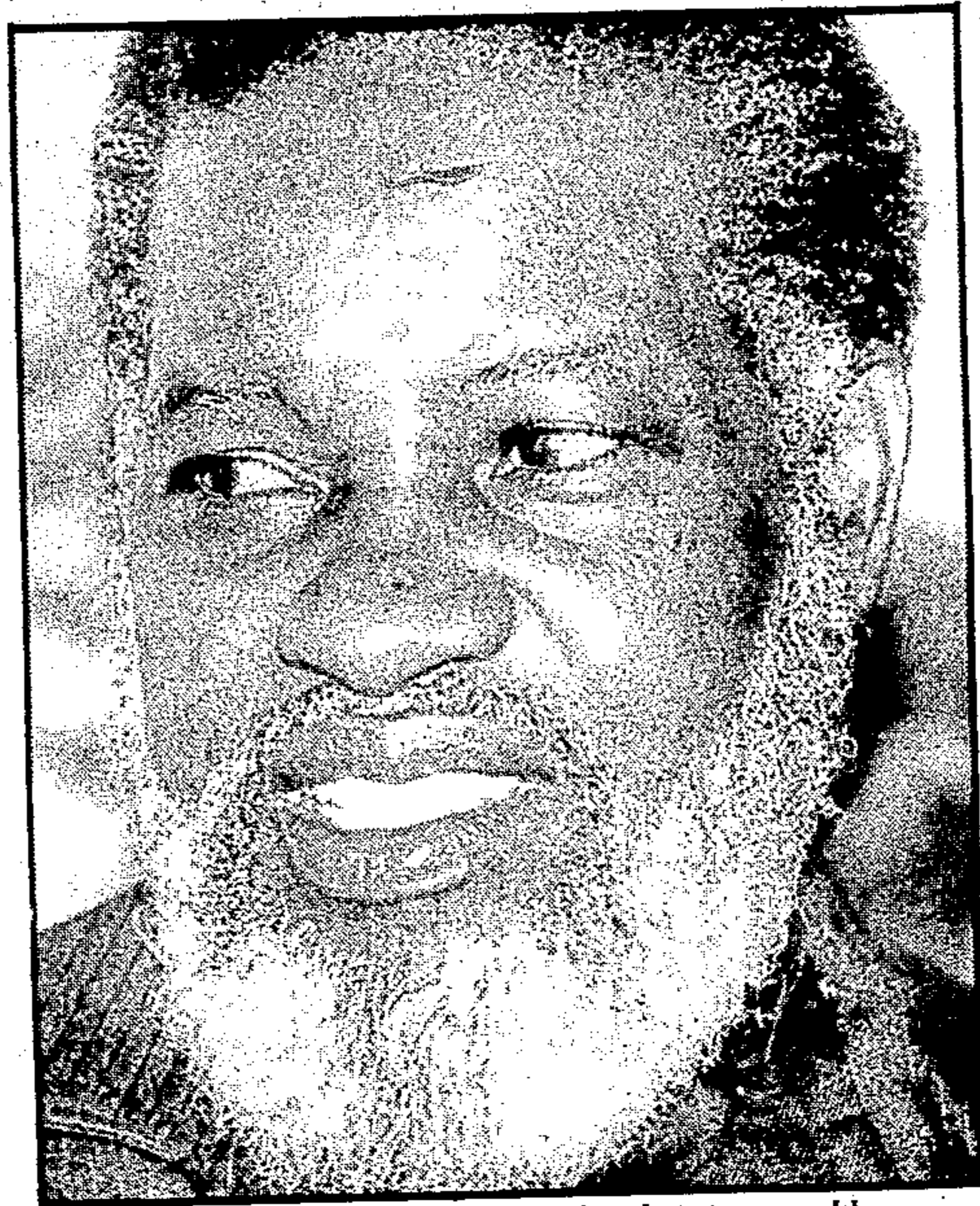
"The ruling party is therefore being criticised in its own ranks for 'abandoning socialism' and 'selling out' to white foreign capital."

The perceived financial extravagance of the new government — handsome salaries for the men at the top and their conspicuous consumption, as exemplified by the exorbitantly expensive presidential motorcade, complete with wild out-

Swapo congress promises to be tough test for party leadership

STAR 7/12/91

221



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

TWO years after winning the first multiparty elections in Namibia, Swapo this month holds its first congress since 1969. Predictions are that it will not be a smooth ride for the leadership.

BARNEY MTHOMBOTHI of the Africa News Service reports.

riders — does nothing to endear the government to the people at large.

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

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

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

Dr du Pisani says Swapo has been "remarkably insensitive" to the burning issue of its former detainees in its Angolan camps. The public outcry over reports of torture in these

camps damaged Swapo's cause in the elections in November 1989.

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

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

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

Crime rate

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

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

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

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

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

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

A NUMBER of new faces can be expected in the leadership of Namibia's ruling South West Africa People's Organisation after the party's historic first congress ends in Windhoek this week.

The congress, Swapo's first since its inception in 1960, opened on Friday and runs until Tuesday.

"There will be a new leadership in the party," said chief co-ordinator Moses Garoeb.

Garoeb said Swapo held enlarged Central Committee meetings at Tanga, Tanzania in 1969, Npundwe, Zambia in 1976 and Cabuta, Kwanzasul Province in Angola in 1983.

Swapo was constituted in 1960 from the former Ovamboland People's Congress which was formed by expatriate students and migrant labourers in Cape Town in 1958.

Namibian President Sam Nujoma has led the movement since April 1960.

One of the first acts of exiled Swapo members undertook in the early 1960s was to petition the United Nations about

A stronger Swapo to emerge from its first congress?

C/Prem 8/12/91
221

their country's future and later to gather world support for their fight against colonialism.

A June 1966 World Court judgment against Ethiopia and Liberia's right to charge South Africa with neglecting its Mandate duties in the former South West Africa led to the beginning of a 23-year armed struggle against South African forces.

Swapo leaders and between 40 000 and 50 000 exiles returned home in 1990 to take part in UN-sponsored elections.

In March 1990, after decades of diplomatic effort, Namibia gained its independence with Swapo winning 57 percent of the

vote.

Garoeb said the present Central Committee should have dissolved by today in terms of party rules, to make way for the congress, but had not completed its business and would do so early in the week.

A third of the 1 000 congress delegates will be women, in terms of a Central Committee decision taken in October.

This congress has on its agenda the recommendations of 12 sub-committees.

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

Some Swapo members have been highly critical of

the approach certain sections of the Namibian population have taken to the national policy.

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

The congress' decisions will be made known at a closing ceremony at the Independence Arena on Tuesday evening, Garoeb said.

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

Garoeb said ruling parties from the Frontline

States and Nigeria had also been invited, including both Zambia's opposition United National Independence Party and the newly-elected Movement for Multi-Party Democracy.

From outside Africa, representatives come from the Cuban Communist Party, the Democratic Party of Korea and the Communist Party of China.

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

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

They claim the former guerrillas, unhappy about not having jobs, want to break away and form a movement of their own.

Garoeb personally discounted this: "I don't foresee anything like that happening," he said.

"In fact, we'll come out of the conference much more united," he said. — Sapa

Swapo delegates call for action on crime rate in new Namibia

DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

221 ARG 01/12/91

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He acknowledged that there were mixed feelings about the policy in general. Delegates had questioned, for example, why only 800 new people had been brought into the civil service.

Namibia marches to the beat of one drum

So what 12/12/91

221

WINDHOEK - In a remarkable show of cross-party unity, Namibian leaders gathered here to commemorate Heroes Day and to hear even the official opposition, the DTA, call on everyone to march to the beat of one drummer - President Sam Nujoma.

Heroes Day, which, with bitter irony falls on International Human Rights Day, commemorates the 13 dead and 54 wounded when South African police on December 10, 1959, opened fire on Namibians protesting a forced removal from the Old Location in Windhoek to the new Katutura township that had been earmarked for blacks.

Removals

The confrontation was Namibia's Sharpeville. The issue of the forced removals and the bloody outcome was one of the major events behind the formation of Swapo.

Namibians could argue as much as they liked about how the country should be run but when it came to national unity, there should be no "hanky panky".

In the background the old warriors of the Herero Red Flag brigade in their quaint khaki and red homegrown uniforms, hummed and rumbled their support for their DTA-faithful leadership. The president and his

first lady beamed in the shade of their Swapo umbrella.

National unity

All shades of difference was represented here, but uniquely united. In messages from five political parties, not one dissented from the voice of national unity.

The theme that has grown up around Heroes Day and around other

events which commemorate the country's bloody history, is remembrance in honour rather than vengeance for the past.

"December 10 is not only a day of remembrance but of rededication, encouragement and reassurance of a bright future," said Nujoma.

He thanked especially the Namibian women who had organised the gathering... "who brought us all

together here, all parties to dedicate ourselves to the cause of national reconciliation and unity."

The policy of national reconciliation has been so often reaffirmed by the president and his government that one almost takes it for granted.

Confrontation

But when one considers how effectively the events of December 10 1959 and

other days of bloody confrontation could be used to whip up a militant mood among Swapo supporters to achieve an ascendancy of both party and race, the all-party harmony of this day becomes all the more notable.

People, especially South Africans, often ask what is happening in Namibia; it's dropped out of the news with neither great disasters or particular triumphs to

push it into the headlines. The economy is limping badly and as a result the electorate have experienced little improvement in their quality of life.

But there is a national spirit and a growing sense of Namibian dignity, perhaps not to be underestimated.

In a quiet way, the mood at the graveside on December 10 is what is happening in Namibia.

But in an independent Namibia those fallen heroes have now become a rallying point for national unity.

The solemn ceremony at the gravesides in the Old Location on Tuesday was a moving measure too of the young republic's maturity.

Last year this was no multiparty event and the president used the occasion to hammer home a radical perspective that had foreign diplomats scurrying about asking whether this was the emergence of Nujoma the "terrorist".

In a belligerent tone, he threatened anyone who sought to destabilise the nascent nation, whether they be ordinary criminals or "reactionaries supported by the boers".

"We are prepared to go back to the bush," he said. "We will fight."

Reconciliation

This year his message was national reconciliation and unity and he ended festively with "God bless us all".

In the bright summer sun, his message was matched by the people gathered around him. Umbrellas in Namibia, used as much for the sun as the sudden summer downpours, are second only to T-shirts as the bearers of party political colours.

One diplomat remarked that never before had he seen such an even spread of the different party colours at one gathering.

DTA acting vice President Katuutire Kaura must have been tuned to the atmosphere too.

Putting the often acrimonious spats between his party and the ruling Swapo aside, he called on all Namibians to unite and "march to the beat of one drummer, President Sam Nujoma".

President of the Namibia Patriotic Front Moses Katjuongua said



INDEPENDENCE DAY: Sam Nujoma, with UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar (left) and Marika and F W de Klerk, celebrate Namibian uhuru almost two years ago.

Strong show of Namibian unity gives journalists little to write home about

STAR 14/12/91 221

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

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

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

The first Swapo congress which ended on Wednesday is a prime case. Had the party split asunder as constant rumours have been predicting, had Swapo ditched its generous policy of national reconciliation as observers have been saying it was under pressure

DALE LAUTENBACH AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

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

As it happened, the Swapo congress was an astounding success if measured by the unity, stability and continuity that emerged from reportedly intense and forthright deliberations.

"Fantastic," said Prime Minister Hage Geingob with his familiar beacon smile. His own experience at the congress was an indication of Swapo sensitivity and maturity. He decided to contest the vice-presidency which for many years had been held by Hendrik Witbooi, a priest from southern Namibian and a Nama leader.

At the last minute, Mr Geingob withdrew — by his own account, to preserve Swapo unity. He

told Namibian television that Swapo was often accused of not taking care of its representation in southern Namibia. While his intentions in standing meant no threat to the south, he was aware that his challenge might be read as such.

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

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

Between Swapo and opposition parties there has been (and with re-

gional elections next year will continue to be) bitching and biting.

But for all this there must be significance in a remembrance gathering on December 10; at the graves of 13 Namibians shot by South African police in 1959 during a protest against forced removals.

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

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

Namibia's DTA office set alight

Namibian police are investigating a charge of arson after the opposition DTA's office near Ondangua air force base was set alight. A police spokesman said yesterday that a group of people, allegedly members of the Development Brigade, broke into the DTA's prefabricated office on Sunday, piled furniture in the centre of the room and set the office alight.

221

5 APR 17/12/91

after decades of apartheid and war. But they have not delivered new jobs and better living standards. Recession and low prices for uranium, tin and copper are hitting hard. For years, economic growth has not kept up with a population growth of 3% a year.

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

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

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

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

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

National reconciliation emerged as a hot topic. Many said it has only benefited whites without changing past injustices.

Though a racial discrimination Bill has been introduced, it will be hard to legislate against social and other divisions that have hardly altered since independence. Independence has seen only 800 new appointments to a civil service of 62 000.

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

Success could have put him on the road to

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

Some former committee members became ineligible for party office when they joined the civil service; jobs in the army had already removed some security and defence men. This ban aims to create a non-political civil service but does not apply to Ministers and deputies, so most of the Cabinet are in the re-elected old guard, including "moderates" responsible for present policies. ■

NAMIBIA FM 20/12/91

Policies for reality 221

A clear pointer to the future of 21-month-old Namibia was given when 1 000 delegates of ruling party Swapo met recently for the first congress since the movement was founded in 1960. The surprisingly open debates provided the first opportunity to learn what the party's rank and file really think and whether the 57% of Namibians who voted for Swapo in 1989 still support the leadership's moderate course since independence.

The message that emerged was one of stability and continuity. There were almost no changes at the top.

Nationally leaders appear to have scored remarkably in planting peace and multi-party democracy under a model constitution,

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West Rand Bureau.

'Sad' diplomat leaves Windhoek

STAR 20/12/91

WINDHOEK - Outgoing South African Ambassador to Namibia Riaan Eksteen said he would leave Windhoek today with mixed feelings, including sadness at Namibia's lack of appreciation of the changes taking place in his country.

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

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

"It's a pity we constantly have to hear that what is wrong in this country (Namibia) is wrong because South Africa caused it to be wrong."

He said he some-

times wondered what the situation would have been inside South Africa if what was invested in Namibia over 70 years had been ploughed into development in SA.

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

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

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Uprooted children long for a white Christmas

By Bob Tilley
Star Foreign Service

221

MUNICH — Hundreds of black children are dreaming of a white Christmas. But it will stay a dream as the 428 Namibian orphans and refugee children deported from the former communist-run German Democratic Republic after German unification have virtually no chance of returning to the country they knew as home.

A German reporter who visited some of the children in their new homes in Namibia found many of them unhappy, disoriented and unable to adjust to life in Africa after up to 13 years in Germany.

The children were evacuated to the German Democratic Re-

public following a South African air raid on the Kassinga refugee camp in May 1978. More than 800 refugees died in the attack, and Swapo decided to send the surviving children abroad to escape further danger.

The children were mostly evacuated to friendly communist-run countries, such as Cuba, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic.

The group sent to the German Democratic Republic were accommodated first of all in a boarding school on the Baltic coast and then assigned to a communist cadre-training establishment known as the "School of Friendship", at Stassfurt in the foothills of the Harz Mountains, covered at this time of year in winter snow.

They were trained to help build socialism in an independent Namibia, but when the communist regime in eastern

Europe fell they found themselves back home long before the course was over.

"We pressed the Bonn government to allow the children to complete their education in Germany," Vitalis Ankama, State Secretary in Namibia's education ministry, told German reporter Juergen Duenbostel. The ministry offered to pick up the bill for the children's education.

But Bonn stayed firm. The children had to be repatriated, and they returned in August 1990.

Swapo sent a team of teachers to Germany to prepare the children for their return, giving them lessons in the Owambo language and culture. They developed their own brand of the Oshivambo language, a German-laced patois known as "Oshiddeutsch".

"Oshiddeutsch has become the secret language within their clique, understood by neither their parents nor their teachers," said Duenbostel.

After the children's return to Namibia, the complaints started to mount. "We have to walk 10 km for water." "There's no toilet or bathroom where we live."

About 240 of the children attend German schools in Windhoek, Swakopmund and Tsumeb.

"At the start they didn't accept at all the fact that they had been dragged here and wouldn't see Germany again," said Gerdun Erni, a teacher at the German school in Swakopmund.

Realisation has now penetrated that their chances of going back are as remote as snow falling this Christmas on Swakopmund.

NAMIBIA - GENERAL - POLITICS

1992

STAR 7/1/92

2 warheads captured ⁽²²¹⁾ in Namibia

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

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

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

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

Brits to pull out ⁽²²¹⁾

THE British government is to continue funding its Military Advisory and Training Team in Namibia for a further year from April, but will reduce it from 17 to 11 members. *Sowetan 8/1/92*

"This reduction in BMATT reflects the increasing ability of the Namibian Defence Force to manage its own affairs without outside assistance," the Defence Ministry said in Windhoek. - Sapa.

STAR 11/1/92

US to assist local teachers

WASHINGTON — The United States government hopes to sponsor a special course at American universities to improve the skills of English teachers in South Africa and Namibia. American institutions have been asked to complete proposals for the course by February 14. The South African and Namibian teachers, who will be selected by the US Information Service, will probably arrive in the US in July. — Foreign News Service.

221

222

Namibia hosts election talks

Sowetan 17/1/92
WINDHOEK - Ten South African political parties and organisations will attend the Washington-based National Democratic Institute for International Affairs seminar on democratic elections which started in Namibia yesterday.

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

South African representatives are from the African National Congress, Democratic Party, Inkatha Freedom Party, Labour Party, National Party, Pan Africanist Congress, Black Sash, Institute for Multi-party Democracy, Centre for Development Studies and the South African Council of Churches.

The Conservative Party did not accept, organisers said.

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

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

Angola consulate worries residents

STAR 23/1/92
Dale Lautenbach
Africa News Service

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

According to Namibian Radio, a second consulate will open in Oshakati soon and the Nami-

bian government will respond by opening similar offices in Lubango in south-west Angola.

Angolan Deputy Minister of External Affairs for the Community Joao Miranda, said the offices would help establish the number of Angolans in Namibia and issue them with identify documents.

He said it was still uncertain whether Angolans living outside the country would be eligible to vote in the country's first multiparty elections

due to be held in September. A multi-party conference in Luanda is studying the electoral law.

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

It can be expected that

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

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

A rough estimate of the number of Angolans living in Namibia is 30 000 although many of these have been there for a number of years and have established homes and businesses.

Dale Lautenbach reports from Windhoek on an unusual political conference

Multiparty harmony away from home

STAR 24/1/92

221

THE process of political change in South Africa was given impetus by the attendance of most of the main players at a multiparty conference in Namibia entitled "Advancing and Strengthening Democratic Elections in Southern Africa".

"The ANC, the National Party, Inkatha and non-governmental organisations like the Black Sash found themselves together," said ANC delegate E Sigwala.

"We were together, away from home, reflecting and chatting seriously about our process and what we have to go through," he said, noting that all the South African participants had been "very serious".

"This conference definitely added some impetus to the process in South Africa."

The conference was certainly unique in that it gathered 45 different political organisations, parties and non-governmental groups from nine countries in the region:

Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Until so recently, most of the established parties attending were adversaries; other parties simply did not exist as opposition parties were outlawed in their countries.

However, they have all just spent five days together at Namibia's Mount Etjo Safari Lodge and they have unanimously declared the process invaluable to the democratic election process which, for most of these countries, is in its infancy.

Karin Chubb, Black Sash delegate, found the South African contribution as valuable as her ANC compatriot Mr Sigwala.

She regretted only the absence of the PAC, who were invited and expected to attend but did not arrive at the five-day get-together organised by the Washington-based National Democratic Institute.

She was particularly impressed that South Africans from the different groups participated on an equal basis and no one sought to throw his weight around, as she put it.

But if the South Africans found solidarity away from home, equally importantly so did the Angolans — who are due to hold multiparty elections in September.

"If there was a degree of solidarity among the South Africans, there was more of it among the Angolans," said Abel Chivukuvuku of the former rebel group, Unita. He too found being away from home invaluable.

"In Luanda when we meet it is so formal. Here we were building human relationships despite our different political views."

He praised the "openness" of the delegate from the ruling MPLA party, Bornito de Sousa Baltazar Diogo.

It appeared, too, that the conference got down to addressing

many of the practical nuts and bolts of election-holding that so many of the participants have never tackled before.

Even Namibia, which had multiparty elections in November 1989 with United Nations help, is conducting its first Namibian-run elections this year as regional polling is due to take place.

"It was extremely practical," said Ms Chubb, her only criticism addressed not to the organisers but to the participants:

"Why were their delegations so obviously lacking the presence of women?"

Leon Lynch, co-chairman and member of the NDI board, said most positive was the unanimous recognition that: "Elections are only the launching pad of a democratic culture. The hard work comes after that and elections can only succeed if democratic values are embraced by the society." — Star Africa Service. □

Koevoet to help cops in Tzaneen

Sowetan 27/1/92

221

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

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

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

The farmers blame black people in the surrounding farms.

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

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

The farmers say they would now take the

By MATHATHA TSEDU

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

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

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

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

British army bids Namibia farewell

STAR 3/2/92 221
BRIGADIER Tony Ling of the British Army says as he prepares to bid farewell to the Namibian Defence Force (NDF): "Right from the start our task was to work ourselves out of a job and that's just what we're doing."

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

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

In 1991 the BMATT number was tailored to 17.

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

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

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

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

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

Brigadier Ling identifies the

The head of the British army team in Namibia since independence is leaving. He spoke to DALE LAUTENBACH of Africa News Service.

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

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

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

So he leaves feeling satisfied.

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

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

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

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

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

OB men in court

Extradition proceedings began in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday against three Orde Boerevolk members wanted by Namibian police in connection with an attack on an Untag building in 1987. Leonard Veenendal (24) of Utrecht, Natal, Darryl Stopforth (23) of Rosettenville, Johannesburg, and Horst Klenz (53) of an unknown address, face seven charges in Namibia including murder and escaping. They were remanded until February 17.

STAR 4/21/92

EX-SA diplomat in think-tank

W/Mail 11/2-13/2/92
By DREW FORREST

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

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

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

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

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



Sean Cleary Photo: R B O T H A Business Day

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

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

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

This week *The Weekly Mail* learned that Cleary was a key speaker a five-

day seminar for all AEC members at the Espada Hotel in Pretoria in January 1988. AEC's mission was to mobilise against the ANC and its allies, and the seminar was designed to give staffers in front organisations additional information for use in their "training".

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

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

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

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

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

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Precedence given to interpellations and questions on general affairs on Wednesdays pursuant to the resolution adopted by the House on Friday, 7 February 1992.

INTERPELLATIONS

The sign * indicates a translation. The sign †, used subsequently in the same interpellation, indicates the original language.

General Affairs:

SWA election: assistance

1. Mr F J LE ROUX asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:†

- (1) Whether, with reference to his reply to Question No 29 on 27 March 1990, he will now reply to the question whether the Republic of South Africa directly or indirectly rendered any assistance to political parties or groupings of political parties in South West Africa with a view to the election of members of the Constituent Assembly in South West Africa/Namibia in November 1989; if not, why not; if so, to which political parties or groupings of political parties;
- (2) whether this assistance was of a financial nature; if not, what are the relevant details; if so, what was the amount of the assistance in each case?

B179E.INT

*THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, the hon member will recall that I said in reply to Question 29 which was asked by the hon member on 27 March 1990 that according to information available at that time all parties in Namibia that participated in the election received funds from sources outside Namibia.

The South African Government supported the democratic process in Namibia and made funds available to several parties that requested such assistance. Without this assistance there would have been very little question of a democratic election because one of the parties received more

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

answering questions in connection with support to political organisations, because the Protection of Information Act, Act 84 of 1982, prohibited them from divulging that information. He went further and said it was not the Government's policy to give direct or indirect monetary or other support to any political organisation. At that stage it must have been at the back of the hon the State President's mind that he had given money to political parties in South West Africa.

After all, he did tell Mr Allister Sparks on 31 July 1991 that he had known about the donations made to Namibia.

These events, as well as the assistance to certain other organisations in South Africa, resulted in his good friend, the ambassador in New York, Mr Harry Schwarz, saying that this had been a big setback for the Government in the eyes of some Americans, and he added: "I think everyone . . ." [Time expired.]

Mr C W EGLIN: Mr Chairman, I hope that by the time this short debate is over the hon the Minister will have closed this chapter of our history, the history of a South Africa which was quite happy to try to manipulate the internal politics of neighbouring states, a South Africa which seemed to have a divine right to do so, whether by way of military incursion, destabilisation, funding political parties or a variety of dirty tricks.

This is even more important in respect of Namibia, where the South African Government had the formal responsibility of being the administering power for free and fair elections, and yet at the same time funded a political party. This was political brinkmanship of the very highest order. I am pleased that in the end the Government did not get egg on its face, because we would all have had egg on our faces if it had been revealed.

I hope this hon Minister is going to say that that era is past. The Government must stop wasting taxpayers' money on election campaigns in other independent countries in order to try to achieve electoral results that are favourable to itself.

Secondly, the Government must stop the political hypocrisy of placing a law on our Statute Book which says South African parties cannot receive money from abroad, while itself pumping money into the coffers of political parties in foreign countries.

Finally, we hope that the hon the Minister is going to say, once and for all, that this Government is no longer going to try to manipulate the internal politics of African states. Let us rather gain a reputation for respecting the political, territorial and sovereign integrity of the states of Africa. Let us not have the image of a manipulator. Let us become a trusted ally and colleague of our neighbours and friends in Africa.

*THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, I appreciate the fact that the hon member said I had made my statements here this afternoon meekly and respectfully. That is not really consistent with contempt for Parliament.

What happened on 25 July 1991, is known to everyone. [Interjections.] On that day there was a press conference which was televised. The question was put to me in the aftermath to that unpleasantness in connection with funds which had been donated for an Inkatha gathering to combat sanctions. For that reason we saw fit to mention that we had supplied funds to parties in South West.

I do not agree at all with the hon member's statement that the hon the State President had said that this Government would never give money, or consider giving money, to organisations in other countries. Other governments do so.

For that reason I also do not agree with the hon member for Sea Point. The Americans do this openly. Other governments do this openly. In certain countries they have foundations that donate funds to political organisations in other countries. In Germany they have three foundations, and hon members know what those foundations honourably do.

Mr C W EGLIN: Will you carry on doing this?

*THE MINISTER: No, the point I am making is that if there are parties or movements in other countries which also correspond to the general principles of democracy of that hon member, if they want to promote democracy and would like to have people trained in democracy, that is not manipulation. Then one is serving a praiseworthy purpose worldwide and one is in line with civilised and decent norms and standards throughout the world.

This has nothing to do with manipulation, unless the hon member has manipulation on the brain,

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

or unless he is obsessed by it. That is not how we do business. Let me be frank: He know just as well as I do that Swapo received more than R100 million. He knows just as well as I do that there were parties in South West that applied for assistance and said that a mockery would be made of democracy if they were not assisted organisationally to acquaint the voters with their democratic principles. [Time expired.]

221

*Mr L F STOFBERG: Mr Chairman, I want to ask the hon the Minister a question. He very clearly said that his Government had given money to the political organisations in South West Africa. At a press conference on 25 July 1991 he went further and said an amount of R100 million had been given to various political parties. Surely the Government gave that money because it wanted to influence the course of events in South West Africa.

Now we want to ask this hon Minister what his and his Government's policy is in connection with South Africa. We want to know whether they are also prepared and of the intention to give the ANC money to promote its cause. [Interjections.] This is a very pertinent question, particularly when a very able and influential commentator such as Dr Hermann Gilimnee of the University of Cape Town has just written the following in *South Africa International*, and I quote:

The great test, however, is the reconciliation of Afrikaner and African nationalism. Without that no constitutional settlement is possible. The simple truth about South Africa is that neither the NP nor the ANC can rule the country alone.

According to Dr Gilimnee the hon the Minister and his Government—I am tempted to say the rest of the country too—are moving towards a situation in which they want to form an alliance with the ANC. If they gave money to political parties in South West Africa, and if they influenced the course of events there with the money of the taxpayers of this country, that hon Minister must tell us today, before the result in Potchefstroom is known, whether in future he and his Government are going to give money to the ANC in South Africa, particularly when the ANC's funds start drying up and they must enter into an alliance with the ANC.

Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Chairman, on 22 December the hon the Minister said to Mr

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Mandela: "You hurt us badly." Incidentally, I think it is the most stupid remark ever made by a politician to an antagonist. The hon the Minister is leading with his glass jaw. That is what is happening.

*If this entire matter was so innocent, why did he not reply properly in March 1990 and say that the Government had given money to South West? Why did he try to put us off with fine words? Why did he keep this from us? Why did he keep it from the taxpayers in South Africa at that stage, and then blurt it out on television later on? What is the reason for that?

*The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS: Mr Chairman, in the first place the hon member for Sasolburg knows just as well as we do that the hon the State President has said that under no circumstances would this Government undertake the funding of political parties in South Africa. In the second place, the laws in terms of which these funds are spent are drafted by this Parliament. The hon member voted for them. That is the respect he has for his own laws. No irregularities have been reported by the Auditor General. This was therefore done quite legally and without irregularity. That is the point I want to make.

The hon member is now blatantly using this debate to use something which happened in the past to influence the Potchefstroom by-election. The residents of Potchefstroom would want us to promote democracy in the whole of Southern Africa.

*Mr F J LE ROUX: Do you know by how much we are leading at the moment?

*Mr J J NIEMANN: By how much?

*Mr J H VAN DER MERWE: By 2 000!

*The MINISTER: There is no question of manipulation. There is no question of underhand tricks. Those second tier governments in the former South West Africa had to cease to exist several months before the election as a result of the implementation of Resolution 435, but they assumed that they could exist until the elections took place. They were converted into parties. They had no funds, whereas the other big party had many millions at its disposal.

I submit that under such circumstances even the hon member for Sea Point would have given serious consideration to making funds available

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in order to promote democracy in a neighbouring state. [Interjections.] Debate concluded.

Unlawfully armed persons: enforcing of act

2. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Law and Order:

Whether the South African Police are enforcing stringently the provisions of the Dangerous Weapons Act, No 71 of 1968, in order to disarm unlawfully armed persons displaying, brandishing or using dangerous weapons in public places generally, at political gatherings and on commuter stations and trains; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details?

B194E.INT

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER: Mr Chairman, the SA Police endeavour to take all reasonable steps to ensure the safety of the public and the maintenance of law and order.

With regard to the provisions of section 2(1) of the Dangerous Weapons Act, Act 71 of 1968, which contains a prohibition on the possession of dangerous weapons accompanied by the necessary unlawful intent, the SA Police are instructed to ensure that the prohibition regarding the possession of dangerous weapons in public places is strictly enforced.

Regarding the possession of dangerous weapons at political gatherings, attention is drawn to paragraph 3.6 of the National Peace Accord entitled "Dangerous Weapons". In clause 3.6.2 it was agreed that no weapons or firearms may be possessed, carried or displayed by members of the general public attending any political gathering, procession or meeting.

Naturally paragraph 3.6 only deals with the possession of dangerous weapons at political gatherings, and the enforcement of this paragraph must be distinguished from that on the possession of dangerous weapons in general in public areas.

In view of the above-mentioned clause, the Government undertook to issue the necessary proclamation to implement the principles of paragraph 3.6.2 after consultation with the interested parties.

Extensive consultations have taken place with the IFP, as well as the ANC, and in view of these consultations it can now be announced that the proclamation is ready for publication. This consultation process was conducted by me over a period of five months and was finalised on 18 February 1992. I wish to thank the IFP and the ANC for their contributions in this regard.

Members of the SA Police will, as soon as the proclamation has been published, receive instructions to arrest persons in possession of dangerous weapons or firearms at any political gathering. Members of the SA Police will, however, not be expected to usurp the functions of the courts in any manner whatsoever.

The full implication of the proposed proclamation is that the carrying of, *inter alia* spears, assegais and battle-axes will not be allowed at any political gatherings. However, the intention of the National Peace Accord was not to deal with bona fide cultural or ceremonial functions.

With reference to the remark by the hon Mr Justice Goldstone, in his interim report regarding the violence at Mooi River, that the policy regarding the carrying of dangerous weapons should be made public, it must be pointed out that this matter is receiving priority at present.

However, it is an accepted judicial principle that a reasonable suspicion regarding every element of criminal liability must be present before an arrest can be made. The effect of this is that a person carrying a dangerous weapon in public cannot be summarily arrested without the existence of a reasonable suspicion regarding the presence of unlawful and guilt elements. Section 2(1), in fact, provides quite clearly that a person is not guilty of a crime if he can prove that he never had the intention to use such a weapon unlawfully. The result is that the policing of this matter is still extremely complicated. [Time expired.]

Mr A J LEON: Mr Chairman, I was pleased to hear the hon the Deputy Minister say that he was now strictly going to enforce the provisions of the Dangerous Weapons Act as they apply to political gatherings in terms of the National Peace Accord, because hitherto ambiguities, omissions, delays in action and uncertainties have been the characteristics of Government and Police action with regard to the vexed question of dangerous weapons. At best this has sug-

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

No apology from Pik for anti-Swapo funds

221

Political Correspondent

20/2/92

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

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

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

Mr Frank le Roux of the CP said the government's actions had conflicted with an agreement signed in New York in which it undertook not to interfere in the election process.

The DP also condemned the funding.

A modest call to prayer at Namibia's only mosque

South 20/2 - 26/2/92

Graham Hopwood
Katurura

221

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

The white-robed imam standing in the yard does not receive a second glance from the children playing in the township dust or the early-evening shoppers hurrying to catch the soon-to-close shops.

Only the very inquisitive would notice that this house has been specially adapted to become a mosque, office, reading room and Koranic school.

As dusk falls, muezzin Imam Mohammed Gadafi proclaims the athan not from the loudspeaker across the township's rooftops but meditatively inside the largest room — the nation's only mosque.

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

The NII estimates there are about 500 Muslims in Namibia, 0,04 percent of the country's population now settled at 1,4 million by the government's recent census.

Despite their minuscule numbers, the

Muslim population has doubled since the UN-supervised transition which brought Namibia to independence in March 1990.

This is mainly due to the arrival of embassy staff from Iran, Pakistan, Libya, Sudan and Egypt and an influx of Islamic businesspeople from such countries as Kenya, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. About 250 are Namibian Muslims, almost all men.

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

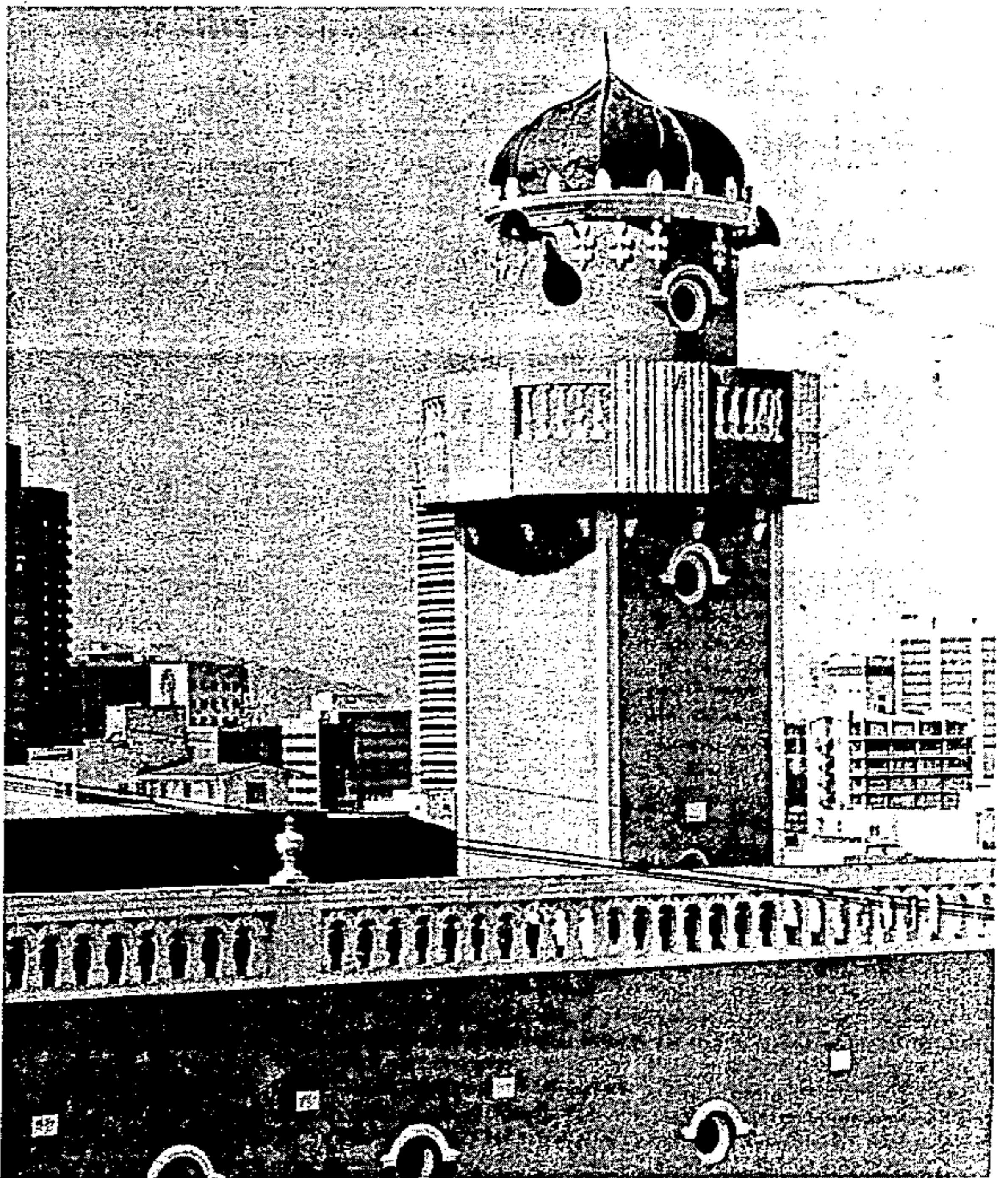
According to NII chairperson, Mr Salmaan Jacobs, the arrival of Islam came about through one individual — who having obtained pamphlets on the religion, was intrigued enough to attend a regional Islamic conference in Lesotho in 1978.

He accepted Islam there and returned to spread the word in Namibia. The following year a group of Muslim students from Durban came to visit their lone Namibian convert.

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

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

Although the politicised origins of



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

PICS: YUNUS MOHAMED

Islam in Namibia meant the fledgling faith identified closely with the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), Jacobs stresses that Namibian Muslims are not directed towards any political affiliation and can make up their own minds.

While he makes no great claims for Islam's tentative advance since independence, the future could well be a different story.

The NII is planning to move its base into the centre of Windhoek with a bookshop, exhibitions and video presentations to spread the Islamic message. There is also talk of Islamic

schools and day care centres. A growing relationship with Islamic embassies will provide the material support for this expansion alongside the more traditional source of funding — donations from the Muslim community south of the Orange River.

Jacobs says they prefer to convert through the example of the Islamic lifestyle rather than direct preaching. Their most evangelical action is to provide after-school classes for local children, but Jacobs admits this is as much about teaching basic English as Koranic law.

He stresses the unifying aspect of

Islam. Namibia's Islamic community is too small to worry about schisms such as the Sunni/Shiite divide.

Although they are Sunni Muslims, Namibia's adherents have close relations with the Shiite Iranians in Windhoek — so close the Iranians plan to build a city centre mosque for all Namibia's Muslims.

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

For the moment, Christianity dominates the country.

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By Gwen Lister

South 20/2-26/2/92
NAMIBIAN president Sam Nujoma

says his country's main thrust for the year ahead is self-sufficiency in food production. And planting trees on the edge of the Namib desert might be part of the process.

According to the Namibian leader, marocla trees "could be the answer as they are hardy and their fruit could be used for making juice, wine and other things".

Politically, Nujoma feels his government has succeeded in maintaining peace, stability and harmony in the country, specially taking into account "where we took off from".

His government, he told the Namibian newspaper, had inherited "a nation in tatters".

There were still incidents of racism, but by and large the government's policy of national reconciliation had been accepted by the majority and the racists were getting "fewer and fewer".

Calling 1992 the "year of implementation", the president said independence and freedom meant hard work and sacrifice.

While the government was doing its utmost to curb unemployment, he said people should be responsible for themselves as well and initiate jobs where they were able to do so.

There was a possibility of co-operatives being set up where people, ex-combatants in particular, could put skills to work.

Namibia was doing well on the diplomatic front, Nujoma said, and al-

Namibia to have more food, fewer racists



NAMIBIAN PRESIDENT: Sam Nujoma

ready had large numbers of diplomats in the field.

Negotiations continued on the integration of Walvis Bay into Namibia.

Joint administration would be put into operation for the transitional period before full integration.

Asked whether the almost two years of independence had brought with it any disappointments, Nujoma said that if the colonial power had cared

create production of sheep and goats. Ways to increase vegetable and fruit production were also being examined. There was not a proper distribution of food, and this needed to be looked at.

The government would further assist in the erection of silos for times of drought so that maize, mahangu and sorghum could be stored.

Discussions had started with Middle East countries for the export of mutton to that region. This would have started sooner had it not been for the Gulf War, Nujoma said.

● Education was the second important thrust of the government's policy for the year ahead.

There were still about 30 000 to 40 000 young people without access to schooling, and a shortage of funds was hampering progress in this regard.

There was a need for more training and better education for all children, and in the year ahead emphasis should be placed on vocational training to provide skills to workers, specially in the field of agriculture.

● Health was the third priority, Nujoma said. This had been an area badly neglected by the South African colonial administrators.

In the main centres health facilities had been provided, but rural areas had been hopelessly neglected.

Housing, he added, was another priority area.

Grants to SWA were 'clean' — Pik

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

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

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

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

Mr Le Roux said Mr Botha had failed again to

221 ARG 21/2/92
give details of which parties had received support and this showed his contempt for parliament.

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

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

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

(221)
ARG 22/2/92

Namibia hits at Walvis Bay election 'plan'

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

He pointed out that an understanding existed between the two countries that matters pertaining to Walvis Bay would be dealt with, by negotiation, through the Joint Technical Committee created for the purpose. — Sapa.

Nujoma in New Delhi

221

STAR 25/2/92
Namibian President Sam Nujoma (right) arrived in New Delhi yesterday at the start of a six-day visit to India. Mr Nujoma was greeted at Rashtrapathi Bhavan, the presidential palace, by President Ramaswamy Venkataraman and Prime Minister P V Narasimha Rao.



Extradition treaty closer

221

Sowetan 28/2/92

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

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

The two governments, probably through their departments of foreign affairs, still had to arrange for a joint

signing but he did not know when this would take place.

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

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

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

Extradition 221 treaty to be STAR 28/2/92 signed soon

By Dale Lautenbach
 Star Africa Service

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

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

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

Mr Ruppel said that process was lengthy and complicated and was continuing.

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WILL WIN A FIGHT

Voting in Namibia

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

STAT 1013792

Namibia and the apartheid legacy

TINA SUSMAN in Windhoek

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

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

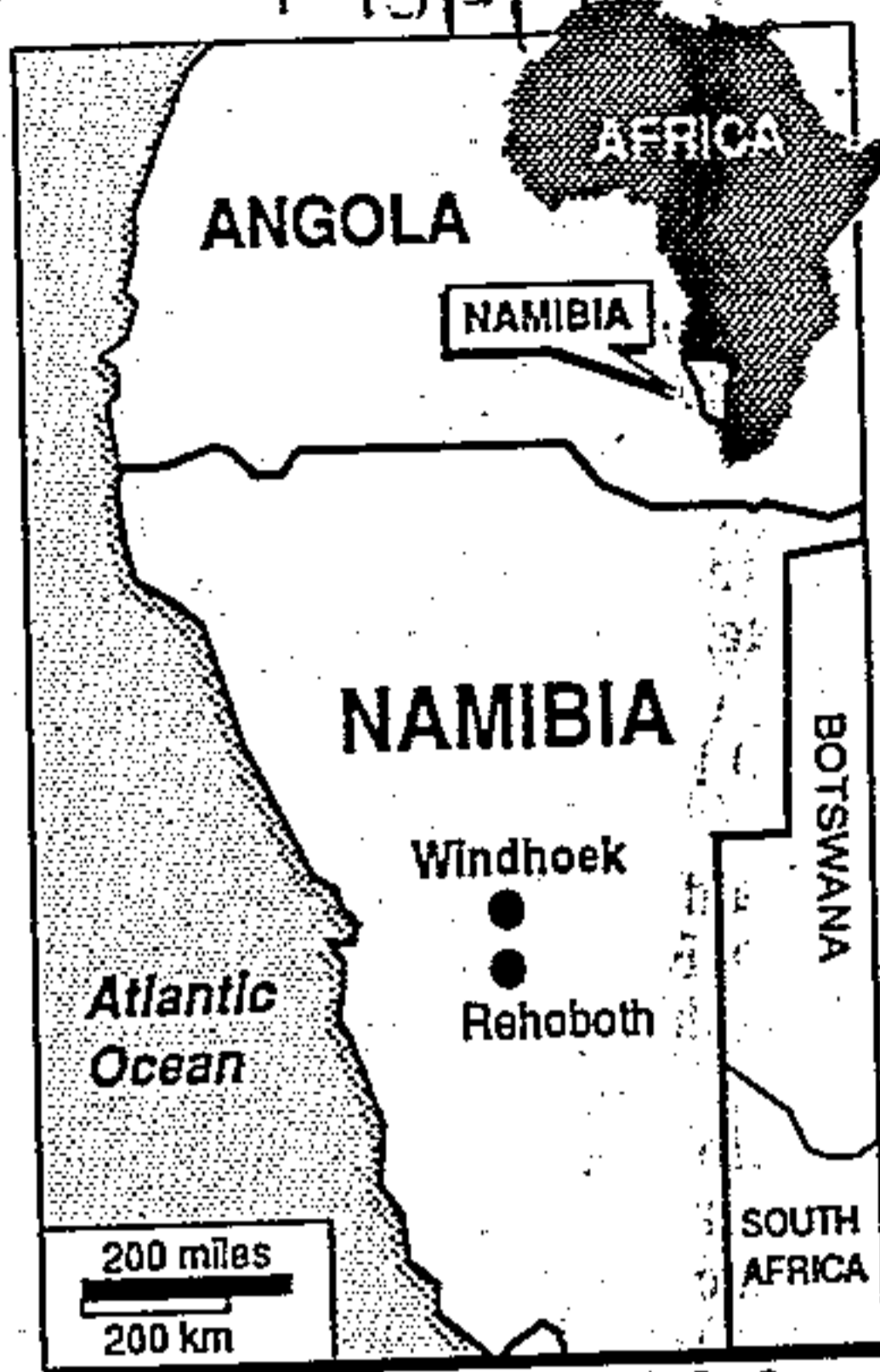
Foreign investment and aid have gone elsewhere, mostly to the new democracies of eastern Europe. Unemployment is 30 percent to 40 percent and the tidy streets of Windhoek, the capital, are becoming home to people from the countryside looking for work.

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

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

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

Even with such a beginning, President Sam Nujoma's government faced more than the usual problems of a new nation. South Af-



AP/Ed De Gasero

rica's apartheid policies had divided Namibians as well as its own people, leaving the black majority uneducated and impoverished.

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

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

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

One result is a ring of squatter settlements around Katutura, a city 4.8km from Windhoek that South Africa established as a black township. Youths wander the streets, begging for money. Young men spend their days playing table games in the shade.

Says Hidipo Hamutenya, the information minister: "Most of our blacks are uneducated. They lay the bricks all right, but they're not the ones who know how to plan."

Namibia — a free but forgotten nation

Biday 18/3/92

(221)

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

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

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

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

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

The new nation raised its flag on March 21 1990, after 75 years of SA rule.

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

Only 40% of Namibia's 1.5-million citizens can read and write. Most of the wealth is in the hands of whites, who make up only 6% of the population.

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

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

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

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

The disparity in wealth, education and

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

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

Government attempts to remedy inequities have angered some whites.

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

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

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

Diergaardt campaigns to get Basterland on the map. His task is not easy. The Basters have their own flag, but no army, money or recognition. — Sapa-AP.

'Now SA can give up Walvis Bay'

STAR 19/3/92
By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

221

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

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

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

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

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

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

The South African government could now act with the authority of the endorsement from the minority white community "without always having to look over its shoulder".

SA and Namibia plan joint admin



Sowetan 23/3/92

LAGOS - Namibia and South Africa are currently "working out the modalities" for joint administration of the Walvis Bay port in Namibia, Namibian High Commissioner in Nigeria, Mr Ndeutapo Amagulu, said at the weekend.

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

But Namibia would not accept the proposal if this proved to be "a method of delaying the handover" of the

port, said Amagulu.

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

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

Describing apartheid, he said it was "an ugly monster which had to be destroyed." Economic sanctions against South African should not be lifted until the end of apartheid, he said. - Sapa-AFP.

Deal on Walvis close?

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

221
After a long dispute over control of the port, the South African government had proposed "co-administration", pending handing the port over to Namibia, he said in a television interview here.

But Namibia would not accept the proposal if this proved to be "a method of delaying the hand-over" of the port, he said. — Sapa-AFP

23/3/92

Germany to speed up aid to Namibia

B1 Day 6/2/92 (221A)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apologising for the delay in implementing German development pro-

grammes in Namibia, Timm said the group would press for speeding up the process on their return.

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

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

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

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

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

He was confident, however, that with the formation of a Southern African common market including SA in the next few years, investors would come to Namibia and the region because of the large combined market. — Sapa-Reuter.

Cavalcade made news

Sowetan 23/3/92

221

WINDHOEK - Only one story from Namibia during the two years of its independence seems to have made any impression in South Africa.

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

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

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

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

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

Solution sought

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

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

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

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

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

But when the history of Namibia is considered, its war and the apartheid legacy that cannot be erased with a stroke of the pen, this wide place of few people has arguably made great achievements in its first two years.

It is unique too in being the only independent nation outside the CIS born in the post cold-war period, a place where Queen Elizabeth II and Yasser Arafat have been welcomed with equal enthusiasm: It's doubtful even Russia could produce visiting cards quite that diverse.

A measure of Namibia's success, too, must be the

By DALE LAUTENBACH
Sowetan Africa News Service

unflagging queue of foreign government visitors. Angola, Zimbabwe and now even South Africa are obvious destinations for the various EC country ministers of overseas development, for US brass and enthusiastic Brazilians with their South-South co-operation message.

But unfailingly these same people include Namibia as a destination where the democratic constitution, so highly praised two years ago, has held good.

Namibian government members sell the country's political stability as its best asset for foreign investors. On the downside, Namibia has little to offer by way of a skilled workforce and national apathy is an acknowledged problem.

But the uncertainty of the southern African region is probably the best explanation for the fact that there has not been an inflow of foreign investment here.

It will be interesting to watch developments in Namibia following the resounding "yes" vote in South Africa this week. The Namibian government has established an Export Processing Zone in the mining town of Arandis and has promised a package of investment incentive schemes to be announced very soon.

Perhaps the good news in South Africa comes just at the right time for Namibia too. Its first two years of independence were, according to the government, dedicated to policy development and administrative restructuring.

Now it says the country is ready and will see the implementation of these policies and adjusted government departments this year. If the region looks more attractive to investors now, Namibia could benefit.

But it will also have to manage its position carefully wedged in as it is between powerful South Africa and potentially powerful Angola. Government members seem to recognise this and talk about value-adding and the development of an attractive transit corridor for which the Trans-Kalahari and Trans-Capri roads are already under construction.

It might also be expected that the EPZ at Arandis could be an attractive place for anyone wanting to exploit the opening Angolan market. EPZ rules mean that exports to SA Customs Union countries do not hold the same benefits for a manufacturer as exports to foreign countries. In the words of one diplomat: "Angola is a natural."

Namibia has always been in the unenviable position of dependence on South Africa. Now, if it plays its cards right it could exploit the changing situation.

Politically, too, the slow and sober path taken by the government received a resounding endorsement from the Swapo ruling party congress last December. There were fears that the Swapo support base was unhappy with the all too unrevolutionary style of government.

These proved groundless although they might still find some expression in regional elections now due in November this year.

Reconciliation is the message from Namibia

Sowetan 23/3/92

221



Namibia president Sam Nujoma (left) with other African heads of states.

Namibia under black rule must "go the way of the rest of Africa".

Reports that the Namibian government made this wise little decision or achieved that minor gain seem to go largely unnoticed and unmatched against the fixation with the presidential cavalcade.

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

But when the history of Namibia is considered, its war and the apartheid legacy that cannot be erased with a stroke of the pen, this wide place of few people has arguably made great achievements in its first two years.

It is unique too in being the only independent nation, apart from the CIS, to have been born in the post cold-war period. Both Queen Elizabeth II and Mr Yasser Arafat have been welcomed with equal enthusiasm in Namibia and it is doubtful that even Russia could produce visiting cards quite that diverse.

A measure of Namibia's success must

be the unflagging queue of foreign government visitors. Angola, Zimbabwe and now South Africa are obvious destinations for high-level visitors from places like the European Community countries, the United States and Brazilians bearing messages of South-South co-operation.

But unfailingly these same people include in their itineraries Namibia, where the democratic constitution so highly praised two years ago has held good.

Namibian government members sell the country's political stability as its

best asset for foreign investors. On the downside Namibia has little to offer by way of a skilled workforce and national apathy is an acknowledged problem. But the uncertainty of the Southern African region is probably the best explanation for the fact that there has not been an inflow of foreign investment here.

The Namibian government has established an Export Processing Zone in the mining town of Arandis and has promised a package of investment incentive schemes to be announced very soon.

In the first two years of independence the government says it has concentrated on formulating policy and on administrative restructuring.

It says it is now ready to implement the policies and the effects of this and the restructuring should begin to be felt this year.

If the region looks more attractive to investors following the positive outcome of the South African referendum, Namibia could benefit.

But it will also have to manage its position carefully, wedged in as it is between powerful South Africa and potentially powerful Angola.

Government members seem to recognise this and talk about value-adding and the development of transit corridors such as the Trans-Kalahari and trans-Caprivi roads, which are already under construction.

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Politically, the slow and sober path taken by the government received a resounding endorsement from the Swapo ruling party congress last December. There were fears that the Swapo support base was unhappy with the unrevolutionary style of government.

These fears proved groundless, although they might still find some expression in regional elections to be held in November.

South Africans have always wondered what lesson if any they might learn from Namibia. Perhaps if they stop straining their ears for the distant clamour of the presidential motorcade they might hear something else, such as the unbroken rhythm of national reconciliation.

South Africans have emerged from the trauma of the referendum relieved but still uncertain where their country is heading. They could get some useful pointers from Namibia as it celebrates the second anniversary of its independence on Saturday. DALE LAUTENBACH of the Sowetan Africa News Service reports.

WINDHOEK - The news item that seems to have made the biggest impression on South Africans during Namibia's first two years of independence is one that grossly distorts the reality of the new nation.

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

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

The incidents sparked furious debate in Namibia and, while nobody sought to condone the guards' actions, the reasons were sought in the context of the long, hard history of the nation.

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

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

Unfortunately in South Africa it seems the problem of the cavalcade made far more of an impression than a solution to the problem could have hoped to achieve. Boom-boom and bang-bang is what people remember especially if, as is the case in certain sections of South African society, it reinforces the bigoted conviction that

Peace, but no prosperity yet for Namibia

(221) CT 23 | 3 | 92

WINDHOEK. — Namibia began its third year of independence from South Africa on Saturday, peaceful and free but struggling with economic woes.

The worst drought in decades and a slump in demand for its main exports, uranium and diamonds, have pushed unemployment to at least 40% of its population of 1.5 million.

Windhoek, where Government leaders converged for a day of celebrations and fireworks, is swollen with migrants and plagued by crime.

Inflation, around 11% at independence, is now 18%. Much of the country's wealth remains in the hands of a tiny white minority. But diplomats praise Namibia for making an effective transition from 23 years of guerilla war to pragmatic government.

"The fact that Namibia is no longer in the news shows how peaceful and stable the country has become," said one foreign envoy.

Gross domestic product grew 5.1% last year, compared to 2.7% in 1990, he said. Prime minister Hage Geingob said major successes were achieved

in the short span of two years: "We succeeded in ensuring peace and stability."

He pointed to a unified defence force created out of two former enemy armies, moves to improve health conditions and the award of Namibia's first oil and gas exploration licence.

"Namibia was not prepared for independence. A lot of infrastructure had to be established," Finance Minister Otto Herrigel said. "A lot will be happening this year and a lot will become visible." Namibia, ruled by SA for 75 years,

became independent on March 21, 1990 under a UN-sponsored peace plan linked to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola.

Hoped-for foreign investment has not poured in. Government is hampered by a legacy of inefficient bureaucracy and Western nations have diverted much potential aid to emerging democracies in Eastern Europe.

The economy is still closely tied to South Africa's. Efforts to develop tourism or other industrial alternatives to the mines have met little success.

● Neighbouring Botswana has also been hit by a fall in demand for its three major commodities — diamonds, copper and beef.

The latest Bank of Botswana Review shows total export earnings in 1991 rising by only 3% in dollar terms compared with 1990.

Diamond exports increased by only 4% as recession dominated major markets.

Copper exports declined by 10% due to price falls and beef export earnings declined by 3% — reflecting depressed European prices. — Sapa-Reuters

Senior Namibian cops suspended

Sowetan 24/3/92

(221)

WINDHOEK - Four senior Namibian police officers have been suspended pending an investigation into the sjambokking of protesters at a demonstration in Windhoek, Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Mr Ndali Kamati said yesterday.

Their suspension follows an incident at Namibian Breweries in Windhoek on March 3, when members of the Police Task Force dispersed protesters with sjamboks.

Police spokesman Commissioner Siggie Eimbeck confirmed the officers are: the assistant to the Inspector-General charged with all police operations, General Foffie Badenhorst; the head of Special Operations, Commissioner Gert Naude; District Commissioner of the Windhoek Police, Deputy Commissioner Martin Bronkhorst; and Windhoek Police Station Commander, Chief Inspector GM du Toit.

News reports on the sjambokking said no ordinary police officers were present at the demonstration when Task Force members arrived to arrest protesters who had put a barricade in the road outside the breweries.

The demonstration was over labour issues.

Kamati said the Namibian government appreciated encouraging developments in the police force characterised by a growing positive attitude and acceptance of change by white and black officers who served in the former South West African Police Force and Koevoet.

He said the ministry and government, however, had noticed for quite a long time "an undercurrent of indirect but increasing anti-government attitudes and activities of a certain clique of officers within the top management of the Namibian Police".

He said the ministry was determined to implement "to the fullest satisfaction" of the government, electorate and the public, the policy of national reconciliation and affirmative action within the police force as was being done in other departments.

"The ministry and the government will not tolerate any kind of uncalled for, politically motivated anti-government activities within the force which often manifests in a form of indifference and deliberate inactiveness on the one hand and indirect challenge, disrespect of and disobedience to the ministry and government leadership," Kamati said. - *Sapa*.

Namibia suspends top cops

CT 24/3/92

221

WINDHOEK. — Four top Namibian policemen, including a general, have been suspended pending an investigation into the sjambokking of protesters at a demonstration here.

All the officers had links to the South African Police before independence.

The announcement of the suspension was made yesterday by the Home Affairs Permanent Secretary, Mr Ndali Kamati.

The officers are the assistant to the inspector-general, General Foffie Badenhorst; the head of Special Operations, Commissioner Gert Naude; District Commissioner of the Windhoek Police, Deputy Commissioner Martin Bronkhorst; and Windhoek Police Station commander, Chief Inspector G M de Toit.

Mr Kamati said the government had noticed "an undercurrent of indirect but increasing anti-government attitudes and activities of a certain clique

of officers within the top management of the Namibian Police".

The suspension of the officers follows an incident at the Namibian Breweries in Windhoek's Northern Industrial Area on March 3 where members of the Police Task Force dispersed protesters with sjamboks.

Five demonstrators were arrested. Mr Kamati said the Ministry of Home Affairs was determined to implement the policy of national reconciliation and affirmative action within the police force.

Misguided

A special programme for middle-ranking officers had already started to groom and develop future leadership in the force.

The ministry called on all police officers "not to be misled by the selfish misguided elements" within the force and to continue working with diligence, commitment and loyalty to the government to weed out crime". — Sapa

Optimism as Namibia and SA meet over Walvis

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian and South African government officials have come up with proposals for the joint administration of the disputed enclave of Walvis Bay which will now be considered by both governments.

The Walvis Bay talks in Windhoek yesterday represented little more than a technical meeting to discuss the nuts and bolts of joint administra-

tion, an agreement reached between the two governments last year as an interim solution.

Neither delegation was yesterday empowered to address the disputed sovereignty of the enclave, a matter which remains in the hands of the countries' foreign ministers.

Following the outcome of the South African referendum, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said he hoped President F W de Klerk's mandate would embolden him to make a final decision on Walvis Bay without

"looking over his shoulder at the right wing".

South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs and head of the delegation to the talks, Neil van Heerden, said: "What happened today is a sign and real proof of South Africa's willingness to want to make progress on this issue."

The delegations also agreed on the delimitation of the Orange River boundary, and a memorandum of understanding on this would be considered by both parties.

It is understood that the South African boundary will be shifted from

the north bank of the Orange River to the centre of the stream, in line with international practice governing boundaries.

Details of the joint administration proposals were not revealed, nor was there any indication of when the sovereignty of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands might again be addressed at ministerial level.

Namibia, supported by a United Nations resolution, claims in its constitution that the enclave and the islands are an indisputable part of its national territory.

STAR 27/3/92

221

Walvis Bay plan made

WINDHOEK. Proposals formulated yesterday for the joint administration of Walvis Bay are to be considered by the Namibian and South African governments. (221)

Two joint technical committees — one on the administration of Walvis Bay and 12 off-shore islands and the other on the Orange River boundary between the two countries — met here yesterday. CT 273192

Proposals on the boundary have also been made.

South Africa's Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Neil van Heerden, who led the SA delegation, said the meeting had been a productive one held in a "very good spirit".

Windhoek, SA meet on Walvis Bay

BiDay 27/3/92
WINDHOEK — The exploration process for the joint administration of Walvis Bay with SA should not be seen as a long, drawn-out one that would not produce concrete results, Namibia delegation head Petrus Damaseb said in Windhoek yesterday.

He was speaking at the start of the second meeting between SA and Namibian officials on the joint administration of the SA port enclave and 12 off-shore islands, as well as the Orange River boundary.

The Joint Technical Committees, composed of officials from both sides, was

(221) (27/3)
established in December 1991.

"We, on the Namibian side, are ready to negotiate and to find a lasting solution to the Walvis Bay problem in line with the mandate bestowed upon our committee," Damaseb said.

SA Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden, who heads the SA delegation, said they had come to Namibia in a "constructive and positive spirit" with the "firm intention of working together to make progress" in the technical committees. — Sapa.

Namibia will slaughter game for the hungry

WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma said yesterday the drought-stricken nation would soon start killing wildlife to provide meat for hungry Namibians.

"All natural resources must be utilised to provide food for the needy," Nujoma told a news conference.

Nujoma did not say which animals would be slaughtered, but the most likely targets are antelope such as springbok and gemsbok.

The animals are most heavily concentrated in northern Namibia's Etosha National Park, considered one of Africa's top game parks.

No hunger-related deaths have been re-

ported in Namibia or elsewhere in Southern Africa, but the region is suffering its worst drought since records began at the turn of the century.

Government officials and aid agencies have estimated the 11 countries in the region will need seven million to 13 million tons of imported food over the next year.

Nujoma appealed for international assistance and said: "I have no option but to declare that an emergency situation has arisen."

Nujoma predicted a year ago that the country was about to become self-sufficient in food. - Sapa

ICRC appeal to Namibians

221
Sowetan 7/4/92
WINDHOEK - The International Committee of the Red Cross is appealing to Namibians to come forward with the names of persons who went missing during the war of liberation in this country.

Mr Nicholas de Rougemont, chief ICRC delegate to Namibia, believes there may be substantial numbers of Namibians in neighbouring countries who for a variety of reasons including fear and ignorance, have made no move to return.

Trace

"I don't see any reason why they should not come home now, two years after independence," he said at a Press briefing yesterday.

Acting on a government request, the ICRC has been attempting to trace a number of Namibians known to be missing. However, De Rougemont believes there may be more that are not even known of and he has appealed to their families to come forward and register tracing requests.

Co-operation

The ICRC was now receiving good co-operation from Swapo in its work to trace missing persons and as a result was now in a position to broaden its appeal and add new names to its list, said De Rougemont.

Some co-operation was also forthcoming from neighbouring states.

In August last year Namibia's neighbouring countries were asked to help trace missing persons. So far only Botswana has reacted positively and has appointed a liaison officer to deal with queries. Zambia

Sowetan Africa
News Service

was expected to react favourably soon.

De Rougemont said negotiations with the governments in Luanda and Pretoria were continuing. Asked why South Africa, with its relatively sophisticated bureaucracy, was taking so long to respond, De Rougemont replied: "I think you had better ask the South Africans."

Tracing in Angola had been easier since the signing of a peace accord between the government and the former Unita rebels in May last year. An agreement between the ICRC and the government had allowed ICRC delegates access to Angolan jails and in the process about 12 Namibians had been identified and released.

Custody

On the side of Unita, De Rougemont said it was believed that there were still Namibians in the custody of the former rebels. "Our task in respect of Unita is still outstanding," he said.

The total number of missing persons in Namibia remains an uncertain figure. De Rougemont calculates on several hundred while acknowledging that some people talk of a figure of thousands.

He also cautioned that the drought in southern Africa might increase the number of refugees.

"It's up to governments, the United Nations and the various NGOs to get the food to people in time to prevent that. Everybody has to get their act together to prevent large population movements."

value of stocks as denoted in the balance sheet could not be expressed."

The accounts put the assessed stock shortage at R1 061 013. The stock-on-hand amount of

amounts due could not be proven and will have to be written off. The matter is, however, still being investigated by the board," the Auditor-General's report said.

Red Cross launches drive to trace missing Namibians

Star Africa Service 221

WINDHOEK — The International Committee of the Red Cross is appealing to Namibians to submit names of people who went missing during the war of liberation in the country.

Nicholas de Rougemont, chief Red Cross delegate to Namibia, believes there may be large numbers of Namibians in neighbouring

countries who, for a variety of reasons, have not returned.

"I don't see any reason why they should not come home now, two years after independence," he said at a press conference yesterday.

The ICRC was receiving co-operation from Swapo in tracing missing people and was it now able to broaden its appeal and could add new names to its list, Mr de Rougemont added.

WINDHOEK - The Prime Minister of Namibia, Mr Heing Geingob, says his country will tackle the developing crisis of expectation in his country through education. He was asked, in an interview at his office, how he proposes to tackle the "crisis of expectations" problem faced by Namibia - and also Zimbabwe and perhaps in time South Africa - as people begin complaining that independence has not improved their lives.

Education will temper high expectations

Sowetan 8/4/92

Sowetan Africa News Service

Firstly by educating the people," he said. "We are sitting on a volcano that could erupt any day. That's why I appeal to the opposition parties and the newspapers to be careful."

Priorities

Geingob listed three priorities in tackling the problem.

You cannot distribute poverty, you can only distribute wealth. But you must first create wealth to distribute it.

Firstly, to reactivate the economy, secondly to narrow the income gap between the richer and poorer sections and thirdly to control public expenditure.

"You cannot distribute poverty," he said, "you can only distribute wealth. But you must first create wealth to distribute it."

To create wealth foreign investment was necessary and for that, incentive packages were necessary.

It was also necessary to get rid of the dependency syndrome inculcated in Namibians by the former administrators, to foster a work ethic and to empower both the people and private entrepreneurs to use their own skills and opportunities to create wealth. The government's role in this was only as a facilitator.

Geingob did not think there was any chance of the "crisis of expectations" problem forcing Namibia to abandon free enterprise and in desperation turn to the socialist policies that have failed throughout the world.

"No, that is a constitutional situation," he said.

"I don't see why we cannot avoid that because what we have done is to create partnerships with business. In the past in Africa we used to regard the multinationals as enemies. Now we see them as partners. The realities on the ground are different. They are the creators - with the workers - of



HEING GEINGOB . . . sitting on a volcano.

wealth. We (the government) are the distributors of wealth.

"But the government cannot do everything. For instance, it cannot provide housing for all the people. But there are private developers who can if conditions are right."

Geingob made it clear that he saw foreign investment as more important in the long run than foreign aid.

Illusions

Commenting on the political situation in South Africa, Geingob said his government had no illusions

'But the Government cannot do everything. For instance, it cannot provide housing for all the people. But there are private developers who can if conditions are right.'

sions about the major role the Republic had to play in the region.

"That's why we are keeping our fingers crossed that everything goes right in South Africa."

Namibia was also closely watching developments in its other giant neighbour, Angola.

"If things go right everywhere we will be okay. If they don't work out, then we are in trouble."

Asked about smaller countries' fears of economic domination by South Africa, the Prime Minister said he thought Namibia could "hold our

own", especially if it found oil. "They also need us," he said. "It isn't a one-way street."

Unlike some other African leaders, Geingob was not critical of the prescriptive approach adopted by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund towards helping debt-ridden Third World countries get on their feet.

"They have their role to play," he said.

It was necessary to strike a balance between the needs of the population and the demands of the IMF and World Bank, he said.

Living under the shadow of Big Brother

STAR 8/4/92

PRIME MINISTER Hage Geingob of Namibia thinks the South African Government has not fully lived up to its responsibility to help his country find its feet in the first, shaky years of independence.

In an interview in his office in Windhoek he spoke plainly about his disappointment at Pretoria's failure to give Namibia aid, its refusal to write off the R700 million debt the country inherited at independence and its reluctance to hand over Walvis Bay.

He also expressed strong reservations about the implementation of the Customs Union that Namibia shares, under the domination of South Africa, with several other countries.

At the same time Mr Geingob, who played a leading role in Swapo's long fight against South African domination of his country, defended his government's policy of reconciling the former adversaries and the different race groups in Namibia, and of maintaining close relations with Pretoria.

Despite Swapo's past advocacy of socialist ideas, the Prime Minister expressed unequivocal support for free market economics.

And, in commenting on the efforts to shape a new dispensation for South Africa through

Codessa, he emphasised the importance of consensus in the drafting of a new constitution — and of then educating people to understand the constitution.

Namibia was, in some ways, a step ahead of South Africa and the Republic might be able to learn a little from Namibia's experience, he said.

"We have started a process here, where there was apartheid, where there was a system caused by the South African system. To find one another is important because basically we all, white and black, in this part of Africa yearn for the same things."

"When you don't get together and share your views then you are afraid of the unknown. When you sit down together and argue it out, in the process of drafting a constitution, you realise that you have the same objectives and goals."

He said nobody should feel they were forced to adopt someone else's constitution, as some Zimbabweans felt about the constitution they got from Lancaster House.

"We are very proud of the fact that we drafted our own constitution. It is now not a Swapo constitution or a DTA one but everybody in Namibia

As Namibia enters its third year of independence, its Prime Minister looks back, in an interview with GERALD L'ANGE, Editor of The Star Africa Service, with some irritation at South Africa's attitude, but with optimism for the future.

is saying: "It is my constitution". That is already a unifying factor, creating patriotism in the people.

"Give and take in drafting a constitution is very important."

When it was put to him that the mercy of the armed forces, Mr Geingob replied: "Well, we hope the era of the armies is over now. I think people are tired of those kinds of things. The best thing really is to live by the constitution."

Asked about his government's relations with South Africa, the Prime Minister listed several "irritants". After independence the Swapo government had tried to give goodwill to South Africa, he said, "because we don't have anything else to give".

It had invited President de Klerk to the independence ceremonies despite objections from other African countries and had agreed to maintain diplomatic relations.

"But since we took over, what have you (South Africa) done to also show goodwill? Slapping us with debt. The Walvis Bay question."

"That is a very emotional issue. About 90 percent of those in Walvis Bay are Namibians. It's a colonial situation. Decolonising and writing off the debt would have been a way to show goodwill."

Mr Geingob said his government regarded the joint administration of Walvis Bay that was now being implemented as a temporary measure.

Mr Geingob compared Pretoria's failure to provide aid with the support that other "colonial" countries had continued to give to their former dependents after independence.

"Everywhere else countries are writing off debts owed by poor countries. Now here is a young country trying — in South Africa's interests, too — to foster race relations where apartheid existed before."

Namibia had retained many whites in the over-large civil service and had provided in the constitution for existing contracts to be honoured.

"That was just to protect the whites, and we ought to be helped in that process. We are not being helped. Instead we have debts and the whole budget deficit. And that's not helpful to our relationship."

Mr Geingob noted, however, that Pretoria had given concessional terms for the repayment of the debt.

He said another irritant was South Africa's "big brother" role in the Customs Union, which appeared to have been set up primarily to serve South Africa's interests.

He accused the Customs Union of preventing Namibia from providing incentives for the foreign investment that was vital for job creation and thus for prosperity. He indicated that Namibia might seek a revision of the Customs Union if it were not replaced by "another, broader system", possibly on the framework of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADC) or Preferential Trade Area (PTA).

The Prime Minister was asked how he proposed to tackle the "crisis of expectations" problem faced by Namibia — and also Zimbabwe and perhaps in time South Africa — as people begin complaining that independence has not improved their lives.

"Firstly by educating the people," he said. "We are sitting on a volcano that could erupt any day. That's why I appeal to the opposition parties and the newspapers to be careful."

Mr Geingob listed three priorities in tackling the problem: first, to reactivate the economy; second, to narrow the income gap between the richer and poorer sections; and third, to control public expenditure.

"You cannot distribute poverty," he said, "you can only distribute wealth. But you must first create wealth to distribute it."

To create wealth foreign investment was necessary and for that incentive packages were necessary.

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Goodwill not reciprocated . . . Geingob.

Land question a hot issue

Sowetan 10/4/92

221

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WINDHOEK - One of the vestiges of apartheid policies in Namibia is the fact that more than half the land is allocated to whites who comprise less than five percent of the total population.

Land reform therefore is potentially as hot an issue in Namibia as it is in Zimbabwe. But Namibia has up to now gone about resolving it in a manner very different from the Zimbabwe government's policy of arbitrary expropriation.

The land reform question was discussed at a consultative conference last year with a representative slice of the Namibian community.

From this, legislation will follow in due course.

In the meantime, a quiet sort of affirmative action, tailored to respond to natural changes of land ownership, is taking place.

In Zimbabwe, 11 years after independence, the festering land issue has

erupted in controversy with legislation providing for government expropriation at arbitrarily established prices.

In Namibia, by contrast, those to whom commercial farmland was previously inaccessible are slowly entering the market with the support of Agriculture Bank loans.

Land in Namibia is divided into the so-called commercial area south of the veterinary cordon fence

and communal land to the north.

The fence, or red line as it is known, was erected by the former administration to keep diseased cattle and livestock out of the commercial areas.

Pressure

It effectively cuts off the northern third of Namibia and excludes farmers there from the commercial markets.

The white population is

no more than five percent of Namibia's 1,4 million people. Because 70 percent of the Namibian population is dependent on agriculture, pressure on land in the northern third is intense.

The Agriculture Bank, a revised version of the Land Bank of the former South African administration, came into operation in January this year.

Five weeks ago, it introduced its first support scheme and according to

general manager Mr Permain Erlank, four of the first nine applications have been approved, totalling loans of R1,3 million.

The loans are interest free for the first two years.

The farmer has to prove his bona fides with support from his local chief and there has to be proof that when he moves out, he does so completely.

The government has no desire to see the white absentee landlord problem in

Namibia replaced by a similar problem among the wealthier members of the black community.

The main aim of soft-loan scheme is to give the black farmer access to commercial land.

When Finance Minister Mr Otto Herrigel first spoke about the scheme earlier this year, there was clearly a note of excitement in his voice.

Last week Information Minister Mr Hidipo Hamutenya sounded dejected. According to him, the moment the scheme came into effect it was sabotaged by a sudden increase in the price of white-owned land, thereby making the land inaccessible to black farmers once again.

"So it won't work," he said. "The scheme itself, which we were so excited about, has generated its own problems."

Error

Erlank agrees that the land price has indeed been pushed up by opportunistic farmers. But he believes they will soon see the error of their ways and drop their prices again as the bank does not intend handing out loans regardless of the price of land.

"The land price now is too high. The farmers think they can exploit the scheme but we have to protect the applicants because finally they will have to pay back the money and we can't just dump them into debt.

"But within a year, if not sooner, the farmers will know what's what."

Under the scheme, the communal farmer identifies the land he wants to buy and negotiates with the owner. He then approaches the bank for the loan and if the price is too high the loan is refused.

The communal farmer may return to the land owner and say the bank is willing to provide the loan but at a realistic price.

"They'll get the message," said Erlank.

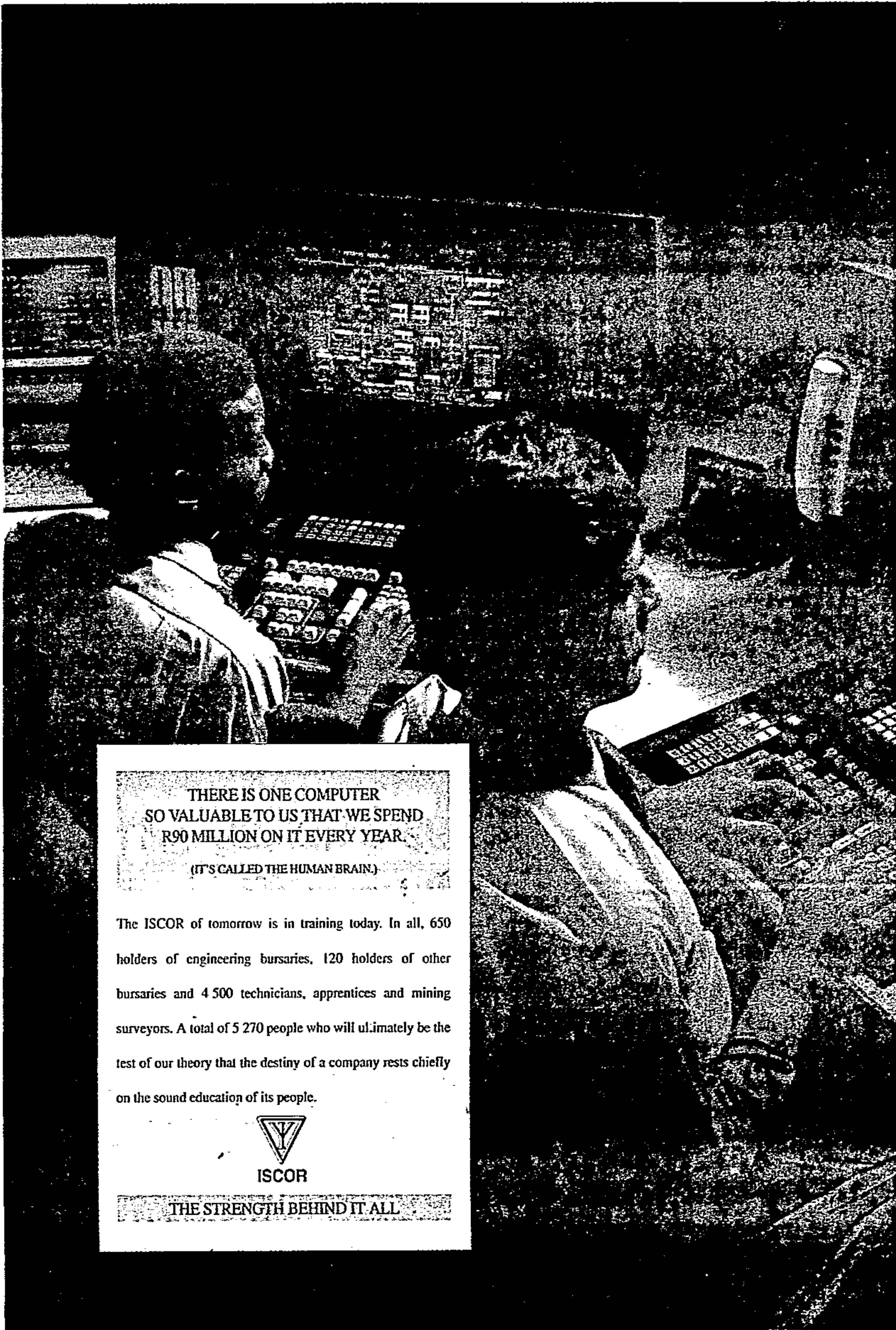
Land prices in Namibia vary enormously, depending on the quality of the land.

In the eastern Gubahis district, which is good cattle country, a fair price is about R100 a hectare whereas in the arid south a hectare may fetch R40.

"I'm sure it's going to work," Erlank said of the scheme. He also pointed out that there was a complete misapprehension that commercial farmers were suffering as a result of affirmative action directed at communal farmers.

"The commercial farmers have not been overlooked. Loans to them are available at 14 percent now as opposed to 18 percent previously and we have a scheme for a 12 percent loan for infrastructural improvements on farms.

"I think the commercial farmers in Namibia are better off than their counterparts in South Africa." - Sowetan Africa News Service



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ISCOR

THE STRENGTH BEHIND IT ALL

Red Cross seeks suspected SA spies

STAR 14/4/92

LUSAKA — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has asked the Zambian government to help it trace two unnamed Namibians believed to have been detained at Livingstone and Kabwe prisons for allegedly spying for South Africa during the liberation struggle.

Zimbabwe-based ICRC delegate Werner Koller said yesterday the government had also been requested to allow an office in Lusaka to trace other Namibians.

Mr Koller said the ICRC had been asked by the Namibian government to investigate the fate of hundreds of Na-

mibians who had gone missing during the liberation struggle.

"At least in Zambia we know of two Namibians believed to be in prisons in Kabwe and Livingstone. They were suspected spies for Pretoria while it governed South West Africa."

He said similar ven-

tures were already in swing in South Africa, Zimbabwe, Angola and Botswana, where the ICRC had been assured total co-operation.

The ICRC has appealed to all Namibians wishing to find missing relatives to report to the nearest Red Cross centre. — Sapa.

Softly-softly into land reform

STAR 15/4/92

221

221

ONE OF the vestiges of South African apartheid in Namibia is the fact that more than half the land is allocated to a white population comprising less than 5 percent of the total.

Land reform therefore is potentially as hot an issue in Namibia as it is in Zimbabwe. But Namibia has up to now gone about resolving it in a manner very different from the Zimbabwe's policy of arbitrary expropriation.

The land reform question was discussed at a consultative conference last year with a representative slice of the Namibian community. From this, legislation will follow in due course.

In the meantime, a quiet sort of affirmative action tailored to respond to natural changes of land ownership is taking place.

In Zimbabwe, 11 years after independence, the festering land issue has erupted in controversy with legislation providing for government expropriation at arbi-

trarily established prices.

In Namibia, by contrast, those to whom commercial farmland was previously inaccessible are slowly entering the market with the support of Agriculture Bank loans.

Land in Namibia is divided into the so-called commercial area south of the veterinary cordon fence and communal land to the north. The fence, or red line as it is known, was erected by the former administration to keep diseased livestock out of the commercial areas. It effectively cuts the northern third of Namibia and excludes farmers there from the commercial markets.

This was the work of the Odenaal Commission, which in 1964 divided Namibia into 33,3 million hectares assigned to black homelands or communal areas and 34,9 million hectares to the white commercial farmers.

The white population is, however, no more than 70 000 of Namibia's 1,4 million people. And be-

cause 70 percent of the Namibian population is dependent on agriculture, pressure on land in the northern third is intense.

The Agriculture Bank, a revised version of the Land Bank of the former South African administration, came into operation in January. Five weeks ago, it introduced its first support scheme and according to general manager Permain Erhank, four of the first nine applications have been approved, totalling R1,3 million.

At the end of this month a further 31 applications will be evaluated worth R13,7 million.

The loans are interest free for the first two years and then interest rises to a maximum of 14 percent over an extended period. They are designed to attract the larger and stronger of the communal (in other words, black) farmers into commercial areas.

The farmer has to prove his bona fides with support from his local chief and there has to be

proof that when he moves out, he does so completely. The government has no desire to see the white absentee landlord problem in Namibia replaced by a similar problem among the wealthier members of the black community.

The soft-loan scheme has a dual aim: to give the black farmer access to commercial land, while in the communal area he vacates, pressure on land is eased and four to five smaller farmers can extend their activities.

When Finance Minister Otto Herrigel first spoke to Star Africa Service about the scheme earlier this year, he was clearly excited.

Last week Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya sounded dejected. According to him, the moment the scheme came into effect it was sabotaged by a sudden increase in the price of white-owned land, thereby once again making the land beyond the reach of black farmers.

"So it won't work," he said. "The scheme itself, which we were so

excited about, has generated its own problems."

Mr Erhank agrees that the land price has indeed been pushed up by opportunistic farmers but he believes they will soon see the error of their ways and drop their prices again as the bank does not intend handing out loans regardless of the price of land.

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Namibian bombing was 'right-wings revenge'

By Phillip Zolo

A German national, wanted in Namibia for allegedly bombing a United Nations base in the country in 1989, told the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday the attack was first discussed for a week after he and other rightwingers had brought an arms cache into the country.

Horst Klenz said that the attack was in part an angry response of rightwingers to an incident in which Kenyan soldiers from the United Nations Task Group destroyed cameras be-

longing to tourists who had taken pictures of them.

He thought that Leonard Veenendal, a co-respondent in the extradition hearing, had suggested the targets — the United Nations office and the Kenyan soldiers barracks in Outjo, northern Namibia.

A stolen car, painted with Untag colours and identification markings and fitted with false number plates, was used for the bombing.

Mr Klenz, a liaison officer of Contra Action 435, a group set up to resist Namibian indepen-

dence, said he was not present during the attack.

Mr Klenz, Mr Veenendal and the other respondent, Darryl Stopforth, who were not known by authorities in the area, afterwards took over the falsely marked car because "it was essential to protect the members of the small (white) population" who conducted the bombing.

Earlier, Conservative MP Chris de Jager said Mr Veenendal, Mr Stopforth and Mr Klenz should not be extradited.

Mr de Jager, the CP's justice spokesman, told the court that the motive for the attack had clearly been political and that South African political criminals had been indemnified.

Questioned by State advocate P van Staden on whether indemnification in South Africa could apply in Namibia, Mr de Jager said at the time of the alleged crime, Namibia was still a mandate of South Africa although also under UN control.

He said during 1989, criminals there still had the right of appeal to the Appellate Division in Bloemfontein.

The hearing continues.

Namibia's New Era: Crowding the market or serving a purpose?

South 2514 - 30/4/92

2-1

A new government-controlled newspaper was launched in Namibia last year in an already overcrowded market. Now some papers will have to fold. **Adewale Maja Pearce** reports:

The government-controlled *New Era* newspaper was launched in July last year by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. But why the need for yet another newspaper in an already crowded market?

Because, in the Namibian government's view, the rural population is badly served by the predominantly Windhoek-based press.

Given the fact that most of the private commercial media are urban in orientation and content, it is imperative that there is one public medium capable of effective horizontal communication. A conscious effort is needed to promote the integration of the rural and urban productive activities. This can only be achieved if the government also participates in the ownership and operation of both electronic and print media.

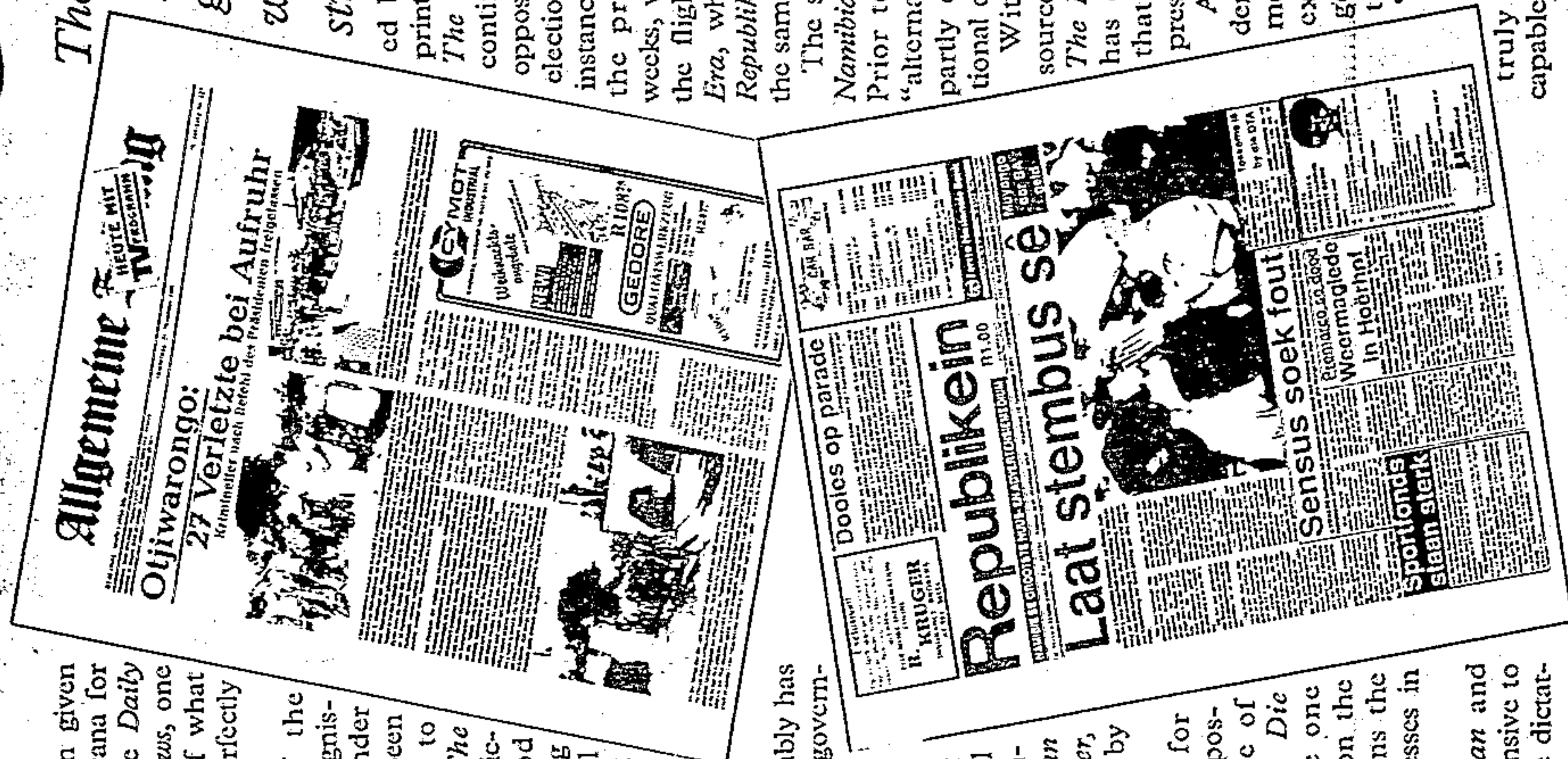
This was the same reason given by the government of Botswana for its continued support of the *Daily News*, and, like the *Daily News*, one is bound to be sceptical of what otherwise appears to be a perfectly reasonable explanation.

In any case, most of the Namibian newspapers, recognising their responsibilities under the new dispensation, have been making a conscious effort to reach the rural areas. *The Namibian* newspaper in particular has always understood the importance of serving both the urban and rural communities, to the extent that copies are flown to the far north, with the extra expense this entails.

The truth behind launching the *New Era* probably has more to do with the Swapo government's understandable uneasiness with the DTA opposition's almost complete stranglehold on existing newspapers. But the final irony is that it is two non-DTA papers, *The Namibian* and the *Windhoek Advertiser*, which are most threatened by the emergence of *New Era*.

There are two reasons for this. Firstly, neither paper possesses the financial muscle of either the DTA-aligned *Die Republikein* group on the one hand, or the government on the other. *Die Republikein*, owns the two commercial printing presses in the country.

This means *The Namibian* and the *Advertiser* are more expensive to produce since their costs are dictat-



The truth behind launching the New Era probably has more to do with the Swapo government's understandable uneasiness with the DTA opposition's almost complete stranglehold on existing newspapers.

ed by the competition, which prints them. It also means that *The Namibian* in particular is continually at the mercy of the opposition's ideology: during the elections of September 1989, for instance, *The Namibian* was late off the presses every day for two weeks, with the result that it missed the flights to the north. *The New Era*, which is also printed by *Die Republikein*, is hardly vulnerable in the same way.

The second reason concerns *The Namibian* more than the *Advertiser*. Prior to independence, so-called "alternative" newspapers survived partly on donations from international organisations.

With independence, such sources have dried up. Editor of *The Namibian* Ms Gwen Lister has compared the situation to that faced by the alternative press in South Africa.

As Lister points out, the demise of *The Namibian* will mean the polarisation of the existing press between the government and the opposition, with the result that "meaningful participatory democracy" will be jeopardised by the absence of a truly independent newspaper capable of "(representing) the will

of the people". This is obviously a tendentious way of putting it, particularly in the light of charges concerning the under-representation of "the people" within the Namibian media.

But Ms Lister's fears are real enough, and call into question the government's role as a participant in the media.

On the other hand, it is questionable how far any newspaper in an independent country — its political aims apart — should be supported by foreign organisations. Their support is itself a political judgment, and dangerous for that reason.

As with Botswana, it is possible there simply is not the capacity for a daily newspaper in Namibia, let alone three of them. It's unlikely that *Allgemeine Zeitung*, for instance, with sales of 6 000 and falling as the German-speaking community continues to shrink, will survive much longer, although editor Mr Hans Feddersen was more optimistic about its chances when I spoke to him in Windhoek.

The appearance of *New Era* has further reduced their chances for survival. The fact that some of the newspapers will have to fold is less important than which among them are the most vulnerable, and why.

— Index on Censorship, London

'Jumbo' praises ruling

By DESMOND BLOW

NAMIBIAN police chief Col "Jumbo" Smit welcomed a magistrate's ruling yesterday that two rightwing extremists wanted in Namibia for murder and other crimes could be extradited.

Johannesburg magistrate Roy le Roux said there appeared to be sufficient evidence to warrant the extradition of Leonard Veenendal, 26, a former Johannesburg leader of the AWB, and Darryl Stopforth, 24, also a former member of the rightwing organisation.

He ordered that the two be held in custody until the extradition application was heard.

He also issued a warrant of arrest for a third accused, Horst Klenz, 52, who failed to appear in court.

Col Smit said the Namibian authorities had been fighting to extradite the men for more than two years.

In Namibia Stopforth and Veendendal originally faced one count of murder following the bombing in August 1989 of the UN's regional headquarters in Outjo, in which security guard Michael Hoaseb, 25, was shot dead. (22)

Klenz was also arrested.

After a hearing in the Outjo Magistrate's Court the three suspects escaped.

They made their getaway shortly before senior SAP officers were to question them about the assassination of Swapo activist Anton Lubowski.

I WAS LONELYNESS: The Complete Graphic Works of John Muafangejo, edited by Orde Levinson (Struik Winchester, R250)

JOHN Muafangejo died suddenly in 1987 at the age of 44. But he has left behind a body of work spanning about 20 years that is testimony to a critical period of Namibian history. Muafangejo has said he did not work on political themes. But what he did was record events as they affected his everyday existence in Namibia.

Critic Edward Lucie-Smith has described Muafangejo as consistently the best of all the modern African masters of the linocut medium. In his obsession, Muafangejo never spared himself. His linocuts map his confusion about women, his grief at the death of his mother, his anger and outrage at political assassinations, his indignation at being conned over the purchase of a second-hand car and his powerful feelings of isolation and loneliness.

If Muafangejo had set out to make overtly political statements we would not have inherited anything half as powerful. As it is, he has left a meticulous historical record. Struik Winchester's catalogue

Not a mad man, just lonely

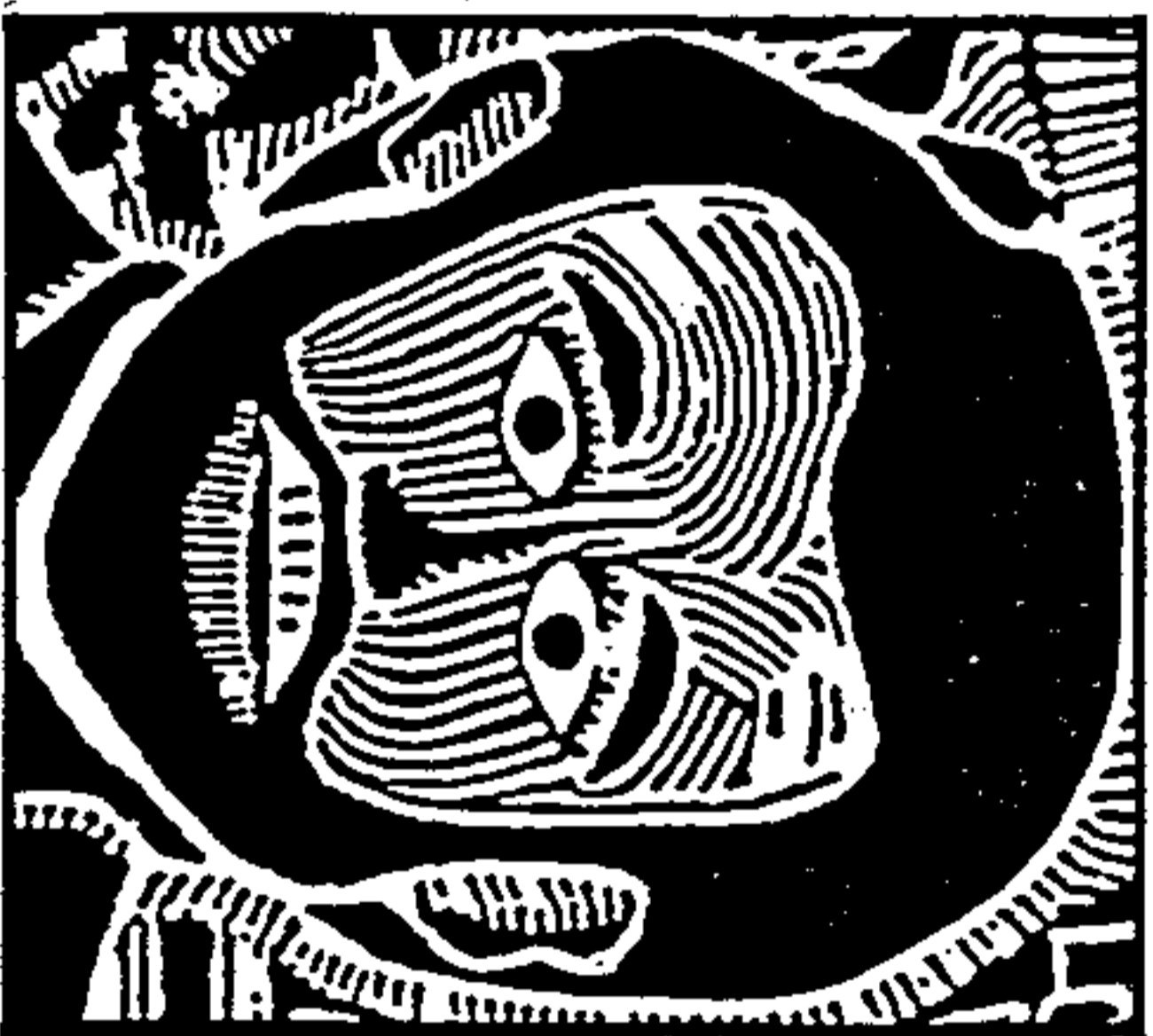
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raisonne is a handsome production and they are to be congratulated. There is a frightening dearth of proper literature on southern African art and artists, and publications like this are rare.

The work has been edited and compiled by the multifaceted founder of the John Muafangejo Foundation, Orde Levinson, and includes contributions by Orde and Olga Levinson, Edward Lucie-Smith, Pat Gilmour and Steven Sack.

Although Orde Levinson lived in Namibia, collected Muafangejo's work and corresponded with the artist, the two men never met. The catalogue was launched in Johannesburg at an exhibition of the artist's linocuts at the Natalie Knight Gallery in Hyde Park.

The title comes from the text of Muafangejo's linocut, Zimbabwe House. While studying at Rorke's Drift in Natal, Muafangejo had what was then described as a breakdown and spent a spell in Madadeni Hospital, the source of another print. Zim-



Detail from *Lonely Man, Man of Man*, 1974 by John Muafangejo.

babwe House is a record of the second spell spent in a hospital for the mentally ill. Unlike van Gogh, very little is known about Muafange-

jo's illness.

In Zimbabwe House, the artist shows himself imprisoned and chained in a corner, somewhere in the bowels of a faceless building. His anguish floods the print. "They were talking lie to say I was mad man," he says in the accompanying text, "I was lonelyness."

Themes of isolation and sadness pervade much of his work. And from the darkness of Zimbabwe House, there comes his desperate reaffirmation of self — "I am the Kuanjama tribe"... "the first famous artist in the whole of S W Africa." That was no idle claim, Muafangejo was creating his visionary linocuts at a time when much of the rest of Namibia was producing washy landscapes and wildlife pictures.

The recorded interviews and statements create an image of a passionate, obsessive yet verbally articulate man.

In the section entitled *Interviews, Statements and Published Conversations*, Levinson has included tran-

scriptions of lengthy taped interviews. These are interminable and unrewarding and have been juxtaposed with fragments of interviews by Gavin Younge and Ryan Crosswell which Levinson considers questionable. The situation here fairly bristles, but in the end would seem to shed more light on the living rather than the dead.

Muafangejo may have been verbally inarticulate, but his handling of his medium was masterly. Phillip Tordes, the last person to interview Muafangejo, gives an account of a workshop Muafangejo gave on linocutting. His preparatory drawing was crude and clumsy, but when he started to carve that he literally came into his own.

More enlightening are the collection of essays on the artist. Olga Levinson tends towards the narrative which is disappointing although her historical piece on artists in Namibia is more useful. The most lucid and pertinent contribution is that of Steven Sack who places Muafangejo in context with his contemporaries at the Rorke's Drift Art School and examines the ethos of the school itself.

ANTHEA BRISTOWE

I WAS LONELINESS; The Complete Graphic Works of John Muafangejo, edited by Orde Levinson (Struik Winchester, R250)

JOHN Muafangejo died suddenly in 1987 at the age of 44. But he has left behind a body of work spanning about 20 years that is testimony to a critical period of Namibian history. Muafangejo has said he did not work on political themes. But what he did was record events as they affected his everyday existence in Namibia.

Critic Edward Lucie-Smith has described Muafangejo as consistently the best of all the modern African masters of the linocut medium. In his obsession, Muafangejo never spared himself. His linocuts map his confusion about women, his grief at the death of his mother, his anger and outrage at political assassinations, his indignation at being conned over the purchase of a second-hand car and his powerful feelings of isolation and loneliness.

If Muafangejo had set out to make overtly political statements we would not have inherited anything half as powerful. As it is, he has left a meticulous historical record.

Struik Winchester's catalogue

Not a mad man, just lonely

By Wynne 415192

raisonne is a handsome production and they are to be congratulated. There is a frightening dearth of proper literature on southern African art and artists, and publications like this are rare.

The work has been edited and compiled by the multifaceted founder of the John Muafangejo Foundation, Orde Levinson, and includes contributions by Orde and Olga Levinson, Edward Lucie-Smith, Pat Gilmour and Steven Sack.

Although Orde Levinson lived in Namibia, collected Muafangejo's work and corresponded with the artist, the two men never met. The catalogue was launched in Johannesburg at an exhibition of the artist's linocuts at the Natalie Knight Gallery in Hyde Park.

The title comes from the text of Muafangejo's linocut, *Zimbabwe House*. While studying at Rorke's Drift in Natal, Muafangejo had what was then described as a breakdown and spent a spell in Madadeni Hospital, the source of another print. *Zim-*



Detail from *Lonely Man*, *Man of Man*, 1974 by John Muafangejo.

babwe House is a record of the second spell spent in a hospital for the mentally ill. Unlike van Gogh, very little is known about Muafange-

jo's illness.

In *Zimbabwe House*, the artist shows himself imprisoned and chained in a corner, somewhere in the bowels of a faceless building. His anguish floods the print. "They were talking lie to say I was mad man," he says in the accompanying text, "I was loneliness."

Themes of isolation and sadness pervade much of his work. And from the darkness of *Zimbabwe House*, there comes his desperate reaffirmation of self — "I am the Kuanjama tribe"... "the first famous artist in the whole of S W Africa." That was no idle claim, Muafangejo was creating his visionary linocuts at a time when much of the rest of Namibia was producing waxy landscapes and wildlife pictures.

The recorded interviews and statements create an image of a passionate, obsessive yet verbally articulate man.

In the section entitled *Interviews, Statements and Published Conversations*, Levinson has included tran-

scriptions of lengthy taped interviews. These are interminable and unrewarding and have been juxtaposed with fragments of interviews by Gavin Young and Ryan Cross, well which Levinson considers questionable. The situation here fairly bristles, but in the end would seem to shed more light on the living rather than the dead.

Muafangejo may have been verbally inarticulate, but his handling of his medium was masterly. Phillip Todres, the last person to interview Muafangejo, gives an account of a workshop Muafangejo gave on linocutting. His preparatory drawing was crude and clumsy, but when he started to carve that he literally came into his own.

More enlightening are the collection of essays on the artist. Olga Levinson tends towards the narrative which is disappointing although her historical piece on artists in Namibia is more useful. The most lucid and pertinent contribution is that of Steven Sack who places Muafangejo in context with his contemporaries at the Rorke's Drift Art School and examines the ethos of the school itself.

ANTHEA BRISTOWE

Namibia redraws the map

Out go Caprivi, Ovamboland, Kavango and Bushmanland. DALE LAUTENBACH of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.

221 AUG 4/5/92

THE apartheid-inspired division of Namibia into ethnic homelands has been officially scrapped with a new delineation of the country into 13 regions, some of which cut across the old tribal boundaries.

Gone is the Caprivi, and apparently with it the term Caprivi Strip by which the world has come to know the odd finger of land sticking out to the east. It had been named after a German colonial secretary, Count Caprivi.

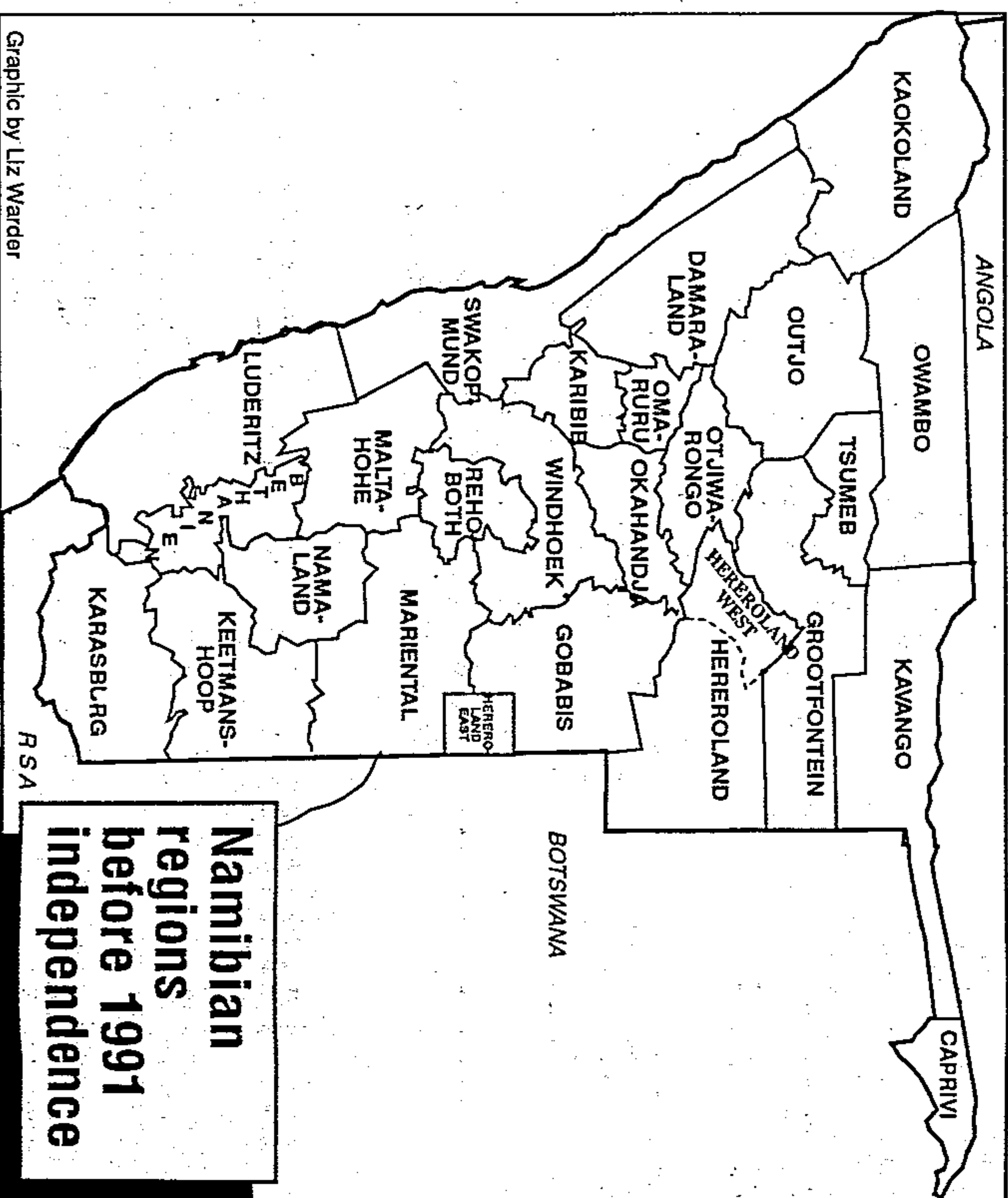
Gone too are the ethnically named Ovamboland, Kavango, Bushmanland and Hereroland.

These old divisions were laid down in 1964, based on the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission, which sought to rationalise the map of South West Africa in terms of the policy of separate development.

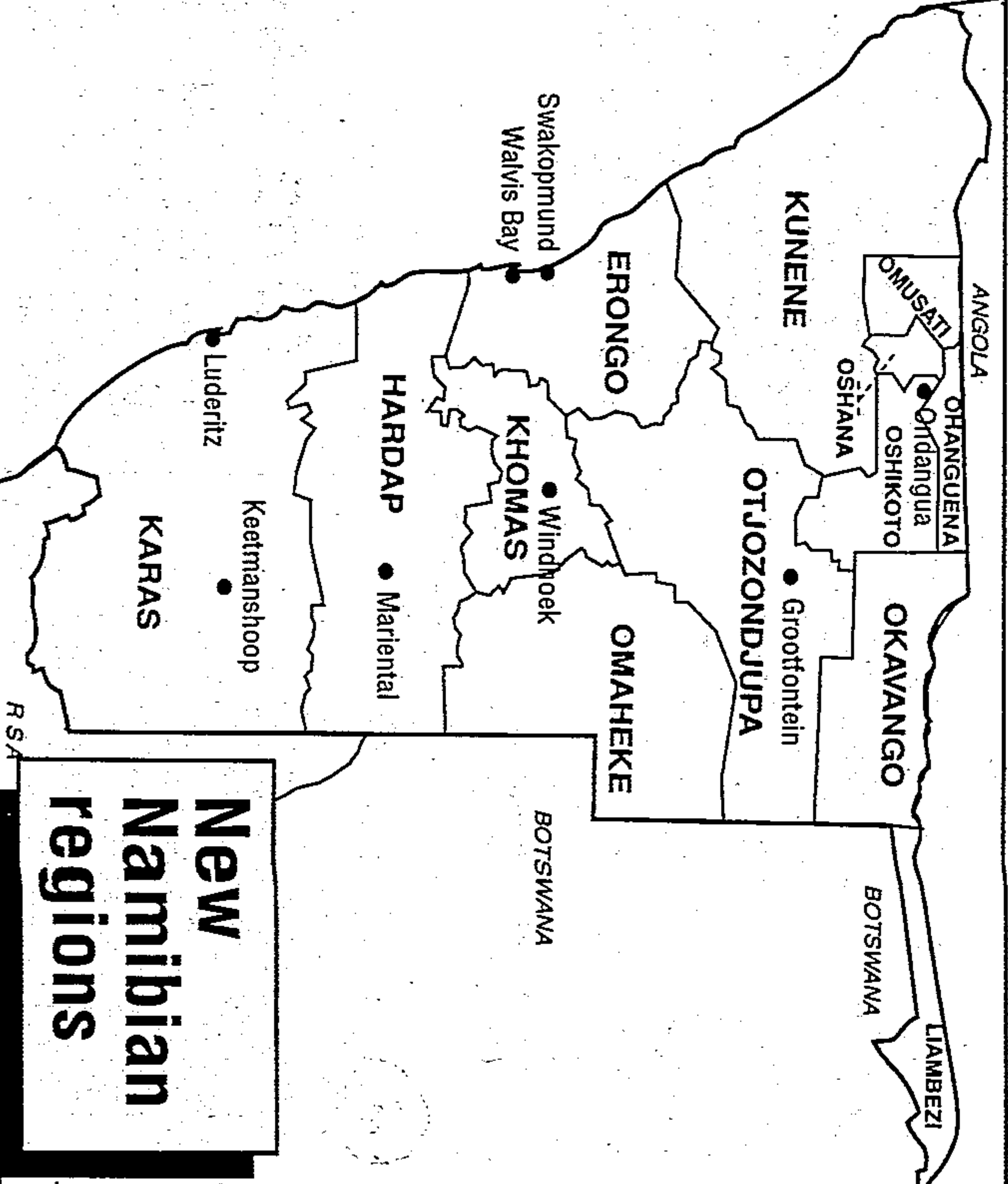
The country was subsequently carved up into 10 "homelands" representing about 40 percent of the land mass and known as communal land where tribal groups practised communal land tenure.

A further 15 percent of the country was designated state land (chiefly the diamond areas along the coast and nature reserves) and 45 percent was privately owned, predominantly by whites who represented only 12 percent of the population when the plan was being put into effect in 1970.

Since then the white population has decreased to about 5 percent of the total, according to World Bank figures. But the old delineation had remained in spite of increasing pressure on the



Namibian regions before 1991 independence



New Namibian regions

communal areas and, as a consequence, on the cities where the rural overflow has migrated in search of a living.

In order to rationalise the layout of Namibia after independence in 1990 the Swapo government appointed a delimitation commission as provided for in the constitution. The commission worked closely with the Namibian

community and the political parties.

Destroying the geography of apartheid was not the main aim. Professor Gerhard Totemeyer, who sat on the commission, said the primary concern was to promote socio-economic development. Thus in the Oshikoto region, the mining town of Tsumeb, with its strong surrounding commercial farmland, becomes capital of

an area which takes in a good chunk of the former Ovamboland to the north where resources are much more limited and farming is mainly at subsistence level.

"The idea was a cross-fertilisation," said Professor Totemeyer. Ofjozondjupa, meaning calabash in the Herero language, with its capital in Otjiwarongo, similarly takes in the impoverished region

that was Bushmanland and parts of Hereroland.

According to Professor Totemeyer the names of the northern regions were proposed by representatives from the regions. The cabinet, which had final approval of the plan, changed three: The proposed Waterberg region was finalised as Otjozondjupa and Marula and Mopani became Omusati and Ohangwena.

Many of the names are geographical: Karas and Khomas are mountain ranges, the latter containing the capital, Windhoek; Kunene and Okavango take their names from rivers; Omaheke is Herero for Sandveld; and Lamberzi is a lake in the former Caprivi.

The population estimates of the regions were not the most important consideration in the new layout, said Professor Totemeyer. The headcount became much more important at the level of electoral constituencies, of which there are 96 with between six and 12 to a region. The constituencies are not yet enshrined in law but it is expected that this will be done in the new electoral law that must be in place in time for regional elections in November.

Graphic by Liz Warder

RSA

RSA

Namibian leaders

show SA the way

STAR 515192

221

FOR those who are perhaps becoming a little apprehensive about what may happen to the whites when South Africa rejoins Africa, here is a little story that hopefully will lighten the gloom somewhat.

It takes place as the exiled Swapo is struggling to get South Africa out of Namibia through political and guerilla warfare. It is a time of violence and bitterness.

Hage Geingob, one of Swapo's top officials, sits in a flat in London. He is either listening to a radio commentary or watching a telecast — I am not sure which — of the South African rugby team playing in a test match against one of the British sides. Strangely, he is rooting for the Springboks, not for the other side! Whenever the Boks score he punches the air and roars out a cheer!

Can this exile be so homesick that he cheers for apartheid's team? Well, it wasn't apartheid's team in those days. Sport had not yet been turned into the political weapon it later became and the Boks were still playing abroad. And South West Africa were still playing in the Currie Cup. But, yes, Mr Geingob was homesick, I would think.

More than anything else, though, I think, his behaviour was due to the fact that he is a big man, physically as well as spiritually, big enough not to be petty about a rugby game. This maturity and vision were to come into play years later, when, as Namibia prepared for independence, he was chosen as chairman of the assembly that drew up the new constitution. Not surprisingly, it produced a constitution that was hailed internationally as a truly democratic document.

One of the principles he applied as chairman, he disclosed in a recent interview, was that the responsibilities were as important as the rights.

"You have your freedom," he would say, "but your freedom stops where mine starts."

And vice-versa, of course, for, as Mr Geingob will tell you, compromise and consensus were the tools that shaped that constitution.

Today, Hage Geingob is the Prime Minister of Namibia. The president is Sam Nujoma, who, when he was attacking South Afri-

Out of Africa

GERALD L'ANGE



ca from UN podiums as Swapo president, used to breathe fire rather than peace. Together they are building a new society that is about as free of racial prejudice and political one-upmanship as it is possible to get, given the recent background.

Unlike those other victorious freedom fighters in Zimbabwe, the Namibians refrained at independence from immediately tearing down all the colonial statues and naming all the streets after heroes of the liberation struggle. Windhoek's main street, Kaiserstrasse, was renamed Independence Avenue, but that was about as far as it went. Elsewhere, Namibia's streets are still replete with the names of conquering German militarists and the heroic statues erected by the Germans have been left untouched.

The Namibians seem to have reasoned that all those things are in the past and it is more important to get on with the present and look to the future.

Mr Geingob has his office in a building erected by the South Africans to headquarter their administration when some of them were still seeing South West Africa as a fifth province of South Africa. The new government has remodelled a few offices but left untouched the big mural in the foyer showing people in Voortrekker dress taking ox-wagons up steep mountain sides and, in the middle of it all, the orange-white-and-blue South African flag, frozen in a ceramic flutter.

With his ebullient sense of humour, the Prime Minister probably gets a kick out of seeing it every time he goes to work.

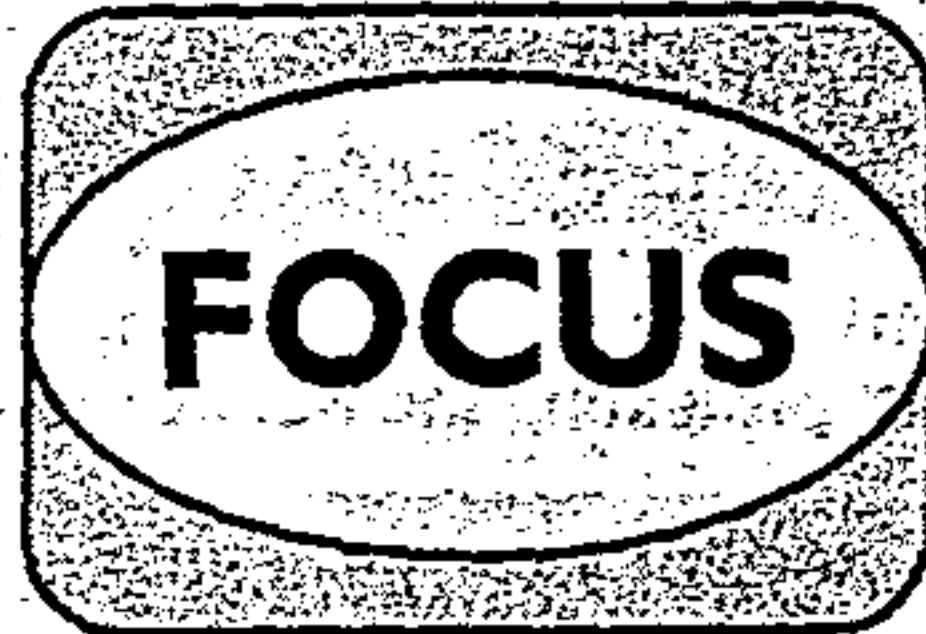
So, how does any of this bring comfort to South Africans in these tense times? Well, it is simply that if it can happen there maybe it can happen here.

What we need is a Hage Geingob. Do we have one? And if we do, will we let him do his thing? As Mr Geingob himself says: "There is no waste in learning." □

Namibia recalls its bloody past

Some fern 6/5/92

In Namibia it is known as the Cassinga massacre and commemorated on May 4 as a national holiday. The South African Defence Force defends its attack on a Swapo camp at Cassinga in Angola in 1978 as a necessary military operation. DALE LAUTENBACH of Argus Africa News Service reports on Namibia's memory of a bloody past.



WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma has described the Cassinga massacre of May 4 1978 as the saddest event in the struggle for the liberation of Namibia from South African rule.

"Bombs were dropped on the camp; automatic machineguns were raining death and destruction; handgrenades were thrown indiscriminately while bayonets were piercing through refugees' hearts."

It was Ascension Day on May 4, 14 years ago. On that day too the United Nations General Assembly called for South African withdrawal from Namibia.

And it was the day that the SADF launched Operation Reindeer under the command of Colonel Jan Breytenbach in a combination of an air attack and air-borne troop assault against Swapo 125km inside Angolan territory.

A Namibian national radio programme broadcast on Cassinga Day this year, a national holiday in post-independence Namibia, set out to offer both sides of the story.

There were lessons to be learnt from Cassinga, said the presenter, "but we will not offer these; it is up to you to discover what is in your heart and mind".

What was most interesting about the broadcast, the glaring differences between the Namibian and South African versions of events

aside, was the way in which Namibia is choosing to remember this "saddest day" on which "800 Namibians — men, women and children — were killed by SADF soldiers".

The essence of the message is that, while never forgetting, the commemoration should be without an appetite for revenge: "As our new nation comes to grips with peace, it is worth pausing to remember the atrocities," said Namibian radio.

"The aftermath of war needs to be faced and dealt with; trust has to be built for general reconciliation. The past should not be buried but should be squarely acknowledged and the country will be stronger for it."

The Namibian version of the story is that at 7.15am on May 4, eight SADF Mirages dropped splinter bombs on the Swapo camp at Cassinga in two successive swoops. Fifteen minutes later four C130s dropped more than 250 men who proceeded to attack the camp and its population of 4 098 men, women and children.

According to the Swapo account the camp was defended by a force of 300 fighters of Plan, the Swapo liberation army, who put up a stiff resistance but were overwhelmed.

Namibian history recalls that at 7.15 in the morning the inhabitants of the camp were gathering to be given their tasks for the day, mainly agricultural chores and the building

of new housing for refugees who were coming in from Namibia.

The first bombs hit this gathering, killing many. The second wave destroyed the clinic and most of its occupants, both patients and staff.

More than 300 of the camp's 568 primary school children were killed in the bombing, according to this version.

Subsequently, when the SADF soldiers landed, more were either shot or bayoneted as they hid in the trenches around the camp or fled to the river.

The total number of Namibians massacred was about 800 men, women and children, "many unarmed".

"Ironically, the SADF also commemorates Cassinga Day, but for different reasons," said the presenter, pausing to air the song Universal Soldier by Donovan from the make-love-not-war era with the words: "He knows he shouldn't kill and he knows he always will."

It was in the name of "Christian civilisation" that the SADF attacked Cassinga, Namibians were told.

The SADF plan was apparently threefold: to destroy Swapo bases, to capture Plan commander Dino Hamaambo (now head of the Namibian Defence Force) and to rescue Sapper Johan van der Mescht.

By nightfall on May 4, 257 SADF soldiers were back at their base at Ehana in northern Namibia,

221

the operation a success in the minds of the SADF, although General Hamaambo had not been captured and the engineer was still in Swapo hands.

According to the presenter, the SADF claimed to have killed 1 000 Swapo cadres and captured 200. They said six of their own men were killed in the raid. A few days later when the first television crews reached Cassinga, they saw 528 corpses of men, women and children, many of them in uniform.

The programme went on to enumerate South Africa's defence of its actions. Colonel Breytenbach reportedly said there had been no choice but to attack and if the camp inhabitants had been refugees, as Swapo claimed, they were the best shots he had ever encountered among refugees.

General Ian Gleeson reportedly insisted that the battle had been a bitter one against trained Swapo fighters. "SADF veterans of Cassinga were scornful of claims of atrocities by Swapo," said the presenter.

Those same veterans would probably not have found the programme, while it offered "both sides", altogether unbiased. But significant still was that woven through the script was an insistent criticism of war and all its prosecutors.

Cassinga Day was commemorated in Namibia with a number of church services and low-key gatherings. Remarkably, perhaps but consistent with most developments in independent Namibia, the policy of national reconciliation has clearly been weighed more important than the Boer-bashing potential of the Cassinga story; liberation rhetoric seems to have given way to the message of nation-building.

Namibian stance on Walvis hardens

STAR 715792

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

221

WINDHOEK — President Sam Nujoma says Namibia will not accept any attempt by the South African Government to link the resolution of the conflict over Walvis Bay to internal developments in South Africa, reflecting a hardening of the Namibian position.

Mr Nujoma was speaking at a state banquet this week in honour of President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria who is in Namibia on a four-day visit.

Referring to negotiations between South Africa and Namibia on the subject of the disputed enclave, Mr Nujoma said: "My government will not accept any attempt by the South African Government to create a new linkage, this time between Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands negotiations, and the current political and constitutional developments in that country."

Mr Nujoma's reference to a "new" linkage clearly harked back to a previous linkage which dogged Namibia when

the South African Government linked the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to Namibian independence.

Until now it has been widely understood in Namibia that the South African Government was holding out on the settlement of the Walvis Bay dispute for a decision by a more representative South African dispensation, such as an interim government.

However, there has been public pressure in Namibia that the government should take a harder line in the negotiations, and Mr Nujoma's message seemed to reflect this.

Mr Nujoma urged General Babangida, as both chairman of the Organisation of African Unity and Nigerian leader, "to keep this issue as one of the priorities on Africa's agenda".

"It is only with the return of these territories that the decolonisation of Namibia can be considered as having been completed."

General Babangida in his reply praised Namibia as "the shining symbol of Africa's march towards emancipation".

Walvis Bay poll (221)

MORE than half of Walvis Bay's residents are in favour of the territory's incorporation into Namibia, but most of the enclave's SA citizens are opposed. An SA Communication Services poll of 300 residents showed 80,6% of white and 67% of coloured residents were against the inclusion of the territory into Namibia. Among black residents, who make up the majority and are mostly Namibians, 77% were in favour of reincorporation. *6/10/20 14/5/92*

Crime soars in Namibia

STAR 18/5/92
By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Violent crime in Namibia is on the increase with incidents of robbery having leapt 660 percent since before independence to the end of last year.

These statistics were revealed on Namibian television. The presenter said it was "common knowledge" that house-breaking and car theft were problems in Namibian society, but that violent crimes were now even higher.

The number of murders in Namibian society was at about the same level as before independence in 1990, but common assault and robbery had increased at an incredible rate.

Police spokesman Commissioner Siggie Eimbeck said aggressive behaviour was caused by frustration and the prospect of a bleak future for many Na-

mibians. However, he singled out alcohol abuse as the main cause of the dramatic increase.

"We look at our statistics and we look at the happenings over weekends and it is at drinking places where the violence takes place," he said.

In his view the victims in many of the cases which had contributed to the leap in the assaults knew their attackers.

He said unemployment was blamed for the crime increase, but this problem usually led to preventable crimes like house-breaking and theft.

During 1991, there were 10 000 cases of serious assault in Namibia with 500 of those being murders and 500 being rape. In only nine percent of the robbery cases was a firearm used. Most robbery attacks were conducted with knives or glass.

The government has been aware of the increase in crime since independence and continues to make calls on the public to combat this problem.

Garoeb denies death order

STAR 18/5/92

221

WINDHOEK — Swapo secretary-general Moses Garoeb has officially denied rumours he ordered the death of one of Namibia's treason trialists, Uwe Tietz (35), once he is released from Windhoek Prison.

"I was stunned. Initially, I thought it was a joke," an incredulous Mr Garoeb told a news briefing called in Windhoek.

Tietz's wife, Sylvia, and his mother, Hanne Jipsen, who attended the briefing, approached Mr Garoeb a few days ago with the information. The story had been circulating in the prison

and around Windhoek.

Mr Garoeb said he had no information on the matter and had never heard the rumour.

"Who knows, there are people outside who will kill them when they come out and then blame it on me and through me on the party ... to tarnish its image and paint its leaders as irresponsible," Mr Garoeb said.

The government would investigate and, if there was evidence such a move was planned, it would take action and also protect Uwe Tietz. — Sapa.

weapons. Since South Africa's accession to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty and adoption of IAEA safeguards, the South African Government has been investigating South Africa's possible participation in other multilateral non-proliferation regimes, treaties and bodies.

As regards the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, it is the intention of the South African Government to adhere to the guidelines of the MTCR as a prelude to possible membership thereof. Legislation and/or regulations to control the export of technologies and equipment listed in the Equipment and Technology Annex to the MTCR guidelines will be introduced as soon as possible.

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, arising from the hon the Minister's reply: With what percentage has South Africa's missile research been scaled down?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am sorry, but I did not hear him.

†Mr J CHIOLE: Mr Speaker, I can also shout out the question. Taking into account the South African Government's desire to become part or a member of the MTCR, I ask with what percentage has South Africa's missile research been scaled down as a result thereof.

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I am sorry, but I do not have those particulars at my disposal, because the matter does not fall within my portfolio. The hon member should know that.

†Adv J J S PRINSLOO: Mr Speaker, further arising from the hon the Minister's reply, is the United States of America itself already a member of the MTCR?

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, the USA is a very prominent member.

We must try to understand that in the new world order which is coming into being, whether we like it or not, the major wars have been replaced with minor wars. The great powers which are now left over—for the time being America will be the only superpower until Japan and the Far East or Europe emerge as a superpower group—are no longer going to allow the medium-sized powers and smaller countries of the world to threaten the world peace. It is against this background that one worldwide finds the insist-

ence on the introduction of control measures in respect of technology and weaponry intended for mass destruction.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Discussions on future of Walvis Bay

*11. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether the South African Government has held any discussions with the Namibian Government on the future of Walvis Bay; if so, ~~221~~ (221)
- (2) whether the possibility of setting up a joint South African/Namibian administration for Walvis Bay was raised during these discussions; if so,
- (3) whether any progress has been made in this matter; if so, what progress?

B633E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- (1) Yes. Meetings on ministerial level took place on 14 March 1991 (Cape Town) and 17 May 1991 (Windhoek) and amongst officials on 5 December 1991 (Pretoria) and 26 March 1992 (Windhoek).
- (2) Yes.
- (3) At the meeting of the intergovernmental Joint Technical Committee on Walvis Bay in Windhoek on 26 March 1992, consensus was reached on a working document regarding the proposed joint administration of Walvis Bay. This document is now being considered by both Governments and until such time as decisions have been reached in this regard, no details can be divulged.

Incorporation of Umkhonto we Sizwe in SAP

*12. Mr P J GROENENWALD asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether he or the Government intends to have Umkhonto we Sizwe or members thereof incorporated or included in the South African Police now or in the future;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? ~~B637E~~ (B637E)

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) At present there is no intention to incorporate Umkhonto we Sizwe or its members in the South African Police.
- (2) However, as anyone from any other organization, members of Umkhonto we Sizwe are also free to join the South African Police, if they conform to the requirements for enlistment and resign their membership of Umkhonto we Sizwe.

SAP: Investigation of motivation for violence on trains

*13. Adv J J S PRINSLOO asked the Minister of Law and Order:†

- (1) Whether the South African Police has investigated and/or undertaken research or had research undertaken into the motivation of the persons responsible for the present wave of violence on suburban trains; if not, why not; if so, what are the findings;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B638E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No. The causes of violence on trains and those responsible is at present being investigated by the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Goldstone and the South African Police will give evidence before this Commission.
- (2) Yes. Every incident of violence on trains is investigated by the Unrest and Violent Crime Investigation Unit of the South African Police. Since 9 June 1990, twenty-six (26) persons have been arrested in connection with eleven (11) cases. All of these cases are now before the courts.

Middle Eastern oil prices: payment to Sasol

*14. Mr R R HULLEY asked the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs:

- (1) Whether Middle Eastern oil prices are in the region of 16 dollars per barrel at present; if so, what is the payment to Sasol in cents per litre in terms of this formula;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter?

B639E

The MINISTER OF MINERAL AND ENERGY AFFAIRS:

- (1) On 13 May 1992, Middle Eastern crude oil prices ranged between \$15,50 and \$19,25 per barrel. Sasol's protection is based on a derived crude oil price calculated from the landed cost of refined product in Durban. On 13 May 1992, the product postings (FOB) for petrol and diesel were \$25,64 and \$26,30 per barrel respectively. Converted into South African c/ℓ at an exchange rate of \$1 = R2,8615, the landed cost in Durban of petrol was 49,9c/ℓ and that of diesel 51,6c/ℓ. Based on these prices the tariff protection Sasol enjoyed was 11,3c/ℓ.
- (2) No.

Cape Town/Robben Island: ferry-boats

*15. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Correctional Services:

- (1) Whether his Department owns two high-speed ferry-boats for travel between Cape Town and Robben Island; if so, what was the capital cost thereof;
- (2) whether these boats have been in regular operation over the past three years; if not, why not; if so, for what purpose?

B640E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

- (1) Yes. This Department owns two ferry-boats which were commissioned during 1989 and 1990, respectively. The vessels were designed and built locally at a joint cost of R6 296 661. The two boats have a cruising speed of 18-20 knots compared to the bigger ferry-boats which travel at 12-15 knots.

Windhoek visit (22)

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos is expected to arrive in Windhoek tomorrow for a working visit and political consultations with President Sam Nujoma of Namibia.

STAIR 20/5/92

6 pupils have Aids virus 221

SIX Windhoek high school students have been diagnosed as HIV positive, prompting health and education authorities to meet parents and church leaders to discuss Aids education in schools. *Sowetan 21/5/92*

The report said Aids education could have been introduced a year ago had it not been for some parents and church leaders being reluctant to have the use of condoms, as an Aids prevention measure, included in the curriculum.

A National Aids Control Programme worker said Aids education would not promote immorality but inform youth on how to protect themselves. - *Sapa*

Former top SWA Nat De Wet resigns seat

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

221

WINDHOEK — Jan de Wet, a stalwart of the separate development ideology in Namibia, is giving up his seat in the National Assembly.

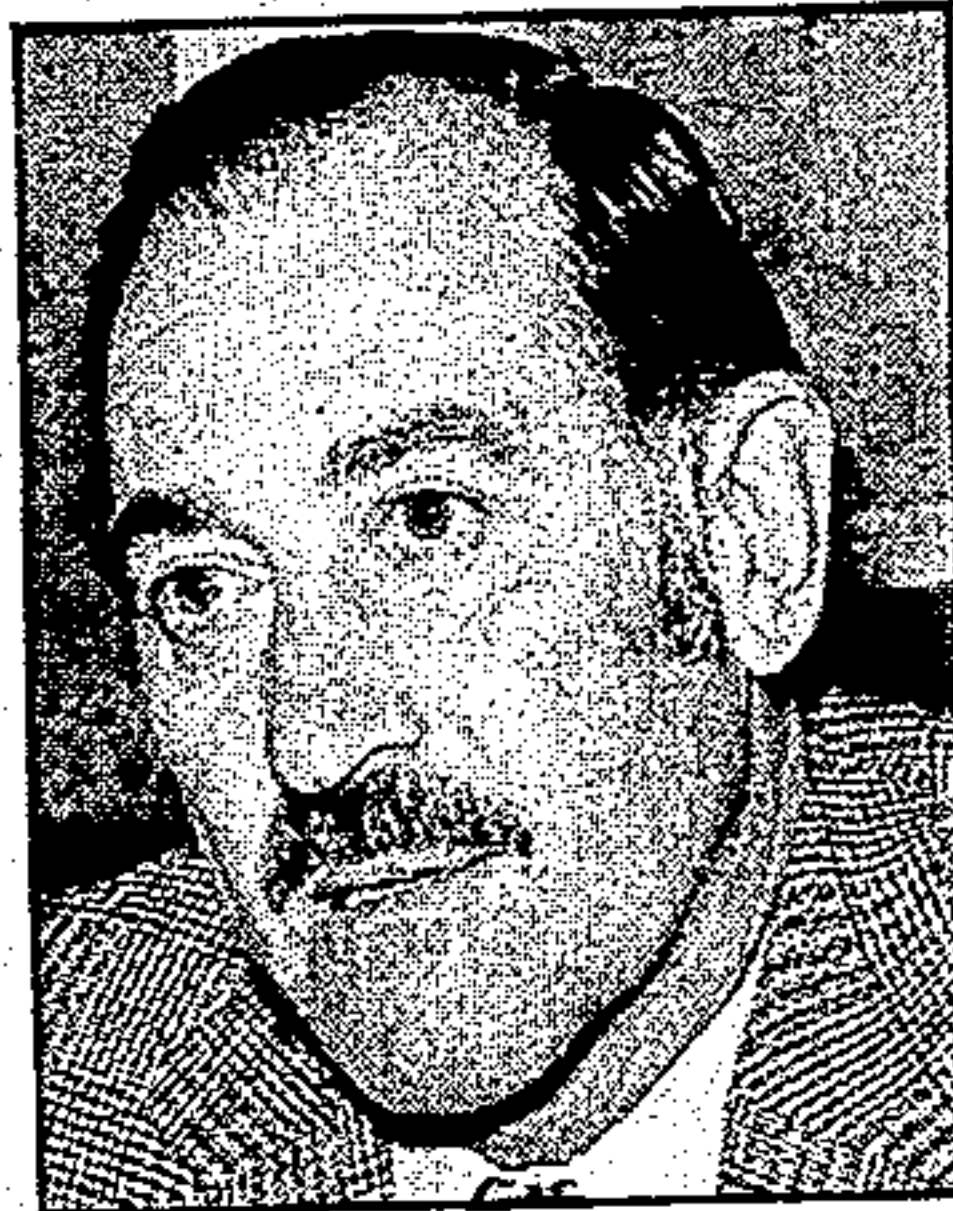
The one-time Commissioner General for Native Affairs in the then South West Africa told Namibian television that the last three years had been for him the most interesting.

"The most interesting part of my political career was the last three years when we seriously sat down to negotiate the sovereignty of this country," said 65-year-old Mr de Wet, who is resigning his seat to make way for a younger person.

"When a man turns 65 it's about time he steps aside — not steps down, but steps aside — to give another man, a younger man, an opportunity of gaining knowledge and experience for the political road ahead."

Mr de Wet represented the Action Christian National (ACN) alliance in the National Assembly as a member of the now-defunct National Party.

Born in Rouxville in the Free State, Mr de Wet's political career in Namibia spans decades.



Jan de Wet ... giving up his seat in National Assembly.

He was a member of the SWA Legislative Assembly from 1964 to 1970, Commissioner General of Native Affairs from 1970 to 1977 and NP member of the Turnhalle constitutional conference.

He was a member of SWA's first National Assembly in 1979 and thereafter became Minister of Agriculture, Water Affairs and Sea Fisheries in the 1987/88 transitional government.

He was ACN chairman when the alliance fought elections for the first government of independent Namibia. The ACN won three seats.

Botswana, Namibia in river island dispute

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia and Botswana have declared a border dispute over a small island in the Chobe River, but have agreed that a joint survey team should be appointed to settle the matter amicably and finally.

When President Sam Nujoma of Namibia viewed the disputed island of Kasikile yesterday with his counterparts from Botswana and Zimbabwe, Presi-

dent Masire and President Mugabe respectively, the national flag of Botswana was flying over the island.

The meeting took place in Kasane in Botswana from where the three presidents inspected Kasikile.

Namibia and Botswana claim the island in a dispute which surfaced in February this year when the Botswana flag flew over the island, roughly 3 sq km in area, and subject to the rise and fall of the river.

Namibian tension over crime figures

Sowetan 5/6/92.

221

WINDHOEK - Tension between the Ministry of Home Affairs in Namibia and its police spokesmen has arisen over the interpretation of crime statistics.

The result is that the real picture of how much crime there is and to what extent it has increased is as clear as mud.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba concedes that the crime figures generally have risen since independence in March 1990 but says that at least part of this must be due to the fact that Namibians, especially blacks, feel free for the first time to report crime to what they perceive to be their police force unlike the South African force of the colonial era.

But signs of tension between Pohamba's Ministry and the police appear to go

Sowetan Africa News Service

back a few weeks to a national television report quoting police sources that there had been a 660 percent increase in robbery since before independence to the end of 1991.

It is an old sore that statistics reveal what one wants them to.

Police spokesman Commissioner Siggie Eimbeck was interviewed in that original TV report and attributed the dramatic increase to frustrations in general but most specifically to the abuse of alcohol.

Conceived

Shortly after this the cabinet put out a statement saying: "In the wake of ill-conceived notions and alarmist reports in the media on the crime rate in Namibia, cabinet has decided to release the following statistics."

According to this statement 51 430 criminal offences were reported to police in 1991 compared with 42 126 in 1990 representing a 19,2 percent increase.

No correcting statistic was given by the cabinet, however, for the alarming 660 percent robbery figure.

Shortly after that the Press received a fax from Eimbeck that all future communication with his office would have to be in writing and that answers would be returned only after the approval of the Inspector General, his deputy or his assistant.

The first three months of this year showed a 13,5 percent increase in the number of crimes reported compared to a 19,25 percent increase in 1991 compared to 1990.

The problem remains though the tension between the police and the ministry and, one can only assume, between the "new guard" in government and the "old guard" in the police who, in terms of the policy of national reconciliation have not been booted out but have kept their jobs. It is no secret that many a new government member is uncomfortable with some of the old Swapol (South West Africa Police) types who are still on the beat.

It is understandable too that government is a little twitchy about crime figures: they have been heavily criticised from within the very ranks of the Swapo ruling party itself for not having brought the problem under control.

Namibia to deport refugees?

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian government has begun rounding up refugees and asylum-seekers and placing them in a special camp in the north of the country.

Reports yesterday said 20 Zaireans claiming refugee status have been arrested and face deportation after refusing to go to the camp, at Osire, near the town of Otjiwarongo, 240km north of here.

A government notice last month gave refugees one week to register

with the Home Affairs Ministry or face arrest and deportation. The deadline was subsequently extended to June 12.

(22) CT6/6/92

The government has said it wants to use Osire — a former detention camp for Namibian political prisoners before 1989 — as a “temporary transit camp”.

Two human rights organisations here have condemned the moves against the refugees. — Sapa-AFP

ANC plan to move arms dump to Namibia foiled

By DE WET POTGIETER

STimes 14/6/92
PLANS by the ANC to move more than 27,000 tons of armaments as well as several tanks, anti-aircraft guns and troop carriers to Namibia from Angola were thwarted this week.

The plan was ditched when the Washington-based International Freedom Foundation revealed details about Umkhonto we Sizwe's single biggest arms cache in neighbouring states.

On Thursday, sources in Luanda gave the Sunday Times an inventory of the MK arms stashed at Grafanil, 23km east of Luanda, in MPLA warehouses.

Dated February 1992 and signed by the ANC's chief ordinance officer in Luanda, Lister Makeke, the inventory was among other secret documents seized when the ANC's offices in Rua de Liberdade were ransacked earlier this year.

Listed in the inventory are five Russian

221
tanks, five light armoured vehicles which can also be used as troop carriers, 430 artillery compasses, a grenade launcher, one box of AK-47 night-sights, 2 188 AK-47 rifles, 899 M41 and M44 7,62mm carbines, 32 pairs of infantry binoculars, 727 Makarov pistols, 22 PKM machineguns, six Dragnov sniper rifles, 21 heavy calibre machineguns, 11 575kg of TNT, 800kg of plastic explosives, more than two-million rounds of AK-47 ammunition, 8 400 hand-grenades, 5 690 mortar shells, 49 720 Makarov rounds, 15 400 armour-piercing shells, 19 442 anti-tank mines, 13 908 anti-personnel mines and 5 443 limpet mines.

The existence of the cache could seriously embarrass the Angolan government, and could jeopardise peace initiatives before the general election later this year.

Grafanil is situated next to the railway line to Viana, where the ANC used to have a transit camp.

Official ²²¹ is found ^{20 w/ 1 an} dead ^{23/6/92}

WINDHOEK - A Namibian government official, Mr Lutz Matthiessen (53), suspended pending an investigation into alleged misconduct, was found dead at his Windhoek home at the weekend.

A friend found him with a 7.65mm gunshot wound to the head in his house at Klein Windhoek, according to news reports yesterday. The dead man's two dogs were also shot.

Police do not suspect foul play.

Matthiessen, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Development and Extension in the Agriculture Ministry, was one of 11 civil servants suspended temporarily on April 15 pending investigations into alleged misconduct and irregularities in the government service.

Police confirmed that Matthiessen left a note.

WINDHOEK - Southern Africa's bushmen, like Australia's aborigines, this week pressed governments to recognise their claims on land they have held since time immemorial.

At a conference here, San people or bushmen from four countries asserted their rights to survive as hunters and gatherers and to education in their mother tongue.

Descendants of the San have lived since the Stone Age in remote regions such as Namibia's Namib desert and the Kalahari, before the coming of other African peoples from the north 2 000 years ago and whites 17 centuries later.

San fight for their right to survive

"Why such a problem for land rights?" he asked.

"We have been in Namibia before most of the people. We know where our lands are."

"Traditional hunting and gathering should be considered a land use,"

some 100 bush people from Namibia, Botswana, Zambia and Angola stressed in a joint statement at the end of the conference tomorrow.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Namibia, which finances several San development projects, declared that their way of life

had deteriorated "because of fencing off by well-to-do families" of farmers.

Another problem for the nomads, who often cross international borders, is identity cards and political representation.

Resources

"San people should be represented at local, regional, national and international level," their final statement said.

It also said that "resources from each area should ... provide benefits for the communities. Con-

tractors and private groups should be obliged to employ San labour".

"Employers (safari hunters, film makers) should not exploit San workers," it added.

The San asked for "local liaison officers" with governments to be appointed and said "local radio language broadcasts should be encouraged, San should be taught in their mother tongue at primary school" and "traditional medicine should be included in the health system".

The Namibian govern-

ment is already working with the San. The ministry of wildlife, conservation and tourism stated that it "entered into a partnership with the local people" in the Caprivi Strip bordering on Botswana, Angola and South Africa.

"The areas rich in wildlife, there are a large number of elephants and the floodplains of the rivers provide a rich habitat for a diversity of animals and birds," the ministry document said.

The San "have already appointed their own com-

munity game guards" in a move that will help "ensure the long-term survival of the various habitats of the region and the wildlife they support", it added.

Nomadic

Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Mr Marcus Schivete pointed out that many "programmes have been hampered by the nomadic nature of our own San population".

Some San have been moved out of districts where they were concen-

trated under South African colonial rule of Namibia to their ancestral lands.

The Nyae Nyae farm cooperative in the west, for example, "provided strategic support to extended family groups wishing to leave the rural slum" one document said.

"In 1981, they left the slum in a move parallel to the very successful 'Outstation Movement' of aboriginal people in Australia."

In neighbouring Botswana, the government has criticised non-governmental organisations and private donors, mostly from Nordic nations, for interfering in its relations with the San.

But Mr Sten Rylander, the ambassador here from Sweden, which co-sponsored the conference with Norway and Namibia, denied that the demands of the San were instigated from outside. - *Sapa-APF*.

Sowetan 24/6/92

221

Smuggling takes shine out of diamond sales

81 Dec 24 1992

LUANDA — Smuggling and illegal digging are taking the sparkle out of diamond sales by the Angolan government, robbing the treasury of foreign exchange it badly needs to repair the damage from 16 years of civil war.

Peace had contributed to the problem by making it easier for smugglers and diamond thieves to travel around Angola, the world's seventh biggest producer, industry sources said.

Their activities were robbing the government of sales worth \$200m to \$300m a year, more than it was earning, said state diamond mining company Endiama chairman Noe Baltazar.

He said the situation was very serious and areas under concession were vulnerable to illicit trade.

He blamed smugglers from Mali, Guinea, Senegal and Zaire.

The MPLA government, military and industry sources say members of Unita also engage in illicit mining and selling of stockpiles. Unita officials deny this.

Military sources say it is difficult to police the remote areas where most of the high quality gems are mined — the Cuango region of Lunda Norte province near the northeastern border with Zaire.

Angola, which is merging the armies of the two former enemies into one under a peace accord signed a year ago, has no fully functioning national army to enforce security.

The joint political-military commission

overseeing the peace process and transition to democracy discussed the illicit diamond mining at a meeting this week.

The commission includes representatives of the MPLA and Unita, and of Portugal, the US and Russia — the countries which helped bring about last year's truce.

Deputy Interior Minister Fernando da Piedade dos Santos said: "The situation is very difficult. Unita controls some areas of diamond production. The situation must be resolved on a political-judicial level."

Endiama, the sole concessionaire, has stepped up security at its installations.

Angola's diamond industry, which accounts for 11% of exports, has recovered from a 1985 low, when it produced 717,768 carats and earned \$32m from exports.

Last year it produced 960 600 carats and earned \$181m, down from 1.3-million carats and \$234m in 1989.

Baltazar said sales could rise 5% this year "but it all depends on social stability".

Production peaked at 2.3-million carats in 1974, a year before the country won independence from Portugal and civil war broke out.

Industry sources say the illegal miners, who often use primitive methods to extract diamonds just below the earth's surface, may make it more difficult for commercial miners to mine better quality gems deeper in the ground. It is harder to dig with machines if the upper levels have been disturbed, they say. — Sapa-Reuter.

Bank of Zambia opens up forex system

LUSAKA — The Bank of Zambia has liberalised the foreign exchange system with immediate effect, increasing the business allowance to \$3 150 and allowing travellers to get it from commercial banks without central bank approval.

The central bank has increased the interest rates from 51% to 55%, but has dropped the demand for tax clearance certificates when applying for forex.

The Bank of Zambia has also scrapped forex declaration forms, a move which has

been cautiously welcomed.

Bank official Kabinga Pande confirmed the new moves in Lusaka yesterday by saying the new regulations would be circulated to all commercial banks soon.

Pande said to increase forex on the retention market, the central bank had decided inward remittances of forex for diplomats, missionaries, charitable organisations and private investors from abroad, should be sold to the retention market instead of surrendering it to the Bank of Zambia. — Sapa.

New Cunene dam could wipe out tropical species

221 81 Dec 24 1992

WINDHOEK — A Namibian research biologist has warned that several species of tropical wildlife may be lost if the proposed Epupa Falls hydroelectric project on the Cunene River goes ahead.

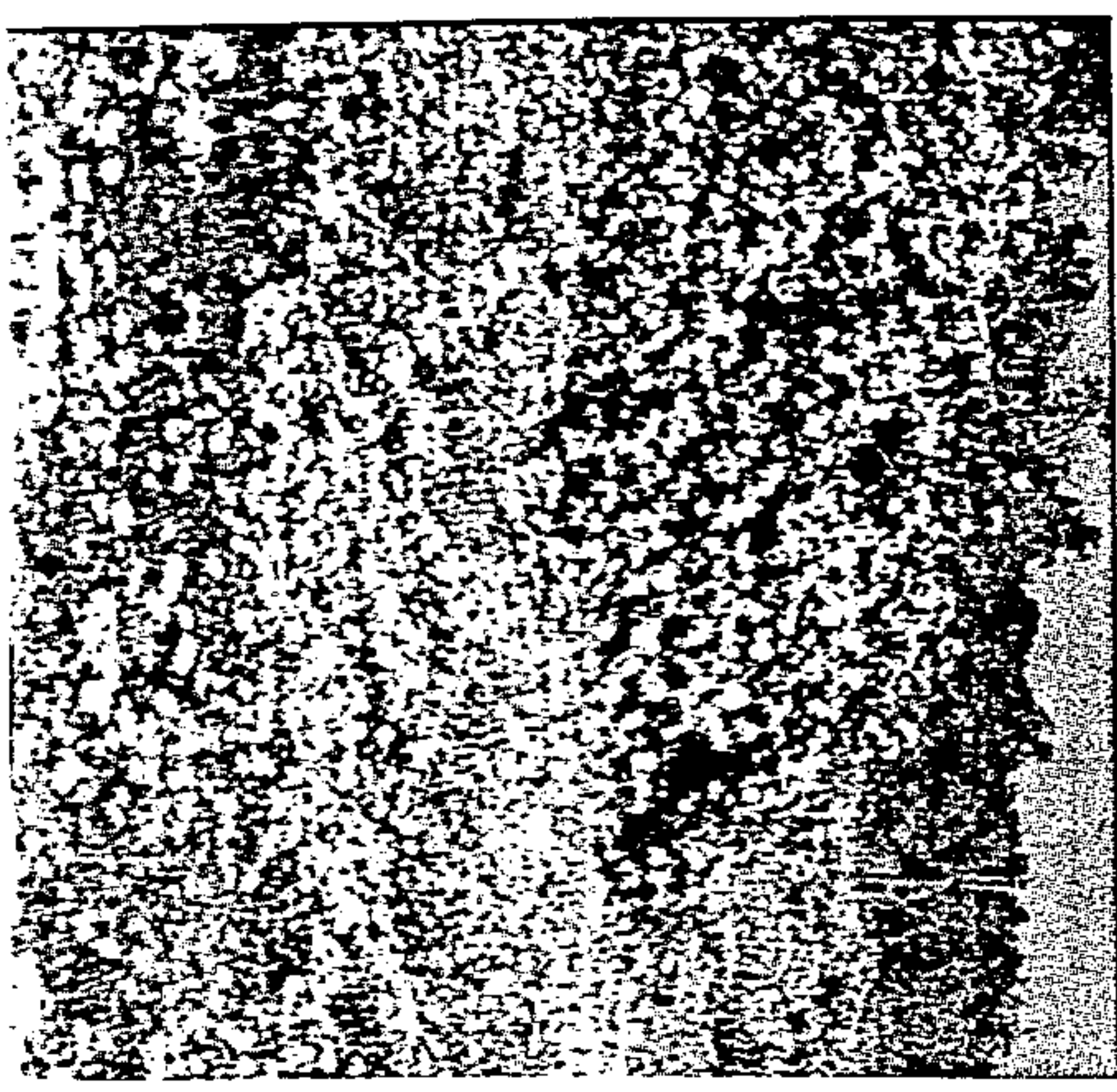
Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism Ministry researcher Rob Simmons said although the Ministry did not directly oppose building a dam at Epupa as the energy benefits were enormous, it was important for complete environmental impact assessments of any assessment should be followed to maintain ecosystems, essential ecological processes and biological diversity.

He said conservation officials had surveyed bird, animal and reptile populations at the Cunene river mouth last year during the river's peak and low flows.

The relatively small river mouth and lagoon formed one of the richest wetland areas along the Namibian coast. Many of the 72 recorded species were migrant birds which used the area for feeding and refuelling before heading for their breeding areas thousands of kilometres to the north. Twelve of those were endangered species. Others included marine green turtles and Nile soft-shelled turtles, normally found only in the warmer waters off Angola and west Africa.

If the system was inundated with cold water from the planned dam tropical species might be lost.

He recommended that a certain proportion of the water be set aside for conservation. — Sapa.



New efforts to find 'missing' Namibians

w/mat 19/6-25/6/92

221

By BOBBIE JO KELSO

AT least 1 800 Namibians "disappeared" during the liberation struggle according to reports that have flooded the office of the Red Cross in Windhoek, officials confirmed this week.

The reports filed by family members and others came in to the International Committee of the Red Cross following its first public appeal on the issue since Namibia gained independence in 1990.

The appeal was part of a stepped-up effort by the committee to search for missing Namibians. The move has revived volatile accusations that more than 1 400 Namibians went missing from former wartime detainee camps in Angola of the country's ruling party, the South West Africa People's Organisation.

The search effort relies in part on the help of neighbouring countries where Swapo had camps, and the party itself. Swapo is now investigating 1 250 cases forwarded by the IRC. Botswana and Angola agreed to help earlier this year and last week in Geneva, Zambian President Frederick Chiluba promised to assist. Namibia asked for South Africa's help in November, but had yet to receive a reply as of this week.

Despite all the assistance and even the blessing of the government, however, it remains questionable just how successful the IRC will be.

The majority of the new reports are of the alleged disappearances of Swapo detainees and the issue still sparks heated denials and accusations that those who can't let it rest are traitors. Many detainees were Swapo guerrillas accused of spying for South Africa.

Namibia's policy of national reconciliation also serves as a roadblock to resolution.

The policy led the government to leave in their posts white police and military officers who served South African interest. The policy also helped Solomon "Jesus" Hawala land the post of army chief in independent Namibia, although he is known by former Swapo detainees as the "Butcher of Lubango" for his wartime role as deputy chief of Swapo's operations in Angola.

Today, Namibian officials cite reconciliation when talking about the detainee issue. Prime Minister Hage Geingob is swift to point out, for example, that reconciliation prompted the government to appoint several former Swapo detainees as regional commissioners, and one as an ambassador. He also differentiates between the Swapo-led government and the pre-independence guerrilla movement.

"Reconciliation means that we forgave those who were torturing and killing Swapo people," Geingob said. "Even if it were true about Comrade Hawala, he has been forgiven as have whites who are still in their positions and recognisable. I am simply saying that this government is responsible for everything that has happened from independence on, and that's it."

The Namibia National Society for Human Rights and the Political Consultative Council of ex-Swapo detainees contend Swapo is taking the same dismissive attitude. These groups include many of 201 detainees released in early 1989 and 16 others who escaped in August 1989, three months after Swapo reported its prisoners freed. The groups say they left behind hundreds of others.

Namibia wants hangman back

Sowetan 25/6/92

221

WINDHOEK - Swapo secretary-general Mr Moses Garoeb has spoken in support of bringing back the death penalty in Namibia as a deterrent against violent crime.

"It appears our legal system cannot provide the necessary deterrents," he told

Namibian television. "People are arguing, outside there on the streets, that the punishment, particularly for murder, must be death."

He noted that the Namibian constitution enshrined the right to life as fundamental human right.

"But the constitution is a man-made instrument and

as such can be corrected in the interests of the citizens," said Garoeb, noting that it was up to the legislature to review the constitution.

"The argument is simple and straight-forward that for murder, the person who has committed the murder must be hanged. If I had my way I would see to

it that the death penalty be brought back as a deterrent."

Exact figures on the nature of the increase in crime are unclear. There has been some tension between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the police on the issuing of crime statistics with the ministry contradicting the police. - Sowetan Africa News Service

Death ⁽²²¹⁾ penalty still under fire in Namibia

ARG 30/6/92

DALE LAUTENBACH, Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Debate in Namibia about whether the death penalty should be reinstated as a deterrent to violent crime continues with most opposition parties rejecting such an early amendment of the constitution.

"We can't deviate from the Bill of Rights so soon," said Mr Kosie Pretorius, National Assembly member of Action Christian National, an alliance in which the former National Party of Namibia once played a dominant role.

Mr Pretorius personally favoured the death penalty, however, as he feared people would take the law into their own hands.

He and other members of the National Assembly who also served on the constitutional committee were reacting to an opinion expressed last week by Swapo secretary-general Mr Moses Garoeb.

Mr Garoeb said that while it was up to the legislature to decide, he supported the view "out there in the streets" that the death penalty should be reinstated. He also called for a mandatory life sentence for convicted rapists.

Mr Andrew Matjila of the DTA, the official Opposition, called for "much stricter measures" to be applied through the courts and rejected the idea of amending the constitution.

Mr Vekuii Rukoro, Deputy Minister of Justice and leader of the Namibia National Front, said it was nonsense that the death penalty acted as a deterrent.

The measure had been used during the war of liberation: "It did not deter people from fighting for the liberation of Namibia."

Mr Moses Katjuongua, leader of the National Patriotic Front, said that while people might "feel bad" about the "rotten elements" in society who murdered and raped people "that is not reason at this early stage to talk about constitutional amendment. We must try to solve this problem by other measures".

The problem of what to do with murderers and rapists was not unique to Namibia. "Rapists: castrate them," he said.

STAR 16/7/92

Right-wing pair apply for bail

By Susan Smuts

Two rightwingers, wanted in Namibia to stand trial on various charges — including murder and sabotage — following an attack on an Untag building in 1989, yesterday brought an application for bail pending extradition.

Mr Justice M J Strydom stood the matter down until today for additional papers to be filed.

Orde Boerevolk members Leonard Veenendal and Daryl Stopforth brought the application against the Namibian government, represented by the Witwatersrand Attorney-General's office, and the SA Minister of Justice.

Johannesburg magistrate R le Roux ruled earlier this year that the men were to be kept in custody pending the Minister of Justice's decision whether to extradite them.

Namibia has asked South Africa to extradite the men to stand trial for murdering a policeman, arson, sabotage, possession of explosives, and car theft.

Namibia seeks SA aid over extraditions

STEPHANE BOTHMA

THE Namibian government took the unprecedented step of asking the Witwatersrand attorney-general to represent it after Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee failed to decide whether to oppose bail for two men awaiting possible extradition.

The Rand Supreme Court heard yesterday attempts by Witwatersrand Attorney-General Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau to get instructions from Coetsee regarding the bail request by Darryl Stopforth and Leonard Veenendal had been unsuccessful.

Coetsee's attitude of "throwing his hands in the air" and not responding was "pecu-

liar", Judge M J Strydom commented.

Stopforth and Veenendal are wanted in Namibia on charges of murder, sabotage, possession of explosives, arson and car theft after an explosion at Untag's Outjo offices nearly three years ago.

Although Coetsee was cited as first respondent in the bail application, he was not represented. Instead Flip van Staden of the attorney-general's staff represented the Namibian prosecutor-general with instructions to oppose bail. Namibia's Jus-

221
tice Department believed the two right-wingers would abscond if granted bail.

Advocate D Bisschoff representing Stopforth and Veenendal argued yesterday that Coetsee's lack of action indicated he did not oppose bail being granted.

No extradition agreement existed between the two countries, and the final decision to hand the two men over to Namibia now rested on Coetsee after a Johannesburg magistrate found earlier this year that enough evidence existed to warrant their extradition for trial, Strydom heard.

The application continues today.

Bid to end (221)
STAR 21/7/92
Walvis dipute

WASHINGTON — Namibia has mounted an international effort to put pressure on South Africa to speed up negotiations on the future of Walvis Bay, and has threatened to take the issue to the UN Security Council if progress is not made.

A senior Namibian diplomat confirmed today that Prime Minister Hage Geingob had, during a visit to Washington last week, asked US Secretary of State James Baker to use his influence with Pretoria to bring about an early resolution of the dispute.
— Star Bureau.

Spotlight on Walvis

Namibia threatens to ask Security Council to put pressure on SA

HUGH ROBERTSON
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — Namibia has mounted an international effort to speed up negotiations on the future of Walvis Bay, and has threatened to take the issue to the United Nations Security Council if progress is not made soon.

A senior Namibian diplomat confirmed yesterday that Prime Minister, Mr Hage Geingob, had asked United States Secretary of State, Mr James Baker, to use his influence with Pretoria to bring about an early resolution of the dispute.

At the UN, Namibian diplomats have sounded out some members of the 15-nation Security Council on the possibility of raising the matter at an urgent meeting of the council if no progress is made in bilateral talks.

Walvis Bay, and certain offshore islands, were British enclaves in what was German South West Africa. They were placed under the administration of the Cape colony and were included as part of the Cape when South Africa became independent in 1910.

Their separate status as South African enclaves within what became South West Africa was internationally recognised, but in 1978 the UN Security Council passed a resolution calling on South Africa to enter into negotiations on the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia.

Walvis Bay is the only natural deep water harbour between the Orange River and the Angolan border, and thus is crucial to Namibia's economic survival.

In compliance with the UN resolution, South Africa began negotiations with an independent Namibia on the future of Walvis Bay in March last year, but according to a member of Mr Geingob's entourage, the talks are "dead, for all practical purposes".

Various South African proposals had been made, including the transformation of Walvis Bay into a free port, jointly administered by the two countries, but until now, the Namibian official said, Pretoria had refused to accept the spirit of the UN resolution which was "for the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia".



WELCOME TO WESTERFORD: Pretty girls and sunshine greet members of the Newrman Group, a 46-strong Argentinian schoolboy rugby squad, who arrived in Cape Town yesterday and will play hosts Westerford High School in Fondebosch on Thursday before touring the rest of South Africa. Getting in some scrum practice are, back from left, Guillermo Braun, Diana Rivett-Carnac, Max Perkins, Robyn Barratt, Salvador Mackinnon, Tamsyn Reynolds and Santiago Keena and, kneeling, Mandy Hartley, Segundo Broggi and Alan Carey.

Picture: BRENTON GEACH, The Argus.

(221) ARG-21/7/92

STAR 23/7/92.

Rightwingers fear unfair trial in Namibia

Court Reporter

(221)

(30)

Orde Boerevolk members Leonard Veenendal and Darryl Stopforth feared they would not get a fair trial in Namibia, where they are wanted for murder and sabotage, the Rand Supreme Court was told yesterday.

The two men have applied for bail pending a decision on a Na-

mibian extradition application.

The Namibian government wishes to try the men on charges arising from an attack on an Untag building in 1989.

The two men's defence counsel told the court the men would not flee if bail were granted, adding that Minister of Justice Kobie Coetsee appeared sympathetic to their plight and may

not order their extradition.

Mr Justice MJ Strydom replied there was no doubt that anyone standing trial in Namibia would be given a fair trial.

Counsel appearing for Mr Coetsee said the minister would decide later on whether to extradite Mr Veenendal and Mr Stopforth to Namibia.

Judgment was reserved.

Sowetan 23/7/92

Officials are

'spectators'

WINDHOEK - The official Opposition in Namibia, the DTA, has admitted that five of its backbenchers do not speak English, the official language in which all parliamentary debates take place without translation. (22)

DTA president Mr Mishake Muyongo told Namibian television in defence of the party that the five members in the National Assembly had begun to understand English but could not yet put an articulate sentence together.

- Sowetan Africa News Service.

Sowetan 23/7/92

Walvis Bay row hots up in Namibia

Sowetan 23/7/92

Sowetan

23/7/92

■ Impatient Namibian government officials suggest that UN be approached to nudge SA to hand over the port:

Africa News Service (22)

WINDHOEK - There is growing impatience in Namibia for a settlement of the dispute with South Africa over Walvis Bay.

Government members are suggesting that the United Nations might be called upon to nudge stalled negotiations into action.

Foreign Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab told national television on

Tuesday that talks with South Africa were "bogged down". This followed his address to the Security Council during the special debate on South Africa in which he accused South Africa of delaying the reintegration of the enclave into Namibia.

"If we go to the Security Council it will be to seek their assistance to implement Resolution 432 which must start somehow," said Gurirab.

Resolution 432 calls for the

reintegration of Walvis Bay but no decision to go to the UN has yet been made.

Officially Namibia is still engaged in negotiations with South Africa for the joint administration of Walvis Bay.

It is believed that Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob raised the problem in talks with US Secretary of State Mr James Baker recently. Geingob reportedly offered the argument that the uncertain status of Walvis Bay was delaying Namibia's infrastructural planning as the development of road and rail links were dependent on the status of its only deepwater port.

'Boer has claims on Namibia'

WINDHOEK — The "Afrikaner Boer" has just claim to parts of "South West Africa", right-wing extremist Eugene Terre-Blanche said at the end of a visit to Namibia.

The Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader's visit was presented as the main item of the news on Namibian television on Sunday night.

He warned that power-sharing was not possible

and that the Herero and the Nama would one day realise they had the right to be their own nations.

"(You can't) throw different races together — and that has nothing to do with racism." (221)

He said that in international law the Boer had a rightful claim to parts of South Africa — "and even certain parts of South West Africa". — Star Africa Service.

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STAR

Boers claim SWA (22)

WINDHOEK - The "Afrikaner Boer" has just claim to parts of "South West Africa", said rightwing extremist Eugene Terre'Blanche at the end of a visit to Namibia. *Sowetan 28/7/92.*

It is almost certain that Terre'Blanche's Afrikanerweerstandbeweging resistance movement has a handful of supporters in Namibia although officially it no longer exists having been dissolved by its founder here, Mr Hendrik van As. - *Sapa and Sowetan Reporter.*

TerreBlanche is prohibited (22)

WINDHOEK - The Namibian Government has declared Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche persona non grata in the country, the Information Ministry said in Windhoek yesterday.

Before ending a visit to Namibia last week, TerreBlanche granted an interview to Namibia-TV during which he said parts of South Africa and Namibia should be set aside exclusively for whites.

Addressing a weekly news briefing on Cabinet decisions yesterday, Deputy Information and Broadcasting Permanent Secretary Nguno Wakolele said the Cabinet had reviewed reports of TerreBlanche's activities in Namibia with particular reference to some of the "seditious utterances" he had made. *Sowetan 3/17/92*

"These utterances are contrary to both the letter and spirit of Namibia's policy of national reconciliation," Wakolele said. - *Sapa-Reuter-AFP.*

STAR 3117192
ET not wanted

WINDHOEK — AWB leader Eugene TerreBlanche has been declared persona non grata by the Cabinet of Namibia. (221)

This follows a recent visit to Namibia by the "Boer" leader for ostensibly personal reasons. At the end of his visit, Mr. TerreBlanche said in a TV interview that the "Boer" had a claim to certain parts of Namibia. — Star Africa Service.

Namibia will not offer indemnity to Koevoet

Sowetan 13/8/92

■ But government prepared to help the notorious police return to the country:

221

Sowetan Africa News Service

WINDHOEK - The Namibian government will help with the return of former Koevoet members to Namibia but is not offering amnesty to the notorious police unit fighters.

Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba told the Namibian news agency *Nampa* that former Koevoet members could approach the government to assist them in their repatriation.

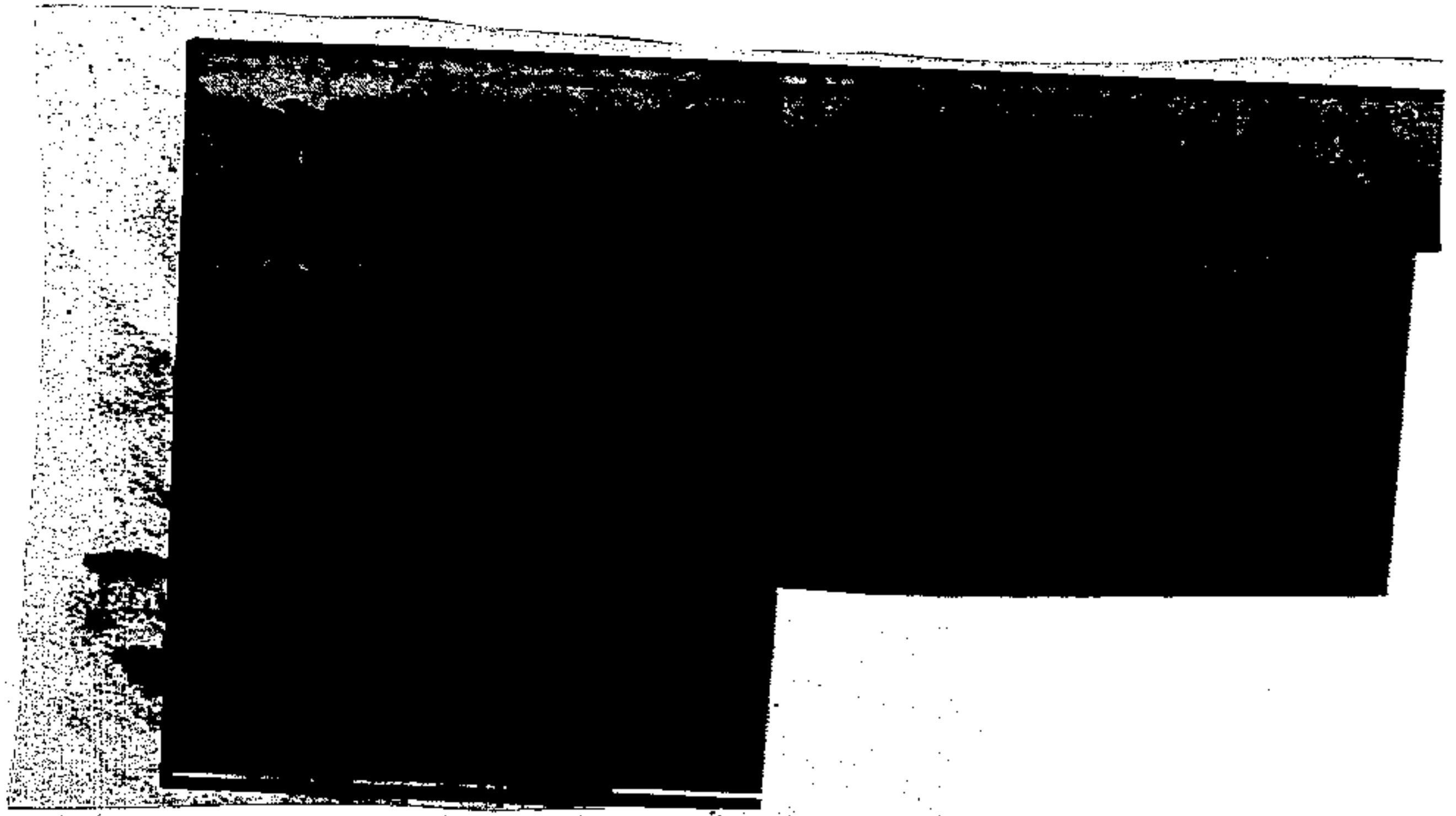
This follows controversy in South Africa over the use of extra-territorial forces like Koevoet in security operations in South Africa and the announcement by State President FW de Klerk that these forces would be disbanded.

Pohamba said any criminal prosecutions would be in the hands of the judi-

ary, noting that it was known that some members of Koevoet had contravened the Namibian constitution. It was not clear from the report whether Pohamba envisaged a retroactive application of the constitution created at the close of 1989 when Koevoet was no longer operative in Namibia.

Pohamba criticised the South African Government for having used the former Namibian counter-insurgency unit for duties in South Africa.

Although Koevoet was created as a police unit by South Africa during the war for independence in Namibia, it was widely operational as a fully-fledged fighting force modelled on the Selous Scouts of the then Rhodesia.



SA's violence on agenda at Windhoek summit

BIDAY 14/8/92

SHARON WOOD

WINDHOEK — The violence in SA and the stalemate at Codesa will be scrutinised by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) at its annual summit in Windhoek.

SADCC information officer Kgosinkwe Moesi said at a news conference yesterday SA was an area for concern and both the SADCC council and the summit would look at the role the organisation could play in facilitating change in SA.

Moesi said the SADCC acknowledged SA had a very powerful economy and there needed to be a re-arrangement of relations if the guiding principles of SADCC were to be met. These were balance, equity and mutual benefit.

But the liberation movements of SA were at one with the SADCC, he added. Representatives of the ANC were taking part in the summit, but would not be signatories to the treaty, or have voting rights.

A treaty, to be signed on Monday, will create a legally binding instrument which will enforce obligations if they are not met by member countries. Moesi said the SADCC would

set up a tribunal to settle disagreements between member countries.

This could not be described as a regional parliament yet, but the SADCC was looking at creating a regional government and other associations to express the collective will of the region. "The thinking of the community is not simply confined to the economic community," he added.

Reuter reports that he said harmonising economies in southern Africa was the first step towards regional integration.

"The first thing we will have to deal with is to harmonise our macro-economic policies. Then we can work towards the free-trade zone, a customs union... even a regional parliament," he said.

In addition, the treaty did not specifically address establishment of a regional defence force, Moesi said.

"We are thinking of a community that is not simply confined to economics," he said.

"We are talking about co-operation in security, diplomacy and monetary

affairs, so in time some of these things will be established."

The summit is also to focus on programmes in food security, transport, the environment and land management because of the drought in the region, Sapa reports.

Both council and summit would review measures set up under a regional drought task force to alleviate effects of the drought and decide if extra outside assistance was necessary, Moesi said.

Moesi said the theme document, delivered at the donor conference in Maputo earlier this year, could be seen as a blueprint for the future economic integration of the region.

The document set out a development integration process, with the SADCC as the co-ordinator and regulator of the process. Eventual goals were monetary and fiscal regional integration, the eventual elimination of tariffs and freer movement of capital and labour throughout the region.

SADCC would identify practical and pragmatic programmes and there would be a timetable outlining what would be achieved during the next few years.

Namibian irritation grows at back-peddaling on Walvis Bay

STAR 18/8/92

(22)

BY SHOWING willingness to resolve the Walvis Bay dispute, Pretoria could significantly boost its image as a serious negotiator in South Africa's internal conflict, says Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab.

His views, expressed in an interview, reflect the growing irritation that has been voiced by the Namibian government at the slow pace of the negotiations over the South African enclave and the off-shore islands, which Windhoek claims as its own.

"The manner in which the South African Government is seen to be serious in negotiating (with Namibia), and demonstrates the requisite political will to find a negotiated settlement, will go a long way to reassure the international community that this government of President de Klerk can be considered a reliable partner in their internal negotiations," Mr Gurirab said.

"For the other parties at Codesa, the elements so essential in negotiations — credibility, good faith, political will — are being tested here (in the Walvis Bay talks)."

While expressing doubts about Pretoria's political will to reach a settlement in Walvis Bay, Mr Gurirab emphasised his government's desire for co-operative and businesslike relations with South Africa, especially a democratic, non-racial South Africa.

Namibians are growing impatient at the lack of progress in the Walvis Bay dispute and becoming increasingly sceptical about South Africa's integrity as a negotiator both on this issue and in Codesa, DALE LAUTENBACH reports.

South Africa's chief representative in Namibia, Stephan Aldrich, is equally insistent on the importance of friendly relations and insists South Africa has not put Walvis Bay on the backburner.

"It's important for us and we know that it's important for Namibia," he said. "We would like to see progress as fast as possible."

But Mr Gurirab was sceptical. He said that when the Walvis Bay negotiations began early last year, Namibians set out to solve the question of sovereignty as soon as possible. They expected moving on then to discussing the mechanics of the hand-over.

South Africa, however, refused to view the dispute as a matter of decolonisation and insisted it involved changing the South African constitution.

At that time (before Codesa) it argued that as it was on the brink of constitutional negotiations, the Walvis Bay issue should be decided by the leaders of all significant parties in South Africa at the all-party conference then envisaged.

"We saw this as stalling but if, and it's a big if, there was an element of honesty in it, then it was politically plausible," said Mr Gurirab.

At a second meeting in May last year, joint administration of the enclave as an interim arrangement was agreed to.

"We felt interim joint administration was something we could live with to get the negotiation process started," Mr Gurirab said.

Recent comments by him and President Sam Nujoma suggest they have lost patience with this approach.

"My government will not accept any attempt by the South African Government to create a new linkage, this time between Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands negotiations, and the current internal political and constitutional developments in that country," said Mr Nujoma in May at a banquet for visiting President Ibrahim Babangida of Nigeria, then OAU chairman.

Earlier, at the Commonwealth summit in Harare last October, Mr Nujoma referred to the SA Government's "familiar delaying tactics".

At the United Nations Security Council debate on South Africa last month, Mr Gurirab again signalled that the negotiations were bogged down.

Initially the Namibians grudgingly gave Pretoria the benefit of the doubt.

But Mr Gurirab now says "all those imponderables are gone". There has been Codesa and the whites-only referendum so there is no longer any question of a white backlash over transfer of Walvis Bay.

He said his government had written expressions of support for his position on Walvis Bay from all the other key players at Codesa.

"There was something about the advent of President de Klerk, something very refreshing about his political style," Mr Gurirab said. "What South Africa used to be accused of — double dealing, reneging on agreements — all these things for a moment we thought were past and that this man was different."

"But here we are in August 1992 and we take the Walvis Bay negotiations as a measure of President de Klerk's leadership and the policies of the Government today, and we ask what is new?"

Mr Gurirab mentioned a confidential document drawn up in March this year by the joint technical committee charged with designing the joint administration as already agreed to in principle last year.

"Equal authority is the whole point of joint administration. But we have been waiting since then for the removal of these brackets," Mr Gurirab said.

The issue of the brackets might look like smoke, he said, "but in this case smoke means fire. Our assessment of their attitude is that it's foot-dragging, an attitude very much reminiscent of the past. Here we go again, what has changed? De Klerk is no different to P W Botha when it comes to negotiations, agreeing to do things and then reneging on them."

"If they are being recalcitrant on this issue, it shows their hand and what is in store for the next round of ministerial negotiations."

There have been signs that the Namibian public feels its government has not moved hard or fast enough on Walvis Bay, and in November the government will be tested in regional and local elections.

In what may be another reflection of this impatience, the government has lately been pointing out that it still has a UN card to play in the shape of Security Council Resolution 432, which calls for the reintegration of Walvis Bay.

"The Security Council option is always there," said Mr Gurirab, noting the new role of the UN in inter-state relations. □

student activists are probably all but blotted out in the tumult of the last two months. □

Pity about the bad timing, eh

STAR 18/8/92

221

IT LOOKS as though the Namibian government is beginning to wish it had never bought that darned executive jet. It's not the purchase of the thing itself that is bothering them so much as the timing of it. If ever timing was lousy, this was.

Just when they had to put out the begging bowl for drought relief, along came the Falcon 900B they had ordered a while back from Dassault in France. And now it sits out on the tarmac at Eros airport, as conspicuous as a Rolls Royce in a refugee camp. They might as well put the R75-million price tag on the tail for all to see — along with the Namibian flag that was painted on back-to-front.

The relevant officialdom was probably expecting the issue to be seized on by the Windhoek press, despite official insistence that the plane was not really intended for the exclusive use of President Sam Nujoma but would be shared by the whole government. It came as a bit of a shock, though, when foreign governments began to get in on the act and have second thoughts about contributing to Namibian drought relief when Windhoek was spending more on its new toy than the R22 million it was seeking in aid.

Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya called a news conference to explain the Falcon had been ordered from Dassault a while back and by the time the severity of the drought became apparent it was too late to cancel the order.

He conceded the government might have made a mistake. But what he could not understand was why Namibia should get clobbered for buying an executive jet when the Botswana government, which has also just bought one — and a more expensive one, at that, he said — seemed to be getting off scot free.

He could be a little premature in that. Wait till the energetic Botswana newspapers get working on their government's jet. The 12-seater Gulfstream 4 flew into Gaborone from Atlanta, Georgia, three weeks ago but hardly anyone noticed. The government kept

Out of Africa

GERALD L'ANGE



very quiet about it.

Normally when something as prestigious as a presidential jet is bought by a Third World government it is presented before its owners, the taxpayers, with much fanfare. But the Botswana government, possibly sensing the growing rumbles about its neighbour's acquisition, hustled the Gulfstream straight into an air force hangar and kept it there until Friday morning, when it made an unannounced flight over the capital — and hardly anyone knew it had happened.

The Gaborone government is also refusing to say what the Gulfstream cost. However, it might now be forced to come clean in response to Mr Hamutenya's claim, for the Gaborone grapevine says Windhoek's plane is actually much more expensive: at R75 million against a rumoured R27 million for the Gulfstream.

And R75 million may have been a bargain price, for gossip in Windhoek is that the Falcon was a kind of demo model, with a few hours of flying time on the clock when it passed into the Namibian government's hands.

The Windhoek government was unable to keep the arrival of the Falcon secret — assuming it was trying to do so, that is — because there was no hangar at Eros big enough and they had to park it in the open. I understand that an old SAAF hangar at Grootfontein is being dismantled and will be rebuilt at Eros for the Falcon. Only then, methinks, will Windhoekers have some justification for calling Eros airport Falconcrest, as they have lately been doing.

It was the lack of a hangar that revealed the back-to-front flag. Now it is too late to avoid the inevitable jokes about either the plane or its owners, or both, being able to fly backwards. □

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STAR
1981/92

Koevoet men's fate debated

By Abdul Milazi

(22)

The Namibian government should accept Koevoet members who wanted to return, to prevent them from committing further atrocities in South Africa, says Namibian Ministry of Information and Broadcasting secretary Bob Kandetu.

Speaking in Johannesburg on Monday, Mr Kandetu said Namibian ministers were debating the return of members of Koevoet, the controversial police paramilitary unit accused by the ANC of fomenting violence in South Africa.

"Any Namibian citizen serv-

ing in another country's army relinquishes his or her citizenship. Such people are not welcome in our country, especially those who were involved in the atrocities in South Africa. However, if we do not take them back they will continue killing people," said Mr Kandetu.

Police spokesman Captain Burger van Rooyen said there were 626 Koevoet members serving as "labourers" in the South African police force. He said all had been granted South African citizenship.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said the ANC wanted Koevoet to be disbanded.

NEWS Namibia to ask Malawi to guarantee safety of respected African journalist

Editor threatened

Govsekem 20/8/92

(221)

(K2)

(1992)

By Mathatha Tsedu
Investigations Editor

STATE INTERVENTION Demand for

safety following the formation of Misa:

DEATH threats, believed to be from the Malawi government, greeted the formation last weekend of the Media Institute of Southern Africa.

Misa was formed in Windhoek, Namibia, to fight for freedom of the media in Southern Africa and had earlier launched a scathing attack on the Malawi authorities, where citizens are detained for speaking to foreign newsmen.

Following a resolution, also calling for an end to state monopoly, detention without trial and the ban on foreign correspondents, Malawi delegate and editor of the independent *Malawi Financial Post* Mr Alaudin Osman received a telephone death threat at his hotel.

The caller also called Misa chairman

Gwen Eister and left a message for her to stop Osman from returning home as he would be "in deep trouble".

At the request of Misa, the Namibian Deputy Minister for Information Mr Daniel Tjongarero is believed to have asked his senior, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, to raise the matter with the head of the Malawi delegation to the economic summit that took place on Monday.

It is known that the Namibian government promised to insist that the Malawi authorities should give an undertaking that nothing would be done to Osman in Namibia.

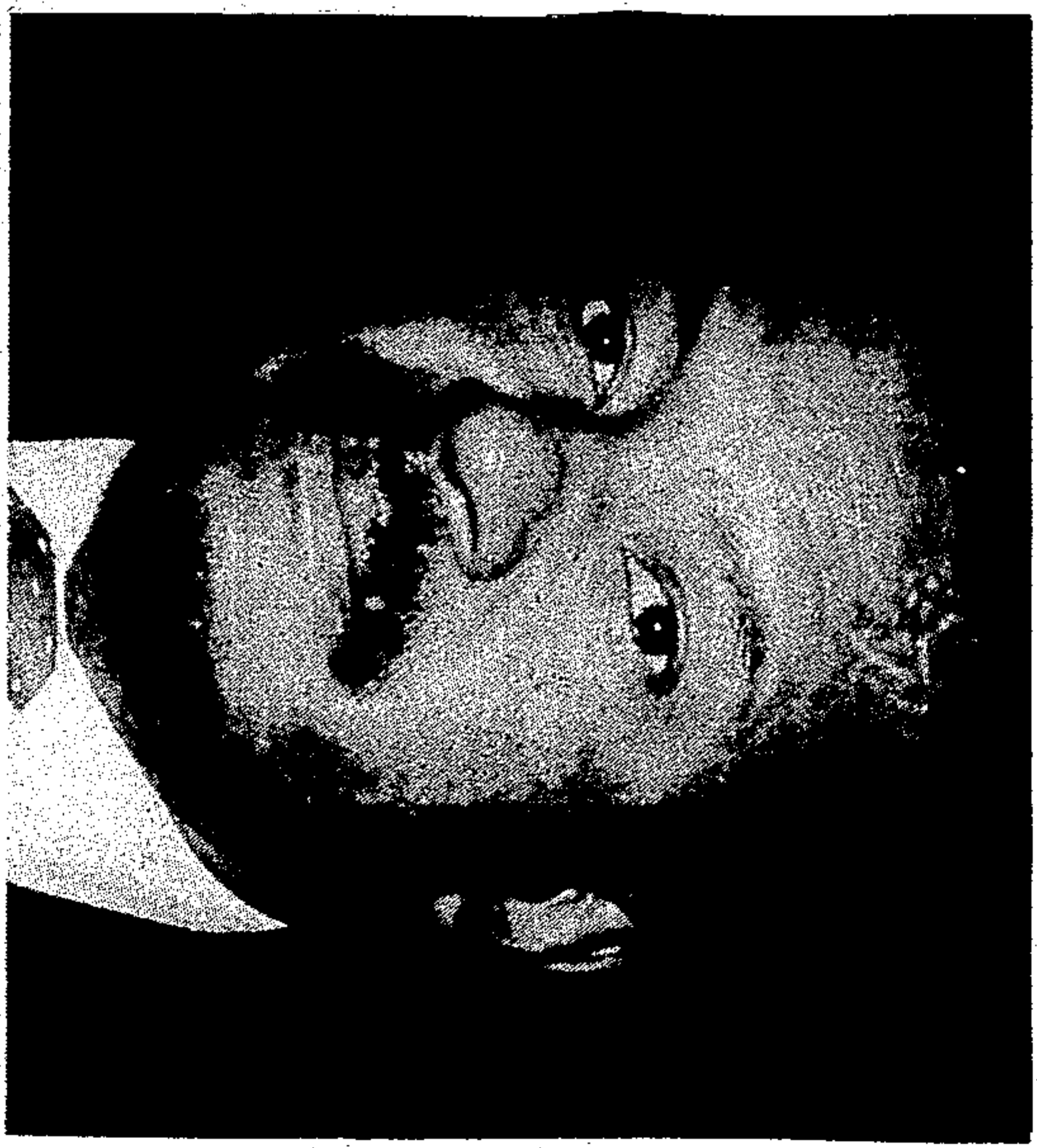
Misa yesterday also issued a call to the Malawi government to respect human

rights and ensure that Osman's return home on Sunday is safe.

It also called on governments in the region and other organisations and institutions to assist "by exerting maximum pressure and influence to ensure his safety".

Osman (48) was the first Malawian editor of the then *Daily Times*. He has also worked for the BBC and edited the *Southern African Economist*.

He was instrumental in the creation of the *Botswana Press Agency* (Bopa) and also served as Chief Information Officer for the Botswana government between 1976 and 1981 and serves on the governing council of Misa.



Mr Alaudin Osman received a death threat.

Sowetan 2/8/92
Botha visits Namibia

WINDHOEK - South African Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha is to visit Walvis Bay today and is expected to meet Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab in Windhoek.

A news report in *The Namibian* yesterday said Botha can expect a "hostile" reception from demonstrators demanding the immediate return of the South African port enclave to Namibia.

A local magistrate has already granted permission for a march by Swapo and the National Union of Namibian Workers, a news report said.

Africa in

221
A spokesman for the Office of the South African Representative in Windhoek confirmed the visit.

NAMIBIAN president Mr Sam Nujoma is a worried and embarrassed man. He bought an R80 million presidential Falcon jet which was delivered just as his government was asking for R22 million in drought aid from Nordic countries.

And now questions are being asked about the jet and whether buying it was right during the devastating drought.

The government says those opposed, including the Norwegian and Swedish governments, are interfering in domestic affairs and trying to influence the outcome of local elections due in November.

This government statement followed the Norwegian decision that Namibia would not be given any money for drought aid as the country was "relatively better off ... as shown by her ability to buy the Falcon jet ... and could probably also find money for other purposes in the budget".

Defended president

The jet has also led to the dismissal of a farm labourer who apparently defended the decision to buy it in an argument with his employer, Mr Heid Hartmuth.

Mr Izak Mulenyane told *New Era* newspaper that Hartmuth had spoken against the buying of the jet and when Mulenyane defended it, he was fired.

The government's response to the furor has been that with the Namibian Airline unable and ill-equipped to release part of its limited fleet to the president when he travels, it was necessary that a jet be found to ferry not only Nujoma, but other government officials around.

It has become a messy affair in the light of the pending elections and a big embarrassment, especially as the national flag painted on the jet is painted upside down.

But then Nujoma is not alone, as his information minister, Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, pointed out when cross questioned during a Press conference.

Botswana, Hamutenya said, had just received its own jet which was even more expensive but no one was making any noise about it.

And indeed that is so. For the 12 seater

Norway says find the money elsewhere in

the State budget: (22)

Gulfstream 4 built in Atlanta, Georgia, flew into Botswana three weeks ago.

Zambia, which is struggling to survive the drought and recession, sent its presidential jet to the United States recently for renovation at the cost of millions of rands.

President Frederick Chiluba, who travelled to Washington late last year on a normal flight of the national airline, today uses Kaunda's former plane exclusively.

Zimbabwe has a presidential jet that is, however, used by the national airline when it is not used by the government.

In Tanzania, where the government also owns a presidential jet, the 232 members of parliament have each been given Japan's latest model in cars, costing R26,3 million in all.

"The joke about it all is that Tanzania does not even have the roads on which these cars can travel. So you find the spectacle today of these members of parliament who drive around the dusty streets of Dar es Salaam in cars that have fridges and other electronic gadgets," one editor, Mr Ndimara Tegambwage, said.

In years gone by, donor nations such as Norway and Sweden would have kept quiet and continued to give money. But as the winds of change blow through Africa, bringing with them vigorous parties and militancy by citizens, there is a discernible openness that is emerging.

What will the situation be like when a black led government takes over here?

We will have to wait and watch to see whether the temptation of executive private jets will not be too tempting for the new leadership.

But if present tastes and trends in black leadership is anything to go by, we should prepare ourselves for fleets of executive ministerial jets.

Walvis Bay will be run jointly

STARR 22/8/92
WINDHOEK — Namibia and South Africa have formally agreed to a joint administration for Walvis Bay. The question of who has sovereignty over the enclave is still outstanding.

Officials would meet in two weeks to discuss details, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said yesterday.

"Only a few practical matters must still be ironed out," he told a briefing held together with Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab at Windhoek Airport.

"This is a joint effort and we need to appoint chief executive officers for a management committee," Botha said. Issues such as funding and premises also had to be finalised.

This would be discussed at a meeting of a technical committee, established to investigate joint administration, when it met in a fortnight.

Botha spent yesterday morning in

(221) (20/8/92)
DALE LAUTENBACH and SAPA

Walvis Bay meeting representatives of different communities.

"I am happy to say that the decision-makers in Walvis Bay welcomed the plan, and Mr Gurirab has been invited to visit Walvis Bay as soon as he can fit it in."

Gurirab said he was pleased that the technical matters of joint administration and the attendant practicalities had been resolved.

He was asked whether he was more encouraged now, having recently expressed a suspicion that South Africa was dragging its heels in settling the dispute and was not showing the necessary political will.

Gurirab replied: "Yes and no. We've not yet discussed the real nitty-gritty issue of sovereignty. I don't have Walvis Bay in my hands yet."

Walvis

Bay

gets two

masters

(221)

ARG 22/8/92

■ Foreign ministers Pik Botha and Theo-Ben Gurirab have agreed on joint administration of Walvis Bay. But the "nitty gritty" question of sovereignty over the enclave remains to be settled.

DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Obstacles to joint Namibian-South African administration of the disputed enclave of Walvis Bay were removed yesterday.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, the Namibian Foreign Minister, said he was pleased that the path to the technical matter of joint administration and its attendant practicalities was out of the way following his meeting with South Africa's Foreign Minister Pik Botha at Windhoek international airport.

Asked whether he was more encouraged now, having recently expressed to the Argus Africa News Service his suspicions that the South African government was dragging its feet in negotiations to settle the dispute and was not showing the necessary political will, Mr Gurirab replied:

"Yes and no. We've not yet discussed the real nitty gritty issue of sovereignty. I don't have Walvis Bay in my hands."

He was optimistic that "at last" the implementation of joint administration, as agreed to in principle last December, could now get started. "It was important to get it off our hands so that we can get round the table to discuss the other (sovereignty) issue," he said.

No date has been set for joint administration but a joint technical committee meets within two weeks.

Mr Botha described yesterday's talks as "the beginning which augurs well for the future".

He linked the final settlement of the dispute to attempts in South Afri-

ca to draw up a new constitution. "There will be an interaction between the two matters," he said.

Mr Botha visited Walvis Bay earlier at the invitation of community leaders there. "I'm very happy to say that the decision makers in Walvis Bay welcomed this plan and have invited minister Gurirab to visit Walvis Bay as soon as he can," Mr Botha said.

The two ministers went on to give upbeat messages of regional co-operation and goodwill.

"I am impressed by the growing cohesion amongst the states of southern Africa, despite various obstacles and difficulties, to look beyond the disputes of the past in order to build a future for all our people," said Mr Botha.

Mr Gurirab said: "It is also recognised (by Namibia and South Africa) that we must work together to create conditions for a brighter and better future for our sub-region."

Referring to the creation in Windhoek this week of the new Southern African Development Community, he added: "We should be thinking together as countries in this region about the welfare, the concerns of our peoples for the future. And all those issues of the past that remain as unfinished business we must together seek to remove."

Mr Botha concurred: "I am very much impressed by Mr Gurirab's realism and concept of the demands of the future for us in Africa and southern Africa because the industrialised world is not going to wait for us. They're going to pass us by and there's a sharp realisation of this danger for all of us in the Namibian government."

Joint control of Walvis Bay agreed

NAMIBIA and SA have agreed to the joint administration of Walvis Bay and officials will meet in two weeks to discuss details, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said on Friday.

"There are only a few practical matters that must be ironed out," Botha told a joint briefing with Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab. CIP/EN 23/8/92

"This is a joint effort and we need to appoint chief executive officers and managers of a management committee," Botha said, adding there were also issues like funding and premises that needed to be dealt with. (22) (2)

Negotiations over the disputed South African port enclave, geographically part of Namibia and home to its fishing industry, began after independence in 1990. (22) (2)

In terms of Namibia's Constitution and UN Resolution 432 of 1978, Walvis Bay and 12 off-shore islands must be reintegrated into Namibia.

Walvis Bay deadline

NOVEMBER 1 was the deadline for resolution of all outstanding issues regarding joint administration of Walvis Bay and the 12 offshore islands, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said in a report to the National Assembly this week.

The report-back followed a meeting between Gurirab and Foreign Affairs Minister Piko Botha last Friday at Windhoek International Airport at which the joint administration of Walvis Bay and the islands was officially announced.

REPORTS

221 8/047
26/8/92

November deadline for future of Walvis Bay

(221)

ARTG 26/8/92

WINDHOEK.— November 1 is the deadline for all outstanding issues over the joint administration of Walvis Bay and the 12 offshore islands to be resolved and for the new authority to be in place.

This was said by Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab in a report on progress on the disputed territory to the National Assembly this week, according to a report in The Namibian newspaper.

He and a team will visit Walvis Bay on Friday.

The report-back follows a meeting between Mr Gurirab and South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha last Friday at Windhoek Interna-

tional Airport at which the joint administration of Walvis Bay and the islands was officially announced.

The Joint Administrative Authority would include a chief executive from each country assisted by a management committee represented by senior officials from both sides. The authority would decide collectively how it operated and what areas would fall outside its authority.

One area, he said, might be the budget "but the starting point of the joint administration is a joint undertaking by the two governments of including all facets of life in Walvis Bay within the ambit of the joint administrative authority". — Sapa.

NEWS

Deadline ^{STAT} for joint ^{27/11/92} authority at Walvis

^(30/11) ⁽²²⁾
WINDHOEK — November 1 is the deadline for all outstanding issues over the joint administration of Walvis Bay and the 12 off-shore islands to be resolved and for the new authority to be in place.

This was said by Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo Ben-Gurirab in a report on the disputed territory to the National Assembly on Monday, according to The Namibian newspaper.

At a meeting between Mr Gurirab and South African Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha last Friday at Windhoek International Airport, the joint administration of Walvis Bay and the islands was officially announced.

The Joint Administrative Authority would include a chief executive from each country assisted by a management committee represented by senior officials from both sides.

Mr Gurirab said the joint authority would decide collectively how it operated and what areas would fall outside its authority, at least immediately.

One area, he said, might be the budget "but the starting point of the joint administration is a joint undertaking by the two governments of including all facets of life in Walvis Bay within the ambit of the Joint Administrative Authority".

— Sapa.

Walvis urged to 'accept change'

CT 31/8/92

(221)

WALVIS BAY. — Namibian Foreign Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab on Saturday called on residents here to accept change and join hands for a better future.

He asked Walvis Bay residents to welcome the recent announcement that a Joint Administrators Authority would be created. The combined SA/Namibian structure will control the disputed port enclave.

In terms of Namibia's constitution, Walvis Bay forms part of the country's sovereign territory and must be re-integrated.

Mr Gurirab told a gathering at the Kuisebmond community hall that Namibia regarded negotiations on the reintegration of Walvis Bay and 12 off-shore islands as "slow but on course".

He called on Walvis Bay residents to welcome and accept change.

Namibia saw the introduction of the JAA as an "interim arrangement" until the primary issue of sovereignty

had been resolved.

Namibia and South Africa could not have normal relations while the dispute existed.

The JAA, he said, would affect "all facets of life" in Walvis Bay and was expected to be in operation by November 1 or shortly afterwards.

Mr Gurirab told the crowd of thousands outside the hall he knew they were impatient about reintegration into Namibia.

He asked them to have trust and confidence in President Sam Nujoma and the Namibian government.

"We will never give up the struggle until we have regained Walvis Bay and the islands," he said.

"We have the support of the whole world behind our demand."

He told the crowd current negotiations were "a realistic and possible step in obtaining reintegration".

"You must build things step by step, that is what we are doing." — Sapa

Nujoma - the legend, the statesman

ONAAANDA (Namibia) - Somewhere in a great emptiness of sand and scattered makalani palms, a President has come to open a single tap.

About two thousand people - who have gathered from heaven knows where for there are few vehicles around and only a handful of small homesicads in sight - crowd around the new source of well-being in their community. President Sam Nujoma lets the water gush and drinks the first glassful.

Women ululate and youngsters perform a song in Oshivambo, which, judging by the gestures, can only be an ode to the tap. Onaanda now has running water from the Cunene River over 100kms north-west of this remote spot on the wide white plain of the Ovambo region.

It is a measure of Nujoma's presidential style that he will give a whole day to the Onaanda tap and bring his Prime Minister Hage Geingob along.

Father of the nation

In the two-and-a-half years of his presidency, his image has grown as father of the nation and man of the people. He travels to the far reaches of Namibia planting micies with the people and exhorting the value of hard work.

"The Namibian people are free but that means responsibility and tightening your belts," he tells Onaanda. Swapo has a new slogan which the President relishes, "Now!" he shouts. "Hard work!" the people cry in well-schooled response.

But it seems in Onaanda the slogan

Sawetse 31/8/92

221

FORGIVE AND FORGET After years

of 'Boer' rule, Namibia is preaching reconciliation. Dale Lautenbach spoke to him

has found expression in reality. The deal from government was: you get the water pipeline if you dig the trench. The people dug.

Many people speak with great fondness of Nujoma. Some in his retinue call him "the old man" and they all have stories of the nightmares he creates for his security when he insists on doing something outside the schedule.

"He's his own man, make no mistake," says one. Outside those who know him well, though, there are many questions about President Nujoma, whose ease among rural people has prompted suspicions about who is really the power and the intellect in Namibia. Others recall pre-independence days when Nujoma hammered out struggle slogans with little apparent finesse.

But the ease he displays in Onaanda in greeting an old man, who reminds Nujoma he was his teacher, is just as evident in State House, Windhoek. US vice-President Dan Quayle seemed an inarticulate babbler compared with Nujoma's off-the-cuff conversation. And when De Beers' muscle entered State House recently with a noticeably all-white delegation led by Julian Ogilvie-Thompson, it was Nujoma who

set the tone with great charm overlaying a powerful assertiveness. He is a man who is clearly comfortable in his skin and he is home at last.

He is also remarkably well-informed about developments in Namibia and no empty figurehead as some have suggested.

At the government guest-house in Oshakati I ask him about his leadership philosophy. I want to find out about the man behind the image.

He fiddles with his cuffs, touches his ring. "It's always difficult for one to talk about oneself. But I can say that our leadership is really a collective one. We practice consultation and exchange ideas and views before we take a firm stand on any issue."

This is a survival style forged in the realities of Swapo's struggle, he says, when they had few accessible examples to turn to. Namibia was isolated and its peoples needed special exemptions from the South African authorities to travel outside the country.

If you were Herero with proven relatives in the then British Bechuanaland, you might get a document, says Nujoma. "But don't talk about going to Southern or Northern Rhodesia. The



Sam Nujoma, man for the people

Boers were suspicious ... What are you going to do there? You're going to make contact with the communists and terrorists of some kind ..." his words burble into laughter.

"So all of us jumped the border. When we started our movement we really depended on ourselves and we learned from conditions in which you could't travel from Oshakati to Ondangwa (35kms) without a pass," he says.

The practice of collective decision making continued in exile. "This is how we managed to keep together for many years and work as a team."

Nujoma still has much feeling for the war years and in Onaanda he listens attentively as the community's teacher shows him bullet-riddled classrooms where the South Africans bivouaced. They used the ceiling boards for beds, says the teacher, and took over the

church so the people could no longer come.

But for all his awareness of the past, Nujoma has consistently put national reconciliation and the future first. His speeches refer to the Boers but the emphasis is on issues like work, education, deforestation and health.

He dismisses with a laugh the fact that the government guest-house in Oshakati was once the residence of Hans Dreyer, former head of the notorious Koewoet counter-insurgency unit and declared persona non grata in Namibia shortly after independence.

Ghost doesn't stalk

Hans Dreyer's ghost doesn't stalk the President, who was up and reading his papers as usual at 4am and doing his exercises by six. "During the struggle exercise was a must, and now sometimes if I don't do exercises I feel as though I haven't washed my face."

So what about the "terrorist", I ask Nujoma of his past image, adding that a number of people have expressed surprise at his transformation.

He grins: "Well, they (the people who thought him one) simply did not know Swapo in the first instance and did not want to accept our legitimate right to self-determination and national independence."

"But we don't mind that. History will tell who was right and who was wrong. So they shouldn't be surprised, because our fight was never a fight against individual whites. We were fighting against the system."

His own man and home at last

Star 2/19/92.

221

SOMEWHERE in a great emptiness of sand and makalani palms, a president has come to open a single tap.

About 2 000 people who have gathered from heaven knows where — for there are few vehicles around and only a handful of small home-steads — crowd around. President Sam Nujoma lets the water gush and drinks the first glassful.

Women ululate and youngsters perform a song in, Oshivambo which, judging by the gestures, can only be an ode to the tap. Onaanda now has running water from the Cunene River more than 100 km northwest of its remote spot on the wide plain of the Owambo region.

It is a measure of Mr Nujoma's presidential style that he will give a whole day to the Onaanda tap and that he will bring Prime Minister Hage Geingob with him.

In the 2½ years of his presidency, his image has grown as one of father of the nation and man of the people. He travels to the far reaches of Namibia planting mealies and exhorting the value of hard work.

Swapo has a new slogan which the president relishes. "Now," he shouts. "Hard work." But it seems that in Onaanda the slogan has found ex-

To those who saw him as "terrorist" supremo, the transformation seems miraculous. But Sam Nujoma says he's only doing what he's done for over 30 years. DALE LAUTENBACH of The Star Africa Service spent time with him in Onaanda, northern Namibia.

pression in reality. The government deal was: you get the water pipeline if you dig the trench. The people dug.

Many speak with great fondness of Mr Nujoma. Some in his retinue call him "the old man" and they all have stories of the nightmares he creates for his security team when he insists on doing something outside the schedule.

"He's his own man, make no mistake," says one. Outside those who know him well, though, there are many questions about President Nujoma, whose ease among rural people has prompted suspicions about who is really the power and the intellect in Namibia. Others recall the days when he hammered out struggle slogans with little apparent finesse.

But the same ease with which he greets an old man in Onaanda who reminds the president that he was his teacher, is just as evident in State House, Windhoek. US Vice-President Dan Quayle seems an inarticulate babbler compared with Mr Nujoma's off-the-cuff conversation. And when De Beers' muscle entered State



Sam Nujoma . . . travels far to plant mealies and gives his security staff nightmares.

House recently with an all-white delegation led by Julian Ogilvie Thompson, it was Mr Nujoma who set the tone with great charm overlaying a powerful assertiveness. He is a man visibly comfortable in his skin and he is home at last.

He is also remarkably well informed about developments in Namibia. At the government guest house in Oshakati, I ask Mr Nujoma, who has headed Swapo for

ties of Swapo's struggle, he says, when they had few accessible examples to turn to, Namibia was isolated and its peoples needed special exemptions from South African authorities to go outside the country.

"But don't talk about going to Southern or Northern Rhodesia. The boers were suspicious . . . So all of us jumped the border," he says, arms flinging wide.

Mr Nujoma still has much feeling for the war years and in Onaanda he listens attentively as the community's teacher shows him bullet-riddled classrooms where the South Africans bivouacked. They used the ceiling boards for beds, says the teacher, and took over the church so that people could no longer go there.

The president shakes his head. "Those boers," as he calls South Africans still.

But for all his awareness of the past, Mr Nujoma has consistently put national reconciliation and the future first. His emphasis is on issues such as work, education, deforestation and health.

"There are so many problems — water,

drought — so many things to think about."

So what about the "terrorist", I ask Mr Nujoma of his past image, adding that a number of people have expressed surprise at his transformation.

He grins: "Well, they (the people who thought him one) simply did not know Swapo in the first instance and did not want to accept our legitimate right to self-determination and national independence.

"But we don't mind about that. History will tell who was right and who was wrong. So they shouldn't be surprised because our fight was never a fight against individual whites. We were fighting against the system . . . It was a mistake on their part to think that we were terrorists and against the whites.

"We believe that the whites who remained in Namibia after independence are people who genuinely wanted to identify themselves with Namibia."

That is all the president requires of others, as of himself. He wants to retire. "I'm already 63 and I have to give way to other comrades, particularly the younger ones." But he will accept a second five-year term in office if Swapo so decides. — "It's a question of commitment to nation-building." □

TIM COHEN

PRETORIA — Right-wing hunger striker Leonard Veenendal, who is wanted by Namibian authorities for murder, is to be released from custody.

Proceedings for his release began last night in an 11th-hour attempt to avert his death. *BIDAM 2/9/92 (22)*

His release was approved by Namibia yesterday after Foreign Minister Pik Botha had intervened, asking Archbishop Desmond Tutu to put the initial request to Namibia. Botha said he had approached the Namibian government after receiving a medical report that Veenendal's condition was critical.

Veenendal went on a hunger strike on

Tutu helps secure Veenendal's release

June 19 in protest against the possibility of being extradited to Namibia to face various charges in connection with an attack on an Untag base, murder and escaping from custody.

Lawyer Wim Cornelius said he would be launching an urgent application for bail for his client, who is under guard in Pretoria's H F Verwoerd Hospital.

The decision to release Veenendal must be taken by the court, but the Justice Department has said it would not oppose a bail application. However, the govern-

□ To Page 2

Veenendal

BIDAM 2/9/92 (22)
ment's legal representatives had been instructed to request conditions to be attached to the release to ensure the ends of justice were not defeated.

Botha said Namibia responded to his request by stating that on humanitarian and compassionate grounds, it had no objection to the SA government taking measures to facilitate Veenendal's immediate

~~release~~ □ From Page 1
release. However, the Namibian response was valid pending a decision in respect of its extradition request.

Botha expressed appreciation to the Namibian government for its "understanding attitude", saying discussions on extradition would be held between the two governments soon. He also acknowledged Tutu's "important contribution".

810AM 3/7/92

More talks on Walvis Bay

NAMIBIAN and SA officials would meet in Pretoria tomorrow to discuss structures and modalities for the joint administration of Walvis Bay, the foreign affairs ministry said in Windhoek yesterday.

221

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and counterpart Pik Botha announced agreement on joint administration of the disputed port enclave on August 21.

AFRICA NEWS Governments negotiate on port ● Two soldiers die in fighting in Senegal

SA, Namibia in Walvis Bay talk

Sowetan 3/9/92

JOINT ADMINISTRATION Countries

221

agree on body to run disputed enclave:

WINDHOEK - Namibian and South African officials are to meet in Pretoria tomorrow to discuss structures and modalities for the joint administration of Walvis Bay, according to a Foreign Affairs Ministry Press statement in Windhoek yesterday.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and his South African counterpart Mr Pik Botha announced on August 21 that agreement had been reached on the joint administration of the disputed South African port enclave.

Talks on the future of Walvis Bay, which is geographically part of Namibia and regarded as such in terms of its constitution, began in March 1991.

In December a Joint Technical Committee was initiated to explore the possibility of joint administration.

Friday's meeting is the technical committee's third and will discuss and recommend to both governments how the Joint Administrative Authority (JAA) should function.

Each government must appoint a senior executive officer to the JAA which will also have a management committee,

equally represented, with a revolving chairman to manage day-to-day affairs.

Initially the JAA will manage the harbour, with its related activities, water supply from the underground Kuisebmond delta, road and bridge maintenance, customs and excise, industrial development, tourism, health services and nature conservation.

No time frame has been set for the life of the JAA which is expected to be in operation by November 1 or soon afterwards.

The Foreign Ministry Press statement said Permanent Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office Petrus Damaseb would lead the Namibian delegation. This would include permanent secretaries from the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Justice, Finance, Fisheries and Marine Resources and Local Government and Housing.

Senior officials from the ministries of Home Affairs, Defence, Works, Transport and Communication, Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism, the Attorney-General's Office and Trans-Namib will also attend. The Namibian delegates are due back on Friday night or Saturday morning. - *Sapa*



Palestine Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat gestures during his speech to members attending the 10th Non-Aligned Summit in Jakarta, Indonesia. He spoke with his famous revolver at his side.

Africa in brief

50 rebels killed

DAKAR - Security forces killed 50 supporters of independence for the southern province of Casamance in a battle near Ziguinchor, official Senegal radio said yesterday.

Two soldiers were killed in the fighting on Tuesday. Sixty rebels and nine soldiers were wounded. Additional security forces had been sent to the region.

Thousands are dying

MOGADISHU - The head of the US food airlift to Somalia yesterday gave a harrowing eyewitness account of desperate children and old people dropping dead by the thousands in the starving nation.

Mr Andrew Natsios said it was the worst human suffering he had ever seen, exceeding even the Ethiopian and Sudanese famines of past years.

Human life imperilled

NAIROBI - A Kenyan academic yesterday warned delegates attending an international conservation conference in Nairobi that human life in Africa was imperilled as never before.

Dr Mohammed Isakaka, Kenya's director of museums, told the conference on biodiversity in Africa that the situation on the continent had become so serious that human life, natural habitat, soils and species were threatened to an extent never known before.

Boost for Force 221

WINDHOEK - Germany has contributed about R13,5 million to the Namibian Defence Force and is to send a small advisory group to the country in 1993.

The two agreements were signed in Windhoek yesterday by Defence Minister Peter Mueshange and Ministerial Counsellor Dr Rudolf Weidinger. The budgetary assistance, for 1992 to 1994, is to buy vehicles and establish workshops to improve the NDF transport capacity. *Sauelan 9/9/92*

22

Detainees smuggle letter

WINDHOEK — A group of 28 people detained at the central prison here have smuggled out a letter asking the Namibian government why they are being held and prevented from leaving the country. *U 15/9/92*

According to news reports yesterday, the detainees, from a number of African countries, claim some have spent over 10 months in prison.

Home Affairs Deputy Minister Mr Nangolo Ithete said: "We do not have money to deport them, and in some cases we are waiting for air tickets to be arranged by the governments of the refugees' home countries." — Sapa

Walvis Bay poll plan ²²¹

WINDHOEK. — South Africa has agreed in principle to allow Namibia to conduct regional council elections in Walvis Bay and an agreement is due to be signed shortly.

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

'Real democracy' (22)

WINDHOEK - Namibian President Sam Nujoma yesterday called on citizens to register for forthcoming regional and local government elections.

"That means real democracy. People will have a say, not necessarily to be dictated from the central government," he said. - Sapa-Reuter-AFP.

SDU/AM 22/9/92

Okay for Namibian voters 221

SOUTH Africa has given the go-ahead for Namibians in Walvis Bay to register for the forthcoming Namibian elections, the SA Mission said in Windhoek yesterday. *Sowetan 24/9/92*

Namibians began registering throughout the country on Monday for regional and local government elections scheduled for the end of November.

"South Africa in principle is prepared to allow Namibian citizens to be registered in Walvis Bay for the elections and to allow such citizens, once registered, to later vote," Mr Braam Eckhard said.

- Sapa.



Rightwingers refused bail

By Susan Smuts

Rightwingers Leonard Veenendal and Darryl Stopforth have to stay in jail until the Minister of Justice decides whether they should stand trial in Namibia, because there was no guarantee they would not try to escape, a Rand Supreme Court judge said yesterday.

Refusing an urgent bail application by the Orde Boerevolk members, Mr Justice MJ Strydom said it remained "an open question" whether the men would stand trial.

They face seven charges, including murder and arson, after an attack on an Untag building in Namibia in 1989 and their subsequent escape from custody when they allegedly killed a policeman.

The judge said the men faced lengthy jail sentences. They were heavily in debt and had escaped custody before. Their only tie to South Africa was their families — both their wives are pregnant — and it was an open question whether they would stay until the Minister had decided.

Bay of peace closer to rule by Namibia

STimes [Cape metro] 18/10/92

221

Special Report: DIANA STREAK
Pictures: TERRY SHEAN

SIX years ago, Freddie Herzberg stood in shock among the dead and injured after a bomb planted by a Swapo guerrilla exploded in his butchery in Walvis Bay, killing five people.

Today Mr Herzberg has rebuilt a bigger, better shop and his constructive outlook which brought him through that ordeal is shaping his attitude to the possible inclusion of the South African enclave into Namibia under a Swapo government.

The Joint Administrative Authority (JAA) controlling Walvis Bay and 12 offshore islands, to be in place by November 1, is seen by most Walvis Bay residents as an interim measure leading eventually to Namibian control.

Nestling between the icy Atlantic ocean and the sun-baked Namib desert, this is the only deep water port along the coastline, and most of Namibia's imports pass

through it. A flat South African enclave surrounded by the fledgling state, Walvis Bay is of vital importance to Namibia's fishing and shipping industries, the mainstays of the town's economy.

Two kinds of white people live in Walvis Bay:

- South African civil servants and migrant fishermen, and

- Hardcore residents, many of whom were born in Walvis and consider themselves Suidwesters or — grudgingly — Namibians.

The huge majority of blacks, who make up more than half the population of about 25 000, consider themselves Namibians.

Curiously, Walvis Bay is listed in both South African and Namibian telephone directories.

Although many residents are dubious about Namibia's ability to run things and maintain "standards", there is an acceptance that South Africa will inevitably relinquish control.

Trust

George Witham has lived in Walvis Bay for 62 of his 86 years. It doesn't worry him at all that Namibia will take control of the area.

On the other hand, Jan Wilkens, who has been town clerk of Walvis Bay for 34 years, is dead against incorporation into Namibia.

For him, the spectre of communism still looms large, and he doesn't trust the JAA.



KEY PORT ... port manager Captain Jens-Dieter von der Fecht, right, and mayor Buddy Bramwell

Namibian government were enemies not too long ago, and I don't see how the Windhoek regime can suddenly be seen as friendly. As recently as last March, a survey showed that 80 percent of whites in Walvis wanted to stay under South African control, but now I don't see that happening," said the career public servant who retires shortly.

Businessmen generally believe the JAA will be good for Walvis.

Chamber of Commerce spokesman Stefan Hrywniak says the town's geographical location is its biggest single asset, and points out that, unlike many other African states, Namibia has fared well since independence.

Ebrahim Pochee moved his family to Walvis last year, after a lifetime of annual fishing visits. It was the quiet way of life that persuaded him to turn his back



HEAVEN ON EARTH ... Mr Ebrahim Pochee with daughter Nasreen, left, her schoolfriend Candida Theron and his cousin Safeeya Nanabhay

on Johannesburg and open a fast-food outlet in the enclave.

"This place is heaven on earth. There's no crime, there's no one running around with AK 47s. I think we'll see a lot more Indian people settling in Walvis Bay, both because of the quality of life and because of the deteriorating political situation in South Africa," he said.

Tension

Harbour master Schalk de Wit is one of many residents whose allegiance is to Walvis Bay rather than to South Africa or Namibia.

"Our car registration is CWB. Do you know what that stands for? Coloured, White and Black. The new South Africa could learn a lot about race relations from this town," he says sagely.

Boatbuilder Harold Blum,



FREDDIE HERZBERG
Confident about future

who has lived in Walvis for 32 years, is resigned to becoming a Namibian.

"What option have we got? They will give Walvis Bay away eventually. At least we have no unrest here, no stone throwing, no racial tension. The only question is whether incorporation will be good for the economy or not," he said.

His concern is shared by Mr Justus Grebe, who campaigned for the National Party in the Namibian elections, and has since become a Namibian citizen.

"Walvis has to become part of Namibia at some stage," he predicted.

Town councillor Nico Retief — who is "proud to come from this area" — believes some people would leave Walvis Bay if it were placed under full control of Namibia, but he wouldn't be one of them.

"This is a great country. I

have no intention of leaving. If I have to renounce South African citizenship to stay here I will have no problem doing that, and I don't think anyone in South Africa could blame me."

Mayor Buddy Bramwell believes the logical conclusion to the JAA is that Walvis will become part of Namibia.

"But that's going to be decided by the politicians in the end. The people won't have any say in the matter. In the old days, we saw ourselves as Southwesters, and I think most of us still feel part of Namibia," he said.

A staunch rightwinger, who did not want to be named as he is a public servant, said he, too, would stay in Walvis.

"There's nothing waiting for me on the other side of the Orange River. If I have to choose between living under a Swapo government or an ANC one, I'll take Swapo any day. At least we already know where we stand with them."

Bustling

Walvis is like any small South African town, dry and featureless apart from the encroaching sand dunes, busy harbour and lagoon which is home to hundreds of migratory flamingos and pelicans and the palm trees which line some of the straight, flat streets.

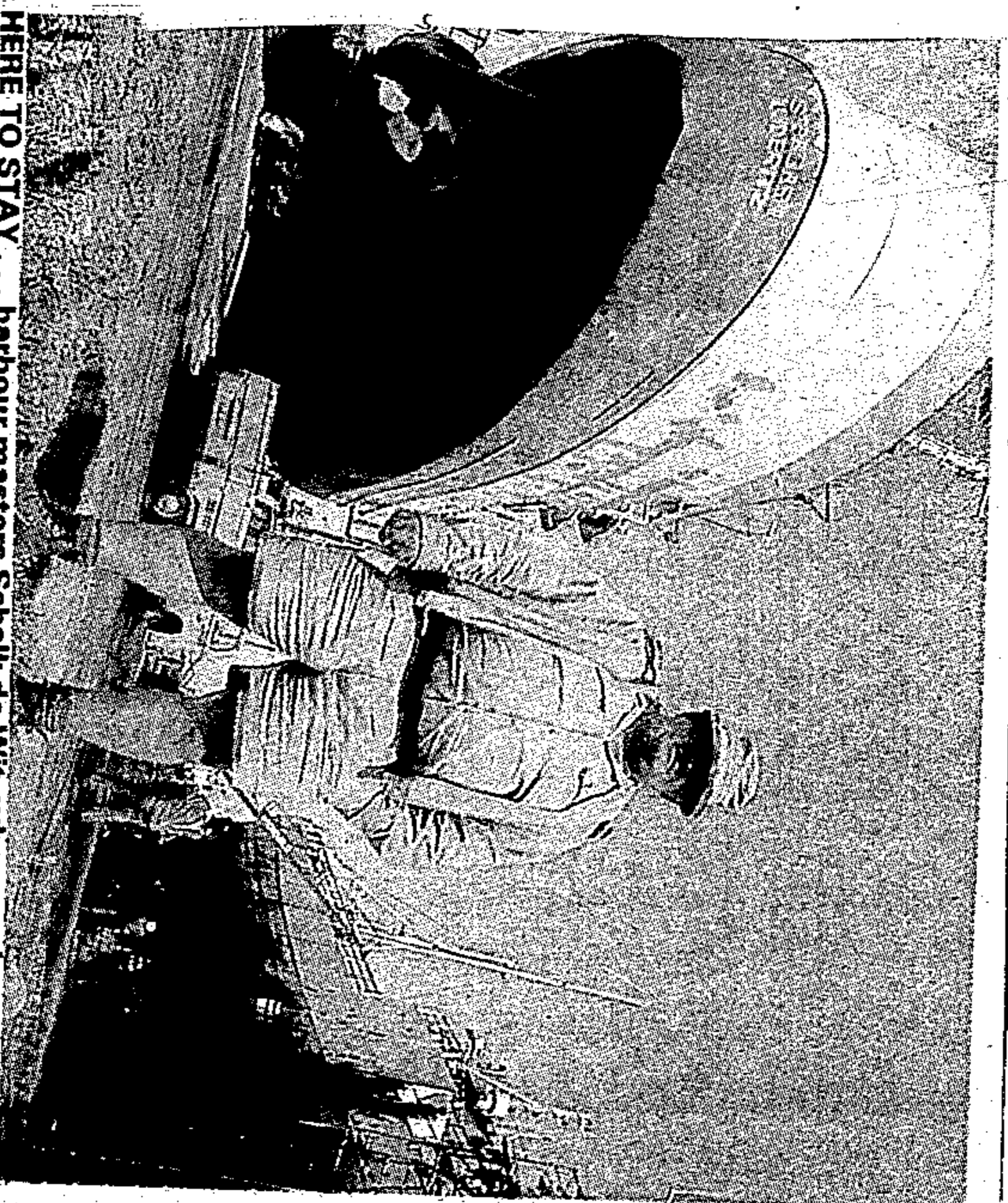
The once bustling SADF base now houses only a few hundred troops, and for the rest, Walvis offers a handful of one and two star hotels, a black township, a coloured township, a white working class suburb and a "millionaires row" along the lagoon.

Yet those who live there defend the quality of their life as superior to anything in "the Republic", which is how they uniformly refer to South Africa.

S/Times

18/10/92

221



HERE TO STAY . . . harbour masters Schalk de Wit, who says he won't leave even if Namibia take over Walvis Bay



TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT . . . Mr George Witham, 86, who believes it wouldn't make much difference if Namibia took over Walvis Bay

Mandela waits as Nujoma basks

Sowetan 16/10/92
■ 'There was some inconvenience,' says airport official

Sowetan Africa News Service

GABORONE - A Comair flight from Johannesburg with ANC leader Mr Nelson Mandela on board was made to wait for more than half an hour at the far end of the Gaborone Airport yesterday while Namibian President Sam Nujoma was given a red-carpet welcome opposite the terminal building.

Sources said the passengers from Johannesburg were kept waiting for 35 minutes in their plane as Nujoma alighted from his new executive jet, inspected a guard of honour and stood to attention on a podium as a band played the Namibian anthem.

Only after he had been whisked away in a limousine, the red carpet rolled up, the podium removed and the band and guard of

honour had marched away was the Comair plane allowed to taxi up to the terminal and disembark Mandela and his fellow passengers. Some of them are said to have been furious - but Mandela's reaction is unknown.

A Gaborone airport official said: "Yes, there was some inconvenience to Nelson when Sam arrived."

Comair confirmed that its plane had been held up for 35 minutes but gave no other details of the incident.

Both Nujoma and Mandela are in Gaborone to attend a meeting of the Organisation of African Unity's Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, which is being attended by several other heads of state. The OAU committee was meeting to discuss the situation in South Africa and Angola.

threat Sapa

Swapo camps

probe urged ⁽²²⁾

WINDHOEK ^{CF 28/10/92}

groups of former detainees held by Swapo during its war for independence called yesterday for an inquiry into their detention and treatment in camps in Angola and Zambia.

It was reported here that Swapo was urged to follow the example of the ANC.

Last week, an internal ANC commission found detainees had been brutally treated. — Sapa-AFP

^{CF 28/10/92}
Names

Africa in brief

Follow ANC, Nujoma told ⁽²²¹⁾

WINDHOEK - Two groups of former detainees held by Swapo during its war for Namibian independence yesterday called for an inquiry into their detention and treatment.

Sowetan 28/10/92
The Namibian newspaper reported that the Patriotic Unity Movement and the Political Consultative Committee have urged President Sam Nujoma's ruling party to follow the example of the African National Congress in South Africa.

Swapo should set up an investigation into its imprisonment of Namibians in camps in neighbouring countries, the two Namibian groups said.

Nam cops killed: 2 SA men held

WINDHOEK. — Two South Africans have been arrested in connection with the killing of two top Namibian policemen and a police informer in a failed diamond bust, police said yesterday. CT 29/10/92

The October 17 police trap resulted in the deaths of Inspector Andreas Shilomboleni and Warrant Officer Christoff Swartbooi of Namibia's diamond branch, and informer Mr Connie Campbell. 221

On Sunday police arrested Mr Karel Foure Prinsloo, 26.

Another suspect was arrested on Tuesday between Bloemfontein and Kronstad, allegedly as he made a bid to cross into the Transkei.

His identity cannot yet be released.

Another suspect, Mr Mervin John Africa, was found bludgeoned to death on Monday on a highway near of Krugersdorp. — Sapa

Refugee riot under control

WINDHOEK - Inmates at a refugee centre in Namibian rioted at the weekend and authorities said yesterday they had arrested four people who led the disturbance. *Sapa 30/10/92*

Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Frieda-Nela Williams confirmed the disturbance during which the UN High Commissioner for Refugees representative there was threatened with death on Wednesday. Williams blamed the riot on "elements who did not qualify for refugee status". - *Sapa-Reuter-AP-AFP.*

(221)

Inquest on Anton Lubowski

■ Date to be decided during the next week according to a Windhoek report.

WINDHOEK - A date for the inquest into the death of Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski is to be decided on within the next week, according to a news report in Windhoek.

Lubowski (37), the first white to publicise his member-

ship of the black Namibian liberation movement, was gunned down outside his Windhoek home in 1989.

An Irish national, Mr Donald Acheson, arrested in connection with the murder, was acquitted after appearing in the Windhoek High Court in 1990. - *Sapa*.

221

Sowetan 6/11/92

Swapo brigade 'runs amok'

WINDHOEK. — The opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) is seeking a court interdict to prevent intimidation of its members in the Ovambo region, where former Swapo combatants reportedly ran amok on Monday night.

A DTA official at Ondangua, Mr Namupala Nangolo, died on Sunday after being assaulted for three hours by members of a Development Brigade composed of former combatants, police said.

DTA chairman Mr Dirk Mudge said yesterday that about 1 000 armed brigade members ransacked homes of DTA supporters on Monday night.

It is understood the trouble started after two Swapo officials reportedly exhorted party followers to violence at election meetings over the weekend.

"The DTA is virtually banned by Swapo in Ovambo, under pain of death," Mr Mudge said.

221 CT 25/11/92
Meanwhile, a Swapo candidate in next week's local authority election at Arandis, Mr John Kluff, 44, was in a stable condition in hospital yesterday after being shot in the neck at the Arandis Supermarket on Monday.

Witnesses said robbery appeared to be the motive, but Chief Inspector Sean Geyer said police had not ruled out a political motive. — Sapa

Lesotho elections off

THE general elections which were due to take place in Lesotho on November 28 have been postponed by the country's military council chairman, Major-General E P Ramaema. *Sowetan 26/11/92*

Ramaema, in a statement on Tuesday, cited "unavoidable delays in the preparations (affecting) the essential activity of delimiting constituencies" as the reason for the postponement. The delays meant nominations for the elections could not be completed.

6 appointed to varsity body

NAMIBIAN President Sam Nujoma, who is also the Chancellor of the University of Namibia, has announced six appointments to the University Council. *Sowetan 26/11/92*

They are Dr Theopolina Tueumuna, a doctor at Oshakati State Hospital, Mr Peter Bottger, a Windhoek businessman, Mr Justice Harold Levy, a senior judge of the Windhoek High Court, Roman Catholic Bishop Bonafacius Hausiku, the Reverend Willem Konjore, a Swapo MP, and Mr George Mayambelo, an official in the Ministry of Education and Culture. (221) ~~221~~

SA to sign CWC treaty

SOUTH Africa will sign the Chemical Weapons Convention, which prohibits the development, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons, in January next year, Foreign Minister Pik Botha has said. ~~221~~

"The decision to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention in January 1993 is an expression of the South African Government's wish to participate in international non-proliferation and disarmament activities," Botha said.

Although SA is party to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention, the CWC goes far beyond the Geneva Protocol which only bans the offensive use of chemical weapons. - *Sowetan Correspondent and Sapa*

Sowetan 26/11/92

DIY 'cultural democracy'

87BR 26/11/92 221
NAMIBIANS will get their second taste of democratic election on Monday (November 30) when they go to the polls to elect municipal and regional councils.

It will be their first experience of voting since the independence election of 1989, which gave Swapo a majority in the country's first government. And it will be the first election run by Namibians themselves, the 1989 poll having been conducted by the United Nations.

If the poll goes smoothly it will show that even after decades of division and war at least one African country can quickly establish what election director Gerhard Totemeyer calls a "culture of democracy".

Posters have sprouted throughout Windhoek as the parties have campaigned in what is in effect the country's first direct election of candidates to office. The 1989 election was for a constituent assembly, which, after drafting and adopting a constitution, became a single-chamber parliament with Namibia's independence in 1990.

The polls will be open for four days from Monday for voters to elect 50 local authorities and 13 regional councils. The 95 members of the regional

councils will then choose the members of a National Council, which will become the second chamber of parliament.

The two-track election is being contested by six political parties, three residents' associations and four independent candidates. In many constituencies it will be a straight fight between Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), which won the second largest share of the vote in 1989.

Municipal candidates will be chosen from lists submitted by the respective parties, because wards have not yet been drawn up.

Although the two elections will be held simultaneously, there will be two different voters' rolls. The roll for the regional council election has 523 965 registered voters, whereas the municipal roll only 156 222 out of an estimated electorate of between 650 000 and 700 000 eligible voters.

Local issues do not feature highly in the campaigning, which became active only from the middle of November. Swapo is promising measures to con-

solidate Namibia's independence, to improve the infrastructure and to fight crime.

The DTA is making an issue of the R75 million executive jet the Swapo government bought for President Sam Nujoma and his Cabinet, promising if elected to sell the plane and put the money into building low-cost housing.

At rallies in rural areas some politicians have attempted to stir tribal feelings, although the tactic has been condemned by church groups and is contrary to a code of conduct signed by all parties.

So far the campaign has been peaceful and orderly, impressing a group of visiting parliamentarians from Ireland, Germany and Denmark. They said the debate was better tempered and relations between rival political groups were friendlier than in their own countries.

The group's leader, Nora Owen, MP for Dublin North, said she was "heartened by how free people of all walks of life felt to criticise, discuss and argue without retribution". — Star Africa Service □

the nation in brief

DTA warns on intimidation 221

THE official opposition DTA of Namibia will not accept the results of next week's local and regional elections in Ovambo, northern Namibia, if "one person is intimidated", information and publicity secretary Andrew Matjila said in Katurura. *Sweeten*

Over 530 000 Namibians begin voting today to elect local authorities and regional councils in 13 regions comprising 95 constituencies. *30/11/92*

The Windhoek High Court last week granted the DTA first an interim interdict, then a court order, prohibiting Swapo members from intimidating its supporters and candidates.

Last Sunday a DTA official, Mr Nampala Nangolo, died after he was assaulted allegedly by former Swapo combatants in a development brigade at Ondangua.

Namibians ²²¹
flock to vote

WINDHOEK. — Namibians began flocking to more than 300 polling stations yesterday to vote in their first regional and local authority elections.

More than 530 000 people, over 80% of eligible voters, have registered for the four-day poll.

Six political parties, three civic associations and four independent candidates are standing.

So far there have been no reports of intimidation. — Sapa

Swapo ahead of DTA in ⁽²²¹⁾ Namibia poll

STAR 4/12/92

WINDHOEK — Namibia's ruling Swapo party is leading the official Opposition DTA after early results were announced in the country's first local and regional elections.

The polls have been characterised by a high turnout.

Results that started coming in shortly after the four-day ballot ended at 9 last night gave Swapo 11, the DTA five and the United Democratic Front one of the 79 contested regional council constituencies.

Elections director Professor Gerhard Totemeyer said the average voting figure was 81 per cent. "It indicates that the interest in democratic processes and participation in Namibia is exceptionally high," he said.

Six political parties, three civic associations and four independent candidates are contesting the elections. In the regions, candidates are elected from each constituency for a regional council, while local authorities are elected by proportional representation from party and association lists.

Swapo secretary-general Moses Garoeb said: "Those who are victorious must be magnanimous in victory and must realise the enormous responsibilities they have taken on their shoulders." — Sapa.

NEWS FEATURE *Namibia confirms multiparty democracy as 80 percent vote*

Swapo sweeps local elections

Sowetan 8/12/92

225

Sowetan Africa News Service

GOOD SHOWING *Sam Nujoma's*

Party wins nine regional councils:

BOTH MAIN PARTIES SEEM TO be surprised at the results of the first elections since Namibia became independent in 1990.

Swapo, after two and a half years of rule, made considerable inroads into the previous strongholds of the opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Voting which swept the nation from November 30-December 3 was not a general election but two regional polls. With one ballot paper voters elected municipality, town and village authorities in 50 areas and with a second they picked 95 regional councillors to sit on councils to rule 13 newly demarcated regions.

The directorate of elections was set to publish official results yesterday but provisional results for the nation released on Saturday already showed Swapo had won what many commentators called a "landslide".

The balance of power

Although the poll does nothing to change the balance of power in the main chamber of parliament known as the National Assembly - these elections are only due in 1994 - it does point to how public support for the parties has changed.

Swapo scored majorities on nine of the 13 regional councils and seats on others compared to 57 percent of the vote in the UN-supervised poll before independence. The DTA (29 percent in 1989) is licking its wounds with majorities on only three councils.

The third contender, the United Democratic Front (5,6 percent in 1989),

won only two regional council seats but holds the balance of power in the divided north-west Kunene region.

Under the constitution each regional council is now to sit and choose two members to form a second chamber of parliament to be known as the National Council. This has some powers of delay on laws passed by the main house, where Swapo has 41 of the 72 seats. Swapo's lead is set to be even better in the second house.

Even more significant were Swapo successes in local authorities, taking majorities in many southern and central towns and overall winning 31 of the 50. The DTA won eight, the UDF two, there was no overall control in the remainder. Namibians in Walvis Bay, under combined Namibian and South African rule since November 1, gave Swapo a resounding success for regional elections but were not permitted a local authority vote.

Commenting on the wide spread of Swapo support, the party newspaper on Saturday commented: "The majority of the Namibian people by and large are satisfied with the overall performance of their government."

In fact adding the figures suggests total support numbers are little changed from 1989 but the first-past-the-post system gives Swapo more power in various places.

"We lost a lot of ground since 1989," lamented the DTA's information and publicity spokesman, Andrew Matjila. "We are going back to the drawing

board."

He promised changes in structures and strategies, including in the party's parliamentary structure, where at least one MP appears unable even to speak English - the official language - and has remained silent but highly paid since independence. He also blamed popular movements by Swapo supporters since independence.

Matjila also pointed to problems in the election process which was entirely Namibian run and started only a few weeks before voter registration began on September 21.

Killed by lynch mob

A DTA member was killed by a lynch mob in Swapo's northern heartland on November 22 and the party won a court order banning inflammatory speeches by the ruling party.

Other versions of the story say it was more related to a dispute over poisoned beer supplied to ex-fighters but DTA candidates in the area claim they were too frightened to stand. There were another two deaths in Windhoek when a car collided with a celebrating Swapo crowd on Friday night.

Otherwise the elections were a success for the organisers, with a good proportion of the estimated eligible voters registered and turnout of 80 percent or more. Countrywide reports of intimidation and irregularities were only scattered.

Voting seems to have been mainly along party lines and few candidates



Namibian President Sam Nujoma ... Swapo's influence is growing.

spoke strongly on local issues while few voters seemed aware what local authorities will do.

Since independence there have been defections from the DTA to Swapo including two parliamentarians, prompted either by opportunism or because the former liberation movement failed to match the fearsome picture painted by pre-election propaganda.

President Sam Nujoma seems liked and respected by everyone and has won credit for national reconciliation policies.

The losses show the DTA will have a long way to go before it is ready for

1994, while Swapo will have its work cut out to face the challenges of local rule in so many underdeveloped places.

The main winner in the elections was multi-party democracy, with debate in general free and friendly between party candidates around the country, ranging from the tiny Warmbad where 32 voters selected four DTA and three Swapo village councillors to the capital Windhoek where Swapo now rules.

Most parties congratulated each other after the poll and Swapo secretary general Moses Garoeb said on television the poll showed Namibia had passed democracy's "acid test".

Swapo (221)

sweep elections

ARGS 12/92

WINDHOEK. — With final ballots in Namibia's first local and regional elections still being counted, the ruling party Swapo has increased its support around the country.

Provisional results give Swapo clear majorities in seven of Namibia's 13 regions.

The opposition DTA has similar majorities in two regions.

Of the 79 regional constituencies being contested Swapo has so far won 44 seats, plus 14 uncontested, the DTA 14 and the United Democratic Front two.

The ruling party has also made inroads in areas traditionally held by the DTA.

Swapo has taken the Karas region bordering South Africa, and won local election majorities in farming towns in central Namibia.

Full results are expected later and must be verified during the weekend to appear in the government gazette early next week.

This is the first time Namibians have voted since pre-independence elections, organised by the United Nations, in November 1989.

Election director Professor Gerhard Totemeyer yesterday again expressed his delight at the way the process had run and the high voter turnout of more than 80 percent. — Sapa.

More voters choose Swapo

WINDHOEK. — With final ballots in Namibia's first local and regional elections still being counted, the ruling party, Swapo, has increased its support around the country.

Provisional results give Swapo clear majorities in seven of Namibia's 13 regions, with similar majorities for the DTA in two regions.

This is the first time Namibians have voted since pre-independence elections in 1989. — Sapa

Shootout in island dispute

WINDHOEK: Generally good relations between Namibia and Botswana have been soured because of an ongoing dispute over two islands.

The two countries traded shots this week at a remote river that serves as their border.

Namibia said four Botswana soldiers were killed. However, Botswana said there were no casualties in Wednesday's incident.

The Botswana president's office confirmed on Thursday that there were three shooting incidents on the border between Botswana and Namibia on the Chobe River on Wednesday.

The shootings occurred in an area near the disputed Sedudu island, a 3,5s/km piece of land in the middle of the Chobe River in northern Botswana. Both countries claimed the island as their territory. They made similar claims over Kasikili island.

The Namibian Commissioner of Police in the Caprivi, Pius Kaunda, said members of the force in western Caprivi were attacked by bazooka and automatic rifle

fire by members of the Botswana Defence Force. (22)

Kaunda said a 14-man squad in a camp at Lizauli village about 150km south-west of Katima Mulilo came under fire from a BDF river boat on the Linyanti River and a foot patrol on the Botswana side of the river. STimes 6/12/92

He said his men returned fire after their tents and equipment were hit and a police vehicle severely damaged.

The headman of Lizauli village, Thomas Mbengela, has asked for police reinforcements.

The latest shooting followed the shooting of a 7-year-old boy who was fishing on the Namibian side of the river in September last year.

The shooting was discussed with Namibian authorities. Namibia's president Sam Nujoma and Botswana's president Dr Quett Masire met in May and agreed to establish a joint technical team to determine the boundary. The team has yet to release any findings. — Foreign Desk.

STAR 7/12/92.

221

Polls win adds to Swapo's duties

WINDHOEK — Visiting German observers have praised Namibia's first local and regional elections, but pose the question whether the vast country, with its small population, is not over-administering itself.

In the country's first elections since independence from South Africa in 1990, the ruling party, Swapo, scored a landslide victory over the official opposition, the DTA.

Swapo won control of nine of 13 regions and the DTA three. In the 13th region, the United Democratic Front (UDF) and Swapo each won two constituencies with one to the DTA.

The ruling party had majorities in 39 of 48 local authorities to the DTA's seven and the UDF's two, provisional results showed.

For Dr Heribert Weiland of

Freiburg University, Germany, the election outcome was no surprise and mirrored findings of a poll he conducted in the country a year ago.

"It was quite clear Swapo would get 70 percent," he said, "but a year ago the preparedness of people to abstain was probably a little bit higher."

Dr Reinhart Kossler, of the University of Munster, said Swapo's success could be viewed differently in different parts of the country.

"There is obvious continuity in the north and apparently a real breakthrough in many parts of the south.

"People seem to be voting for the ruling party, giving it credit for what it has done so far. Disillusionment with the DTA — with its weak showing — is certainly part of the picture."

Swapo's win, he said, had given the party a huge responsibility as it now had to prove itself at three levels — national, regional and local.

Weiland and Kossler observed the polls on behalf of the German government.

A tendency in not-so-sophisticated countries, Weiland observed, was to support the government in power, which, even with all democratic means available, was very difficult to topple "except if it has totally messed up the situation".

If things did not deteriorate, there would be no change.

In Namibia, after independence, the situation had deteriorated for some: mainly exiles, whose expectations had not been met, and other, better-organised sections, including unions and activists.

Border posts
go at Walvis

WINDHOEK ^{10/21/92} The first visible sign of implementation of the Joint Administrative Authority for Walvis Bay has been the removal of border posts between the disputed South African port enclave and Namibia. (22)

Namibia's CEO on the Joint Administrative Authority, Nangolo Mbumba, said the removal followed agreements between the two countries on the issue.

"It was decided that the harbour and airport at Walvis Bay would be official entry points," he said.

Namibia, which has always considered Walvis Bay part of its territory, dismantled its border post close to the Swakop River bridge last week. Six South African posts have already been removed. — Sapa.

could be completed by the end of the month

Border posts ⁽²²¹⁾

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CT 10/12/92

WINDHOEK. — The first visible sign of the implementation of the Joint Administrative Authority for Walvis Bay has been the removal of border posts between the disputed South African port enclave and Namibia.

Namibia's chief executive officer to the JAA, Mr Nangolo Mbumba, said the removal followed agreements between both countries.

"It was decided the Walvis Bay harbour and airport would be official entry points," he said.

Namibia dismantled its border post close to the Swakop River bridge last week.

Six South African posts have already been removed, leaving just one near Swakop River.

● Namibian police have arrested a member of the Ondangua Development Brigade, Mr Malakia Iita, 26, in connection with the death of a DTA official, Mr Namupala Nangolo, on November 21, according to reports. — Sapa

BY CARMEL RICKARD

PUBLIC interest lawyers in Namibia faced enormous challenges when their country became independent. Some of these have been answered, but major questions remain like this one: without a clear "enemy" is their work relevant?

Namibia's Legal Assistance Centre (LAC), based in Windhoek, has to deal with problems like this head-on, while the country experiences a rapidly changing social environment.

As with public interest lawyers in South Africa, the LAC had no shortage of "enemies" in the past. Now things are different and the current emphasis is on problems such as poverty and under-development.

LAC director Andrew Corbett says this requires new skills, new insights and a new direction. It is sometimes

Shifting emphasis to cope with change

Law Review Supplement
 difficult for activists in the old mould to re-orientate themselves to meet this challenge. It is also difficult to decide how the constitutional guidelines on socio-economic rights can best find expression in Namibian society.

"Political emancipation was the pre-independence goal; socio-economic rights are now highest on the agenda, and our organisation is still trying to define its role in ensuring that independence has real meaning for all Namibians."

The LAC, started in 1988, is a non-profit public interest law centre offering legal services to people who would otherwise not have access to the legal system. The only one of its

in Windhoek 11/12-17/1
 kind in the country, it has five affiliated advice offices in various regions.

LAC lawyers and para-legals still have enormous difficulties with things other lawyers would take for granted. For example, most clients who ask them for help live in remote areas. Many do not have access to telephones and the postal service is ineffective or non-existent in most regions. Because communication is so difficult, the LAC often uses regional radio to broadcast requests for clients to call at the offices for further consultations.

The traditional caseload has changed considerably. Although the LAC still acts on behalf of victims of human rights abuses, the number of

2192 (221)
 such cases has dropped dramatically.

Fundamental rights are protected by the Namibian constitution so the LAC no longer needs to focus so strongly on trying to obtain these rights.

Instead staff can broaden their work. A new task they have set themselves is to encourage a belief in the law as an instrument of justice, trying to help with nation building and the development of a human rights culture within Namibia's constitutional democracy.

Sometimes the LAC and other human rights lawyers are criticised for not using the constitution aggressively enough in litigating to secure people's rights. However, Corbett says there have been several successful constitu-

tional challenges, for example one which led to the supreme court declaring that corporal punishment is unconstitutional. But he concedes there has not been a flood of constitutional cases.

Corbett says the reason is that Namibians, including lawyers, are not schooled in working with a constitutional democracy. Besides, LAC has decided to pursue legislative reform rather than trying to address constitutional violations piecemeal in the courts.

In its focus on law reform, the LAC has tried to ensure that law and practice fit in with the provisions of the constitution. Staff have researched the land question and gender equality, advised the government on developing a progressive labour code and made suggestions on the reform of the Police Act.

Namibian voters 'more experienced'

South

12/12 - 16/12/92

221



FINGERPRINT: A Namibian registers before casting his vote in the elections

NAMIBIANS last week went to the polls for their second democratic elections and it appears they have become more experienced voters.

The nation had passed democracy's "acid test" with "flying colours", according to Swapo secretary-general Mr Moses Garoeb.

Regarding the provisional outcome of the first local government and regional elections, marked by a landslide victory for the ruling party, he said the poll was "free and fair and democratic".

In the four-day elections which ended last Thursday, provisional results gave Swapo control of nine of the country's 13 regions, with three going to the official opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA).

For DTA information and publicity secretary Mr Andrew Matjila, the result was "unexpected and a major setback for the party", considering its good showing in pre-independence elections in 1989.

In that poll, Swapo secured 41 of the 72 elected seats in the National Assembly, followed by the DTA with 21, the United Democratic Front with four and the balance going to smaller parties.

Asked about the poll being free and fair, Matjila said: "We are not 100 percent satisfied."

The DTA has claimed intimidation of party members in the northern regions where Swapo holds majorities.

UDF secretary-general Mr Eric Biwa said he was satisfied with his party's showing — two local authorities and two regional council constituencies.

Swapo's victory in the DTA stronghold in the south, he said, came as a "total surprise".

Voters there succumbed to threats that if they wanted to benefit from government projects, they should be party members, he said.

"People decided to vote for Swapo to see if anything could come their way," Biwa argued.

Garoeb said Swapo's strategy had been to concentrate on areas where the party had not done well previously, like the south, but added they were "surprised" at their victories in the DTA areas.

SA's first black judge seconded to Namibia

Staff Reporter

MR Justice Ismail Mahomed, South Africa's first black judge, has been seconded to Namibia to serve as chief justice.

Mr Justice Mahomed, of the Transvaal Division of the South African Supreme Court, will serve as chief justice for an initial period of one year from yesterday.

Namibia became independent in March 1990.

Judge Mahomed was appointed to the South African bench in 1991 but before this he had for many years been a judge in several neighbouring countries including Botswana, Lesotho, Zimbabwe and Swaziland.

He became the first black senior counsel in 1974 and has been described as "brilliant" by his colleagues.

The consensus of opinion in legal circles is that he would have been a judge years ago were it not for apartheid. He is senior in experience to most judges. (22) OCT 16/12/92

Before the Group Areas Act was amended he was unable to have chambers in the Johannesburg city centre building occupied by his colleagues.

For 12 years he would ask which of his colleagues was in court and then "borrow" their chambers until the advocate concerned returned. If there were no colleagues out, he had to work in the library.

Mr Justice Mahomed saved the multi-party talks from breakdown earlier this month when he forced prominent communist Mr Moses Mayekiso to apologise after he questioned the impartiality of the two chairmen Mr Justice Mahomed and Mr Justice Petrus Schabert.

NEWS FEATURES Namibian outcasts are supported by South African taxpayers' money

Koevoet living it

UP ON SA SOIL

Sowetan

By Abbey Makoe

17/12/92
REAPING REWARDS Former

South Westers funded by SAP:

MEMBERS of the notorious Koevoet unit, who lost against Swapo in Namibia, are reaping the fruits of their support for South Africa's thwarted ruin of a democracy.

They live in tents and semi-posh houses in a former mining area in Rooiberg near Warmbaths, assured of a salary from the Government.

Those spoken to gleefully expressed gratitude for the SAP's generosity, vowing never to return to their place of birth, Namibia.

Hardly three years in the country, Koevoet members, all from three villages in the former South West Africa, are living in better circumstances than many SA-born citizens languishing in squatter settlements.

They were flown from Ovambo, Kavango and Kaokuland where some of the men left their children behind, they said.

A school has been built, well-furnished and registered with the DET.

Classes are from Sub A to Standard 3. Emphasis is placed on English and Afrikaans.
SAP officers interviewed by

Sowetan congratulated the Namibians for their "trust-worthiness and support in the past".

In fact, the Namibians saw themselves as heroes and heroines in South Africa's war against Swapo.

Ask them who they voted for during the UN-supervised elections, the answer is two-fold: either "*Ek het nie gestem nie*" or an outright "DTA" ("I didn't vote" or "Democratic Turnhalle Alliance") which was funded by South African taxpayers' money.

Afrikaans is the only SA language they excel in, though they were not fluent by any means.

Meanwhile, their population continues to grow. Koevoet women in labour are taken to Warmbaths hospital to deliver. The whole Koevoet community is undoubtedly well looked after.

They also have a clinic in the neighbourhood, run by an unknown war-rant officer. White officers sharing their living space with the Koevoets, a name SAP officials requested be

abolished from use in newspapers, were high ranking.

The man in charge, Lieutenant-Colonel Willie Fouche, appeared popular among the Koevoets. So was his colleague, Lieutenant-Colonel Sakkie Serfontein.

While Fouche reiterated that "I will never leave them in a lurch", Serfontein's argument was that the Koevoets were in fact South Africans.

"They were born in 'Suidwes' (South West) while the territory was still SA's protectorate," he said. He argued that his wife and two children were born in Namibia but encountered no problems in being granted SA documents.

He cried apartheid in reverse, criticising the inevitable arrest of the Koevoets should they return to Namibia, where they are wanted for atrocities they perpetrated against their own people - under the guidance of the SA security forces.

There are 630 men, 328 women and 560 children who were flown into the country by the SAP in 1990.

FORMER South African information secretary Dr Eschel Rhoodie has surfaced at the centre of an angry dispute over an organisation founded to protect "European culture" in Africa.

Rhodie, best known for his role in the 1978 info scandal, has fallen out with former ally Dr Mario Oriani-Ambrosini — one of the American lawyers who drafted the proposed kwaZulu constitution announced a fortnight ago by chief minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

At issue is R1,9-million which, Oriani says, Rhodie controls. Rhodie counters that the amount is not hard cash, but merely an estimate of the money it would take to run the organisation for three years.

After working closely together in the organisation they founded in May, Oriani and Rhodie now run separate groups promoting minority rights and federalism in Africa. Both say their groups promote "cultural diversity and human rights".

The organisation they founded jointly in May was originally called the International Centre for the Protection of European Cultures in Africa Inc (Icpeca).

Rhodie was a trustee of Icpeca at its launch in May and in June he was elected chairman and president. The organisation became involved in several contentious issues in Namibia. Among them: the claim of the Reheboth Baster community to land owned either by the community or by private individuals before Namibian independence. The issue is contentious because many people fear it could lead to a demand for a

Rhodie in costly row of 'untruths'

*May 18/12-22/12/92
Eschel Rhodie, of info scandal fame, is at the centre of yet another dispute of 'untruths' — this time involving R1,9-million and an organisation aimed at protecting European culture in Africa. **GRAHAM HOPWOOD** reports*

degree of autonomy.

In June Oriani, as Icpeca spokesman, also accused the Namibian government of "cultural genocide" for seeking the return of R9-million granted by the former Administration for Whites to an organisation called Cultura 2000, set up to advance the cause of "western European cultures" in Namibia. He said he was reporting the Namibian government to the United Nations Human Rights Commission and Unesco for "violating cultural and minority rights".

The organisation ran into further controversy when nearly all the Namibian trustees listed on Icpeca's letterhead said they had never heard of the group.

By the end of the month, Icpeca had changed its name and its acronym — to Icpoda, International Centre for the Protection of Cultural Diversity and Human Rights in Africa. Days later, a power struggle erupted for control of the

never existed, and that Oriani had told "a string of untruths" about Icpoda to prospective donors.

Rhodie said he had fired Oriani because documentation he prepared for funds from the National Endowment for Democracy "lacked proper scholarship, was riddled with inaccuracies and contained untruths".

Meanwhile, Rhodie has set up his own organisation, called the International Centre for the Protection of Minority Rights and Cultural Diversity, which he is planning to launch next year. He said it is not concerned with the Reheboth Baster controversy; its major work in Namibia will involve the promotion of mother-tongue education.

Rhodie also said his group will not work in South Africa and has no South African trustees or funding. It is "not interested in a particular race, group or country but in minority rights and cultural diversity all over Africa". It is planning 14 research projects, including one dealing with Namibia, Switzerland, Nigeria and Ethiopia, to prove the thesis that a federal structure provides better protection to minorities and a better safeguard for cultural diversity than a centralised governmental system does.

At the same time, Oriani is pressing on with another organisation, which he still calls Icpoda and which is funded, he said, by a private American group called the International Strategic Concepts Foundation. His organisation is dealing with the Reheboth Baster issue and is advising the lawyers representing the Baster community.

NAMIBIA — GENERAL + POLITICS

1993

Namibia accused of refugee torture

ARCT 4/1/93

(221)

WINDHOEK. — A human rights group has accused the Namibian government of torturing refugees.

"Indefinite detentions without trial and unlawful deportations of refugees and asylum seekers by the Namibian Ministry of Home Affairs continue unabated," said a statement by the National Society for Human Rights.

It said detained refugees "regularly complain about inadequate medical treatment, maltreatment and even torture".

There was no immediate comment from Namibian authorities. — Sapa-AP.

NEWS IN BRIEF

8/17/93 4/1/93 (22)

Redressing imbalances

NAMIBIA'S government would cut recurrent public spending and streamline tax collection to make available resources to redress inequities in the critical social service areas of education, health, housing and pensions, President Sam Nujoma said in his New Year message to the nation.

AS PRESIDENT F W de Klerk made his February 2 speech, so Namibia moved to independence. There has been much speculation as to the relationship between the two events. Some believe the SA government saw Namibia as a kind of test run for change in SA itself. If the process went smoothly there — and by early February 1990 it was clear that it had — then the government could risk a similar process in SA itself.

It is easy to point to great differences between the two processes. Not only are the countries themselves very different — Namibia's entire population is less than that of greater Cape Town, for example — but SA is not now, as Namibia was then, freeing itself from colonial rule and moving to independence, nor does it have the special international status Namibia enjoyed.

Emphasis on the differences, however, can obscure the fact that in both countries there is a fundamentally similar process under way, a move towards democracy. And the way that process worked in Namibia has many lessons for SA, lessons which have not been learned in the past three years, despite SA's involvement in the transition in Namibia in the year before De Klerk's speech.

This may have been, in part, because it did not suit the government to follow the Namibian model. After all, Swapo had come to power there. The government, with very different plans for SA, made virtually no reference to what had happened in Namibia, and clearly did not see it as an example to follow.

And for their part, though they attended the Namibian independence celebrations, the ANC leaders failed to see the relevance of much of what had happened in Namibia for the SA transition.

Perhaps they were put off drawing parallels by the compromises they knew Swapo had had to make, or by what they came to learn of the SA government's massive funding of Swapo's opponents during the election, and of the dirty tricks SA agents

Namibia holds hopeful lessons for the SA transition

8/Jan 22/1/93
2217

CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS

were responsible for during the transition in Namibia.

But the fact that the SA government had approved the process in Namibia should have meant that it should have been challenged with the question: why could the basic process that had been followed there not be applied in SA itself?

The basic lesson which could be drawn from the Namibian model was the importance of the free and fair election of a constituent assembly. The Namibian case suggested that they would require a large number of international monitors, a lesson which the recent Angolan debacle has reinforced.

Such an election would require, too, as in Namibia, the various political parties contesting the election to accept a code of conduct. While the national peace accord is a step towards such a code, it does not go nearly far enough. There should be a mechanism, as in Namibia, for the parties to meet under the chairmanship of an international person of stature to sort out problems.

In Namibia the UN's Martti Ahtisaari saw the code of conduct, and the way it was given effect, as one of Utag's greatest achievements. It might include a commitment to accept the outcome of the election, if the international monitors declare it free and fair. A free and fair election here will



□ AHTISAARI

require too, as in Namibia, the earlier agreement of at least the major parties to a set of constitutional rules and principles. There is little merit in the argument that Codesa is not the place to draw up such rules and principles, because it is not a

democratically elected body. These are the rules which make the democratic game possible, not the game itself. Most of them are self-evidently essential to the success of the process, and a necessary part of any democratic order. They encompass fundamental human rights, including the right to oppose, and a multi-party system.

In the Namibian case the rules were agreed to by the SA government and Swapo in 1982 after secret negotiations. The entire Namibian package might well have been taken over lock stock and barrel by Codesa, including the provision that the constitution must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the constituent assembly. Why should SA be different?

In retrospect it is clear that other aspects of the Namibian transition should also have been followed in SA. The ANC played into the government's hands with its simplistic call for the release of all political prisoners, as if the concept of political prisoners was in all cases unproblematic.

The result was long delays and disagreements about who fell into the category of political prisoner, and in the end the release of some who should not have been released. Had the Namibian example been followed from the beginning, difficult cases would have been left to an

impartial international mediator to decide, and the entire matter would have been depoliticised.

In Namibia, too, from the time the transition began in 1989 there was a set timetable, laid down years earlier. SA did not have the advantage of a Contact Group to help formulate such a timetable, but only in recent months have both major players come up with a timetable, after years when very little progress was made.

It now seems that an acceptable timetable can be agreed to very soon. But here too the Namibian case has lessons to offer: that there should be sanctions to make the parties stick to the timetable, besides the vague threat of economic ruin if the process of transition continues indefinitely.

In the Namibian case the SA government eventually realised that only a majority government, which meant a Swapo government, would bring legitimacy and an end to the conflict. So long as the constitutional principles were upheld, providing for minority protection, white interests would be safeguarded. Whites did not leave the country in droves when Swapo came to power. The white community in Namibia today is mostly reconciled to the new order, many whites far prefer it to the old.

What is encouraging about the Namibian case is not only that the transition itself was, after a disastrous start, relatively peaceful, and produced a government which all parties accepted. Now, after almost three years, the country recently held a second national election, this time for a second chamber, known as the National Council. This time around there was no massive UN presence, and only a handful of monitors. Yet the election went off peacefully, which perhaps explains why it received virtually no coverage in the SA media. It was also, by all accounts, free and fair.

It is easy to read about the elections in Angola and Kenya and be discouraged. Many of the more relevant lessons for SA lie on our doorstep, in Namibia, where SA itself was involved, and they are hopeful ones. □ Saunders teaches history at UCT.

AS PRESIDENT F W de Klerk made his February 2 speech, so Namibia moved to independence. There has been much speculation as to the relationship between the two events. Some believe the SA government saw Namibia as a kind of test run for change in SA itself. If the process went smoothly there — and by early February 1990 it was clear that it had — then the government could risk a similar process in SA itself.

It is easy to point to great differences between the two processes. Not only are the countries themselves very different — Namibia's entire population is less than that of greater Cape Town, for example — but SA is not now, as Namibia was then, freeing itself from colonial rule and moving to independence, nor does it have the special international status Namibia enjoyed.

Emphasis on the differences, however, can obscure the fact that in both countries there is a fundamentally similar process under way, a move towards democracy. And the way that process worked in Namibia has many lessons for SA, lessons which have not been learned in the past three years, despite SA's involvement in the transition in Namibia in the year before De Klerk's speech.

This may have been, in part, because it did not suit the government to follow the Namibian model. After all, Swapo had come to power there. The government, with very different plans for SA, made virtually no reference to what had happened in Namibia, and clearly did not see it as an example to follow.

And for their part, though they attended the Namibian independence celebrations, the ANC leaders failed to see the relevance of much of what had happened in Namibia for the SA transition.

Perhaps they were put off drawing parallels by the compromises they knew Swapo had had to make, or by what they came to learn of the SA government's massive funding of Swapo's opponents during the election, and of the dirty tricks SA agents

were responsible for during the transition in Namibia.

But the fact that the SA government had approved the process in Namibia should have meant that it should have been challenged with the question: why could the basic process that had been followed there not be applied in SA itself?

The basic lesson which could be drawn from the Namibian model was the importance of the free and fair election of a constituent assembly. The Namibian case suggested that they would require a large number of international monitors, a lesson which the recent Angolan debate has reinforced.

Such an election would require, too, as in Namibia, the various political parties contesting the election to accept a code of conduct. While the national peace accord is a step towards such a code, it does not go nearly far enough. There should be a mechanism, as in Namibia, for the parties to meet under the chairmanship of an international person of stature to sort out problems.

In Namibia the UN's Martti Ahtisaari saw the code of conduct, and the way it was given effect, as one of Untag's greatest achievements. It might include a commitment to accept the outcome of the election, if the international monitors declare it free and fair.

A free and fair election here will

Namibia holds hopeful lessons for the SA transition

8/Jan 22/1/93

221

221

CHRISTOPHER SAUNDERS



□ AHTISAARI

require too, as in Namibia, the earlier agreement of at least the major parties to a set of constitutional rules and principles. There is little merit in the argument that Codesa is not the place to draw up such rules and principles, because it is not a

impartial international mediator to decide, and the entire matter would have been depoliticised.

In Namibia, too, from the time the transition began in 1989 there was a set timetable, laid down years earlier. SA did not have the advantage of a Contact Group to help formulate such a timetable, but only in recent months have both major players come up with a timetable, after years when very little progress was made.

It now seems that an acceptable timetable can be agreed to very soon. But here too the Namibian case has lessons to offer: that there should be sanctions to make the parties stick to the timetable, besides the vague threat of economic ruin if the process of transition continues indefinitely.

In the Namibian case the SA government eventually realised that only a majority government, which meant a Swapo government, would bring legitimacy and an end to the conflict. So long as the constitutional principles were upheld, providing for minority protection, white interests would be safeguarded. Whites did not leave the country in droves when Swapo came to power. The white community in Namibia today is mostly reconciled to the new order, many whites far prefer it to the old.

What is encouraging about the Namibian case is not only that the transition itself was, after a disastrous start, relatively peaceful, and produced a government which all parties accepted. Now, after almost three years, the country recently held a second national election, this time for a second chamber, known as the National Council. This time around there was no massive UN presence, and only a handful of monitors. Yet the election went off peacefully, which perhaps explains why it received virtually no coverage in the SA media. It was also, by all accounts, free and fair.

It is easy to read about the elections in Angola and Kenya and be discouraged. Many of the more relevant lessons for SA lie on our doorstep, in Namibia, where SA itself was involved, and they are hopeful ones.

□ Saunders teaches history at UCT.

Walvis Bay agreement (221)

CT 6/2/93
JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa and Namibia have agreed in principle that a Namibian customs presence can be established immediately in jointly administered Walvis Bay.

Empower Africa's Women

South Africa 13/2 - 17/2/93

226

Nigerian women are challenging their traditionally subservient role and influencing their country's impending elections, academic Mrs Clara Osinlu told **REHANA ROSSOUW**.

SOUTH African women can learn from their Nigerian counterparts how to make each woman's voice count in a national election, says African-American Institute director Mrs Clara Osinlu.

Osinlu, brought from Lagos, Nigeria, to Cape Town by the Foundation for Contemporary Research, shared some of the lessons learned in the meteoric rise of women's power in Nigeria with South African women.

Osinlu is involved in several women's organisations in Nigeria and serves on the United Nations Education and Science Commission (Unesco).

Nigeria's military government recently cancelled its programme of transition to civilian rule.

Civilian political parties have been launched in the past two years and successfully completed elections for a national assembly, regional government and local authorities.

With only the top post in the country still at stake, Nigerian women have mounted a country-wide campaign for women to use their votes to ensure their lives are substantially improved by the new regime.

The past three years have seen



AFRICAN SISTERHOOD: Clara Osinlu of Nigeria, who visited South Africa last week

Photo: Yunus Mohammed

massive growth of women's organisations in Nigeria, all formed to uplift women, Osinlu said.

However, when Nigerian volunteers went into the rural areas to encourage women to become involved in the political process by registering and voting in elections, they found women reluctant to participate.

"They feared the elites. They said people in urban areas had already chosen political leaders and that they would be wasting their time if they voted. We told them they could move mountains if they voted," Osinlu said.

She said the rural women were taught politics through a series of workshops on political participation, accountability, leadership and development.

Nigerian women learned from monitoring last year's American election that women had increased their representation in the legisla-

ture by 68 percent because they had joined forces in a coalition.

The proliferation of women's organisations in Nigeria banded together and launched the Women's Network Caucus recently to study women's needs and lobby government representatives.

They also began setting the agenda for which women's issues should be articulated in government.

"We told the few women in government that they should stop adorning themselves in beautiful clothes, smiling at the television cameras and carrying cups of tea for the men. They should begin agitating for women's rights," Osinlu said.

"We've been pushing them to raise issues like abortion, women's education and women's health.

"We are also trying to force the government to end practices which are harmful to women like circum-

cision, tribal marking, early marriage and polygamy."

Osinlu said by running projects which empower women, organisations had found mutual benefits. They could keep their membership active, increase membership and increase their credibility in the community by being seen to have women's interests at heart.

In the past two years, organisations have started programmes to assist battered women, health clinics for women and training courses for women who were forced to leave school early.

Nigerian women's battle for direct representation in parliament has only just begun, but they are already eyeing the presidency.

They have forced their government to establish a Women's Commission to ensure that women's demands are heard at the highest level in the country.

"Some countries have women's

ministries. We have not yet reached that stage, but we have ensured that every ministry has a Women's Commission," Osinlu said.

"The commissions have had some success. They have forced the government to promote edicts which ban child marriages and support training for women who had to drop out of school.

"Every state now has a Women's Commission, right down to local government level."

Another initiative which has helped tremendously to alleviate the plight of rural Nigerian women is the Better Life for Rural Women programme.

The programme was started by a former first lady of Nigeria who first noticed the plight of rural women when she was taken into the backwoods of Lagos on an official trip to the city.

She called in experts and wives of all the governors of the Nigerian states, asking them to prepare for a national meeting in the capital.

The wives were told to bring two reports on their plight and recommend which steps should be taken to alleviate it.

"There was an exhibit of the rural women's crafts at the meeting, and they saw for the first time that they had skills which they could use to improve their lot.

"The women discussed what they needed — electricity, water, machinery and fuel, and each state was mandated to launch the programme, with the wife of the governor in charge.

"The wives began influencing their husbands to donate resources. They got vehicles, housing, machinery and land."

A Women's Development Centre was launched with an exhibition of women's crafts and products and companies were invited to view the goods and place orders.

"When women gained economic power, they began feeling for the first time that they were part of the system, and this was translated into political power," Osinlu said.

Those who blatantly refused to report are as follows:

- (a) 10,7%
- (b) 13,8%

SADF: alleged malpractices

*9. Dr W J SNYMAN asked the Minister of Defence:

- (1) Whether any disciplinary steps are being taken against certain members of the Defence Force as a result of an inquiry into alleged malpractices within the information community of the South African Defence Force; if so, (a) what steps, (b) how many members are involved and (c) why;
- (2) whether these disciplinary steps have been concluded; if not, why not; if so, when;
- (3) whether the members concerned have been informed of the nature of their contraventions; if not, why not; if so, in what way? B47E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

The AGs of the Witwatersrand and the Transvaal, in conjunction with the SAP, are investigating allegations against certain members of the SADF. On completion of the investigation they will decide whether *prima facie* cases do exist and if legal proceedings should be instituted. In the meantime the case is *sub judice* and no details can be made public.

*10. Mr R F Haswell—Local Government. [Question standing over.]

Reggie Hadebe: progress in investigation

*11. Mr R F HASWELL asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether the South African Police have made any progress in the investigation into the alleged murder of Reggie Bhekumuzi Hadebe between Richmond and Ikopo in Natal on or about 27 October 1992; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details;
- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B51E

where were these tests conducted and (b) what was the finding in respect of the pollution level;

- (2) whether this pollution constitutes or at any stage constituted a hazard to human and marine life? B60E

THE MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY:

- (1) Yes. The following authorities conducted tests in their respective areas of jurisdiction to determine the level of pollution of the sea around the Cape Peninsula:

Western Cape Regional Services Council
Municipality of Cape Town
Town Council of Lingeletou

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry did not conduct any tests in this regard, but did in terms of the permits issued to local authorities receive the required information regarding tests carried out on the discharges from sewage works, enabling the Department to determine whether the permit conditions were being complied with.

- (a) (i) Throughout the year at approximately two-weekly intervals.

(ii) In the surf zone at:

21 points from Sluwerstroom to Llandudno; 15 points from Hout Bay to Kommetjie; and 34 points from Miller's Point to Gordon's Bay and 1 more at Kogel Bay which is under the jurisdiction of the Municipality of Cape Town.

Of these 71 sampling points, approximately 46 were at bathing areas and 25 near treated wastewater or stormwater outfalls.

- (b) Regarding False Bay in particular, the position is that the tests done by the various authorities represented on the False Bay Water Quality Committee confirmed that there is no need for concern. In the 1992 Annual Report of this Committee it is pointed out that the European

Community (EC) guidelines were exceeded marginally at four points in the surf zone near stormwater outlets where samples were taken.

Microbiological counts from Clifton Beach to Bakoven indicate general compliance with EC guidelines with a static or decreasing trend which is expected to improve still further on completion of the Green Point sea outfall pipeline repairs. The situation at Green Point, however, is not expected to return to normal until the repairs have been completed.

Microbiological results of tests conducted at Hout Bay indicate that the EC guidelines are exceeded from time to time, but the condition is expected to be rectified when the Hout Bay sea outfall pipeline is completed.

- (2) No hazard to marine life could be established and only limited risk towards bathers near stormwater outfalls could have existed at times at places. Recognised bathing areas, however, are generally not in the close proximity of stormwater outfalls.

Signs warning the public have been erected opposite the beaches near the damaged sea outfall pipeline at Green Point. It is not foreseen that the discharges from the damaged pipeline will have a detrimental effect on the marine life in this area over the long term and once the repairs have been completed and tests carried out, the beaches currently closed for bathing will again be safe from a health point of view.

Walvis Bay: future

*14. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether, with reference to his question No 11 on 20 May 1992, finality has been reached regarding the future of Walvis Bay; if not, why not; if so, what decisions have been taken in this regard? B64E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

No finality has been reached on the future of

221
 Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands as it is a matter which, by its very nature, should be addressed after the establishment of a new constitutional order in South Africa. As an interim arrangement, the South African Government concluded an agreement with the Government of Namibia on 4 September 1992 in terms of which a Joint Administrative Authority was established for Walvis Bay, with effect from 1 November 1992.

Identity documents issued

*15. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Home Affairs:

How many identity documents had been issued from 31 January 1992 up to the latest specified date for which information is available? B65E

The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

In view of the fact that statistics in respect of identity documents issued, are being kept only on a monthly basis, the following statistics for the period 1 February 1992 to 31 January 1993 are furnished:

During the specified period 1 884 537 identity documents were issued which include both first and re-issues.

Two financial institutions: criminal charges after insolvencies

*16. Mr D H M GIBSON asked the Minister of Finance:

Whether any directors or officers of two financial institutions, the names of which have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, are to be charged criminally in respect of any alleged offences arising from the insolvencies of these institutions; if not, why not; if so, what are the relevant details, including the names of the institutions in question? B66E

The MINISTER OF FINANCE:

In terms of legislation criminal prosecution is the prerogative of the different Attorneys-General. Reports with regard to the persons and their activities have been handed to the Attorney-General of the Cape. In one case the three company directors involved have been arrested and are currently released on

bail awaiting trial. In the other case the matter is under investigation.

Alternative sentencing: correctional supervision/community service

*17. Mr D J DALLING to ask the Minister of Correctional Services:

(1) Whether any progress has been made in regard to the implementation of the policy of alternative sentencing, particularly as far as correctional supervision and community service are concerned; if so, what progress;

(2) whether any factors are delaying the implementation of the said policy; if so, (a) what factors and (b) what steps are being taken to eliminate such factors? B86E

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES:

Before replying to the question, I wish to mention that the Department of Correctional Services does not administer those cases where community service has been imposed by a court without simultaneously sentencing the person concerned to correctional supervision. Community service is, however, normally one of the conditions of correctional supervision. Up to and including 31 December 1992 persons who have been placed under correctional supervision performed 153 608 hours free of community service.

(1) Yes.

Correctional supervision was implemented on 15 August 1991 on an experimental basis as a pilot project in the Pretoria and Wonderboom Magisterial Districts. A second pilot project was launched in the Cape Peninsula on 20 March 1992. With effect from 1 April 1992 correctional supervision was phased in in other magisterial districts in the country. On 31 December 1992 correctional supervision as a sentencing option had already been implemented in 178 magisterial districts countrywide. In terms of present planning, it is anticipated that this sentencing option will be implemented in all 270 Magisterial districts country-wide by 1 June 1993.

(2) Yes.
 (a) and (b)

As was anticipated and more comprehensively explained in the White Paper on the Extension of the Mission of the Department of Correctional Services and the Implementation of Correctional Supervision as an Alternative Sentencing Option which was tabled in Parliament on 6 May 1991, there are amongst others, two very important prerequisites for correctional supervision to succeed as a sentencing option, namely:—

— A stable community

Correctional supervision can only be shown to full advantage within stable and orderly communities

— Work opportunities

It is essential that a person under correctional supervision should be employed.

The hon member will probably agree that the prolonged violence in many areas of the country as well as the prevailing unfavourable economic conditions are negative factors which will influence the progress that could be made. These restrictive factors must firstly be neutralized on a macro-political level. As soon as present initiatives in this regard succeed, the prospects of correctional supervision as a sentencing option will be greatly enhanced.

Correctional supervision as an alternative to imprisonment is not yet being utilized to full advantage by the judiciary and legal practitioners. Apart from this, in some communities there is a degree of scepticism about correctional supervision.

During this year a communication action is to be launched to make the legal community and community leaders aware of the advantages of correctional supervision as sentencing option and so doing give greater momentum to the application thereof.

*19. Mr A Gerber—Education and Culture.†
 [Moved to Own Affairs.]

Cellular telephones: cancer

*20. Mr J CHIOLÉ asked the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications:†

(1) Whether his Department has taken cognisance of research done in the United States of America with regard to the possibility that the use of cellular telephones may increase the incidence of cancer; if so,

(2) whether any steps are envisaged to ensure that the introduction of cellular telephones in South Africa will not result in an increase in the incidence of brain and other forms of cancer; if so, what steps; if not,

(3) whether the State intends obtaining further information on the effect of this system on the health of the user before it is introduced; if so,

(4) whether this information will be released to the public; if not, why not? B93E

The MINISTER OF POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

(1) We are aware of a court case in progress in the United States where it is alleged that there is a link between a single incidence of brain cancer and the excessive use of a cellular phone. We are however not aware of any specific research in this regard.

(2) The introduction of the GSM (Group Special Mobile) digital technology will be planned with reference to future developments in the field of cellular communications. This technology has been developed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) over a period of approximately ten (10) years. During the development cognisance was taken of maximum permissible radiation limits. In this regard it is worth mentioning that GSM is currently operational in two networks within Germany which has particularly stringent requirements regarding radiation.

*18. Mr A Gerber—Education and Culture.†
 [Moved to Own Affairs.]

Big chiefs of Walvis Bay

221

STAR 25/2/93

IT IS doubtful whether either Carl von Hirschberg or Nangolo Mbumba has ever experienced anything quite like the job they are doing now.

They are the representatives of Pretoria and Windhoek respectively in the enclave of Walvis Bay, which is possessed by South Africa but claimed by Namibia. And their job is to run the enclave together, under their governments' decision to administer it jointly pending a final resolution of the dispute.

This is something like being in a car with two sets of controls and two drivers. To avoid crashing, both have to steer in the same direction at the same time.

The two men operate from adjoining offices in the Walvis Bay municipal centre, where they are known as "the Chiefs". They have been in office only a few weeks, but apparently get on well together.

Tandem management is working well for Walvis Bay, reports The Star Africa Service.

Von Hirschberg summed up his approach with a question: "How can you resolve issues by not working together?"

Mbumba, for his part, says of his South African counterpart: "There are no difficulties working with him. We have a similar mandate to implement."

Their mandate is not to decide whether or when South Africa should hand over the enclave to Namibia. Basically, their job is to run the enclave — which centres on the only good port serving Namibia — as efficiently as possible until the politicians eventually resolve the dispute over its future.

Joint administration was agreed on as an interim measure after preliminary negotiations between Namibia, which

claims the enclave as an integral part of the country, and South Africa, which claims legal sovereignty over it under a British colonial cession going back 109 years.

Mbumba (53) and Von Hirschberg (67) are still settling into their new job, having opened their offices only at the beginning of last month under the title of the Joint Administrative Authority (JAA).

Their bailiwick includes not only Walvis Bay but also the 12 offshore islands which Namibia is also claiming from South Africa. They hold sway over a population of 28 000 people.

The two administrators hold daily meetings and, having adjoining offices, can communi-

cate with each other more frequently if they wish.

At its first formal meeting, scheduled for today, the JAA committee is expected to discuss the running of the harbour, health services, tourism, roads and nature conservation.

Von Hirschberg is technically on home ground, and Mbumba is technically the foreigner, but the Namibian appears not to feel isolated or vulnerable.

"The community seems happy about the joint administration. They are happy that it is associated with real or perceived change to come," he said.

South Africa's representative obviously believes in what he is doing. "The alternative to joint administration," he said, "would have been confrontation between Namibia and South Africa, which would have been in the interests of neither country." □

Namibia out

STAR 26/2/93

as Govt-PAC

talks venue

By Kaizer Nyatumba
Political Reporter

The Namibian government has turned down the Pan Africanist Congress's request to have its meeting with the Government held in Windhoek on Monday, PAC legal and constitutional affairs secretary Willie Seriti confirmed yesterday.

The meeting, initially scheduled to take place in the Namibian capital under the chairmanship of either President Sam Nujoma or his Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, would now take place in another neighbouring African state, Seriti said.

Details will be made available today.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary Andreas Guibeb was yesterday quoted as saying his government had first heard of the meeting when it received a letter from the PAC on Wednesday.

"It comes at very short notice," Guibeb said. The Star has learnt that the Namibian Foreign Minister's office phoned PAC headquarters in Johannesburg late yesterday afternoon

to talk to PAC president Clarence Makwetu.

In their letter to Seriti, the Namibians said they would be tied up with visits from heads of state next week and could not host the South Africans as well.

Seriti dismissed criticism that the PAC had not informed the Namibian government in time about Monday's meeting. He said the agreement about the venue was reached with Pretoria on Tuesday, and he had informed the Namibians as soon as he could.

He said the PAC had "five or six" possible countries where the meeting could take place, but did not know which one would be acceptable to the Government.

Seriti was last night working furiously to get another neighbouring country to host the talks, and was confident the meeting would still go ahead on Monday.

The talks, the first to be attended by SAP and SADF generals and the high command of the Azanian People's Liberation Army, come three months since the Government and the PAC met in Gaborone, Botswana.

The delegations will be led by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander.

Namibia won't host govt, PAC meeting

THE South African government meeting with the PAC and its armed wing, Apla, on Monday will no longer take place in Windhoek. *CT 26/2/93*

A search is now on for another venue outside the country.

The decision came after the Namibian government said yesterday it was not at this stage prepared to host the talks. Foreign Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab said the request to hold bilateral talks in Namibia was carried by the media even before the government had been informed.

It is understood the delegations are now most likely to meet in Gaborone, Botswana. — Political Staff, Sapa

RIP 97
572/93

Namibian deportations

THE deportation of SA citizens from Namibia would not be taken up with the Namibian authorities, Foreign Affairs said yesterday.

Earlier this week SA and other nationals were being deported from Namibia for not having residence or work permits.

221

APG

interest as 1993 is the United Nations Year of Indigenous People.

On July 3 last year, N/haokxa, her husband, G kao/Kaece and Axel Thoma, of the Nyae Nyae Foundation, went to fetch her two-year-old toddler, /Kaece, from a hospital in Windhoek, where he had been treated for tuberculosis.

Denied

On the drive home, N/haokxa went into labour and had her 1,6kg second son, prematurely, at the roadside. The baby appeared lifeless.

Concerned, N/haokxa urged Mr Thoma to drive the 120km to the nearest hospital at Otjiwarongo.

At the hospital, the only languages spoken were Afrikaans and Damara, and although Mr Thoma begged for N/haokxa's husband to be allowed to stay with her because he could speak Afrikaans and would be able to translate for his wife, this was denied.

Shortly after her baby's death, N/haokxa recalled: "I could not understand their speech, but followed with my eyes what they

Trapped in a time-warp

SI Times 7/3/93.

221

Did she kill her child or is she an innocent victim of modern society?

told me. They told me I must wipe my baby when he defecated and then clean the cloth on which he lay in the incubator."

Once her husband and Mr Thoma left, she was unable to communicate with anyone in the hospital.

The charges against her say that on the night of July 5 she entered the hospital nursery, removed her

baby from the incubator, dropped him twice on the floor then put him back in the incubator.

However, in her statement to police on July 29 last year, through Bushman interpreter Benjamin /ailae /aice, she claimed she was sleeping when a nurse asked her to go and clean the baby because he had defecated.

"I went to the room where the baby was kept and began to clean him. After I finished cleaning the baby, I began to prepare his sleeping place in the incubator. The baby was in my right arm.

"While I was trying to prepare the sleeping place, he fell through my arm. I tried to catch him but there was no chance.

"I took the baby from the floor. A nurse entered and accused me of throwing the baby on the floor. By that time I had already placed the baby in the incubator.

Buried

"He was dead. I tried to demonstrate what happened to the nurse, but due to lack of language she did not understand.

"It came to my mind that the nurse accused me of killing the baby because she pointed to me and demonstrated what she thought happened.

"I did not know what she said because she spoke to me in Afrikaans and I only speak Bushman language."

Her statement, written in English by a police officer, is signed with a small thumbprint.

The baby was buried at Tjum!kui some days later.

John Marshall, one of the world's foremost experts on Bushmen and a founder of the Nyae Nyae Foundation which assists these people in Bushmanland, said N/haokxa's family supported themselves by "hunting game and gathering wild bushfoods in the 60s".

"However, their ancient

way of life was ended by dispossession in the 70s. They lost more than 70 per cent of their land after the South African colonial administration established Bushmanland as the only homeland for all the people classified as Bushmen in Namibia.

"N/haokxa was raised in a small community in Bushmanland where people are making the profound transition from hunting and gathering to subsistence farming and wage work in the modern world."

Her family and its culture are among humanity's most endangered cultures and people.

There are about 30 000 people classified as Bushmen left in Namibia, most of whom have been dispossessed of their land and hunting grounds for a generation. The most traditional 3 000 live in Bushmanland, or Nyae Nyae, as the Bushmen call it.

Extinction

Forty years ago they were befriended by an American family, the Marshalls. A decade ago, Bushman experts John Marshall and Claire Ritchie, faced with declining Bushman populations and the real threat of their extinction, established the Nyae Nyae Development Foundation to assist them.

A colleague, Megan Biessle, who began studying the community 20 years ago and is fluent in Ju/'hoansi, will travel to Namibia from her home in Austin, Texas, next week to give evidence in the case.

Two important cases that highlight the conflict between the centuries-old Bushman hunter-gatherer way of life and that of modern society come before the Namibian courts soon

LAST year a 17-year-old Bushman mother gave birth to a premature baby on the side of a road in northern Namibia. Two days later, the baby was dead and the tiny woman, who speaks no language other than a Bushman dialect, was charged with murder.

Baby G/ago Nhakwa died after sustaining head injuries in a fall at Otjiwarongo state hospital in northern Namibia on July 5 last year.

He was the second son of N/haokxa G/aqo, a 17-year-old Bushman girl who lives in the tiny Bushman settlement of Baraka, 34km from Tjum!kui — which the Bushmen call "place of death" — a government administration centre established for Bushmen 30 years ago, with a school, clinic, church, large jail and bottle store near the Botswana border.

Next Friday she will travel 700km to the capital of Namibia, where she will appear in the Windhoek High Court on a murder charge.

The court will have to decide whether N/haokxa is a cruel mother or an innocent trapped in the confusing, frightening web of 20th century society.

The story is simple, but its implications are many and complex. They raise questions about the human rights codes of nations and their implications for people like the Ju/'hoansi, who are unfamiliar with the ways of modern society. The case is expected to arouse international

Start here

A BUSHMAN village in northern Namibia faces starvation if an appeal against the conviction of the men of the village for hunting and killing two giraffes without a permit fails.

The case, one of many over the years where the rights of wildlife have taken precedence over those of the hunter-gatherer Bushmen, will be heard by the Windhoek Appeal Court in June.

It will take place 18 months after all the male members, including two boys under the age of 16, were arrested in the north-eastern Bushmanland village of N=ogmtjoha.

Hungry

They were held in January last year by a Namibian Nature Conservation official for hunting the giraffes without a permit.

The men were found skinning one giraffe and it was alleged they had also killed another giraffe some kilometres away.

They said they had killed the animal because they were hungry.

Nothing in Namibian law specifically protects the right of the Bushmen to hunt, as they have done for centuries, nor does anything accommodate the realities of reduced game herds and a smaller hunting area for the Bushmen because of the encroachment of modern society.

However, the Bushmen have been traditionally allowed to hunt all animals in Bushmanland

Wrath of a court descends on men hunting for food

except for adult ostriches and elephants.

Conservation officials say they may only hunt on foot with bows and arrows and may not use dogs, or horses or donkeys to help transport their kill.

The magistrate who heard the case at Tsumkwe — in the heart of Bushman territory — not only did not inform the men of their right to legal representation but imposed fines of R22 000. The state said the giraffes were worth R1 200.

However, because the community is a traditional Bushman community which lives by gathering roots and bulbs and hunting as well as subsistence farming,

most have never been employed, have no money and none could pay the fines.

They offered to surrender their bows and arrows to pay the fine, but because of their minimal value this was ignored.

All the men of the village went to jail in Grootfontein and later in Windhoek.

The Bushmen are assisted by the Nyae Nyae Development Foundation, which is involved in rural development. It also pays their legal costs.

The case was sent on appeal to the Namibian High Court, where it was dismissed because the Bushmen did not have a permit and were in contravention of the Nature Conservation Ordinance of 1975.

Horse

In a 1989 case, two Bushmen who killed a gemsbok with the assistance of three dogs were fined R300 each or three months in jail.

In another case that year, two Bushmen had all their wealth confiscated — two horses, a donkey, two saddles and two bridles — after one of the men, who had polio and whose family were starving, asked the sole strong, healthy man in the community to hunt a giraffe to feed his family.

He loaned the man his horse to use in the hunt.

The hunter used his own donkey to transport the meat back to the community.

Namibian swoop on aliens

Staff Reporter

THE Namibian Department of Home Affairs is cracking down on illegal residents and skilled whites with South African connections have been deported at short notice under police guard.

Last Monday at 2am members of the police, the army and immigration officials under the orders of the Department of Home Affairs raided dozens of houses and roused 31 men, women and chil-

dren from their beds and took them to police stations.

Twenty-two were released.

A Home Affairs spokesman said yesterday none of them were South Africans.

The clampdown on non-Namibians reached boiling point last week when Ms Marietjie Theron, 22, a high school teacher from Tsumeb, was deported.

South African-born Ms Theron,

CT 11/3/93 (21)
who spent 20 years in Namibia with her parents, was given 24 hours to get out of the country.

Home Affairs deputy permanent secretary Mr Sakkie van der Merwe yesterday denied that South Africans were being targeted for deportation.

"South Africans are not being harassed but we are deporting illegal residents who do not have residence or work permits."

Windhoek to act on mercenaries

B/DAM 12/3/93

221

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Defence Force is investigating allegations that foreign mercenaries are using the country as a transit route to Angola, reports Nambe radio news.

It was also carefully following developments regarding the possible recruitment of mercenaries within Namibia, yesterday's report said.

Deputy Defence Minister Philemon Malima said there had been no concrete proof of either activity but the government would act if they were confirmed.

The Namibian government was convinced the war in Angola would be solved only by peaceful means and the recruiting of mercenaries by either party in the conflict was no solution, he said.

Even if Namibia received an official Angolan request to assist in the recruiting process it would decline in no uncertain terms.

Malima said the Namibian Defence Force was prepared for any eventuality on Namibia's northern border but it did not take seriously Unita leader Jonas Savimbi's threat to sabotage the Caluque and Ruacana hydroelectric schemes on the Kunene River.

Controversy continues to surround three alleged SA mercenaries treated at Windhoek's Medicity Hospital for injuries reportedly sustained in Angola.

Reports in Windhoek yesterday said Nico Basson, Harry Ferreira and Geoff Lansberg were admitted to hospital on Sunday evening after being flown to Eros Suburban Airport from Luanda. They are said to be employed by an oil company to guard installations in Angola.

News reports said the men suffered gunshot and shrapnel wounds. One said five men altogether had come to Namibia.

They were reportedly flown to Windhoek by the company Pro Pilot, contracted to fly mercenaries recruited from former SA

Defence Force members to Angola.

Hospital administrator Annchen Parkhouse said the men, who said they were hurt in a bakkie accident and had injuries consistent with their claim, were discharged from Medicity on Wednesday morning. She said they had all belonged to SA medical aid schemes.

SA representative to Namibia Stephan Aldrich reiterated the Pretoria government was in no way involved in the recruitment of mercenaries.

□ In Gaborone, the joint planning committee of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) yesterday called on the international community to take firm, urgent action to stop the war in Angola.

SADC executive secretary Dr Simba Makoni stated that the committee also called on the SADC-Frontline member states to continue to follow developments closely in the region and assert their leadership of the region.

He said the committee reviewed developments in the region and received briefings from representatives of Angola, Mozambique and SA liberation movements on the current situation in their countries.

"In particular, the (committee) noted with concern the escalating conflict in Angola which has resulted in large-scale destruction of property and loss of lives," Makoni said.

The committee had noted with regret that gross violations of the right to life and property were a direct consequence of Unita's stubborn disrespect of the wishes of the peoples of Angola to be governed by a democratically elected government, said the communique.

The Joint Planning Committee meeting was attended by delegates from Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Zambia and the African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress of SA. — Sapa.

Plan fighters lose to poverty

C Press 14/3/92

(221)

THREE years after independence, Namibia's liberation war veterans still have no work and many are homeless.

Some even regret that they abandoned school to take part in the struggle against South African occupation.

Liina Nangolo, 37, joined the People's Liberation Army (Plan) – the military wing of the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) – in 1982 and returned home during the transition to independence in 1989.

Since then, she has been unable to find a job.

"I think it was a mis-

take to go into exile.

"I would have owned a house and millet fields," she says.

Maria Simon, 24, says she was in one of Plan's infantry battalions for nearly 10 years.

Simon sells home-brewed beer to live.

"I just want the government to do something about our suffering.

"When we were in exile, they promised us jobs after independence," she says.

Ndapewa Katiti, a mother of two, says she had to move from Ongwediva in northern Namibia to Windhoek in 1990 to look for work.

Despite her experience

as a roofer, fitter and builder of prefabricated houses, she has not worked since returning home in 1989.

Together with an unemployed brother, Katiti, she is now running a shebeen.

Living in shacks on the outskirts of Windhoek, Namibia's capital, most ex-fighters have turned to street vending for a living.

They sell cooked meat, razor blades, fruit and other wares.

Others like Nangula Vilho, Amalia Amutenya and Kakena Konga were not so lucky, and are still squatters outside Katuru, a high density suburb of Windhoek.

"In the Namibia Defence Force, the government employed many former members of the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) and Koevoet, a counter-insurgency unit who fought against us," says Nangula.

"That step might have been good for reconciliation, but what about us?"

Kakena says she wants a loan to start a proper business.

"But commercial banks are unsympathetic."

The government has established the Development Brigade Corporation (DBC) to train for-

mer combatants in various skills.

Nearly 2 500 ex-fighters are already being trained in agriculture, forestry, brick-making and plumbing by the DBC.

Acting chief executive officer of the DBC, Peter Ellison, says the centre plans to increase the enrolment to 4 000.

Ex-combatants pressured Swapo in 1990 to help form a Veterans Trust to look into their welfare.

"We have so far assisted over 200 veterans, as well as war victims to obtain welfare benefits," says Gertrude Kandanga, chairwoman of the Trust. – AIA

A NATION LOST



WE'LL FIGHT . . . Baster leader Johannes Diergaardt, who plans to take the Namibian government to court

By CHARLENE SMITH

THE Rehoboth Basters of Namibia want to return to South Africa. And they want their territory near Windhoek to be incorporated into the Republic.

This weekend they joined the eclectic company of black and Afrikaans nationalists and secessionists within the Concerned South African Group. And their application was backed by Bophuthatswana, Kwazulu and the Conservative Party.

The distinctive Namibian group trekked from the Cape to Namibia 123 years ago. Now they want their corner of Namibia to be incorporated into South Africa.

Baster leader Captain Johannes Diergaardt, 65, said he would travel to SA soon for an urgent meeting with Cosag.

Stripped

"Independence in Namibia has seen us lose any say in our own affairs. The government does not recognise our culture or allow us our own Christian education system," he said.

"A unitary state won't work in SA. Rehoboth used to be a prosperous country when it was self-governing, but now many of our people have lost work.

"The only solution for the problems of Africa is federalism."

The Rehoboth Basters have been lied to and manipulated and had their land and their coffers

Let us return
SI Times 14/3/93
 home to SA,
 say Basters *(22)*

stripped from them. Now they are prepared to throw in their lot with any group which will heed their plight.

Quite simply, they want to be incorporated into the land their forefathers trekked from in 1868.

Two years into that trek they raised a black, red and white flag.

Capt Diergaardt, whose grandfather was one of the trekkers, said: "When the people got out of the Cape Province they felt they went without hope. The red in the flag was for the blood they shed, the white symbolised their hope for peace and black was the dark future they foresaw.

"Each morning we raise the flag outside our offices and at sunset we take it down." It is the sad commemoration of a people who were recognised as an independent country by Germany, the former territorial masters of Namibia, in 1885.

The Rehoboth Basters,

whose land is 100km from Windhoek, number around 50 000 people and are descendants of white settlers in the Cape and Hottentot women.

Capt Diergaardt, who has served the community as its elected leader for 13 years, recounted his people's litany of betrayal.

For the better part of a century they operated as an island nation within a larger country. However, they made some serious errors of judgment as the Namibian independence process wound down.

Confiscated

"The South Africans asked us to help with the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance to ensure Swapo would not get a two-thirds majority. We asked for some guarantees about our sovereignty.

"On June 26 1989, we agreed to give our power to the administrator-general who would use us as agents to negotiations. But we

agreed too that, if the new Namibia was a unitary state, we would take back our powers as an autonomous government.

"Two months later the administrator-general issued a proclamation that gave him the powers of the government of Rehoboth. We protested."

On February 2 1990, the administrator-general obtained a court order to evict the Rehoboth Baster government from its offices and confiscated all its money, approximately R42-million, Capt Diergaardt said.

Seized

But on March 20, the day before Namibian independence, the Rehoboth Basters made a unilateral declaration of independence and raised their flag. "We said we were not bound by the Namibian constitution but, because we had no money, we had to be a government on paper," said Capt Diergaardt.

Their troubles did not end there; when the new Namibian government seized their 100 000 ha of land, their country was in effect confiscated.

"All the land we have left is private farming land. Our other land is being given to people who have come from as far away as Damaraland," said Capt Diergaardt.

The Rehoboth Baster people plan to take the Namibian government to court soon in an attempt to get their land back.

Star 16/3/93 (221)
Deportation fears allayed

WINDHOEK — Namibia's home affairs ministry has dismissed fears that foreign nationals holding residence permits issued under South African rule will be summarily deported. Home affairs permanent secretary Dr Freda Williams said the ministry would honour the permits.

58

Anglo offers talks with Namibia

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WINDHOEK — Anglo American Corporation had offered to negotiate with the Namibian government over participation in the Namibian diamond industry, deputy chairman Peter Gush said in Windhoek yesterday. *BIDAM 18/3/93*

“We believe these negotiations will be on sensible and reasonable bases and will not reflect past trends in Africa,” he said.

Speaking at a conference on mining investment in Namibia, Gush said his company also had major exploration programmes in the country.

Gush told about 300 delegates from 25 countries that a central theme in successful economies was sensible and non-excessive regulation.

Entrepreneurship, he said, and a free market economy were robust in many spheres.

“But in some key areas they are delicate flowers which need to be nurtured and tendered with understanding.”

Failure to recognise this had resulted in much of Africa being marginalised with little chance of foreign investment.

“There are some notable exceptions such as Botswana and, hopefully, Namibia,” Gush said.

As well as a climate of confidence, foreign investors sought stability, a non-punitive tax regime, no super taxes and non-discrimination between existing and new investments.

“There must be free remittability of profits, no threat of expropriation whether by blunt nationalisation or other more insidious methods,” Gush said, adding that companies were not looking for super profits but for a reasonable return on investment. — Sapa.

Excessive debt, losses drag Unihold into red

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BIDAM 18/3/93
MARCIA KLEIN

AN EXCESSIVE debt burden and ongoing losses in two divisions caused Unihold to reduce attributable income by 78% to R1,9m (R8,8m) in what directors described as a bleak year to end-December.

The engineering supplies manufacturer reported an attributable loss of R18,2m (income of R8,8m) after a R20,2m extraordinary item, which reflected mainly management's decision to discontinue the operations of UniCast Steel Foundry.

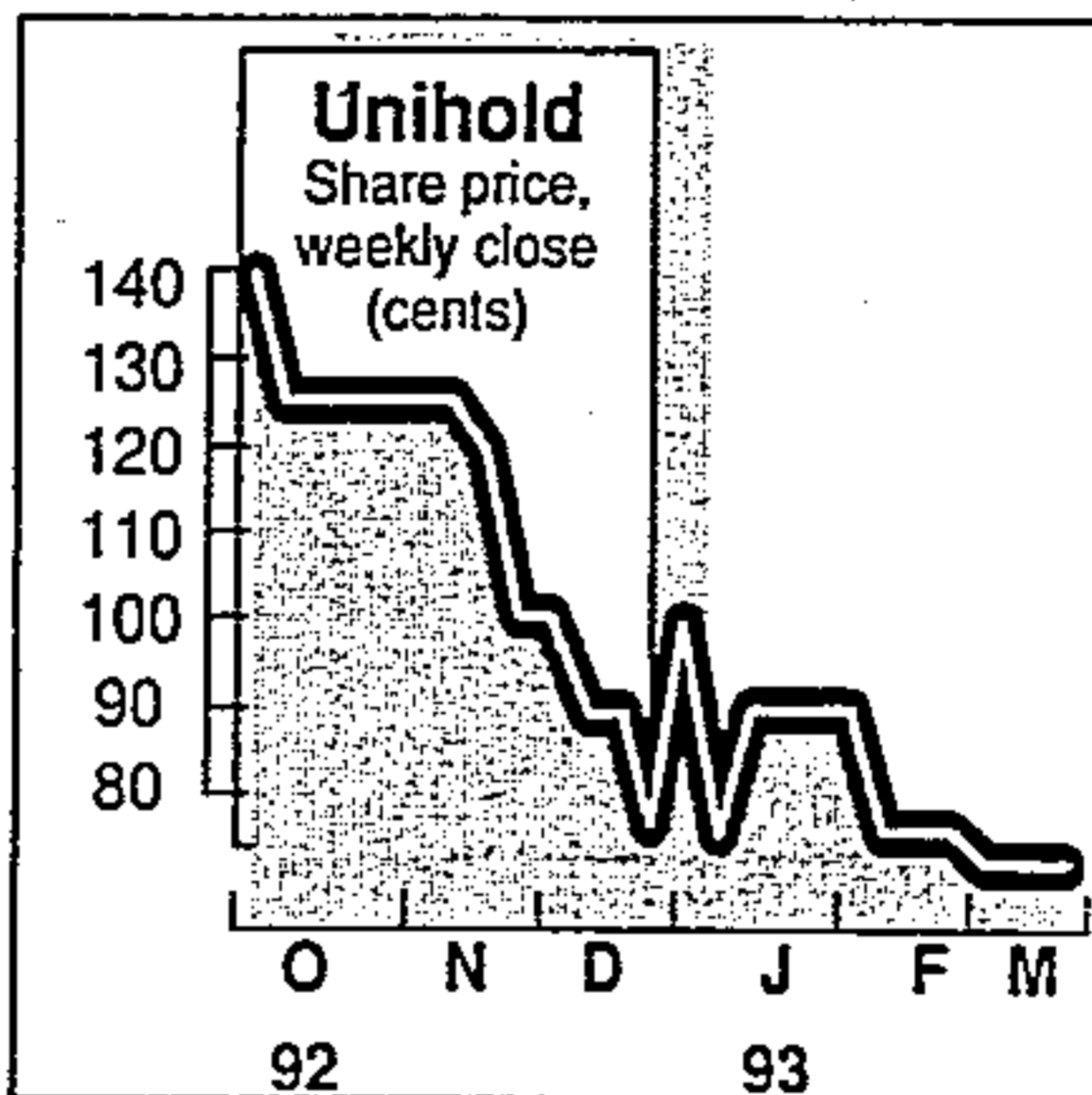
Turnover rose by 32,7% to R286,7m (R216,1m), but operating income declined by 40% to R11,6m from R19,4m previously.

Chairman Bob Arthur said despite additional turnover and the contribution from recent acquisitions, the group experienced substantial losses in the UniCast Steel Foundry division and the luminaire division of U-Lite Holdings.

Reduced profitability, acquisitions and high capex were reflected in a 44% increase in the interest bill to R10,5m (R7,3m), which resulted in a dramatic decline in pre-tax income to R1,2m from R12,1m in the previous year.

Earnings fell to 3,3c from 22,4c a share, and no dividend was declared. Arthur said the balance sheet was “unacceptably geared” at 106,5%. Since year-end steps had been taken to reduce gearing.

In a cautionary announcement, the



Graphic: LEE EMERTON Source: I-NET

group said agreement in principle had been reached for the sale of its wear parts division to Ozz Industrial. The sale of a parcel of group-owned properties for R24m was being negotiated.

Arthur said gearing would be below 40% on completion of the deals.

The disposal of the wear parts division would enable Unihold to enlarge the remaining divisions. U-Lite's restructuring was almost complete. The division was trading profitably. Arthur said all divisions should operate profitably in 1993 and the group “should return to higher levels of performance” in the coming year.

U-Control, whose only investment was a 53,7% interest in Unihold, had not declared a dividend.

It's easy to feel at ease in
this huge, friendly country



Wide open spaces and lots of wildlife

LITTLE-KNOWN to the world, apart from a stream of dedicated South African anglers and others, Namibia is being listed as one of Europe's "trendy" destinations for the tourist who wants adventure and something new. It has plenty to offer.

■ In the far south, the Fish River Canyon is the world's second largest canyon, set in awesome dry landscapes that look as if they belong on another planet.

■ In the north are the teeming game reserves such as vast Etosha where grazing, breeding, killing and birth among animals, including elephant, lions, giraffe, leopards and antelope, continue undisturbed by the occasional tourist.

■ The harsh landscapes of the Namib — perhaps the oldest desert in the world to judge by adaptations in animals and plants — and Skeleton Coast soothe souls roughened in the rat-race, appearing both empty and yet teeming with animals and plants while the rock and sand pass through an endless kaleidoscope of hues.

■ Between them lies gothic Swakopmund, a surreal turn-of-the-century German resort perched between desert and ocean. Anglers love the bleak

STAY 19/3/93
221
coast line that is rich in all kinds of fish, and many make the long trek up from South Africa for a fishing holiday as far away as Henties Bay. A few kilometres away and eating the same fish lies a smelly colony of 650 000 seals.

■ Namibia's far north-east Caprivi puts tourists at the heart of southern Africa, where elephants crash through the tall trees as a menace to crops and fencing and crocodiles snap up unwary river swimmers.

■ The capital, Windhoek, its clean streets shining in winter frosts and summer heat, moves the visitor to another continent as it resembles a small, quiet European town.

■ In the "wild" are a booming number of comfortable game farms where visitors can sometimes hunt and usually see a huge range of animals. Fly or drive safaris will rush you to the most beautiful and out-of-the-way wilderness spots while experienced guides will expound on the wildlife.

■ Connecting the long distances between Namibia's huge range of sites are top-class roads and excellent hotels and rest camps.

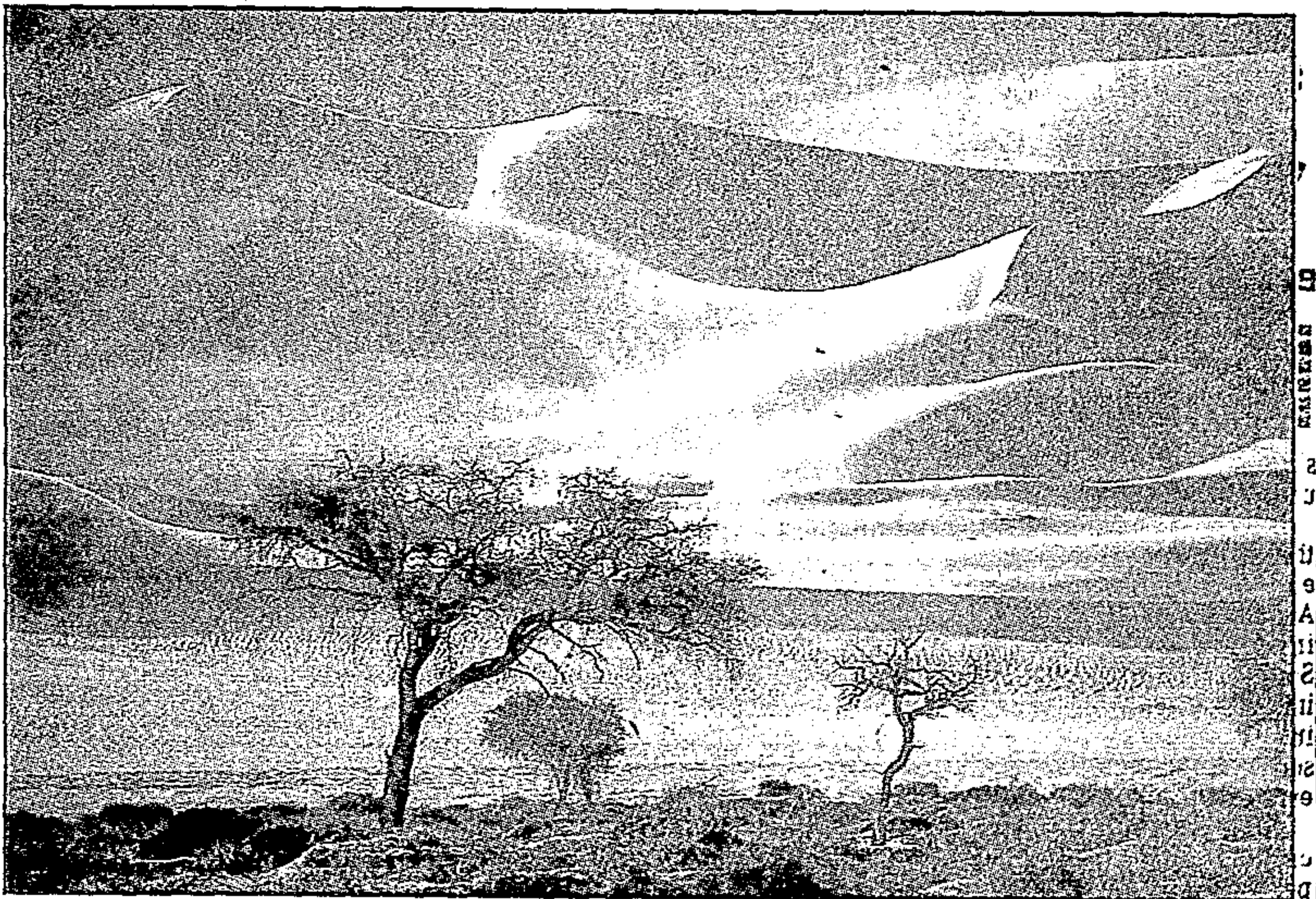
Tourists are coming, whether for adventure such as hot-air ballooning over the desert or even dune-skiing, or for an air-

conditioned luxury glide through Africa. The number can increase far further before the giant land with a small population starts feeling crowded. Namibia's nature is still unspoilt and it is possible to spend days without seeing another human.

■ New regional airlines have opened since independence. A regional tour of, for instance, Cape Town, Namibia's Etosha Pan and Victoria Falls in Zimbabwe or Okavango Delta in Botswana makes the long-haul flights from Europe, Asia or North America all the more worthwhile.

■ Tourism is the fourth-largest sector of the economy with huge scope to grow. Average numbers of tourists in the 1980s were 100 000 a year, two out of every three from South Africa. Without strain to its delicate ecology, Namibia could accommodate up to 635 000 visitors if the planning is careful, said a recent report.

■ Already the numbers of visitors are rising fast and 213 000 were recorded in 1991. Tourism generated R360 million that year of which foreign tourists accounted for R270 million. Foreign tourism provides about 6 000 of the total 10 000 jobs in the tourist industry, according to the Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism.



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Sand, silence, solitude and space at Sossusvlei . . . surrounded by 400-m-high dunes, the visitor to this area of the Namib Desert experiences something that is very different from anywhere else in the world.

Picture by COLIN MEAD, author of "Shadows of Sand" and "Naked Wilderness".

Development role emerging

INTERNATIONAL events scheduled in Windhoek within days or weeks of independent Namibia's third anniversary are a good barometer of the country's emergent role as the region's major new development axis.

Over 50 countries will participate in the third Namibia International Trade Fair from April 4. These include Angola, Botswana, Brazil, China, Egypt, Germany, Kenya, Korea, Malawi, Nigeria, Portugal, South Africa, Sweden, Tanzania and Namibia. Among this year's newcomers is the USA.

Up to 300 delegates are now attending a four-day international mining investment conference which opened in the Namibian capital on Wednesday.

The first Namibia Computer, Communications and Office Equipment Exhibition runs from March 25 to 27.

The newly corporatised post office, Telecom Ltd, is staging a consultative seminar on the state of the Namibian telecommunications market.

Tough action halts foreign fish poachers

IN THE 1960s, the cold seas off Namibia were swimming with silver money. Fishing companies made vast profits hauling out hordes of hake, pilchard, anchovies and other fish.

But the uncontrolled bonanza could not last, and with the stocks hopelessly overfished the industry slumped.

Namibia could have one of the richest fishing grounds in the world. The cold Benguela current produces ideal conditions for a wide range of pelagic fish such as pilchards, anchovies and cape horse mackerel and demersal fish such as hake.

But it needed a tough approach to controlling the stock before it could recover to an acceptable level.

Young Namibia was ready for the challenge and a few months after independence in

March 1990 it declared a 200-nautical-mile Economic Exclusion zone (EEZ).

President Sam Nujoma asked the foreign fleets responsible for so much of the plunder to operate only under agreement with the Namibian authorities. Initially the work was with a Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development but later a Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources was formed when the size of the task was realised.

Still foreigners would not stop stealing the fish.

Namibia's response was a raid, in 1990, by a helicopter-borne fishing inspector, backed by soldiers of the Namibia Defence Force. Lowering the soldiers on to illegal fishers in mid-sea netted a haul of five trawlers, which were eventual-

ly confiscated in April 1991 after a protracted High Court case. By then they had been joined off the southern Luderitz harbour by another three, again arrested by the airborne soldiers and inspector but with the help of South African navy escorts.

Since then the foreigners have got the message and most illegal fishing is now only limited to slipping across the northern boundary from Angolan waters. Namibia is fast building its surveillance and armed response capability. It has armed patrol boats and this year should buy its own aircraft.

The national fisheries policy (set out in 1992) aims to maximise the benefit to Namibia of this rich resource, which optimistic projections say could generate as much as R2 billion by the end of the decade.

Namibians take pride in the fact that they are making democracy work

Keeping the brave promises

THE moment of silence as the new flag went rustling up was heavy with emotion. Midnight of March 21, 1990, witnessed the birth of the Republic of Namibia in a Windhoek sports stadium packed with the world's leads of state and media.

It was too much for some Namibians who wept as the dreams of generations finally came true.

The emotion was everywhere. South African President F W de Klerk wore a thoughtful look as if wondering what lessons handing over Namibia to black majority rule had for the future of his own country.

The face of Namibia's new President Sam Nujoma, who had built and led the liberation movement Swapo (South West African People's Organisation) that had brought the moment of victory, was lit up with a broad smile. The South African flag went down, the new blue, white, yellow, red and green banner went up under the watchful eye of former United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Namibia is the international community's godchild and the most successful operation in the history of the United Nations. First in 1989 came an abortive ceasefire that saw 300 guerrillas killed, followed by a more urgent UN operation in which the country swarmed with 7 500 blue-bereted UN soldiers. There were scenes of incredible joy as 42 000 exiles were brought home and families reunited after decades.

In September 1989 Swapo won 57 percent of the vote in pre-independence elections run by the UN with many teams of international monitors. Lacking a two-thirds majority, it started to negotiate with the opposition parties, led by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, for a liberal Constitution which in the end was adopted unanimously by all parties in the Constituent Assembly, now the National Assembly.

The time before Namibia's birth had been long and bloody.

Colonisation began in 1884 with German rule including a bid to almost wipe out two resisting tribes. South Africa moved in during World War I, receiving trusteeship from the League of Nations. It refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the United Nations when that body replaced the League and instead tried to incorporate Namibia. Swapo started a guerrilla struggle in 1966 that turned parts of the country into a war zone which South Africa controlled with martial law. In the end, it was a combination of international pressure, the sustained cost of the war and popular protest inside Namibia that led to independence as part of a regional settlement including Angola.

From such inauspicious beginnings, over the past three years political liberalism and multi-party democracy have flourished. Freedom of speech and the press have been established after decades without human rights. The courts are independent and the people are learning about previously non-existent human rights. Above all, Namibia has achieved stability.

All parties remain committed to the Constitution, and join Swapo for investment promotion and foreign trips. A policy of "national reconciliation" has been closely watched in South Africa. It meant that while the brutal and repressive past was not forgotten, no old scores should be settled and those who worked in the old regime, no matter what their jobs, should not be victimised. This meant independence has hardly rocked the status quo, and very few whites have left.

Many visitors remark how little has changed in Windhoek. There is still the contrast between gleaming city-centre and the dusty townships, although there is more street-lighting, tarred roads and gardens in the latter than before. There have been changes in personnel now, for instance with a rule that civil servants on permanent staff must be Namibian citizens and South Africans, Germans and others may only get contracts. There are more black faces in city-centre offices.

South Africa's liberation movements have been watching Namibia's progress in affirmative action to help those disadvantaged and excluded in the apartheid past, whether because of their race, sex or whatever. Critics say it leads to nepotism and jobs for party stalwarts, while supporters want more training and other long-term skills advancement by both government and the private sector to bring new faces into senior positions without dropping standards.

Drought and deteriorating farmland keep the issue top of the agenda for desperate peasant farmers.

By its third birthday Namibia has become a pleasant place to live and the atmosphere is very different from before independence. Most people seem proud to call themselves Namibians and few have seen big declines in their living standards while many have seen them advance.

THE land question remains a key test of stability, after white settlers dispossessed generations of black people of the best farmland and moved them to barren and overcrowded reserves. In 1991 some 600 delegates from every sector and corner of society came together for a week of talking and a remarkable degree of consensus. They agreed it would be too complicated to work out whose land was originally whose, especially as most should then belong to the San or Bushmen. New laws are now being drafted.

The popular feeling was reflected in the first Namibian-run elections last November and December when regional and local councillors were elected countrywide. Swapo improved so much on its pre-independence showing that commentators ask if opposition parties are fading away. Extrapolating to cover likely results in uncontested seats, one analyst put Swapo's support at 70-80 percent.

Namibians take a particular pride in the fact that they are making democracy work. Their new nation could be a model for the rest of Africa, including the big brother across the Orange River.

DURING the three years since independence, the new Namibian government has started to counter the effects of decades of division. The legacy was: 5 percent of the population enjoying most of the wealth and a European lifestyle and 90 percent living under conditions as bad as anywhere else in Africa.

There were huge backlogs and inequality in education, health, business and opportunities. Ending inequality and spreading development more widely were key targets of Government planning from before independence. This lists some of the achievements.

STABILITY: The policy of national reconciliation meant there was almost no disruption in administration or other spheres at independence.

There was a ban on any punishment, including losing your job, because of actions before independence from the start and the Government has focused interest in common concerns such as crime, economic growth and justice.

One key area was the delicate mixing of former South African-led troops with their long-time en-

Achievements since independence include advances in several areas

(221)

emies from Swapo's Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia into the current Namibia Defence Force. Other ex-fighters are taken into "development brigades" vocational training programmes. Similar integration is being achieved in the police force.

EDUCATION: This is a top priority in budget funding, accounting for 20 percent or more of the total national budget. A new syllabus has been developed and teaching is gradually switching to English, despite teething problems. Last year, 13 hostels and classrooms were being improved and upgraded and adult education expanded in a bid to bring education to the people. A new University of Namibia opened its doors to students in February 1993.

HEALTH: From an immunisation rate estimated at 10 percent in 1989, Namibia says it now immunises 70 percent of all children against main diseases and hopes the ratio will rise in years to come. The emphasis is being successfully switched from high-technology, urban, curative health care to lower-cost primary health care which teaches how to avoid illness as well as curing it.

HOUSING: There was a huge inherited housing backlog and overcrowding. Swapo says the government has built more than 1 000 affordable homes since independence. Other tactics include developing plots with water, sewer lines and other services so that people can build homes themselves, and virtually giving away

township houses to long-term tenants who were up to date with bills, resulting in a home improvements boom. There has been success in negotiating with large squatter settlements to move them without confrontation.

TRANSPORT: New roads being built include more rural roads and the trans-Caprivi and trans-Kalahari highways linking Namibia and the Walvis Bay port with Zimbabawe, Zambia and Botswana. Companies tendered on the basis of labour-intensive construction and this has led to the creation of hundreds of local jobs. Careful negotiations led to the setting up of a successful joint administration with South Africa in Walvis Bay. Talks have begun for sharing of the harbour, centre of Namibia's

fishing industry and the only harbour for international cargoes.

ECONOMY: There have been thousands of job cuts as mining was hit by worldwide recession. Some southern commercial farms virtually stopped operating because of drought. Firm and decisive action to protect sea fishing resources has meant a fast rise in the stocks and the permissible catches. This is now set to be a major contributor to the economy.

Farming is being boosted, by a duty-free quota of 10 500-13 000 tonnes of processed beef to Europe and new exports of irrigated fruit, but also by efforts to develop the peasant farming areas with crop research, marketing, credit and loans and other help.

The government is keen to encourage manufacturing and other industry, and has set aside a trial export processing zone and promised a detailed package of incentives soon. A first round of oil exploration licensing was done very successfully.

DEMOCRACY: Swapo won a ringing endorsement and increased majorities from voters at regional and local council elections in November and December. These were Namibian-run and successful, and elected democratic local structures and a second chamber of Parliament. Other signs of democracy include few press restrictions, an independent court structure and increasing awareness of human rights.



FACTS AND FIGURES

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS: January 1, March 21 (Independence Day, this year holiday will be Monday, March 22), Good Friday, Easter Monday, May 1 (Workers' Day), May 4 (Cassinga Day), Ascension Day, May 25 (Africa Day), August 26 (Heroes' Day), December 10 (Human Rights Day), Christmas Day and Family Day (this year this holiday falls on December 27).

BUSINESS HOURS: 8 am to 1 pm, 2 pm to 5 pm (Mon-Fri, government offices). If businesses are open on Saturday it is usually only until noon or 1 pm.

CURRENCY: South African Rand still used. Namibian dollar currency is set to come later this year but should be freely exchangeable one-for-one with rand.

NATIONAL PARKS: There are 21 game reserves/parks of which the biggest are: Namib-Naukluft (49 768 sq km), Etosha (22 270 sq km), Skeleton Coast (16 000 sq km), Western Caprivi (6 000 sq km).

Brockmann & Kriess
announces
its net profit
part. 1948



His
Excellency Dr
Sam
Nujoma,
President of
Namibia.

Young nation has come a long way

(221)

AS Namibia celebrates its third birthday, our young nation has much to be proud of. We have achieved democracy, freedom and justice that before independence doubters thought impossible.

We have moved from past divisions to a new sense of national unity and purpose.

We formulated a model Constitution and have entrenched free speech, human rights and the rule of law, which were little known before 1990.

Our policy of national reconciliation is aimed at forging a national identity and common unity of purpose for all Namibians, emerging only recently from war and racial stratification. This policy is on course although much more must be done to overcome past prejudices and to ensure social and economic equity, especially for the disadvantaged groups.

Likewise, our active multi-party democracy is a model. Last November and December saw the first Namibian-run nationwide election successfully and peacefully picking local and regional councillors from all parties and bringing democracy to the grassroots. Our two-chamber Parliament is thus now in place.

We have built a very stable country where all are free to live and work together for themselves, their families and their country.

The courts are independent, the press is unfettered. From the start we have taken tough action against corruption, inherited or new. We have challenges to overcome, particularly in under-developed areas, unemployment and schooling, but in three years we have taken significant steps on a long, hard road.

WE have developed a very favourable environment for business with carefully prepared policies. A full package of tax and other incentives will be launched in the very near future. We are committed to a mixed economy and we need foreign investors' finance and skills to help local companies build our economy and create jobs.

Our country offers avenues to establish new partnerships which would be beneficial to all the parties concerned.

Namibia and South Africa are linked through history, geography, economy and kinship. We have great understanding for the difficult period that your country is going through. But, we are confident, with the necessary political goodwill, honesty and the desire for a lasting solution, you will succeed.

Understandably, many of you are worried about your future and wish for an end to the current violence and turmoil plaguing your country.

Perhaps you can look north and find some answers which might be useful to you.

We have proved that non-racial unity, freedom for all, democracy and stability could be peacefully achieved out of war and division.

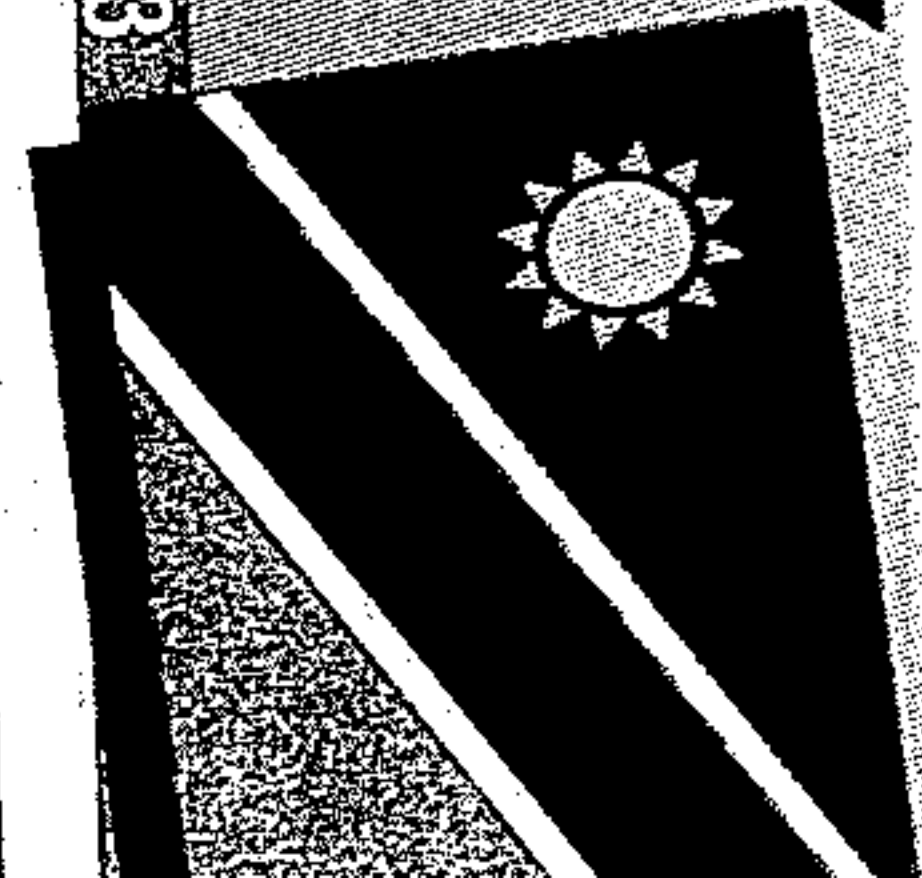
Three-year-old Namibia is a nation of hope for our neighbours and for ourselves.

— **SAM NUJOMA**
President of the Republic of Namibia

Wide page

AFRICA TODAY

FRIDAY MARCH 19 1993

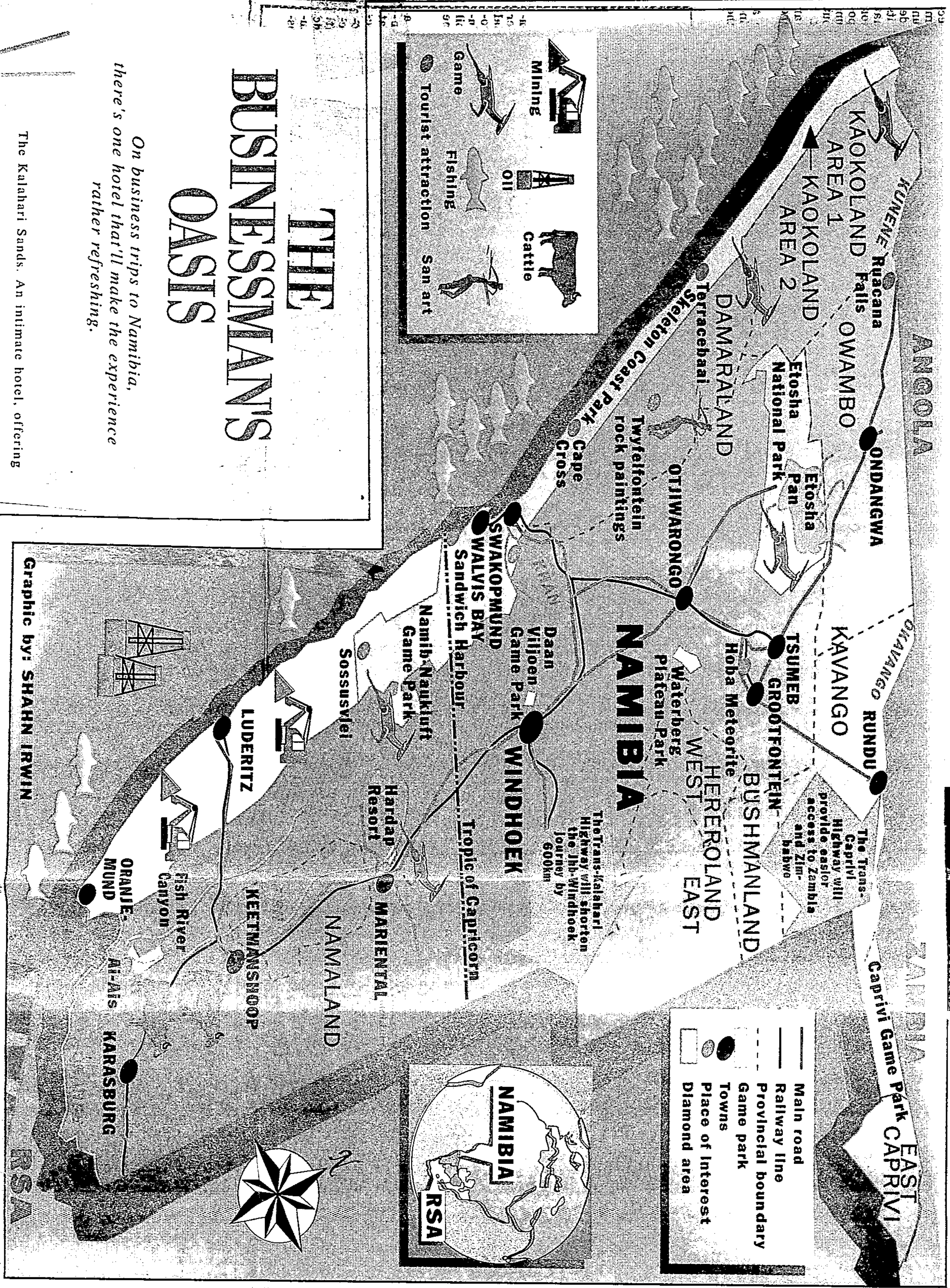


Sunday is the third anniversary of independence for Africa's newest country

A huge land of vast opportunities

Star 19/3/93

(221)



THE BUSINESSMAN'S OASIS

On business trips to Namibia, there's one hotel that'll make the experience rather refreshing.

The Kalahari Sands. An intimate hotel, offering

DAVID PIETT reports from Windhoek of Namibia's turbulent future for the future.

joined a whole new generation of bodies — the U.L.M. IV, the AfriForum Bank, and the Preferential. Not least important membership of the economic grouping formation from the Southern African Community at a Windhoek summit.

Like some other Namibia remains the Southern African Union — a fiscal unit as well as a dualisation effort. Citroën to establish plant at scupper by SA tent criteria (and SA vehicle manufacturing).

Located between al south and the tapped north, Namibia a favourable role. Through its technical and infrastructure with South established itself in the Southern African region.

The prospects of economic achievement are tempting. Like its neighbour Botswana, ports beef, diamonds and gold. But it karakul, fish, uranium, vanadium and lead.

Given its relatively primary sector, distinct prospects for agro-industrial benefit. Manufacturing on a regional scale — given to South Africa's industrial water artery. Namibia's sophisticated water artery being expanded to Vango River in the mining, factorials in the drier central highlands.

In the rural no funded road, water reticulation communications extended. This has vastly expanded the most populated region.

Three years after independence, Namibia is as much a land of contradiction and enigma as ever. The people of this vast semi-arid country know that much of their own salvation still lies beyond their borders.

The rebirth of Africa's last colony as a new nation was directly tempered by the collapse of Stalinist misadventure abroad and Pretoria's disenchantment with the costs of maintaining apartheid beyond the Orange. The struggle for influence culminated in Moscow's Waterloo and South Africa's Vietnam. But it also enabled Namibians to avoid the pitfalls of previous Uhurus.

Now the Cuban soldiers have gone. Caribbean doctors have come instead to staff clinics in Ovambo land alongside scores of young American Peace Corps volunteers.

The cosmopolitan domestic business community, commercial farmers and managerial class were left largely intact by their incoming ruling black compatriot majority.

This entrepreneurial cadre and the new black elite together provide a dynamic balance of productive resources for facilitating economic growth in a regional context.

Britain, in her last-minute scramble to outflank Germany during the 1880s, used the Cape Province to annex Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands. Those actions of long ago now haunt the disputed coastal enclave and the daily consultations of the Joint Administrative Authority, composed equally of South African and Namibian delegations.

Unlike most of its Africanist liberation predecessors, the ruling South West Africa People's Organisation conceded multiparty democracy and all the civil liberties in a constitution that became an international benchmark.

An Investment Code provides basic incentives to local and foreign entrepreneurs. And there is a Labour Act enshrining the fundamental rights of workers and trades unions.

South Africa remains Namibia's biggest trading partner, the source of 90 percent of her imports and the market for most of her exports.

But the wheel is turning. Namibia became a member of the Commonwealth in the year of her independence. She has since

Graphic by: SHAHN IRWIN

More South Africans in Windhoek hospital

(22)

WINDHOEK — Two more injured South Africans, working as security personnel at Angolan oil installations, have been admitted to a Windhoek hospital for treatment.

It was reported yesterday that Lukas Coetzer (25) and a Portuguese-speaking Mr Laci were admitted to Medicity Hospital on Friday after flying directly from the oil mining town of Soyo in northern Angola. They were suffering from malaria and head injuries respectively. Both were said to hold South African passports.

Coetzer, from Balfour in the Transvaal, reportedly said he was employed by the Luanda-based oil company Sonangol.

Security guards

About 35 men were employed to guard the company's installations there, he said. They were not in uniform and were

armed with pistols.

"It is so quiet and peaceful at Soyo I don't know what all the fuss in the newspapers is about," he is reported as saying. "There is just about nothing going on there."

Security personnel being recruited in South Africa and transported to Angola, some through Namibia, have been described in news reports as mercenaries hired to assist the government against Unita.

A storm of protest erupted in Windhoek last week when three South African security personnel were admitted to Medicity for treatment for injuries sustained in Angola.

"Namibia is not going to be used as a base to recruit mercenaries for whatever purpose and we didn't know about those who came in," Prime Minister Hage Geingob said last week. — Sapa.

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people must "maintain a high revolutionary vigilance and combat readiness so they can smash any provocation of the US imperialists and the South Korean puppets in time", it said.

REPORTS: Sapa-Reuter-AFP.

by parliament with broad support from left wing and religious legislators.

Weizman, who takes office on May 13, succeeds Chaim Herzog, who is retiring after serving two five-year terms.

The post of Israeli president is largely ceremonial. — Sapa-AP.

Senior US official slams Unita threat to attack dam

221
B/DAM 2573193

WINDHOEK — US Deputy Secretary of State Clifford Wharton had deplored Unita's threat to attack the Ruacana Dam which supplies water and electricity to northern Namibia, Namibia's foreign affairs ministry said on Wednesday.

Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and Wharton met in Washington on Monday to discuss issues of common concern, including the conflict in Angola.

Gurirab outlined his government's concerns over the potential impact the conflict in Angola might have on Namibia.

In particular, Gurirab raised the recent threat by Unita to sabotage the Ruacana Dam, on the Kunene River bordering both countries, that supplies most of the water and electricity to northern Namibia.

During discussions, Wharton expressed the US's continued support for the democratic evolution in Namibia and the country's contribution to the UN relief operation in Somalia.

"The governments of Namibia and the United States shared the view that the continuing tragic conflict in Angola requires both sides to cease hostilities and return immediately to face-to-face negotiations," the statement said.

Diplomats in Luanda said efforts to patch up an Angolan peace accord were to resume this week, but talks between Unita

and a top US envoy might be shifted to Morocco.

A senior Africa specialist at the US State Department, Geoffrey Davidow, was expected to meet spokesman for the rebel Unita movement Jorge Valentim in Ivory Coast today, the diplomats said. But they said the meeting's date and venue could be changed, with the Moroccan capital Rabat a likely alternative.

Namibia's State House in Windhoek has confirmed President Sam Nujoma is to attend a Frontline states emergency summit at Harare in Zimbabwe on April 2, Nambe radio news reports.

Namibia's delegation will include Gurirab.

Although no details have been released, political observers believe the summit has been called specifically to discuss the regional implications of the Angolan conflict.

The latest developments in SA are also expected to be discussed.

□ A 30-year-old Namibian, Frans "Buks" Erasmus, was the first security operative to die guarding oil installations in northern Angola, Windhoek newspaper Die Republikein reported on Wednesday.

He was killed in a Unita mortar attack on an installation near Soyo in north-western Angola last week while employed by Executive Outcomes. — Sapa-Reuter.

th you need so please keep in touch

Namibia's

Swapo

Star 28/3/93

(221)

Afrikaners

THE Afrikaners who once imposed apartheid on Namibia are today a divided people.

On the one side are the "blitzers" who have quietly and sourly retreated to their farms, their hearts filled with hatred. On the other side are the "verraters" who have joined the ruling Swapo party or who can find little wrong with it.

Filling the political field between the two and making up the largest group, are those who have accepted the new order and the accompanying sacrifices, but who continue to keep a close watch on Swapo's every move, vigilant for the first signs of Namibia becoming "like the rest of Africa".

Most whites still live in fear of the excesses they were taught to fear from Swapo before independence, but in the short time since then they have learned to accept their new country and its new rulers and are learning to live in the changed political culture.

For many, little has changed. Swapo has been cautious — some say overly cautious — to avoid sending the whites scrambling across the border. They continue to live on their expansive farms, continue to send their children to predominantly white schools, and continue to criticise Swapo in the privacy of their "members-

Three years after Namibia's Independence, most Afrikaners are making the best of life under majority rule — but not always gladly, writes HANS-PETER BAKKER of The Star's Africa News Service.

Sam Nujoma, in the council chambers and replacing the South African flag with the new republic's flag.

He lost his mayoral office soon after that, but before the municipal and regional elections at the end of last year he joined the new ruling party and regained the mayoral seat as Swapo's candidate.

Pilehta has a vision of Namibia becoming the Switzerland of Africa. He entreats his fellow Afrikaners — in Namibia and in South Africa — to "choose the path of realism". He brands as spoilers those whites in Namibia who continue to call their country South West Africa and refuse to accept the reality of the new Namibia.

Pilehta's answer for the development of the south rests on tourism. "We are going for community involvement. You know, the grassroots thing. The have-nots must not feel that they are being exploited." Most of his former political soulmates are confused about

"There is no doubt about Swapo's plan. Just look at its hatred for the Afrikaner."

"I am amazed that the Afrikaners in South Africa don't take better care of us. Why won't President de Klerk help us to establish private schools for Afrikaners?"

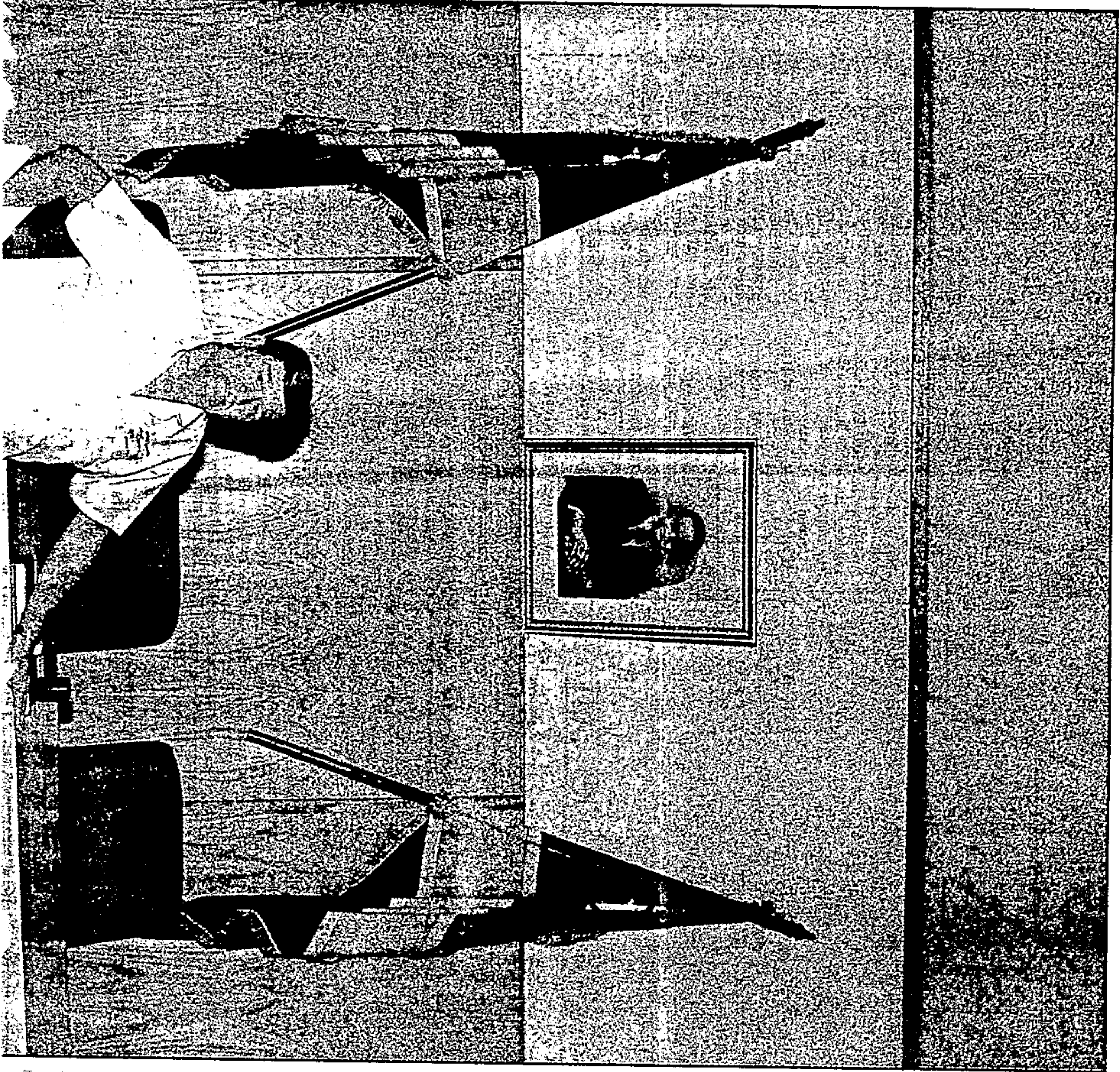
He said the Afrikaner in Namibia was more biased than he had expected.

"At the beginning of the century they would already have grabbed their guns. But I believe the hour will come when they will say so far and no further."

He said the HNP could no longer be active "for the simple reason that it is terribly risky to stand on a stage and address a meeting. You may just say something which would be interpreted as racist and be forced to pay such a high fine that you could lose your farm. "But one morning I may wake up angry and go back to politics."

KOSIE PRETORIUS, former South West African National Party leader, is still in politics as a Member of Parliament — one of three members of the Aksie Christelk Nasionaal Party.

He formed a watchdog group called the Monitor Aksie Groep when the South West African National Party was disbanded two years ago. He now plans to participate in the 1994 general



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For many, little has changed. Swapo has been cautious — some say overly cautious — to avoid sending the whites scrambling across the border. They continue to live on their expansive farms, continue to send their children to predominantly white schools, and continue to criticize Swapo in the privacy of their "members-only" clubs.

Rugby

In the small, dusty town of Keetmanshoop, hefty Afrikaner boys sweat in the heat of the afternoon running up and down a rugby field passing the ball down the line.

One slightly-built coloured boy tries to keep up with them. He fumbles and drops the ball which is scooped up by one of his fellow players and passed along the line with hardly a pause. On a nearby field the girls practise at drum majorettes; here nearly half the squad is "coloured".

Keetmanshoop, with 16 000 people, is the capital of the south. The main road and the railway line still separate the town into two racially divided areas, although the division is not as clearly defined as before.

The Swapo mayor of the town, **OSKAR "HAMPIE" PLICHTA**, is an engineer who studied at Stellenbosch University and who was a staunch supporter of the National Party before independence.

When the results of Namibia's first free elections were announced three years ago he wasted no time in hanging a portrait of the new President,

BAKKER of The Star's Africa News Service.

Sam Nujoma, in the council chambers and replacing the South African flag with the new republic's flag.

He lost his mayoral office soon after that, but before the municipal and regional elections at the end of last year he joined the new ruling party and regained the mayoral seat as Swapo's candidate.

Plichta has a vision of Namibia becoming the Switzerland of Africa. He entreats his fellow Afrikaners — in Namibia and in South Africa — to "choose the path of realism". He brands as spoilers those whites in Namibia who continue to call their country South West Africa and refuse to accept the reality of the new Namibia.

Plichta's answer for the development of the south rests on tourism. "We are going for community involvement. You know, the grassroots thing. The have-nots must not feel that they are being exploited."

Most of his former political soulmates are confused about his and other former nationalists' swing to Swapo. Some simply dismiss him as a "vertraaler" (traitor) and accuse him of being an opportunist who joined Swapo simply to further his own political ambitions.

Former HNP leader **SAREL BECKER**, who has withdrawn from politics and now lives on a small farm about 20 km from Windhoek, does not believe the Afrikaners in Namibia will cast out people like Plichta.

"The whites feel that these guys could be of value to them because they may have a moderating influence on Swapo," he said. "We cannot put them up against the wall and shoot them as traitors as we would have done in the Boer War because we realise that they could play a positive role."

"In any case with the economy being what it is, we can't just say 'bogger julle' we can do without your jobs. But history will judge these people harshly."

According to Becker, Swapo still planned to transform Namibia into a communist state, but "where in the past they used the Dingaan method which is direct and violent, they have now adopted the Mosheshoe method which is a much more indirect approach."

He said the Afrikaner in Namibia was more biased than he had expected.

"At the beginning of the century they would already have grabbed their guns. But I believe the hour will come when they will say so far and no further."

He said the HNP could no longer be active "for the simple reason that it is terribly risky to stand on a stage and address a meeting. You may just say something which would be interpreted as racist and be forced to pay such a high fine that you could lose your farm. "But one morning I may wake up angry and go back to politics."

KOSIE PRETORIUS, former South West African National Party leader, is still in politics as a Member of Parliament — one of three members of the **Aksle Christelink** Nasionaal Party.

He formed a watchdog group called the Monitor Aksie Groep when the South West African National Party was disbanded two years ago. He now plans to participate in the 1994 general elections in the name of his new organisation.

Ridicule

Pretorius is increasingly being ridiculed by other Afrikaners who accuse him of excessively praising Swapo in the hope of getting a Cabinet post.

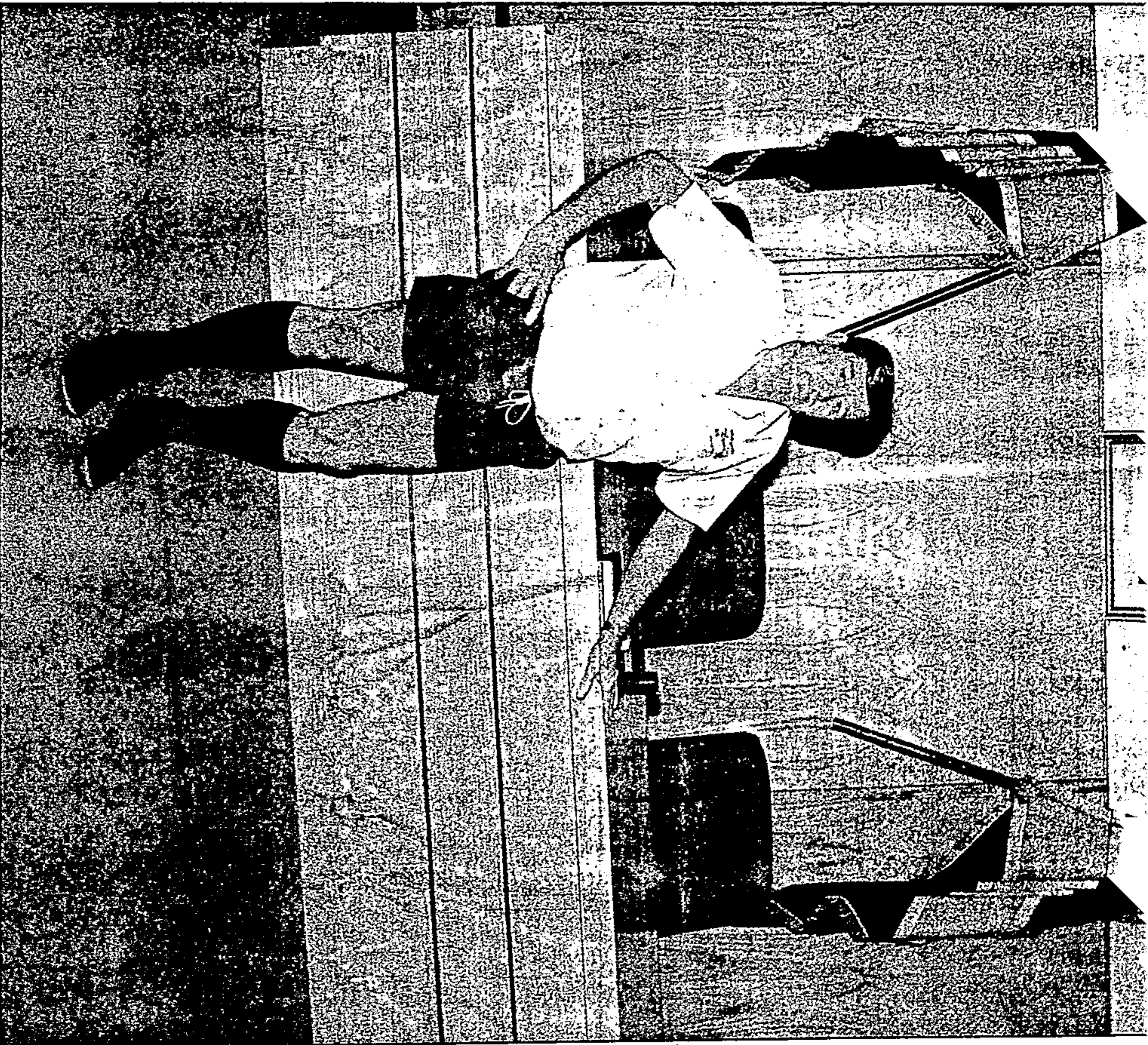
He defines his cause as "negotiating for the convictions of the whites — and a great deal of those convictions are shared by black and coloured people. Here in Namibia you must create a channel to the government and unless you develop trust between you and the government you will get nowhere."

For Pretorius, those convictions concern the rights of minorities and the protection of a Christian education system.

CHRIS JOCOBIE, recently appointed editor of Die Republikein, formerly a mouthpiece of the opposition DTA, represents the younger generation.

He is full of praise for the Swapo government, rejects the charge that his newspaper is a mouthpiece for the opposition DTA, and prides himself on being an effective watchdog.

"We have to trust one another. The whites in Namibia will have to decide what is more important: skin colour or the future of our country."



Taking a new direction . . . Keetmanshoop's Swapo mayor, Oskar "Hampe" Plichta, says Afrikaners in Namibia must follow the path of realism.

Nujoma warns tribal leaders ⁽²²⁾

WINDHOEK. — Namibian President Sam Nujoma has warned tribal leaders who support the Rehoboth Basters' claim for independence that his government would protect the country's constitution with all the means at its disposal.

"This is a serious situation which the government regards as a threat to the sovereignty of Namibia and her people," he told a third independence anniversary rally in Okavango.

Mr Nujoma was responding to a meeting last weekend at Okahandja at which Herero, Nama and Damara leaders reportedly supported the Rehoboth Basters' claim for self-determination.

Former Rehoboth Baster leader Kaptein Hans Diergaardt is reportedly taking his case to the World Court.

Sapa. ARC 22/3/93

Sisters expelled from Namibia because they are South African

By DONNA COLLINS
Windhoek

THE wife of a former Swapo "freedom fighter" and her sister have been kicked out of Namibia after 22 years — because they are South African.

Helga Hoveka, 27, her five-month-old daughter, Inessa, and Karla Peetz, 25, drove for 20 hours from Windhoek to Cape Town on Friday after being told by Namibian Home Affairs Minister Dr Frida Williams to leave the country or face criminal charges.

This weekend, the sisters are in the care of a Cape Town family, virtually penniless and uncertain about their future.

The two women were told on March 8 by Dr Williams that they were illegal immigrants and should "get out or face the consequences".

Both women applied for permanent residence in Namibia three years ago, but repeated inquiries about their status were ignored by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

This week their mother, Mrs Dawn Ridgeway, and Helga's Herero-speaking husband, Mbunga, said they had "never been exposed to such confusion".



SCARED . . . Helga Hoveka, her daughter, Inessa, and sister, Karla Peetz

Picture: TERRY SHEAN

"Every time we paid one of our numerous visits to Home Affairs, documents would be missing from the files, or the files themselves couldn't be found," said Mrs Ridgeway, who

owns a small restaurant in Windhoek.

Adding to her concern is the fact that her granddaughter, who was born in Namibia, is registered as a Namibian citizen and

therefore cannot travel on her mother's South African passport.

"Inessa is in South Africa on a temporary visa which expires at the end of April. What happens then, I don't know."

Mr Hoveka, who fought for Swapo's military wing, Plan, and now works as an interpreter at the Windhoek magistrate's court, is deeply distressed by the departure of his wife and child.

"We phone each other every day, I really miss them. Who knows what is going to happen? I might never see my child again.

"I have been to war for this country, gone into exile, lost friends in prison dungeons and fought long and hard for Namibia. Now the government slaps me in the face," he said.

The Legal Assistance Centre is now applying for temporary residence permits for the two women, so that they can return to their homes.

Their expulsion is the latest in a series of similar incidents, and there is a growing belief that the Namibian authorities are conducting a campaign to throw white South Africans out of the country.

intends taking any steps to prevent (a) South African citizens and (b) other persons resident in South Africa from participating as mercenaries in hostilities in Angola; if not, why not; if so, what steps;

(2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? B573E

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

(1) and (2) The stipulation in section 121 (A) of the Defence Act (Act No 44 of 1957) is very clear concerning members of the South African Defence Force and the Reserve, viz that these persons may not enlist or serve as mercenaries.

I made a statement in this regard on 26 February 1993 and the hon the Minister of Foreign Affairs issued a further statement on 5 March 1993.

Steps to restrict the freedom of movement of South African citizens and other persons resident in South Africa does not fall within my jurisdiction.

Namibia: RSA citizens deported

*15. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

- (1) Whether any South African citizens were deported from Namibia recently; if so, (a) how many, (b) when and (c) for what reasons;
- (2) whether he or his Department has made any representations to the Namibian government in this regard; if not, why not; if so, what was the (a) nature of these representations and (b) response of the Namibian government thereto? B574E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No. A number of South African citizens were, however, requested by the Namibian authorities to regularise their permanent residency status from outside the borders of the Republic of Namibia in accordance with Namibian immigration laws.

- (2) Yes.
- (a) I requested the South African Representative in Windhoek to establish

best possible clinical care. Such persons will, in most instances after diagnosis, receive appropriate care, counselling and support from health workers.

(2) no.

Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks: appointment

*17. Mr A J LEON asked the Minister of Trade and Industry:

- (1) Whether he recently appointed a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, as the new Registrar of Patents and Trade Marks; if so, when;
- (2) whether, in making this appointment, he took into account that this person had been found guilty of misconduct by the Pretoria Bar Council, had been expelled from the Society of Advocates and is currently facing a Supreme Court application by the General Council of the Bar for the removal of his name from the roll of advocates; if not, why not; if so,

(3) whether he will comment on this appointment in the light of the Government's stated commitment to promote integrity in the public service;

(4) whether he will reconsider this appointment; if not, why not; if so, when? B578E

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY:

- (1) Yes, the person assumed office on 22 February 1993.
- (2) The Department of Trade and Industry was aware of the findings of the Pretoria Bar Council. The fact that the General Bar Council of South Africa had brought an application to the Supreme Court for his removal from the roll of advocates after his appearance before a selection committee of the Department of Trade and Industry which considered applications for filling the vacancy came to the Department's notice at the middle of March 1993.
- (3) Press statements regarding the matter

were made by the Department of Trade and Industry.

(4) This matter will be considered in the light of the judgment in the opposed court application.

Bophuthatswana: aid

*18. Mr P G SOAL asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether, with reference to the reply to Question No 1 on 22 April 1992, any additional specific assistance was given to Bophuthatswana in the 1992-93 financial year; if so, what assistance? B579E

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

- Yes.
- A. *Direct Financial Assistance*
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Budgetary aid | R1 023 510 000 |
| Incentive scheme for industries | 14 703 153# |
| (# claims are being prepared for payment before 31 March 1993) | |
| | <u>R1 038 213 153</u> |
- B. *Transfer payments*
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Tax compensation | R 147 000 000 |
| Customs-union share .. | 1 087 471 000 |
| Common monetary area | 16 421 340 |
| | <u>R1 250 892 340</u> |

C. *Project aid*

- (i) *Loans*
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Temba cell block | R 61 210 |
| Odi Prison Agricultural Project | 62 467 |
| Community classrooms | 1 648 830 |
| Police housing | 574 062 |
| Bophelong Hospital ... | 11 642 |
| (X-ray unit) | |
| Supreme Court | 438 320 |
| Police Stations | 2 158 511 |
| Thaba'Nehu Magistrate's office | 99 764 |
- (ii) *Grants*
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| Kgomotso police station and housing | R 1 375 232 |
|---|-------------|

Progress on Walvis Bay

221
THE management committee of the Joint Administrative Authority for Walvis Bay met in Cape Town this week and reported good progress in the joint administration of the port enclave in Namibia. ~~221A~~

The committee continued its consideration of financial and organisational matters. A sub-committee of technical experts will meet in Windhoek on April 15 to resolve outstanding financial issues.

Joint administrative progress has been made with immigration, customs and excise, nature conservation, hospital services and aspects of the use of Rooikop Airport. *Southern* 1/4/93

Establishing better connections with the... Whether the...

Afrikaners a divi

221 ARG 1/4
'One morning I may wake up angry'

Three years after Namibia's independence, most of the once-dominant Afrikaners are still there, HANS-PETER BAKKER of The Argus Africa News S

THE Afrikaners who once imposed apartheid on this land are today a divided people.

On the one side are the "bittereinders" who have quietly and sourly retreated to their farms, their hearts filled with hatred. On the other side are the "verraaiers" who have joined the ruling Swapo party or who can find little wrong with it.

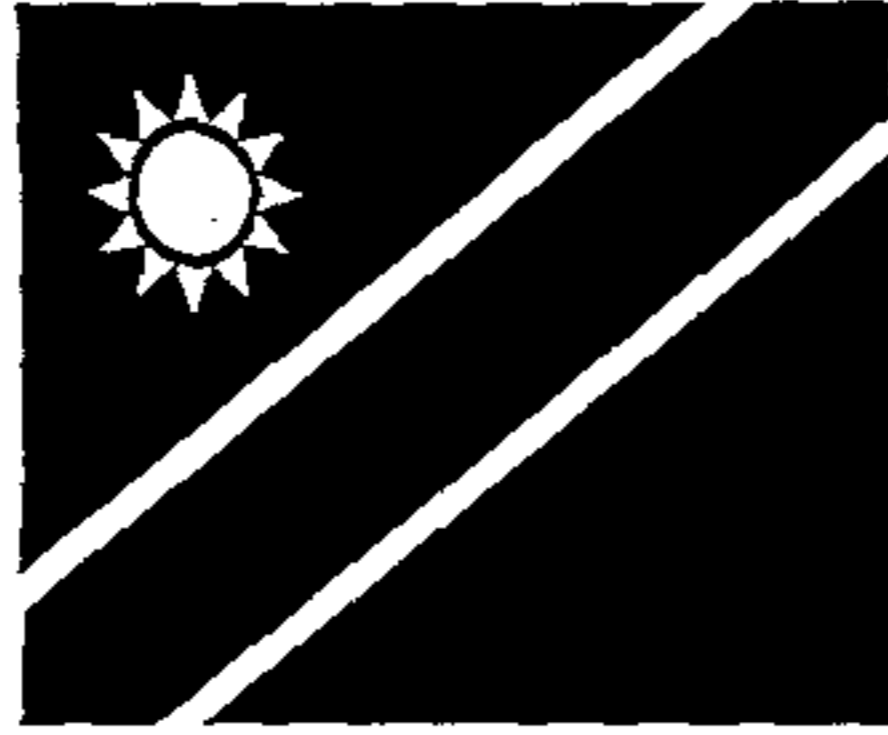
And, filling the political field between the two and making up the largest group, are those who have accepted the new order and the accompanying sacrifices, but who continue to keep a close watch on Swapo's every move, vigilant for the first signs of Namibia becoming "just like the rest of Africa".

The "South Westers" who crossed into South Africa when the formerly Marxist Swapo government came to power in Namibia three years ago have returned to their land. Many of them now look across the border at the violence permeating their former protector and give thanks for the peace and calm in Namibia.

Most whites still live in fear of the excesses they were taught to fear from Swapo before independence, but in the short time since then they have learned to accept their new country and its new rulers and are learning to live in the changed political culture.

For many, little has changed. Swapo has been cautious — some say overly cautious — not to send the whites scrambling across the border. They continue to live on their expansive farms, continue to send their children to predominantly white schools, and continue to criticise Swapo in the privacy of their "members-only" clubs.

In the small, dusty town of Keetmanshoop, hefty Afrikaner boys sweat in the heat of the afternoon running up and down a rugby field passing the ball down the line. One slightly-built coloured boy tries to keep up with them. He fumbles and drops the ball which is scooped up by one of his fellow players and passed along the line with hardly a pause. On a nearby field the girls practise at drum major-



ettes — here nearly half the squad is "coloured".

Keetmanshoop, with 16 000 people, is the capital of the south. The main road and the railway line still separate the town into two racially divided areas, although the division is not as clearly defined as before. The central, formerly whites-only school has remained mainly white and the municipality is still controlled by whites.

The Swapo mayor of the town, Oskar "Hampie" Plichta, is an engineer who studied at Stellenbosch University and who was a staunch supporter of the National Party before independence.

When the results of Namibia's first free elections were announced three years ago he wasted no time in hanging a portrait of the new President, Sam Nujoma, in the council chambers and replacing the South African flag with the new Republic's flag. He lost his mayoral office soon after that, but before the municipal and regional elections at the end of last year he joined the new ruling party and regained the mayoral seat as Swapo's candidate.

Mr Plichta has a vision of Namibia becoming the Switzerland of Africa. He entreats his fellow Afrikaners — in Namibia and in South Africa — to "choose the path of realism". He brands as spoilers those whites in Namibia who continue to call their country South West Africa and refuse to accept the reality of the new Namibia.

"I have no quarrel with the older people," he said. "They will phase out anyway. But the reality is we are an independent country and I think it is no more than right that we all make up our minds."

Mr Plichta's answer for the development of the south rests on tourism. "We are going for community involve-

ment. You know, the grassroots thing. The have-nots must not feel that they are being exploited."

Most of his former political soulmates are confused about his and other former Nationalists' swing to Swapo. Some simply dismiss him as a "verraaiers" (traitor) and accuse him of being an opportunist who joined Swapo simply to further his own political ambitions. But others, while also finding it hard to stomach his political somersault, whisper that just maybe he is doing what is necessary to keep the white man's interests on the table.

Former HNP leader Sarel Becker, who has withdrawn from politics and now lives on a small farm about 20km from Windhoek, does not believe the Afrikaners in Namibia will cast out people like Mr Plichta.

"The whites feel that these guys could be of value to them because they may have a moderating influence on Swapo," he said. "We cannot put them up against the wall and shoot them as traitors as we would have done in the Boer War because we realise that they could play a positive role. In any case with the economy being what it is, we can't just say 'bogger julle' we can do without your jobs. But history will judge these people harshly."

According to Mr Becker, Swapo still planned to transform Namibia into a communist state, but "where in the past they used the Dingaan method which is direct and violent, they have now adopted the Moshoeshoe method which is a much more indirect approach. Someone is telling Swapo that they will reach their goal eventually, time is on their side.

"There is no doubt about Swapo's plan. Just look at its hatred for the Afrikaner. They have launched an unprecedented assault on the Afrikaans language. I am amazed that the Afrikaners in South Africa don't take better care of us. Why won't President De Klerk help us to establish private schools for Afrikaans or something like that?"

The Afrikaner in Namibia

was more blase than he had expected.

"At the beginning of the century they would already have grabbed their guns. But I believe the hour will come when they will say so far and no further."

He said the HNP could no longer be active "for the simple reason that it is terribly risky to stand on a stage and address a meeting. You may just say something which would be interpreted as racist and be forced to pay such a high fine that you could lose your farm and your house."

"But one morning I may wake up angry and go back to politics".

ded people

nd go back to politics ...!

aking the best of life under black majority rule — but not always gladly.
vice reports from Windhoek.

Kosie Pretorius, former South West Africa National Party leader, is still in politics as an MP — one of three members of the Aksie Christelik Nasionaal party. He formed a watchdog group called the Monitor Aksie Groep when the South West African National Party was disbanded two years ago. He plans to take part in the 1994 general elections in the name of his new organisation.

Mr Pretorius is increasingly being ridiculed by other Afrikaners who accuse him of excessively praising Swapo in the hope of getting a cabinet post.

He defines his cause as "ne-

gotiating for the convictions of the whites — and a great deal of those convictions are shared by black and coloured people. Here in Namibia you must create a channel to the government and unless you develop trust between you and the government you will get nowhere."

For Mr Pretorius, those convictions concern the rights of minorities and the protection of a Christian education system.

But how does he feel about Keetmanshoop's mayor joining Swapo? "I would not join Swapo. For me it concerns my standpoint ... unless it involves an appointment, you

know, if Swapo wants to use me somewhere, a cabinet minister or something like that."

The recently appointed editor of Die Republikein, formerly a mouthpiece of the opposition DTA, Chris Jacobie, represents the younger generation Afrikaners. He is full of praise for the Swapo government, rejects the charge that his newspaper is a mouthpiece for the opposition DTA, and prides himself on being an effective watchdog.

"We have to trust one another. The whites in Namibia will have to decide what is more important: skin colour or the future of our country."

2. ARBEID		2.2. Werkloosheid, salarisse en lone		2.2.4. Fabrieksektor (vervolg)	
Year of mand	Year of month	Werkloosheid	Employment	Salarisse en lone - Salaries and wages	RI 000
		Skoelsoel Footlaar	Hout en kurk Hood and cork	Skoelsoel Footlaar	Hout en kurk Hood and cork
Total	1	Blankes	Total	1	Blankes
Total	1	Blankes	Total	1	Blankes
Total	1	Blankes	Total	1	Blankes

'White gifts' row comes to a head

SI Times 4/4/93

221

A CASE with important lessons for South Africa will be argued in Namibia's highest court this week.

It canvasses a significant political and legal issue: the extent of the new Windhoek government's right to repudiate actions by the previous administration.

It also gives a glimpse of the scramble by the South African administration to enrich the white "cultural group" in anticipation of a black-dominated government.

Evidence emerging during the case showed that once it had become clear Swapo had won at the polls, the then administration tried to bolster the position of whites in Namibia through multimillion-rand "donations" to a "cultural organisation", Cultura 2000.

By CARMEL RICKARD

The case originally came to the High Court last year, after the Namibian legislature passed a law repudiating "gifts" made to Cultura and demanding their return.

Under the Namibian constitution, all actions of the previous government are accepted as actions of the present administration, unless the new assembly repudiates them by an Act of Parliament.

In 1991 the assembly passed the State Repudiation (Cultura 2000) Act, saying the donations were revoked and all the money and a farm, allegedly sold at far less than market value, had to be returned.

Cultura challenged the validity of the law, asserting a "right to culture" and claiming that the Act expropriated its property

without compensation.

The High Court, however, decided the matter on a different basis. It ruled that the repudiating act was unlawful, that the assembly could only revoke acts of the previous government which had not yet been completed. Parliament was not entitled to repudiate finalised actions such as the outright gifts given to Cultura.

The court also held that the Act breached a fundamental right to promote one's own culture and amounted to a statutory expropriation of property without compensation. The government will now appeal against this decision to the Supreme Court (Namibia's equivalent of the Appellate Division).

According to the government's argument, the court should have found that the assembly may revoke any decision by an Act of Parliament, not only "incomplete" decisions.

Responding to the High Court's finding that the Act was invalid because it took away property without compensation, the government asks that the issues of repudiation and recovery be separated.

Culture

The government accepts that the exact amount which it is entitled to get back should be decided by the courts rather than by Parliament. It undertakes that if the Supreme Court finds the repudiation section of the Act was not unlawful, the government would be prepared to allow the question of recovering the money and the farm to be debated in court.

Cultura would thus have the right to argue such questions as compensation for improvements made on the farm.

Details about Cultura 2000 have been difficult to obtain. It was set up during 1989 for the preservation of the culture of the "Afrikaans, German, Portuguese,

English and other communities of European descent as represented by the founding members".

It quickly received lavish endowments from the government. In March 1989, the representative authority for the white population sold the valuable and historic farm, Regenstein, to Cultura for R316 000, considerably less than its market value.

At the same time, it donated R4-million to Cultura and loaned a further R4-million at a nominal interest.

On February 26, 1990, just three weeks before independence, the loan was converted into an outright gift by the then Administrator-General of Namibia.

Murky

Lawyers acting for the new Namibian government tried to obtain details of Cultura's origins and operations. However, they claim they were frustrated by "euphemism and obfuscation". Letters by Cultura officials give some inkling of its purpose, referring to the setting up of a "privatised cultural centre for whites".

In contrast with the R8,9-million for "white culture" given to Cultura in the last year of Pretoria's administration through sleight-of-hand donation, the government spent R2-million on the health budget of the Damara Group, numerically the same size as the whites.

Although the High Court found in favour of Cultura in the original case, the court was scathing about the organisation, noting that its roots lay in the "murky depths" of the policy of white domination.

The acting Judge President, who heard the case, also referred to the "highly suspect motives" of the previous government in converting the R4-million loan to a gift just three weeks before independence.

Steer 51493

Namibia's Mudge to retire from politics

WINDHOEK — Namibia's opposition leader Dirk Mudge, one of the first white politicians in power to advocate a majority government under universal franchise, yesterday announced his resignation from the country's first parliament after 32 years in politics.

Mudge (65), who also plans to resign as chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) before the next election, said he had done his bit in poli-

tics and wanted time for himself, his family and his prize-winning Brahman stud. He has been DTA chairman since 1977 and is currently spokesman on Finance and Economic Affairs.

He will continue as board chairman of Democratic Media Holdings, which owns several Namibian newspapers.

No date was announced for his resignation, but in an interview Mudge said he would

leave the National Assembly after the approval of the main budget.

(221)

He said the high point of his career was playing a role in the drafting of a new Namibian constitution and seeing the country finally gain its independence in March 1990 after 75 years as a South African mandate territory.

Commenting on Mudge's resignation, The Namibian editor

Gwen Lister said it was unlikely the alliance could have stayed together without Mudge's brinkmanship in bringing different ethnic groups together.

Mudge declined Swapo's offer of a Cabinet position for the DTA in 1990.

Swapo secretary-general Moses Garoeb said Mudge had been a controversial figure who would be missed in parliament. — Sapa.

Dirk Mudge to quit Namibia's parliament

CT 5/8/93 (221)

WINDHOEK. — Opposition leader Mr Dirk Mudge, one of the first white politicians in power to advocate a majority government under universal franchise, has announced his resignation from Namibia's first parliament.

Mr Mudge, 65, who also intends to resign as chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) before the next election, said yesterday he had done his bit in politics and wanted time for himself, his family and his prize-winning cattle stud.

He has been in politics for 32 years and has been DTA chairman since 1977. He is DTA spokesman on finance and economic affairs.

He is to continue as board chairman of Democratic Media Holdings, which owns several Namibian newspapers and prints all Windhoek's papers.

No date was announced for his resignation, but he said he would leave the National Assembly after the approval of the main budget, which must take place by the end of June. — Sapa

Mudge resigns after 32 years

(22) AUG 5/4/93

WINDHOEK. — Veteran Namibian opposition politician Mr Dirk Mudge, one of the first white politicians in power to advocate a majority government under universal franchise, announced his resignation from the country's first parliament after 32 years in politics.

Mr Mudge, 65, who also plans to resign as chairman of the DTA of Namibia, formerly the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, before the next election, said he had done his bit in politics and wanted time for himself, his family and his prize-winning Brahman stud. He has been DTA chairman since 1977 and is spokesman on finance and economic affairs.

He will continue as board chairman of Democratic Media Holdings, which owns several Namibian newspapers and prints all of Windhoek's newspapers.

No date was announced for his resignation, but Mr Mudge said he would leave the National Assembly after the approval of the main budget, which has to be by the end of June.

He did not want to stay in politics too much longer.

"This is the beginning of the end of my political career. I don't want to go on for ever, I want to retire. It could be argued that with Namibian independence my mission was completed."

He said the high point of his career was playing a role in the drafting of a new Namibian constitution and seeing the country finally gain its independence in March 1990 after 75 years as a South African mandate territory.

Another highlight was his appointment in 1975 to convene what became known as the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference, where he represented the



Mr Dirk Mudge

whites and served as chairman until 1977.

"This was the first time black and white came together to discuss politics. Until then there had been no real consultation."

He said he and his party had made a significant contribution to Namibia's peaceful transition.

The Namibian newspaper editor Ms Gwen Lister said it was unlikely the DTA alliance could have stayed together without Mr Mudge's brinkmanship.

Mr Mudge declined Swapo's offer of a Cabinet position for the DTA in 1990.

Swapo secretary-general Mr Moses Garoeb said Mr Mudge, an arch-enemy of Swapo who had not wanted the Swapo government to succeed, had been a controversial figure who would be missed in parliament.

Ntsanwisi's successor

Sowetan 7/4/93
■ Minister of Works Nxumalo is new Chief Minister:

By Don Seokane

GAZANKULU Minister of Works Mr SWD Nxumalo on Monday became the homeland's second Chief Minister following the death of Professor Hudson Ntswanisi.

Nxumalo was elected during a sitting of the Gazankulu legislative assembly at Giyani.

Former lawyer Mr SC Mhinga, who has since been struck off the roll of attorneys for neglecting his practice, contested the position with Nxumalo.

Nxumalo gained 76 votes while Mhinga

got only five votes.

Mhinga's relative, Mr Edward Mhinga, became acting Chief Minister when Ntswanisi was taken ill in July last year.

Ntswanisi died at the Johannesburg Hospital on March 25.

After his election on Monday, Nxumalo said he was pleased to be able to lead Gazankulu. He said he believed the vast experience he had gained while working with Ntswanisi would help him shape Gazankulu's future.

He appealed to the people of Gazankulu to be united for the development of their region.

Unita man's mystery trip

Sowetan 7/4/93
■ Brigadier in jail after trying to enter Botswana illegally

THE NAMIBIAN Home Affairs Ministry yesterday revealed details of the arrest of a senior Unita officer currently being held in a Windhoek jail, saying he had been arrested trying to cross the Botswana border illegally.

Brigadier Jorge Valentim, son of Unita chief negotiator and information head Dr Jorge Valentim, had been handed to Namibian immigration officials by Bot-

swana police, Home Affairs Permanent Secretary Ms Frieda Williams told Namibia Broadcasting Corporation radio.

She said Valentim had never asked for asylum in Namibia, despite having visited the country several times prior to his arrest at the Buitepos border post.

He had been served with a deportation order and would be taken back to Angola unless another country granted him asylum.

Prison gang fight leads to killing

Sowetan 7/4/93
A LONG-TERM prisoner died after a fight between two members of the Big Five Gang in Pretoria's Central Prison on Monday night, according to a prisons spokeswoman.

Lieutenant-Colonel LJ Weppenaar of Correctional Services said yesterday that

■ Prisoner knifed to death:

Johannes Ramakgala, who had been in prison since October 27 1988 serving a seven-year sentence for housebreaking and theft, was stabbed during the fight and died later in hospital. - Sapa.

1993 BOOKINGS NOW OPEN

221
US envoy's

Namibia job

WASHINGTON — The
second in command at
the US embassy in South
Africa, Marshall McCallie, has been nominated
by President Clinton as
the new US ambassador
to Namibia. *Star 8/1/93*
McCallie has been
deputy chief of the US
mission since 1990. —
Star Bureau.

Namibia court bomb defused

(221)
WINDHOEK. — Military explosives experts have defused a bomb found in the Rundu Magistrate's Court in northern Namibia. ARG 8/4/93

Police found the device behind a door at the building's entrance during a routine inspection yesterday.

The bomb was destroyed in an open space near the court.

Police said they were trying to determine its origin. —

Sapa.

Mac the Man for Namibia

ARG 10/4/93
WASHINGTON. — The second-in-command at the US Embassy in South Africa, Mr Marshall McCallie, has been nominated by President Clinton as the new US Ambassador to Namibia.

Mr McCallie, who served in Zaire, Liberia and the United Arab Emirates, has been deputy chief of the US mission in South Africa since 1990.

His appointment has to be confirmed by the Senate, but officials said there appeared to be no difficulty with confirmation. Hearings are likely this month. — Weekend Argus Foreign Service.

Policeman shot in Dube

A MEMBER of the internal stability unit was shot dead and three vehicles gutted in incidents in Soweto yesterday, police reported.

Members of the unit patrolling in Dube found about 600 youths attacking a delivery vehicle and rushed to assist the driver. A shot was fired, hitting a policeman in the head.


The man was rushed to Baragwanath Hospital but died later.

At the Vista University campus a motorist fled when youths set his car alight. The fire spread and gutted another vehicle. SADF and unit members brought the situation under control, police said.

In northern Natal one person was killed and five others wounded in an ambush near the University of Zululand yesterday.

A university spokesman said a truck had picked up workers from the Mangezi Reserve when two men with AK-47 rifles fired at the occupants from the roadside. The truck rolled down an embankment.

Foreign Affairs has again asked motorists to avoid Transkei. Yesterday's request follows the murder of farmer-businessman Abraham Cilliers, of Rouxville in the Free State, on the road between Maclear and Tsolo — the eighth such attack since April 13. — Sapa.



THE
BREAKWATER
LODGE

IN THE HEART OF
CAPE TOWN'S
V & A WATERFRONT

FROM ONLY

Govt acts to head off teachers' strike

GOVERNMENT moved yesterday to head off a potential national teachers' strike and requested the SA Democratic Teachers' Union to attend an emergency meeting with the DET in Cape Town today.

Sadtu is balloting its members this week on the proposed strike and has said it will proceed with the action if the majority of teachers support it. Western Cape teachers have overwhelmingly endorsed a strike.

DET spokesman Corrie Rademeyer said the meeting had been called "in the light of the serious concern about the major loss of education which has resulted from the disruptions by teachers as well as pupils thus far this year".

Rademeyer said more than 5,6-million pupil days had already been lost in secondary education this year.

He said a strike would be illegal and a breach of a formal agreement between the DET and Sadtu.

Pupils trickled back to black high schools in the western Cape yesterday, but classes closed early and student representative councils met to discuss action for the rest of the week, Sapa reports.

In a separate statement, Education and Training Minister Sam de Beer said government was wrongly being accused of delaying the formation of an education forum to tackle teacher and pupil grievances. Government had stressed the complexity of "establishing a representative and credible education forum in such a way that as many stakeholders as possible are able to participate".

WILSON ZWANE reports the SA National Civic Organisation yesterday ex-

pressed support for students' demand for the scrapping of matric examination fees.

Port Elizabeth Cosas spokesman Zoekile Matikani said Cosas would stick to a decision not to occupy white schools until May 25 when the organisation would meet other education bodies to seek a solution to problems in black schooling, Sapa reports.

Education and Culture Minister Piet Marais said in Parliament yesterday his department was moving to protect schools and pupils against threats of occupation. Education institutions had contingency security measures, which could be implemented quickly.

Residents of Brent Park outside Kroonstad announced they would march on the NP offices tomorrow to protest against the firing of seven teachers in the township.

And hundreds of Sadtu members have resolved not to return to classes in Kwa-Mashu, outside Durban, until they received a response to their demands.

They demanded, among other things, the recognition of the union by the KwaZulu Education and Culture Department.

Schools in Durban and Maritzburg were reported to be back to normal yesterday following a teacher protest against merit evaluation last week.

Meanwhile, ERICA JANKOWITZ reports the University of Bophuthatswana (Unibo) was closed to its 4 000 students yesterday and they were given two hours to vacate hostels and return home.

The university's media liaison office said Unibo had been closed "indefinitely" after weeks of conflict and disruptions.

Transkei ammunition returned to Namibia

WINDHOEK — A truck load scrap ammunition.

The ammunition was sold to a Windhoek gunshop which obtained a permit to export it for use by the Transkei Defence Force, Chief Inspector Sean Geyser said.

The driver was arrested for not having a permit and released on bail, police said. Namibian police said the truck was stopped by the Namib Arms and Ammunition Corporation was granted permission to re-

after inspection was allowed to proceed. It was stopped again in De Aar where police found permits required to transport ammunition through SA were not in order and sent it back to Keetmanshoop.

A Transkei Defence Force source said the purchase had been arranged through a Queenstown broker. — Sapa.



LEFT ALONE: The Aids pandemic has left thousands of children without parental care. Photo: Yunus Mohamed

Namibian Aids orphans are long on struggling, short on help

Soult 17/4-21/4/93

221

By Eban Freedman

MRS LENTINA Gowases, a 54-year-old domestic worker in Namibia, is restless because she suffers from high blood pressure.

She fears she may be admitted to hospital and there will be no one to look after her five grandchildren whose mother died of AIDS. Their father died a long time ago.

"I am a sickly person. I am a domestic worker and have to take care of my grandchildren," she said.

Her daughter died from Aids last year after testing positive during her third month of pregnancy. The baby died a month after birth.

The disease is claiming the lives of more and more working adults here, but the Namibian government appears unwilling to help the growing number of children left behind.

The National Aids Control Programme (NACP) said it does not know the number of orphans in Namibia and has not yet started to support them.

"The numbers are not big. They only go through the welfare department like all other orphans.

"It is difficult to say how many orphans there are but the numbers are rising fast," said Mr Abner Xoagub, the NACP programme officer.

Mr Amos Hardley, co-ordinator of the National Network of Aids Services Organisation (Nanaso), said most of the orphans were adopted immediately by relatives.

Hardley said Nanaso was trying to establish the number of Aids orphans. It also plans to set up care

centres in the rural areas. "The situation is very serious in rural areas where relatives who are taking care of orphans rely heavily on subsistence farming. Some complain that they cannot continue to look after the orphans because of a lack of money," said Hardley.

Xoagub said the department of social welfare helped young victims of Aids, like other orphans, but Gowases said support did not come easily.

In her case, the department provided food for four orphans, but she must pay for education, health, housing and clothing. And she has to fend for the fifth child, who is mentally ill and was abandoned by her father before the mother died.

"They (the welfare department) have refused to give any allowances to the last-born, who is disabled, unless her father comes to sign the documents. I must take the child to hospital every week, with the little money I earn," she said.

Gowases said despite the stigma attached to Aids, her neighbours gave the orphans some support. "Aids is killing and it is here to stay. What can we do? My appeal to the community is not to reject those who are suffering from Aids or their relatives," she said.

The SOS Children's Village, an orphanage in Windhoek, says although it took children referred by the department of social welfare, it had not received any Aids orphans.

Officially, 90 people died of Aids in Namibia. Without giving any details, the NACP says this is only the tip of the iceberg. — AIA

STimes 25/4/93

Seal slaughter outrage

221
By SHARON CHETTY

MORE than a million people will ask Namibia's President Sam Nujoma to ban seal culling in the next few weeks.

The Namibian head of state is to be swamped with letters and postcards from members of the International Fund for Animal Welfare, urging him to ban seal clubbing on his country's beaches.

The practice of clubbing baby seals to death — their bodies are sold as fertiliser — and shooting older males — whose genitals are sold in Asia as aphrodisiacs — has drawn worldwide condemnation.

But the Namibian government continues to allow seal culling. Last year, at least 20 000 Cape fur seals were killed and as many are expected to die again this year.

The fund's founder Brian Davies said recently that the organisation had tried for the past two years to halt the slaughter.

"In 1991, the Namibians



THE HUNTED . . . sealers get ready to club a hapless animal trapped within their club-wielding circle

agreed to consider ending the hunt if we showed them an alternative to the killing. We presented them with a report showing that seal watching tours were potentially more profitable than seal hunting.

"The scheme would have provided jobs for unemployed Namibians, saved the government from wasting thousands of tax dollars on regulating the slaughter and rescued countless seals from terrible cruelty. They dismissed

it as unacceptable."

Instead, the Namibian government asked the fund to buy out all sealing contracts, reward the sealers with a lifetime pension and pay off the government in the form of a tax on every seal that would have been killed.

However, there would be no guarantees that the slaughter would stop as the Namibians would still reserve the right to kill seals if they thought they were eating too many fish.

IF DIRK Mudge had trekked up Mount Sinai to receive the Ten Commandments we would still be waiting while he argued each one through.

No doctrine, political or otherwise, is accepted if it fails this craggy rancher-politician's test of commonsense.

Christianity passed the test; apartheid eventually failed.

In his three-decade political career he has been called a stooge of apartheid, yet borne the spite and bile of Pretoria.

He had blood on his hands, President Sam Nujoma told him. A decade later this "nice old man" invited Mr Mudge to call should any helpful advice come to mind.

His career, which ends in June when he resigns from parliament, is littered with backtracking as he adopted positions only to abandon them when they failed to make sense.

"Maybe you came here with the idea that I will tell you that 20 years ago I knew what was going to happen, that 20 years ago I had all the answers. I didn't," he says.

His powerful, lined face falls at the mention of the mistakes he made. Facing

On the eve of his retirement from Parliament, Dirk Mudge looks back on 32 years of politics in Namibia. In Swakopmund, he speaks to CLAIRE ROBERTSON

DISCIPLE OF DEMOCRACY

SITIMES 25/4/93

221

a grey Atlantic from his cottage in this western Namibian resort, he says slowly:

"Oh, I have made so many. I made a mistake when I supported the policy of separate development, when we experimented with representative authorities... when I thought it was necessary to have separate educational departments..."

"But I learned from every mistake."

He outlawed most of apartheid in Namibia 10 years ago when, having personally accepted that democracy must prevail,

he began the long haul of swearing, cajoling and arguing his white tribe into agreeing.

The legislation banning apartheid — except in schools — was passed in 1979 by the Constituent Assembly which followed the Turnhalle Conference, a gathering of representatives of the country's ethnic groups but not Swapo.

WHITE SWA reacted with a demonstration in the streets of Windhoek. Mudge was a sellout, a liberal... he should be brought before a military tribunal, they yelled.

And not for the last time, Pretoria's imperial finger was wagged under his nose.

His legislative and verbal insistence that the (apartheid) emperor was naked infuriated, in particular, PW and Pik Botha.

PW fumed at any perceived slight, once threatening to "dismantle this government" if Mudge did not apologise for "repudiating him" (Mudge had challenged PW's interpretation of the favoured stick with which to beat SWA back into the kraal: the extent of the country's financial dependence on SA.)

"I am an important man! Why do you not take me seriously?" Mudge says in a good impersonation of the presidential lower lip, index finger and pique.

"Oh, it was all so childish. It's embarrassing to talk about," he says now.

He never understood Pik Botha's animosity, acknowledging only: "He was never my friend. The man who really wanted to eliminate me was Pik."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs harangued Mudge in private and in public, undermined him personally and politically — going so far as to tell senior journalists in an off-the-record briefing in the early 80s that Mudge and the DTA were finished, that he was emotionally unstable.

He was soon back, a member of the Multi-Party Conference, a member of the ensuing National Assembly and then Minister of Finance in the Transitional Government of National Unity from 1985 to 1989.

"I have almost exhausted myself in the process of making a peaceful independence possible, by preparing white people, by fighting them, sometimes even swearing at them, pleading with them, trying to get them to accept this new country."

"And then it came — it was time to say to people: 'You have a wonderful constitution, now carry on.' I agreed to serve one term after being asked to 'help

The DTA was a product of the times: there could be little, if any, constitutional development without Swapo.

But the field was open to political development, to creating a giant which would eventually come a respectable second to Swapo in the elections — and one in which Hereros, Kavangos, whites, would settle their differences behind a united front.

To Mudge fell "the most difficult" problem of recruiting the whites.

An Afrikaner of English and German descent, he encapsulated the white tribe's three sub-groups — but originally took only the latter two into his new political vehicle — the Republican Party, formed in 1977.

HE HAS lived long enough to note with great satisfaction that it is now dormant, that whites who belong to the DTA now do so as individuals.

He also relishes the irony of being invited recently by the NP's Pietersburg regional committee to share tips on electioneering.

Unanimously elected chairman of the multi-ethnic DTA for each of its 15 years, he came to be seen as representing white interests in Namibia.

This perception forms part of his decision to quit

“PW fumed at any perceived slight. ‘I am an important man! Why do you not take me seriously?’ he said to Mudge”

us the first few steps on the road.”

Now — “at the respectable age of 65” — he is to retire to a 5 000ha cattle stud near Otjiwarongo with his wife, Stienie, who remarked when they were courting that she was glad she was marrying a politician.

His proudest trophy from his career is this: “People say: he told us the truth. All the others said don't worry, it's not going to happen, apartheid will survive, this country will never become independent, SA will never allow it.”

“I told them 15 years ago it's going to happen whether you like it or not.”

That was during Turnhalle, when Mudge turned his back on the old — breaking with the National Party — and embraced the future, the multi-ethnic Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

In helping to found the DTA in 1977 he neatly skirted the inescapable numbers of Namibia (11 distinct ethnic groups, white population: three percent) by shaping a political alliance guaranteeing a powerful voice to the smaller groups.

politics — a year before qualifying for a pension.

“I find myself in the very uncomfortable situation that, as the right-wing parties disappear, I am perceived to be right-wing.”

“I'm white, the government is black. The perception exists that I am fighting a racial battle. That is the last thing I want.”

Speaking of racial battles “I don't want to interfere in South Africa, but I think (South Africans) have too little political development”.

But then politicians and their machinations have long been a source of disappointment to him.

“Politicians make the mistake of thinking they can determine the future; they cannot. There are forces beyond their control.”

“But I do think politicians should at least be able to somehow anticipate the future.”

“I can't make rain, but I can see when a thunderstorm is brewing, and I would be a fool if I say it's not going to rain, or stop the rain, instead of putting on a raincoat.”

cont ↓



DIRK MUDGE: 'I suppose you're going to call this picture Mudge in the political wilderness'

Picture: CLAIRE ROBERTSON

IN ONE memorable occasion — the “re-pudiation” incident — Mudge faced down both of them at once. PW

was banging on, demanding the apology Mudge refused to give, when Pik passed him a cigarette box on which he had written: “*Is dit te veel gevra om net jammer te se?*” (Is it too much to ask just to say sorry?)

“*Jammer vir wat?*” Mudge wrote back.

Pik leapt to his feet, reminding Mudge at the top of his voice that “this man has sacrificed his life for you people . . . after all he has done for you . . . you don’t seem to appreciate it!”

At which point Mudge walked out, slamming the door on the pair — “and there can’t be too many people who have done that!”

Several times PW demanded directly, and sent Pik to do so, that the DTA include in its constitution a guarantee of group rights.

This was raised again when the DTA accepted an estimated R50-million from the SA government before the election. Pik embarrassed the party by announcing this on the eve of the polls.

“He said he had to because the story was about to break, but I think he wanted to,” says Mudge. “I needed money for the election. I would have taken money from the devil himself — but that is where it stopped. They could not tell us how to fight the election and they could not dictate our constitution.”

He acknowledges Pik Botha’s profile as one of the more progressive members of the South African Cabinet — but notes, too, his blind spot when it came to Namibia: “He wanted to do it his way.”

In January 1982, PW made good his threat, effectively dismantling the SWA/Namibia government over Mudge’s attempts to remove the Day of the Vow from the Namibian calendar. Mudge was then chairman of the Ministers’ Council.

Joint rule of Walvis nearer

Political Staff

(22)

MOVEMENT toward joint South African and Namibian administration of Walvis Bay gained momentum today with the tabling in parliament of legislation arising from agreements between the two governments. ARG 4/5/93

In terms of the Joint Administrative Authority for Walvis Bay Bill a chief executive officer will be appointed by each government.

They will head the joint administrative authority, which will include a management committee.

The Bill will give effect to an agreement between the two countries that was signed on November 4 last year.

Since Namibian independence the continued administration of Walvis Bay by South Africa has been the source of prolonged negotiations between the countries.

Provision is made in the Bill for a joint revenue fund.

Namibia's anomaly nears end

Sowetan 5/5/93

Ismail Lagardien

Political Correspondent

221

■ Bill suggests joint administrative authority with South Africa in overall control:

THE South African enclave of Walvis Bay is moving closer towards incorporation into Namibia.

The Joint Administrative Authority For Walvis Bay Bill, which allows for a joint South African-Namibian authority to manage the area, was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

A memorandum to the Bill explains

that South Africa and Namibia had entered into agreements to administer the port jointly.

"Legislation is necessary to give effect to these agreements and to establish the joint administration in respect of Walvis Bay," the memorandum says.

Pretoria retained control over the enclave, situated in the centre of the

Namibian coast, after that country became independent of South Africa.

The joint authority will consist of two chief executive officers and a management committee. In terms of the agreements and the Bill, South Africa and Namibia will each appoint a chief executive officer, who will operate by consensus.

Joint control of Walvis a step closer

Star 5/5/93

(221)

By Chris Whitfield
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Movement towards joint South African and Namibian administration of Walvis Bay gained momentum yesterday with the tabling in Parliament of legislation arising from agreements between the two governments.

In terms of the Joint Administrative Authority for Walvis Bay Bill, a chief executive officer would be appointed by each government. They would head the joint administrative authority, which would include a management committee.

The Bill will give effect to an agreement between the two countries signed on November 4 last year.

In terms of the Bill, the State President may assign "the administration of any law or a provision in a law to the chief executive officers".

Since Namibian independence, the continued administration of Walvis Bay by South Africa has been the source of prolonged negotiations between the countries.

Budget debate

CAPE TOWN — Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer today opens debate on his Budget vote amid increasing signs that Friday's meeting of the negotiating council could be critical to the process.

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Namibia, Angola and SA may meet



Botha . . . met Gurirab.

Political Staff



CAPE TOWN — A mini-summit could soon take place between the foreign ministers of South Africa, Namibia and Angola in Windhoek. (221)

This was announced after a meeting yesterday between Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab. The three-way meeting was suggested by Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio Demoura.

Regional security, allegations of Namibian and South African involvement in the Angolan war, and aid to war victims will probably be discussed at the meeting.

Gurirab has been in South Africa to attend Oliver Tambo's funeral.

Namibia acts

as go-between

261493
THE Namibian government was helping arrange a meeting between the South African and Angolan governments, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking soon after a lunch with his Namibian counterpart, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, he said the meeting could be soon.

Mr Gurirab said the Angolan government believed such a meeting to be most desirable.

Mr Gurirab, on his second visit to Cape Town, was in the city after attending the weekend funeral of ANC chairman Mr Oliver Tambo. — Sapa

A few hundred Angolan refugees have crossed into Namibia. In what could be the beginning of a huge exodus to escape the war. HANS-PETER-BAKKER reports for The Star's Africa Service.

THE first wave of what could swell into a tide of many thousands of Angolan refugees has crossed the border into Namibia, where relief agencies and the government have launched emergency programmes to cope with the influx.

Only a few hundred people have as yet abandoned their homes and crops in southern Angola in search of a refuge across the border.

But United Nations officials estimate that if fighting in the area escalates, what is now a trickle could become a flood of more than 100 000 people.

It appears that most of the early refugees come from Omununga, about 10 km from the border. The years of war suffered by the people of the town and its surroundings became just too much when a small band of Unita soldiers entered their village, killed one of them and looted their homes.

In small, extended family groups the villagers took what they could carry of their belongings and with their goats and cattle walked to the cutting line — the wide strip first cut through the bush by the South



Uncertain future . . . Angolan women and their children in the Eenhana refugee camp.

Namibia braces for refugees

African Government to mark the border between the two countries. Since the renewed outbreak of war in the former Portuguese colony, most of the bat-

les have occurred further north. Those displaced by the fighting around the central city of Huambo fled west toward Benguela, but now more reports of armed gangs or soldiers operat-

ing near the Namibian border are filtering through. In just three days the numbers in the Eenhana reception camp — to date the only one in the country — rocketed from about 50 to more than 220.

That sent a signal to the Namibia government and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to launch an emergency operation. Tents and blankets were rushed north from Windhoek and within days the World Food Programme and the Namibian Council of Churches shipped relief supplies to the area.

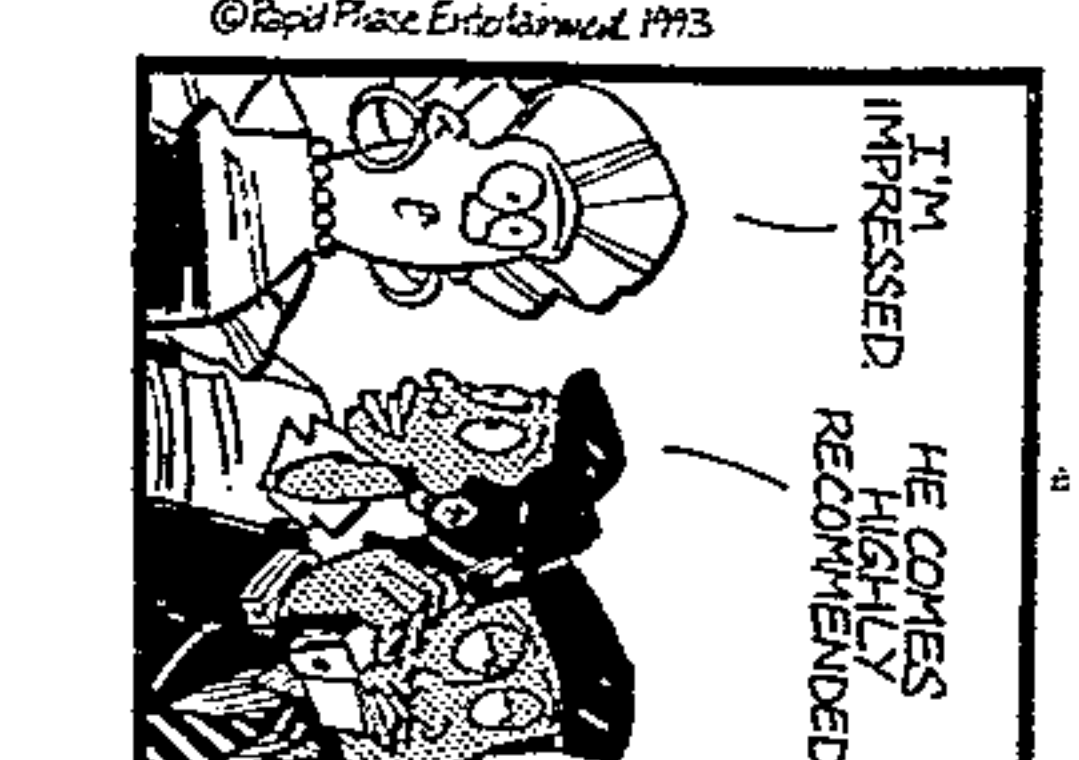
By S Francis, H Dugmore & Rico

Many refugees simply pitch their camps close to the huts of Namibian friends and relatives and only get taken to the Eenhana camp when the police find out about them.

At the Eenhana reception camp, Steven Nghishiko of the Department of Health assembles the younger men in the building toilets. His concern is to improve the sanitary conditions in the camp.

Juan Adriane, the secretary of a committee which represents the refugees, said during the Angolan elections in September last year most of the Unita soldiers moved out of the rural areas into the towns, but that now many had returned to the bush, angered by their defeat at the polls.

"When Unita arrives in a village they ask people who they had voted for," he said.



It is difficult to estimate just how many refugees have come across the border since the fighting resumed in December last year. The government has appealed for help to set up more reception centres and estimates that about 5 000 people will soon need food and shelter.

Several South Africans also fell into the dragnet and were expelled from the country. Two weeks ago a group in the Osire camp held a placard demonstration accusing the Namibian government of imprisoning them. They demanded freedom of movement and the freedom to work or seek education. They also complained of having too little food.

The UNHCR's camp counselor at Osire, Albert Kandji, agreed the camp was overcrowded and that there was a shortage of food. He said more food and tents were due to arrive and that his agency and the government were investigating sites to establish more permanent refugee camps.

He said the Osire refugees blamed the United Nations for the restriction on their movements. "They don't understand that it is government policy and that we cannot go against that." □

fighting. That was not good, but now it is very bad. If Unita sees Angolan government troops they run away and kill anybody — even children — who get in their way."

Asked if he felt safe now that he was at the border fence, he glared around him, waving his arms wildly at the dry, thorny bush and said: "Unita is everywhere, even here on the other side of the fence we will not be safe."

Many of the people in the camp first came to Namibia to look for work — even before the resumption of hostilities in Angola — only to be picked up by the police and threatened with deportation. But renewed fighting in their own country allowed them to appeal for sanctuary and to be classified as refugees.

"If anyone hesitates they are killed and their homes looted," He said nobody in the camp wanted to stay on in Namibia. "We want to go back to our villages as soon as it is safe, but we will wait for an outcome to the talks in Abidjan," he said.

North of Eenhana, more refugees can be seen walking across the porous border, the woman carrying their meagre belongings wrapped in blankets on their heads while the men, armed with longbows and arrows, herd the cattle through gaps in the fence.

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SA reopens Angolan mission

PRETORIA — SA reopened its diplomatic mission in Angola yesterday, signalling a return to the gradual normalisation of economic and political ties between the two countries, said a Foreign Affairs spokesman.

The return of SA diplomats, almost six months after Angola collapsed back into its civil war, was a vote of confidence in the UN-brokered Angolan peace negotiations under way in the Ivory Coast, the spokesman said. SA diplomats were evacuated in December last year when deteriorating conditions in Luanda threatened their safety.

It was also confirmed that Foreign Minister Pik Botha would be meeting newly appointed Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura to discuss bilateral issues, said Botha's spokesman, Awie Marais.

While no date had been set for the meeting, expected to take place in Namibia, Marais said it was likely to happen sooner rather than later.

SAA spokesman Leon Els said the airline was optimistic that regular passenger services to Luanda would also be resumed.

"We are now just waiting for clarification of the situation from the Luanda authorities," Els said.

Senior SA diplomat and former Foreign Affairs operational services head Roger Ballard-Tremear has been appointed the new resident mission head in Luanda.

ADRIAN HADLAND

He was accompanied to the capital yesterday by non-resident head of mission Gert Grobler and four diplomatic officials.

A priority of the re-established mission was the provision of support for SA business concerns in Angola as well as the facilitation of investment opportunities, the spokesman said.

He added, however, that if the situation deteriorated to conditions comparable with December last year, the diplomats would be withdrawn again.

Sapa-Reuter reported from Lisbon yesterday that the Angolan government had tried to recapture the diamond-mining areas of northeastern Angola from Unita. Diplomatic sources said the government launched the offensive with airborne troops last week on mining regions in Lunda North province.

Diplomats said the government wanted to deny Unita access to the mines as a potential revenue source. The government depends on more than \$3,5bn a year in oil revenues to finance its own war effort.

The Angolan government stopped commenting on military developments in the interior when it began a fresh round of peace talks in Ivory Coast four weeks ago. Diplomats said it was difficult, therefore, to get a good idea of developments in the interior.

The peace talks have been adjourned until tomorrow while the Unita delegation consults its leader Jonas Savimbi on the last major sticking point, the government's demand that Unita withdraw from cities it is occupying at present.

Lubowski probe completed

WINDHOEK. — Four years after the assassination of Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski, police have concluded their investigation and handed the docket to an inquest magistrate.

Mr Lubowski, a rising star in the Swapo hierarchy, was gunned down outside his home on September 12, 1989.

The Namibian newspaper yes-

terday claimed in a front-page story that plans to kill Mr Lubowski were hatched by high-ranking officials of the former SWA Police and Defence Force.

It said many of them were still employed by the Namibian Police and Namibian Defence Force. Among the officers named by the newspaper was one who played a role in investigat-

ing Mr Lubowski's murder.

The allegations are believed to have come to light in affidavits made by two former policemen serving sentences for robbery, theft and arson.

Two of the officers have denied any role in the killing.

Police yesterday declined to comment, saying the matter was sub judice. — Sapa

Star 2/15/93

Clinton to meet Nujoma

President Bill Clinton will meet Namibian President Sam Nujoma on June 16, the first visit to the Clinton White House by an African head of state, the White House announced on Wednesday. A statement said the meeting with Nujoma, the first elected president of an independent Namibia, "underscores the president's commitment to support democracy throughout Africa and elsewhere." Sapa-Reuter.

(221) (327)

US, Namibia heads to meet

WINDHOEK. — President Sam Nujoma of Namibia has been invited to meet US President Bill Clinton on June 16, making him the first African head of state to be received in the White House by the new administration.

The US Embassy here said the meeting underscored Mr Clinton's commitment to supporting democracy throughout Africa.

The two leaders were expected to discuss developments in Southern Africa. — Sapa

No SA recognition yet for MPLA govt

LINDA ENSOR

CAPE TOWN — SA's government would not follow the example of the White House in recognising Angola's MPLA government, a Foreign Affairs spokesman said at the weekend. *B10M 2415193*

Government supported the UN peace process, which required that a second election be held. SA would recognise only a "permanent government", he said.

Unita has disputed the validity of the election last September in which the MPLA won a majority vote in a poll foreign observers accepted as free and fair. Unita leader Jonas Savimbi declined to take part in the second election for the presidency and resumed the civil war.

Sapa reports that ANC president Nelson Mandela on Saturday called on government to follow the lead of the US and recognise Angola's government.

Speaking in Ladysmith, Mandela congratulated President Bill Clinton on recognising the MPLA government's legitimacy and said he hoped other nations would do the same. "In particular, we hope the government of SA will without delay recognise the Angolan government."

An SA government spokesman said: "We feel it is not appropriate at this point to recognise one party over another prior to the conclusion of the peace process and the holding of a second election."

Foreign Minister Pik Botha's meeting with Angolan Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura on June 4 had been scheduled for some time. The talks were intended to support the UN peace process and were not geared towards normalising relations between SA and Angola.

The US policy shift towards Angola — Unita had the backing of previous US administrations for about 15 years — was announced by Clinton last week, a move hailed by the ANC as a positive step.

Clinton said he was using US recognition as a lever in promoting an end to the civil war, and had taken his decision after Unita refused to accept the peace plan.

Sapa-AFP reports from Abidjan, Ivory Coast, that Unita called for new peace talks with the Angolan government on Saturday, the day after six weeks of negotiations ended in failure. But Unita, which controlled about 70% of Angola, stuck to its demand to remain in the cities and towns under its command.

Farmers fancy redistribution

HARARE — The Namibian National Farmers' Union is pushing government to adopt land acquisition measures similar Zimbabwe's to correct imbalances in land ownership created by colonialism, says union director Hudson N'embongi. *(221)*

N'embongi was in Zimbabwe with 16 Namibian farmers to study the Zimbabwean experience, national news agency Ziana reported.

Ziana quoted him as saying on Saturday that his organisation would lobby the Swapo government to act decisively on the "burning" land question which, he stressed, was central to the armed struggle that led to Namibia's independence from SA in 1990.

"Our view, based on the profiles from Zimbabwe, is that land must be acquired and must be redistributed. We urge the government to do it now while the cake is hot," he said. — Sapa. *B10M 2415193*

Six to take action

■ Officers plan to sue newspaper:

SIX Namibian police and army officers have demanded the appointment of a public commission of inquiry to probe allegations made by a Windhoek newspaper that they were involved in the murder of Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski, one of the officers said yesterday.

Military Colonel Des Radmore said the six also planned to bring defamation suits against *The Namibian* newspaper, which last week claimed they had laid plans for Lubowski's assassination. *Sowetan 24/5/93*

Lubowski was gunned down outside his home on September 12 1989. — Sapa

221

Call to probe Lubowski murder claim

WINDHOEK — Six Namibian police and army officers have demanded the appointment of a public commission of inquiry to probe allegations made by a Windhoek newspaper that they were involved in the murder of Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski.

Military Colonel Des Radmore said yesterday the six also planned to bring defamation suits against The Namibian newspaper, which last week claimed they had laid plans for Mr Lubowski's assassination. (22)

Mr Lubowski was gunned down outside his home on September 12, 1989.

The murder docket was handed to the prosecutor-general 10 days ago.

The Namibian editor Gwen Lister had no comment. — Sapa.

Lubowski: Six call for probe

~~221~~ (221) CT 24/5/93

WINDHOEK — Six Namibian police and army officers have demanded the appointment of a public commission of inquiry to probe allegations made by a Windhoek newspaper that they were involved in the murder of Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski, one of the officers said yesterday.

Military Colonel Des Radmore said the six also planned to bring defamation suits against The Namibian newspaper, which claimed last week they had laid plans for Mr Lubowski's assassination in September 1989.

Police investigating the murder handed their docket to prosecutor-general Mr Hans Heyman

10 days ago.

Namibian Police Deputy Commissioner Jumbo Smit, who headed the police investigation into the murder, was one of those named by The Namibian. He said yesterday he would consult lawyers.

The Namibian editor Ms Gwen Lister had no comment. — Sapa

NEWS IN BRIEF

B/0007 257579 3

Lubowski probe (221)

NAMIBIAN Police Inspector-General Raonga Andima has taken control of investigations into allegations that police and army officers were involved in the assassination of Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski, police said.

A spokesman dismissed a report that several policemen implicated in the plot to kill Lubowski could be suspended this week.

Lubowski:

(221)
Top cop
CT 25/5/93
takes over

WINDHOEK. — Namibian Police Inspector-General Raonga Andima has taken charge of investigations into allegations that police and army officers were involved in the assassination of Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski, police said yesterday.

The allegations had been under investigation since May 1992.

The murder docket would remain open until the matter went before court, police spokesman Chief Inspector Sean Geysler said.

He dismissed as "nonsense" a report in The Namibian that police officers implicated in the plot to kill Mr Lubowski could be suspended pending investigations.

Suspensions would be considered only if there was evidence that they had been involved. — Sapa

Summit on Angolan ties

ADRIAN HADLAND

PRETORIA — The upgrading of SA's diplomatic status in Angola and the possibility of full recognition for the MPLA government were likely to be discussed at a foreign ministers' summit to be held in Windhoek on Friday.

In a meeting brokered by Namibian Foreign Minister Ben Gurirab, SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha would be holding talks with Angolan counterpart Venancio de Moura on all aspects of relations between the two countries, a spokesman said.

The return of SA diplomats to Luanda in April, following a six month absence as a result of security reasons, had been seen as a positive action by the Angolan authorities, the spokesman said.

This, together with the brokerage of Namibia's foreign minister, had paved the way for this week's talks between SA, Angola and Namibia.

Among topics likely to be discussed were the extension of SA's diplomatic representation — possibly to full ambassadorial level — and full recognition of Angola's MPLA government, a source said.

A recent Foreign Affairs statement said SA, unlike the US administration, had not "explicitly withheld any form of recognition" for Angola.

Meanwhile, PETER DELMAR reports that delegations from 24 African states are expected in Johannesburg later this year for the largest gathering of the continent's business and government leaders in SA yet.

Organisers of the Africa Initiative said yesterday official ministerial delegations from Mozambique, Gabon, Cameroon and Ivory Coast had confirmed their participation. The number of official government delegations could climb to 10 or 12 and indications were that Angola would soon decide to send a ministerial team.

The initiative, to be held at Nasrec outside Johannesburg from August 30 to September 3, would include nine exhibitions and 10 conferences.

Africa Initiative project director Andrew Clare said yesterday up to 700 business delegates were expected to come from Africa and 15 000 South Africans would attend.

Our political staff reports that Deputy Trade and Industry Minister David Graaff is in Maputo to discuss prospects for greater business co-operation between Mozambique and SA. He would meet senior government officials and business leaders, his office said yesterday.

Namibian envoy

WINDHOEK. — A Swapo stalwart has been appointed Namibia's first representative to SA.

Mr Josua Hoebib received his letters of introduction from Namibian foreign affairs minister Mr Theo Ben Gurirab yesterday. — Sapa (221)

Peace groups fear ANC, Inkatha clashes at rallies

PEACE organisations yesterday expressed concern that clashes could break out between Inkatha and ANC supporters when the two organisations commemorate the 17th anniversary of the 1976 Soweto uprising at rallies in the East Rand township of Vosloorus tomorrow.

The ANC's rally will be addressed by the organisation's Natal Midlands chairman Harry Gwala and the Inkatha gathering by Transvaal organiser Themba Khoza.

Neither organisation is holding rallies in surrounding townships and this could boost the numbers attending the Vosloorus rallies.

Inkatha senior official Humphrey Ndlovu said yesterday that his organisation would not switch its rally from Vosloorus "just because the ANC will be holding a similar rally in the area".

And sources close to the Wits/Vaal peace secretariat said the organisation had been caught off guard by Inkatha's eleventh hour announcement that it would hold a rally in the township.

They said Inkatha had yet to furnish the secretariat with details of their rallies.

These details are essential if agreement is to be reached on issues such as policing and choice of routes.

Sources expressed concern that

WILSON ZWANE

violence could break out unless steps were taken to avert confrontation.

Ndlovu said the secretariat was "not God". He said Inkatha could not have provided the secretariat with details of its rally in Vosloorus without having first secured a venue. This was done only on Sunday.

The organisation was due to provide the secretariat with details of its rally yesterday.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa called on all people commemorating the day to do so "with the dignity it deserves".

Mamoepa also called for peace monitors to be out in full force to ensure that "peace reigns supreme" during the services.

He also urged police not to act in a manner which might ignite violence.

Mamoepa pointed out that the agreement which the ANC PWV region and Inkatha reached in March — on the eve of Sharpeville Day commemorations — should serve as a guide for tomorrow's activities.

In terms of the agreement — brokered by the Wits/Vaal peace secretariat — Inkatha and the ANC vowed to conduct themselves in a peaceful manner. The parties also agreed on routes their respective followers would use.

Ndlovu said it was about time that members of the ANC and Inkatha

held rallies in the same area without police having to keep them apart.

Hundreds of thousands of black workers are expected to stay away from work tomorrow, AP-DJ reports.

Cosatu said it expects all of its estimated 1.2-million members to stay away.

Cosatu threatened it would take industrial action against employers which did not recognise the day as a paid holiday.

Sacob estimates the stayaway will involve 80%-100% of workers across the country.

Labour consultants Andrew Levy & Associates predicts more than two thirds of the estimated 6-million black workers will stay away.

Sapa reports the Johannesburg City Council said yesterday officials anticipated a stayaway tomorrow and added the action may disrupt some services.

Council solid waste director Gys du Plessis requested Johannesburg householders who normally have their refuse collected on Wednesdays to keep their rubbish inside their properties until next Wednesday.

He added: "A June 16 stayaway may also disrupt other services such as clearing sewer blockages or repairing water leaks."

□ The ANC's western Cape region is to call for a stayaway tomorrow.

The future of law to be debated

CHIEF Justice Michael Corbett and Judge Richard Goldstone will be two of the speakers at a one-day conference on the future of SA law in Johannesburg on Monday.

The conference, at the Standard Bank Arena, has been organised by law firm Webber Wentzel to celebrate its 125th anniversary and is co-sponsored by Standard Bank.

A senior ANC legal adviser will also take part in the conference, which will debate where SA law is heading and how it should be adapted to meet the needs of a changing SA.

Webber Wentzel senior partner Peter Reynolds said the conference would look critically but positively at SA's legal system. "We wish to anticipate, in a meaningful forum, what

SUSAN RUSSELL

will become of law in this country as we emerge from our troubled past into a new era. We want to play our part in guiding this country's legal system along what we believe to be the proper channels."

Reynolds said until now the debate on the future of law in SA had been confined largely to legal circles.

"The Webber Wentzel conference is open to the general public and will bring the debate into the public arena. All interested parties will be exposed to the views of respected and informed jurists, from the most senior of our judges to experienced practising attorneys facing clients on a day-to-day basis," Reynolds said.

Nujoma off to US

WINDHOEK — President Sam Nujoma left Windhoek yesterday for an official state visit to the US.

He is the first African president officially invited to the US by the Clinton administration.

Acting US ambassador to Namibia Howard Jeter said the visit was tacit recognition by the US that Namibia had done "a very good job with democracy efforts" since independence.

Nujoma will spend 12 days in the US. Apart from meeting state officials, he will be interviewed on CNN, dine with the Congressional Black Caucus leadership and receive an honorary doctorate from Central State University in Ohio, before returning home via a human rights conference in Vienna. — Sapa

8/Dec 18/6/93

Counsel tells of death threats

PORT ELIZABETH — SAP senior counsel Pieter du Bruyn told the Goniwe inquest yesterday that he and a client, Maj Deon Nieuwoudt, had received death threats.

The threats follow allegations made at the inquest on Monday that Nieuwoudt, a former member of the Port Elizabeth security branch, might have information regarding the murder of Matthew Goniwe and three other activists in 1985 and the subsequent murder of three policemen and an informer in 1989.

Du Bruyn said he had received a death threat on Wednesday morning. He was told that he was being watched and that he and Nieuwoudt would be killed.

Giving evidence at the inquest yesterday former Cradock security branch head Col Eric Winter acknowledged that they had known Goniwe would be driving from Port Elizabeth to Cradock three days before he was murdered on the return trip.

Counsel for the families of the deceased

George Bizos submitted to Winter that the police had been concerned that Goniwe was about to be reinstated as a principal, allowing him to politicise schoolchildren.

Winter denied this and said he had regarded Goniwe as an enemy of the state, but never as dangerous.

Bizos also submitted that it was improper for the officer who had investigated the murder of the activists to have supplied Winter with details of the murder as he and the security police in general had been regarded as prime suspects.

Winter denied this, saying he had not regarded himself or the security police as suspects.

Earlier Winter denied having detailed knowledge of the murders. Bizos then presented a detailed report on the murder written and signed by Winter. Winter then said it was impossible to remember what had happened seven years ago. — Sapa.

Exotic wood no boat

CAPE TOWN — They searched hither, they searched thither and dug up the policemen's cricket pitch — but they failed to find a Phoenician galley.

According to a statement released by Cape Town University's archeology department yesterday, tests on wood unearthed in the Pinelands police sports fields showed it was at least 44 000 years old — and came from indigenous trees. The find scotched the theory that the two pieces of wood came from a Phoenician galley.

The investigation was initiated early this year after attorney Bernard O'Sullivan read a 1925 article by anthropologist Raymond Dart, which said workmen in the 1800s had found the remains of "what was presumably an ancient galley" in the area.

Own Correspondent

This suggested a seafaring presence in southern African waters long before the Portuguese.

Two pieces of wood found during excavations in 1989 were dated to about AD110 and the 15th century respectively.

"The wood anatomical analysis suggested that both pieces were from trees which grew in Mediterranean climates."

On the basis of this O'Sullivan commissioned the department to excavate for more wood. This resulted in the discovery of the 44 000-year-old wood.

"The context of the the ancient exotic woods found by O'Sullivan remains unresolved. Work will be continued by all parties until an adequate explanation is obtained," the statement said.

Apla security deaths claim

WINDHOEK — A senior Apla official yesterday claimed the PAC's armed wing had killed 90 members of the security forces this year and said the police and army remained legitimate targets, regardless of race.

Apla military wing training director Willie Brown said in Windhoek yesterday police were part of the system Apla intended to overthrow. "We reject the notion that black police are part of the oppressed — they are propping up the system, which makes them legitimate targets."

Apla chief political commissar Romero Daniels said his organisation had carried out 120 missions this year, about 80 in rural areas. It had lost one member and had two or three arrested. — Sapa.

Frontline wants UN to discipline Unita

Star 19/6/93

WINDHOEK — Defence ministers from the Frontline states yesterday urged the United Nations and the international community to take firm and decisive action against Unita to force it to accept the democratic process in Angola.

Concluding a defence and security meeting in Windhoek, the seven ministers condemned alleged continued logistical support for Unita by South Africa and Zaire.

In a joint communique released after the two-day conference, Unita was urged to accept and abide by the Bicesse peace accord and return to the negotiating table. (22)

In a closing address to the conference, read on his behalf by Namibian Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba, Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob said delegates had agreed they should collectively and individually give assistance to the MPLA government to enable it to defend Angola's democratic process.

The ministers welcomed the recent United States recogni-

tion of the Angolan government and urged the US and "any other country" to ensure no further support was given to Unita.

The signing of the Rome peace accords between Mozambique's Frelimo government and Renamo rebels was welcomed, but the ministers expressed grave concern at Renamo's "apparent delaying tactics".

They appealed to the UN to take "adequate measures to prevent developments in Mozambique from deteriorating into uncertainty and chaos".

The ministers noted positive political developments in South Africa regarding negotiations and the tentative April 27 election date. However, they deplored the attitude of "right-wing elements" who refused to join negotiations.

The meeting was attended by defence and security chiefs from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Namibia, Tanzania, Botswana, Angola and Mozambique as well as military representatives of the ANC and PAC. — Sapa.

Nujoma ⁽²²¹⁾

confident

Star
on Walvis

22/6/93.
By Mike Littlejohn

NEW YORK — Namibian President Sam Nujoma has voiced confidence that South Africa will soon hand over control of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands to Windhoek.

At a press conference at the United Nations, he described the administration of the port by a joint South Africa-Namibia executive as a transitional measure.

Asked about relations between South Africa and Namibia, he said only that Pretoria and the ANC have representatives in Windhoek.

He added that developments within South Africa were "encouraging" and that he believed the April 27, 1994 date for elections was "realistic".

Nujoma has been in the US at the invitation of President Clinton.

Reef koevoet base found

Sowetan 29/6/93

221

■ **TORTURE CLAIMS** Former members of

Namibian police unit housed at Midrand:

By **Mathatha Tsedu**
Investigations Editor

FORMER members of the notorious Namibian police unit Koevoet are housed at a Midrand farm, less than 30km from Johannesburg. The base, which includes rows of corrugated iron buildings in which the men live and horse stables, was uncovered two weeks ago but locals say it has been around for at least a year.

The discovery comes amid requests by the Transvaal Agricultural Union that Koevoet members be seconded to farmers to counter increasing murders on the farms.

The unit achieved notoriety during the Namibian war of liberation when its members allegedly tortured Swapo supporting villagers in Ovambo. Witwatersrand police spokesman Major Eugene Opperman confirmed the existence of the base but said the men were engaged in

tracking stolen cattle.

Opperman said the base was a temporary one as the unit served in many areas, including the East Rand.

He said the base was not a training camp but had been located there because of large-scale stock thefts. Situated at Witpoort, the base is about 3km from the main road connecting the N1 north with the Old Pretoria Road that passes near Kyalami. Koevoet has also been in the news recently as one of its former senior officers, Colonel Eric Winter, has been testifying in the reopened inquest on slain Eastern Cape activists.

The killing of Matthew Goniwe and three others in 1985 was blamed on an alleged feud between the Azanian People's Organisation and the United Democratic Front that led to many members of both organisations being killed.

The former Koevoet members were transferred to South Africa two years ago amidst objections by political organisations.

GARTH LUMLEY

Bop TV head's suspension 'temporary'

BOP Broadcasting Corporation spokesmen and employees were tight-lipped yesterday about the suspension of director-general Jonathan Procter.

Spokesman Peter Godson and various staff members refused to furnish any information on his suspension. Godson said he could not comment as it was an internal matter.

An official Bop Broadcasting statement said Procter had "been relieved temporarily of his position at Bop Broadcasting to facilitate the ongoing

inquiry into staff grievances in the corporation". Seven other heads of department were previously suspended to facilitate the work of the commission.

The inquiry, ordered by Bophuthatswana Posts, Telecommunications and Broadcasting Minister M Masilo, had been in progress since May 24. The committee was expected to conclude it in a week and submit the report.

MARCIA KLEIN

Reports of Koevoet activity worry ANC

WILSON ZWANE

THE ANC said yesterday it was "extremely disturbed" by reports that former members of the Namibian police unit Koevoet were operating in the PWV region.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said his organisation was investigating the matter, which he said was "unacceptable" to the ANC which had been assured that the notorious unit was being disbanded.

Witwatersrand police spokesman Maj Eugene Opperman said the reports were incorrect as the unit had been disbanded "many years ago".

Opperman said four former Koevoet members were temporarily assisting members of the SAP's stock theft unit at Midrand.

He said there was no special base in the area for the four and the men were living on a plot belonging to a policeman.

"There is nothing sinister. These ex-Koevoet members are excellent trackers. Because of their work a number of arrests in connection with stock theft have been affected."

He said ex-Koevoet members were used as and when the need arose. This was, however, a temporary measure pending the incorporation of the members into other police units.

Koevoet became notorious during the Namibian war when its members allegedly tortured Swapo-supporting villagers in Ovambo.

93

at

April	30 April
1993	1992
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100	4 000
160	491

120	30 668
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174	9 645
146	21 023

WHAT does the hill-side settlement of Imizamo Yethu in Hout Bay and the northern plains of Namibia have in common? Both are homes of Ovambo communities.

Although many Ovambo have lived and worked in Hout Bay for over a decade, some have still not been able to get work permits.

Those with permits are employed in Hout Bay harbour by companies like Irvin and Johnson, while those who haven't are employed on privately-owned boats at exploitative wages.

Department of Home Affairs spokesperson Mr Neil du Bois says that all Ovambo it "catches without work-permits, will be sent back to Namibia".

This approach is justified in terms of the law, but it ignores the fact that these Ovambo are not simply illegal immigrants.

Mr Charlmagne Mguga, Hout Bay ANC Youth League member, says his organisation believes the Ovambo are an integral part of the community.

"There are about 150 Ovambo living here with us. Most of them were a part of the community even before we moved up here," Mguga says.

"They were involved in our struggle to get this land. In December 1990, one of the Ovambo was killed in a struggle with the police around the land issue.

"How then can Home Affairs say that these people are not part of our community?"

"In those days many of the

'Ovambo are here to stay'

South 317-71193



LOCALS: Ovambo residents (from Left) Namo Xholisa, Ntsikelelo and Michael Mfazwe

Ovambo stayed on the boats, but since we got land here they want to be able to have homes too. Most have local wives or girlfriends and want to be able to buy plots and settle down.

"When they were living on the boats and working here, Home Affairs didn't seem to mind them, it's only since they've started to settle in that the trouble started.

"It's crazy, even those with work permits and South African ID

books are having difficulties buying plots and houses in Imizamo Yethu — the camp administrator refuses them permission, saying they don't belong here."

Mguga refuted Home Affairs' argument that Ovambo were depriving South Africans of work by accepting lower salaries.

"It's not a question of them depriving others of work, but rather of them being exploited," he said.

"We are starting to mobilise to try

and improve their working conditions."

Despite pressure from Home Affairs, the Ovambo are becoming more involved in the community.

"At a recent ANC meeting a number of Ovambo were elected onto the executive committee. Finally they can voice their opinions in the broader community," Mguga comments.

Many Ovambo have more humble objectives than leadership posi-

tions in the ANC. All they want is to be left to live their lives at Imizamo Yethu.

Mr Festus Ndili arrived in 1987. He works as a fisherman and has a work permit.

"I have two children in Namibia, but am not married. Maybe one day I will get married here. Whatever happens, I don't ever want to leave. This is my home now," Ndili says.

Mr Ntsikelelo Idifali has been in Hout Bay since 1990.

"We are happy here as there is work. In Namibia, because they are restructuring the economy, it is difficult to find work.

"People come here looking for work and stay illegally because if they apply for passports and work-permits they are arrested.

"It seems to us that it is far easier to get a work permit if you're white; look at how many Eastern Europeans are coming to South Africa. We have as much right to be here as they do."

"Oupa" is an 87-year-old Damarra who has lived in South Africa since 1946.

"I know all the people here, I don't know Ovambo or Xhosa, I just know people," he said.

"You can't say they're Ovambo and send them away, they're part of our community. We have here Xhosa, Zulu, coloured and Ovambo. We've worked hard over the years to create a peaceful community and we don't want Home Affairs, or anyone, to try and disrupt it."

BY SHANNON NEILL

Briefly

Star 3/7/93

Lubowski inquest date set

WINDHOEK — The judicial inquest into the assassination of SWAPO advocate Anton Lubowski will be open to the public and starts in Windhoek on October 4. Chief Magistrate Ben Myburgh would not say if applications would be made for the extradition of suspects from South Africa. — Sapa (221)

Anti-IRA cordon in London

LONDON — Police threw a cordon around London's financial heartland from midnight to deter IRA guerillas after two devastating bombings. There were only eight guarded entry points into the City of London. — Sapa-Reuter

Muslim setback in Bosnia

BELGRADE — Muslim fighters in Bosnia suffered a major setback yesterday when Serb and Croat forces pressing for more territory encircled one town and overran another, cutting Bosnian army supply routes. UN officials in Vitez, central Bosnia, said Serbs and Croats had encircled the town of Maglaj by cutting a salient of territory surrounded by Serb-held areas dominating supply routes north of the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo. — Sapa-Reuter

Bomb: ANC blames Right

EAST LONDON — The bomb which rocked the municipality building on Thursday was a large STM limpet mine of Russian origin, police said. ANC media officer Mcebisi Bata said the bomb was the work of right-wing elements. — Ecna (878)

Gqozo earns more than FW

EAST LONDON — Ciskei military ruler Brigadier Oupa Gqozo receives a higher salary, before allowances, than State President F W de Klerk, according to sources in Bisho. While Gqozo is said to be paid R209 000 a year, De Klerk earns R202 734 with effect from July 1. — Ecna (100)

Aids cases nearing 1 million

GENEVA — Member states of the World Health Organisation have reported 718 894 Aids cases to date. WHO's Global Programme on Aids estimates the real cumulative total at more than 2,5 million because of under-reporting by developing countries. The US reported a cumulative total of 289 000. — Sapa-Reuter (100)

Italian UN soldiers killed

MOGADISHU — Heavy fighting broke out yesterday between Somali gunmen and UN troops searching for weapons. At least four Italian soldiers were killed and 11 wounded. Four Somali policemen were wounded. At least one civilian was killed and several wounded. — Sapa-AP

US begins closing of bases

WASHINGTON — President Clinton yesterday approved a plan to close 130 US military bases, saying the post-Cold War shrinking of America's military demanded it. — Sapa-Reuter

Free condoms for Riviera

B. Van
Farmers protest tax

2/19/93
WINDHOEK — More than 100 disgruntled Namibian farmers drove tractors and trucks to State House on Friday to deliver a letter in protest against proposed new taxes based on livestock values.

Farmers, already hard hit by drought and depressed prices, fear the new tax could drive them off the land. (221)

Japan aids Namibia

HARARE — Japan will grant Namibia Z\$18,5m to support efforts to increase food production, it was reported yesterday.

Namibia imports nearly 70% of its grain requirements. 61712

The aid package brings to Z\$61,6m Japanese assistance to Namibia's food production programme since 1990. 221

Lubowski: Media sued

WINDHOEK. — Six people claiming to have been implicated by news reports in the assassination of Swapo leader Mr Anton Lubowski in 1989 are suing the Namibian newspaper and the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation for damages of nearly R1,5 million.

(22) CT9/7/93
Namibian editor Ms Gwen Lister and reporter Mr Erich Boois are first and second defendant respectively. The Free Press of Namibia, publishers of the newspaper, and NBC are third and fourth respondents. — Sapa

Graphite price hits Rossing

WINDHOEK — International graphite prices might force Rossing Uranium to shelve its Okanjande graphite project. (221)

A feasibility study report would be submitted to the board with a management recommendation that the project be discontinued, the company said yesterday.

Rossing began work on the mine in 1990, extracting 60 000 tons of ore and bringing a pilot plant into operation. It initially planned to mine 40 000 tons of quality graphite annually, said spokesman Johan du Toit.

Du Toit said 14 permanent staff at the pilot plant and 26 contract workers would be affected if the project was terminated, but the company would attempt to avoid retrenchments if at all possible.

Employees and the Mineworkers' Union of Namibia had been informed of the situation.

Graphite is not mined commercially in SA. — Sapa.

Namibia calls for UN help in Angola

187-7193
S Times
THE UN should establish a presence in Angola, said Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab at a meeting with Security Council members this week.

He also called for the international community to start thinking about the war-battered country's reconstruction.

He said Angola had suffered massive destruction of cities, its economic infrastructure, mines, public utilities, hospitals and schools. And reconstruction would go a long way to convince the warring parties that there was a better future in peace.

Mr Gurirab added that the Security Council should also take strong and effective measures to deny Unita arms.

He said the international community should realise that the Unita leadership was prepared to sit the UN out, adding that Unita leader Jonas Savimbi had distinguished himself as the only obstacle to peace. — Sapa-Reuter

16 Voter education

Neutral army and police are needed for free elections

South 2417 - 28/1/93

SOUTH AFRICA'S elections date has now been set. For political parties, this means putting their election campaign machinery into high gear with the aim of winning as many votes as possible.

For voter education structures it means working harder than ever before to ensure a high poll turnout by educating and informing the electorate.

April 27 has significance to all interest groups, both within and outside South Africa. Foreign investors are already speculating about how soon they should re-enter the South African investment market.

What does it mean for voters? Some are optimistic. The majority, however, are concerned about whether the violence affecting the country will get worse or not before election day.

A large group of these people are frightened of going to vote because they think they may fall victim to one kind of violence or another.

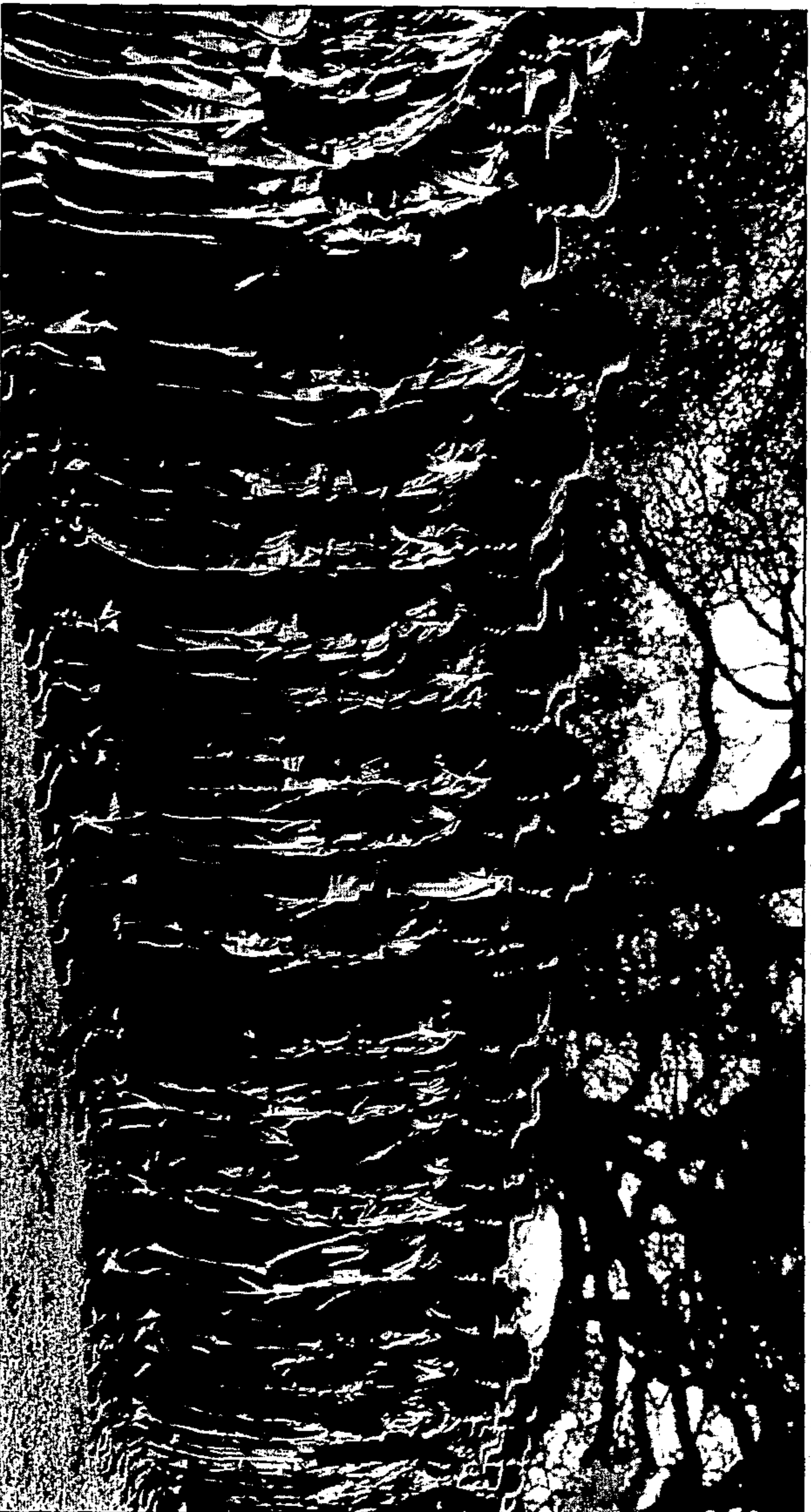
The fact that some kind of security presence is usually on hand at polling stations to maintain order, does not reassure many of them. The current security forces are perceived either as being implicated in the violence, or of intervening selectively and in a partisan manner when violence breaks out.

This perception has become much worse after the failure of the police to impose law and order during the recent right-wing invasion of the multi-party talks venue in Kempton Park.

Most people are convinced that had the demonstrators been black, the police would have opened fire on them.

The fact is that not even one right winger was arrested at the scene.

In this context, what is the status of negotiations for joint control over the security forces? Does joint



ARMY OF THE PEOPLE: Swapo combatants, pictured here before Namibian independence while training in Angola, were successfully integrated into a national army after elections

control offer any hope for an alternative to the current security forces?

Or does South Africa have to wait till after elections for a solution?

In 1990, after years of war and destruction, Namibia's first democratic government was able to

achieve what was previously unimaginable: the formation of a new national army.

The challenge was to build a defence force by integrating former enemies. The aim was an army that had credibility and inspired confidence in the people, and which adhered to internationally

accepted codes of conduct.

The first step in that process took place under the supervision of the United Nations. After the withdrawal of the South African Defence Forces, the soldiers of the South West African Territory Forces (SWATF) and the Swapo's armed wing, the Peoples Libera-

tion Army of Namibia (Plan) were demobilised.

Soon after the elections British military experts were called in to set up a completely new army, the Namibian Defence Forces (NDF) and the Namibian Police (Nam-pol). *(22/1)*

What was even more important to Namibian society was the fact that the new government also initiated a far-reaching process of demilitarisation.

The total number of soldiers was reduced dramatically and the military budget was cut. The policy of governmental reform of the armed forces included the successful attempt to resolve political conflict through diplomacy and legal means.

At the same time the police force was restructured and reorientated towards its original aim of policing and crime prevention.

If this was Namibia's experience after elections, what can or should happen in South Africa before April 27?

WOI

Basters petition UN

BiDay 3/8/93

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Baster community in Rehoboth has applied to the UN for recognition as an indigenous group, hoping this will strengthen their case in a campaign for self-government.

Hans Diergaardt, leader of the traditional Rehoboth council, returned from Geneva on Sunday after attending a conference on indigenous populations under the UN sub-commission on prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities (221)

The prevailing feeling at the UN conference, according to Diergaardt, was that the only way indigenous people could claim their rights was through self-determination. A draft declaration on the rights of indigenous people was likely to be accepted by the UN in December, he said. — Sapa.

Namibia praises Walvis decision

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's cabinet yesterday welcomed the majority decision by South Africa's multi-party negotiators to exclude Walvis Bay from the interim and final constitutions.

11/8/93
The move was consistent with Namibia's constitution and United Nations Security Council Resolution 432, the Namibian Foreign Affairs Ministry said.

A draft resolution presented to negotiators on Monday urged the Negotiating Council to mandate the South African government to promulgate legislation to transfer Walvis Bay to Namibia. — Sapa (221)

Star 11/8/93

No solution yet to Walvis

Debate in the Negotiating Council on the future of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands has been postponed until tomorrow because no agreement could be reached. (221)

Some parties believed an interim government of national unity should decide the issue, while others said the Negotiating Council should decide.

The Namibian government yesterday welcomed a PAC proposal that Walvis Bay be excluded from the interim and final South African constitution.

— Political Correspondent

Pik on Walvis incorporation

WINDHOEK. ^{21/4/83} The South African government was not opposed in principle to the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha said in Pretoria yesterday. (22)

However, because territorial boundaries were an important matter, a transitional government of national unity would be best equipped to deal with the issue.

Mr Botha said there were a number of vested interests and rights which needed to be cleared up.

Aug '93

Skeleton Coast stays creaky clean — no nuclear waste-dumping, says Namibia

WILLEM STEENKAMP
Weekend Argus Reporter

HARSH but vividly beautiful, the Skeleton Coast in Namibia will not be used as a dumping ground for toxic or nuclear waste — and tourism in the area will be strictly controlled to minimise the impact on the ecology.

This was the assurance given by a senior spokesman of the Department of Tourism in Namibia, who said rumours that the Skeleton Coast was to be used as a dumping ground for toxic and nuclear waste from European countries were unfounded.

"In fact we have had an internationally reputed company investigate the area recently

and they could find no evidence or signs of such dumping."

Tourism to the Skeleton Coast has become part of a heated dispute which is set to end in court early next month.

For the past 16 years Louw Schoeman and his wife — renowned writer and photographer Amy Schoeman — had the sole right to take tourists on safaris into the desolate area.

But recently the Tender Board of Namibia granted this right to a German company which has since registered a subsidiary company in Namibia to service the Skeleton Coast with tourists. The Namibian-registered company trades under the name of Olimpia Reisen.

The withdrawal of the licence and its subsequent award to Olimpia Reisen led to an outcry among conservationists who were concerned that an increase in tourist numbers to the area could damage the sensitive ecology.

Mr Schoeman decided to take the Tender Board to court and fight back to regain his rights to the area. But in July he had a heart attack and died. However the case is set to be heard on September 2.

The Department of Tourism spokesman, who declined to be named, said as the matter was part of court proceedings, he was not prepared to comment on the issue.

He did say, however, that tourism to the Skeleton Coast would be strictly controlled, tourists would be flown in to the area and would have to take their own supplies.

"We want to conserve and protect the sensitive ecology of the area and it has been stated a number of times by our government that the dumping of toxic or nuclear waste in this area would not be considered. We are happy that this is still the case," said the spokesman.

Govt 'ready to talk' on Walvis

Stew 14/8/93

221

~~221~~

JONATHAN REES

THE South African Government was not opposed in principle to the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in a statement here yesterday.

However, because territorial boundaries were an important matter, a transitional government of national unity would be best equipped to deal with the issue, he said.

Interests

Botha said there were a number of vested interests and rights which needed to be cleaned up for incorporation to be orderly and successful, adding that his government was ready to talk

on the matter.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said Botha's principled support for incorporation was a step in the right direction that was negated by its qualifying conditions.

If the South African Government really supported integration, it should make this known to the negotiating council in Kempton Park, he said. He ruled out further talks on the issue.

Walvis Bay has been the focus of intense lobbying at the multiparty talks this week, with debate on the matter in the negotiating council finally postponed until next Monday at the Government's request.

All major parties at the talks, with the ex-

ception of the National Party and the Government, are understood to support rapid incorporation of the port into Namibia.

This would be in line with repeated demands by the United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and the international community. The UN has long recognised Walvis Bay as an integral part of Namibia, whose constitution includes the port and its offshore islands.

Unthinkable

The Pan Africanist Congress, which sparked the debate in the negotiation council this week with the introduction of a draft resolution on Walvis Bay, rejected Botha's statement, saying the PAC would enter talks next week with a push for the immediate incorporation of the enclave.

PAC secretary general Benny Alexander said it was "unthinkable" for the liberation movements to have to rule over Walvis Bay in a future dispensation.

Botha said the fact that a successful joint administration had been installed in the port last year clearly indicated South Africa's willingness to resolve the Walvis Bay issue.

Rossing closes graphite mine

Windhoek — Rossing Uranium said at the weekend it would discontinue its Okanjande graphite project in Namibia because of deterioration of international graphite prices. *Star*

Exhaustive market research had shown a Namibian graphite mine would not currently be viable, Rossing said.

However, because the size and quality of the graphite orebody were excellent, the company had arranged to retain the rights to the site for several years. *16/8/93*

This was in case prices increased sufficiently to warrant re-evaluation of the project.

— Sapa. *(221)*

SA will hand Walvis to Namibia

Political Staff

(221) APR 17/8/92
THE South African government last night agreed to hand over Walvis Bay to Namibia.

In terms of a Negotiating Council agreement — endorsed by the South African government — the enclave on the Namibian coast and offshore islands which are part of the Republic will be incorporated in Namibia "at the earliest opportunity."

The far-reaching decision, which breaks South Africa's 83-year hold on Walvis Bay and the islands, was reached after some sharp exchanges in the at Kempton Park's World Trade Centre.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who spoke at the talks for the first time yesterday, said he was bemused by the recent outcry over the issue as the creation of a joint SA/Namibia Administration for the enclave in November last year "in fact meant by implication that Walvis Bay would be integrated."

In Windhoek, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab hailed the decision as a victory for common sense. "I am happy, very happy indeed," he said.

"We have waited for a long time for this wonderful moment in our history."

Namibia to get Walvis Bay

B/Day 17/8/93

BILLY PADDOCK

THE negotiating council last night unanimously agreed to reincorporate Walvis Bay and its offshore islands into Namibia as soon as possible. (221)

Intense behind-the-scenes negotiations at the World Trade Centre, and international lobbying by Namibia, led to a compromise resolution, with the SA government dropping its insistence on Pretoria's continued rule of Walvis Bay.

The resolution, based on a compromise proposed by ANC secretary-general Cyril Ramaphosa, gives government a month to report back to negotiators on the progress made towards the reincorporation.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha, who repre-

sented government in the debate, said government was not in favour of the continued colonisation of Walvis Bay and was not opposed to its early reintegration.

But it was difficult to give an exact timetable. The SA and Namibian governments needed time to resolve issues such as property rights and the transfer of administrative structures.

Botha said he did not understand the fuss because there had never been any doubt about the incorporation into Namibia of the disputed territory. But he believed the

□ To Page 2.

Walvis Bay

B/Day

17/8/93

□ From Page 1

matter should have been left to a new government.

Early in the debate, Botha was criticised by Ramaphosa for using "unacceptable language and insulting all of us here in the negotiating council". (221)

Botha had accused other parties of talking "nonsense" by claiming that government wanted to cling to the territory in order to gain votes for the election.

Ramaphosa demanded a retraction and Botha withdrew his remark.

Sapa reports that a draft resolution on the issue was introduced by the PAC a week ago, but debate was postponed three times to allow for intense behind-the-scenes consultations. Government opened the way for its agreement last Friday when Botha said Pretoria was not opposed

in principle to such a move.

In Windhoek last night Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab hailed the decision as a victory for common sense. He said the move was a necessary step to complete Namibian independence and fulfil the terms of its constitution.

He praised the SA government for making the right decision, singling out Botha for his leadership and political courage.

Gurirab reassured South Africans living in the port enclave that their rights, interests and property would be safe and protected under the Namibian constitution and laws, and agreements with SA.

He said he was confident Walvis Bay would return to Namibia by April 27 next year, although he hoped the final transfer could be effected before the year-end.

Walvis Bay 'to go to Namibia'

(22)

CT 17/8/93

JOHANNESBURG. — South Africa's multi-party negotiators have unanimously agreed on the incorporation of Walvis Bay and the Off-Shore Islands into Namibia.

The decision was taken after intense last-minute behind the scenes talks last night at the World Trade Centre led to a compromise resolution.

At the last moment the government, which a week ago was still calling for the continued rule of Walvis Bay and the Off-Shore Islands by Pretoria, relented and agreed to the incorporation.

The accepted resolution stipulated that the government must report back to negotiators within a month on the progress on the incorporation.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab last night hailed the decision as a victory for common sense.

"I am happy, very happy indeed," he said, adding the decision by the multi-party negotiating council was necessary to complete Namibian independence and fulfil the terms of its constitution.

The final resolution was based on a compromise proposal by ANC secretary-general Mr Cyril Ramaphosa. — Sapa

Government agrees to give up Walvis Bay

By Themba Molefe
Political Correspondent

THE South African Government has agreed to give up its hold on Walvis Bay and is to formulate legislation to finally effect its incorporation to Namibia before April next year.

Effectively, Walvis Bay will be part of Namibia before South Africa's first democratic elections on April 27 next year.

This decision was taken in the negotiating chambers of the World Trade Centre. It was welcomed by Namibian Foreign Ministry spokesman Mr. Andreas Goebel who was at the talks yesterday.

Emotive argument

Agreement was reached after a heated and emotive argument started by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha.

Botha came under fire from African National Congress general secretary Mr

Cyril Ramaphosa for using "strong and insulting" language during the debate.

Botha, who took offence at a statement that the Government was delaying on giving up Walvis Bay, said that was "nonsense", immediately evoking rebuke from the ANC.

Insulting insinuation

He withdrew the statement, but not before saying he felt insulted himself by the insinuation. The Government had inherited Walvis Bay from British colonialists who annexed it over a century ago, he said.

Yesterday's resolution said the South African and Namibian governments should meet urgently to finalise outstanding matters for the incorporation of Walvis Bay and the Off-shore Islands "at the earliest opportunity".

According to the resolution, Pretoria is to give a continuous progress report to the multiparty negotiating council and/or the Transitional Executive Council.

Govt backs Negotiating Council move to hand over harbour enclave

Namibia to get Walvis

Star 17/8/93

■ BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
and ESTHER WAUGH

The South African Government last night agreed to hand over Walvis Bay to Namibia.

In terms of a Negotiating Council agreement — endorsed by the South African Government — the enclave on the Namibian coast and offshore islands, which are part of the Republic in terms of its present constitution, will be incorporated into Namibia "at the earliest opportunity".

The far-reaching decision, which breaks South Africa's 83-year hold on Walvis Bay and the islands, was reached after some sharp exchanges in the Negotiating Council at Kempton Park's World Trade Centre. Namibian Foreign Affairs director-general Andrias Guibeb said last night: "This is the moment all Namibians were waiting for when President de Klerk made his address on the eve of Namibian independence."

Bemused

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha, addressing the Negotiating Council for the first time yesterday, said he was bemused by the recent outcry over the issue. The creation of a joint SA/Namibia Administration for the enclave in November last year "meant by implication that Walvis Bay would be integrated into Namibia".

In terms of the Negotiating Council resolution, unanimously adopted last night, the SA and Namibian governments will "meet on an urgent basis to finalise the outstanding matters for incorporation of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands into Namibia to take place at the earliest opportunity". The

83 YEARS of South African rule over strategic area will end with handover to Windhoek 'at earliest opportunity'.

(221)

SA Government would "in the meantime prepare legislation to this end as a matter of urgency". It would also inform the Negotiating Council or the Transitional Executive Council's sub-council on foreign affairs — yet to be created — of progress "within a month". The council was informed that the Namibian government had agreed that, in accordance with its constitution, "every possible consideration" would be given to the legitimate rights and interests of South African citizens in Walvis Bay.

Botha later accused the PAC — which first tabled a proposed resolution before the Negotiating Council on Walvis Bay — of attempting to hijack the issue in a bid to "score points against the ANC".

Attack

ANC negotiator Cyril Ramaphosa created the biggest stir in the council with a sharp attack on Botha. Botha had suggested during Negotiating Council debate that "nonsense" had been spoken by some other delegates. Ramaphosa, speaking on a point of order, said: "Mr Botha, you do not come in here and say there is nonsense in here."

Botha said that he had been insulted by some of the comments directed at him, but that if his words caused offence he would withdraw them.

Walvis 'will not affect' new port plans

WINDHOEK — Plans to build a new deep water harbour at Mowe Bay on the Skeleton Coast would not be affected by Walvis Bay's integration into Namibia. *B/Day 18/8/93*

This was stated by Namibian Works, Transport and Communications Permanent Secretary Piengondjabi Shipoh yesterday. (221)

His government saw Walvis Bay as a commercial harbour, not a fishing port, he said, and the Mowe Bay harbour was planned as a fixed base for fishing on the Atlantic Coast.

The news of reintegration into Namibia drew mixed reactions from Walvis Bay residents yesterday. Most seemed confident Namibia

was likely to be a more peaceful home than SA in the near future though some said they felt betrayed by the SA government.

The joint administrative authority in Walvis Bay reported that reaction had appeared calm, adding that its work over the past nine months had paved the way for a smooth transition from SA to Namibian rule.

The ANC yesterday welcomed the multiparty negotiating council decision to hand Walvis Bay and offshore islands to Namibia, but the CP condemned the move.

The ANC said there should be no further delay in integrating Walvis Bay into Namibia. — Sapa.

Star 18/8/93

A lesson from Walvis

(221)

BY WILLEM STEENKAMP
STAR AFRICA SERVICE

Walvis Bay — Nangolo Mbumba spent a sizeable part of his life as an exiled "freedom fighter" in Lusaka, furthering Swapo's efforts to get South Africa out of Namibia.

Carl von Hirschberg spent a large part of his life trying to frustrate those efforts, as a South African diplomat at the United Nations in New York.

Today they work side-by-side in Walvis Bay, jointly running the South African enclave. In one sense they are a long way ahead of the decision, taken in principle, by the Negotiating Council at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park on Monday to hand over Walvis Bay to Namibia. The two symbolise the struggle between Pretoria and Swapo over the enclave and the apparent inevitability of its incorporation into Namibia.

In his youth, Mbumba was a committed Swapo supporter and he sees himself as a freedom fighter. A teacher, he advanced through the ranks to become head of education and training at the UN Institute for Namibia in Lusaka in 1988.

He then became Swapo's deputy secretary for education and culture and, on indepen-



Enemies no more ... Walvis Bay joint administrators Carl von Hirschberg and Nangolo Mbumba.

dence, secretary to the prime minister of Namibia.

In November, he and Von Hirschberg were appointed chief executive officers of the Joint Administrative Authority

of Walvis Bay.

Von Hirschberg has been a deputy director of Foreign Affairs and was closely involved

▶ To Page 3

Star 18/8/93

Enclave's valuable lesson

◀ From Page 1

in negotiations with Untag and the various political parties in Namibia before independence.

During an interview, the strong bond between the two men and the similarity in their way of thinking were clear.

They did not want to be drawn on the legality of handing over Walvis Bay to Namibia. "We are simply administrators of the area," said Von Hirschberg.

Mbumba said he was astounded at the excel-

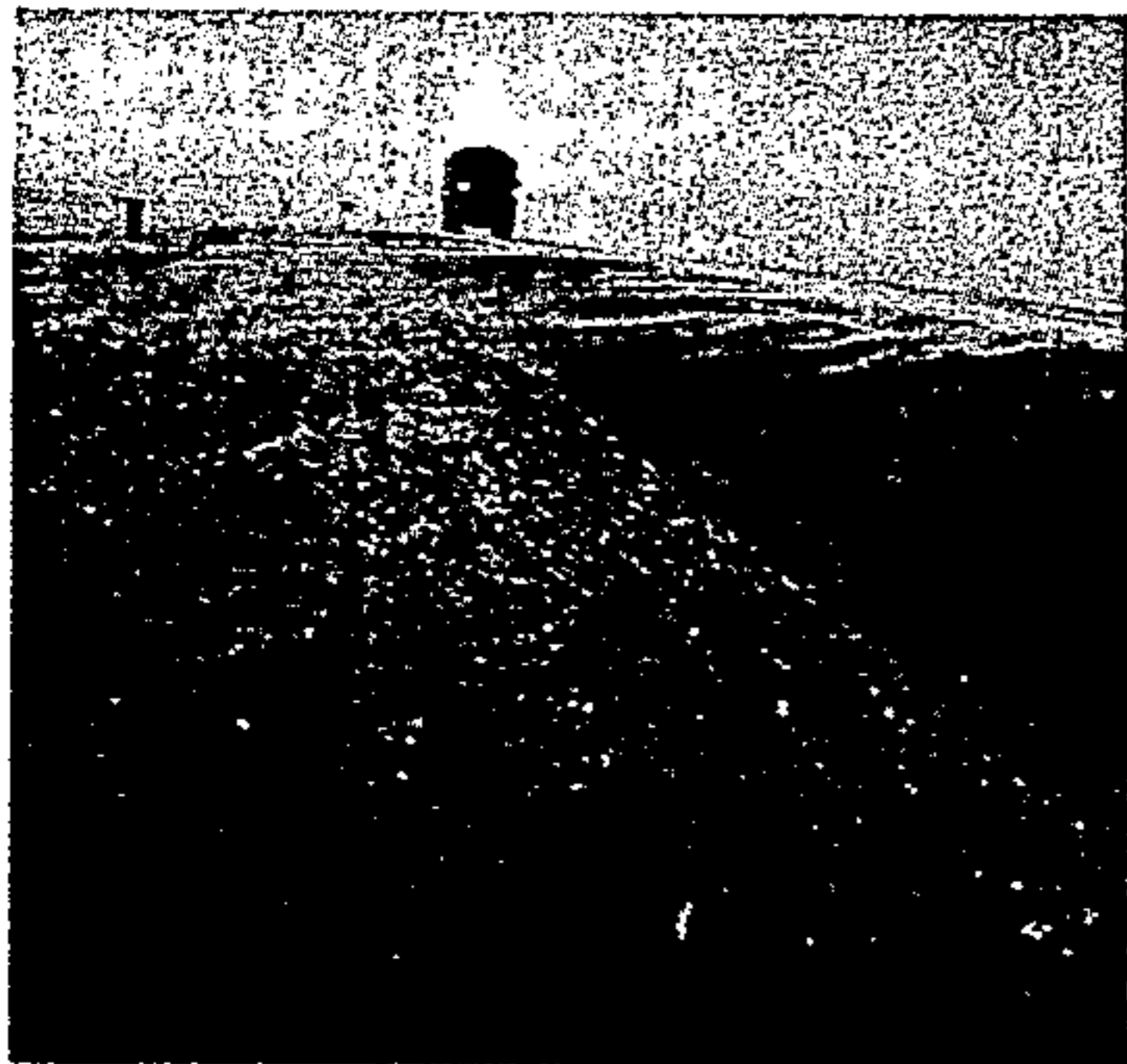
lent co-operation from officials on both sides.

"Through this exercise we have learnt not only to respect each other, but we have become firm friends. We have opened doors between our governments and feel the successes we have had here could be repeated elsewhere between governments in southern Africa," said Mbumba. Von Hirschberg agreed.

They also agreed that Walvis Bay could not be handed over to Namibia overnight.

(221)

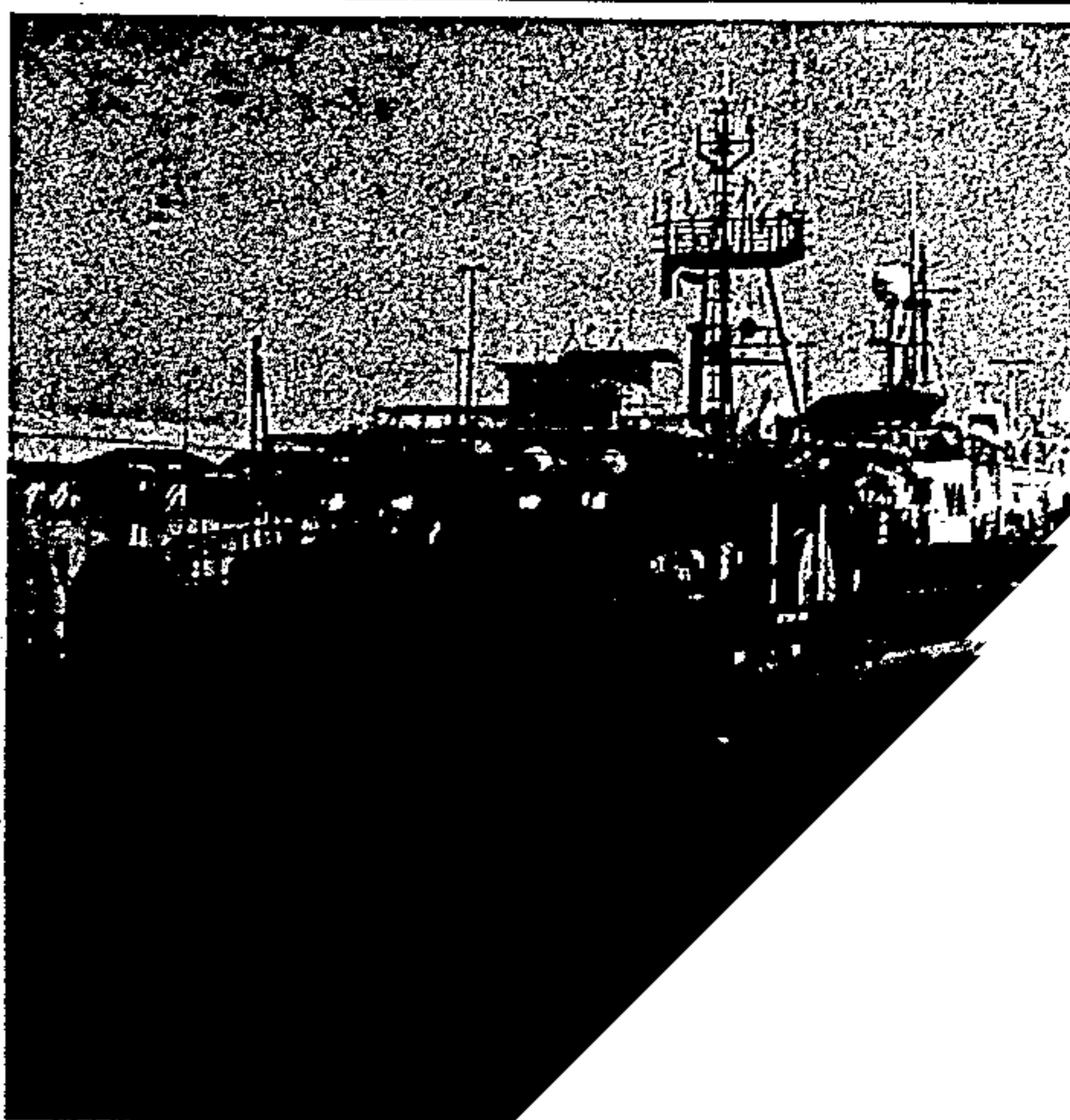
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DUSTY ROAD: The windswept road, left, through the Namib desert which links Walvis Bay with the rest of Namibia.

Pictures:
WILLEM STEENKAMP,
Argus Africa News Service.

BUSTLING PORT: The busy port of Walvis Bay, right, which soon may be handed over to the Namibian government.



BACKGROUND TO THE NEWS

WILLEM STEENKAMP, Argus Africa News Service

(221)

Aug. 18/93

Whale of a row over

DESCRIBED as a God-forsaken windswept place, sandwiched between the arid Namib desert and the icy Atlantic Ocean, Walvis Bay has been a bone of contention between the South African and Namibian governments for years.

But for the people of Walvis Bay any decision on the future of the small enclave is of the utmost importance — it will affect the fibre of their existence.

The decision in principle this week by the Negotiating Council in Kempton Park that Walvis Bay be handed over to Namibia has split the town down the middle.

Some locals have welcomed the decision, saying that for too long Walvis Bay has existed under a cloud of uncertainty while politicians tried to score political points on the future of the town and its 30 000 inhabitants.

But while some business people have welcomed clarity on their future, others are furious about what they see as a betrayal of Walvis Bay's citizens by the South African government.

Grobbie Grobbelaar, chairman of the Afrikaanse Sakekamer — which represents most of the Afrikaans businesses in the town — and also a member of the

□ Desert town divided over being 'abandoned' by S

town council, said the decision was not only unacceptable, but made a mockery of international law.

"We are in the same position as the Falkland Islands a number of years ago when Argentina challenged Britain's authority over them. But the British went to war to protect the rights of its citizens, while our government has sold us down the river.

"The South African government promised us that no decision would be taken on the future of Walvis Bay without consulting our people to establish what our feelings were on the issue. Well, they did not consult us. No referendum has been held to test our views.

"This is despicable and we will not let the issue rest. If necessary we will take them to the World Court and abide by the decision of that court only."

Mr Grobbelaar went to great lengths to explain that he and his organisation were not anti-Namibia.

"We do business with Namibians on a daily basis and often have negotiations with officials from Namibia. We get on well with Namibians, but Walvis Bay is a piece of South Africa and we are

South African citizens. Our government surely has a responsibility towards us."

Town clerk Fanie du Preez agreed that the town was split on incorporation into Namibia.

"But up until now we have not been informed by the South African government what the intentions are with Walvis Bay. We also have not made any plans to accommodate incorporation.

"It has always been our belief that Walvis Bay will not be summarily handed over to Namibia. Surely no government can simply give its people, its citizens, away to another country.

"These and other issues, including property rights, a choice of citizenship and the position of employees in local authority positions, harbour officials and so forth, will have to be addressed.

"What is particularly important to us as a local authority is the question of compensation. Under South African rule Walvis Bay has grown financially into the strongest local authority outside Windhoek.

"We have built up an extensive infrastructure. We have a modern harbour, a strong fishing industry, several large

transport business port outside the system, a strong and sound law enforcement African Police.

"People have build businesses. Interest in the town Africa needs to compensation — present.

"Under Swapo neighbouring town financial support ernment. This cost Bay too. There should compensation to Preez, who is a

Stefan Hrywnik chairman of the Commerce, said, welcomed the incorporation into Namibia.

"Look, it is a free trade goes through. We welcome the ally been some so

"But we have the security of the

Once sworn enemies, today they have found a comm

LIKE chalk and cheese — this is how the two executives on the Joint Administrative Authority of Walvis Bay, Nangolo Mbumba of Namibia and Carl von Hirschberg of South Africa, can be described.

They have been administering the desert port of Walvis Bay jointly since December — but not long ago they were sworn enemies, bound by the policies of the South African government and the actions of Swapo fighting to liberate Namibia.

In his youth Mr Mbumba was a committed Swapo supporter and sees himself as a freedom fighter.

A teacher, he advanced through the

ranks to end up in Lusaka in 1988 as head of education and training for the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

He then became deputy secretary of Education and Culture for Swapo and, with independence, secretary to the Prime Minister of Namibia.

Mr Von Hirschberg has been a lifelong foreign affairs official, serving closely with Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

He has been a deputy director of Foreign Affairs and was closely involved in negotiations with Untag and the various political parties in Namibia before independence.

During an interview with the two, the

strong bond between them and the similarity in their way of thinking was clear.

Mr Von Hirschberg would start a sentence only to have the subject taken up and expanded by Mr Mbumba, and vice versa.

But the point they wanted to make quite clearly was that they were not going to be drawn on the legality of handing over Walvis Bay to Namibia or any other political issue.

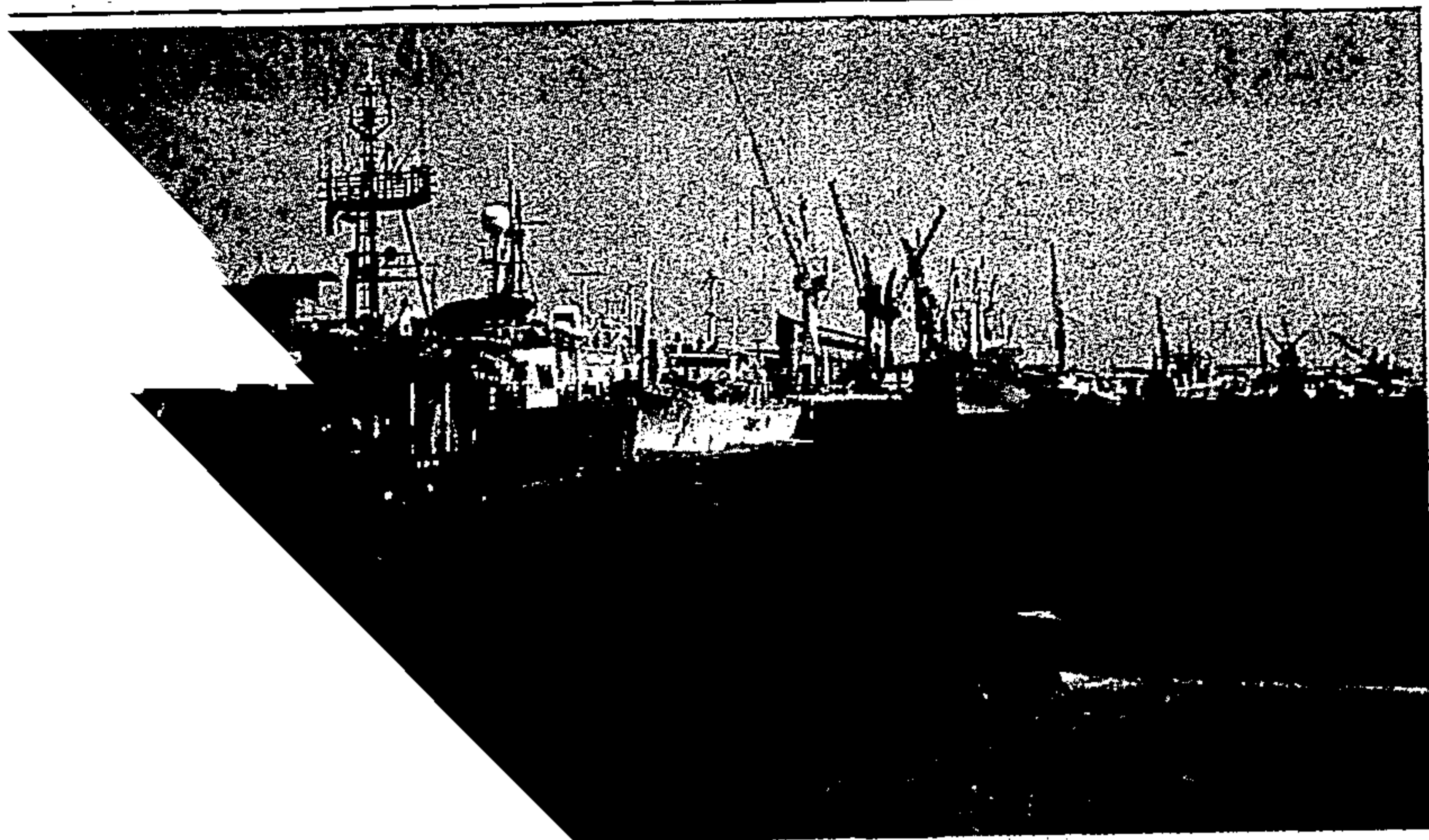
"We are simply administrators of the area. Our brief is to work closely together and ensure the smooth running of the port under two governments," said Mr Von Hirschberg.

On the question of handing over Wal-

vis Bay to Namibia this could not be the fears and cost of the enclave would first.

But Mr Mbumba, individual and citizens, be they South African, would be precluded from substitution of Namibia.

JOINT ADMINISTRATION
Hirschberg of South Africa and Nangolo Mbumba of Namibia, right, have been administering Walvis Bay jointly



W over Walvis

er being 'abandoned' by South Africa

221 ARG 18/8/93

African citizens. Our government has a responsibility towards us." A clerk Fanie du Preez agreed the town was split on incorporation into Namibia.

Up until now we have not been asked by the South African government what the intentions are with Walvis Bay. We also have not made any attempt to accommodate incorporation.

It has always been our belief that Walvis Bay will not be summarily handed over to Namibia. Surely no government can simply give its people, its citizenship to another country.

These and other issues, including property rights, a choice of citizenship and the position of employees in local authority positions, harbour officials and other staff, will have to be addressed.

What is particularly important to us is local authority is the question of compensation. Under South African rule Walvis Bay has grown financially into the strongest local authority outside Swakopmund.

We have built up an extensive infrastructure. We have a modern harbour, a large fishing industry, several large

transport businesses, the Rooikop Airport outside the town, a good railway system, a strong business community and sound law enforcement by the South African Police.

"People have spent a lot of money to build businesses. They have a vested interest in the town and we feel South Africa needs to give us some sort of compensation — call it a going-away present.

"Under Swapo rule, Swakopmund, our neighbouring town, has had very little financial support from the central government. This could happen to Walvis Bay too. There should therefore be some compensation to our town," said Mr Du Preez, who is a Namibian citizen.

Stefan Hrywniak, a businessman and chairman of the Walvis Bay Chamber of Commerce, said his organisation welcomed the incorporation of the enclave into Namibia.

"Look, it is a fact of life that all our trade goes through and from Namibia. We welcome the fact that there has finally been some sort of decision.

"But we have some concerns about the security of the area. We have good

policing compared to Swakopmund where the crime rate has snowballed. Another cause for concern is service from civil servants.

"But for these small concerns, we welcome the incorporation into Namibia. In the past we have, under the joint administration, had two tax systems and two different governments with different policies, which was an added burden.

"Then again these problems may have been further aggravated with the new monetary system for Namibia which is soon to get its own Namibian dollar. Sure, we have concerns, but overall we welcome the fact that the future of Walvis Bay has now been decided. We can now get on with our lives," said Mr Hrywniak.

Neither Nangolo Mbumba, chief executive officer for Namibia on the joint administration of Walvis Bay, nor Carl von Hirschberg, chief executive officer for South Africa on the joint administrative authority, were prepared to comment on the political and other implications of the decision on Walvis Bay.

But they both agreed that the handing over of the enclave and the South African islands off the coast would be a protracted procedure and would not happen overnight.

have found a common cause

g bond between them and the similarity in their way of thinking was clear. Von Hirschberg would start a sentence only to have the subject taken up and expanded by Mr Mbumba, and vice versa.

At the point they wanted to make it clear was that they were not going to be drawn on the legality of handing over Walvis Bay to Namibia or any other political issue.

"We are simply administrators of the enclave. Our brief is to work closely together and ensure the smooth running of the enclave under two governments," said Von Hirschberg.

Walvis Bay to Namibia; they agreed that this could not be taken overnight and the fears and concerns of the citizens of the enclave would have to be addressed first.

But Mr Mbumba was adamant that individual and ownership rights of citizens, be they South African or Namibian, would be protected under the constitution of Namibia.

JOINT ADMINISTRATION: Carl von Hirschberg of South Africa and Nangolo Mbumba of Namibia, seen right, have been administering Walvis Bay jointly since December.



Report on Walvis Bay due in a month

Star 18/8/93

BY CHRIS WHITFIELD
and ESTHER WAUGH

The Department of Foreign Affairs says it will proceed as rapidly as possible to consult the Namibian government on the reincorporation of Walvis Bay and report progress to the Negotiating Council within a month.

This follows a PAC charge in the council yesterday that Foreign Minister Pik Botha had, while addressing a press conference, backed off from agreement struck in the talks forum.

Botha said at the press conference that progress

would depend on how soon agreement could be reached with Windhoek on practical and logistical matters. (221)

PAC secretary-general Benny Alexander said in the council that his organisation would request a special session of the forum within 30 days if the Government delayed the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia.

Meanwhile, the ANC has welcomed the agreement but the Conservative Party described it as fresh evidence that the Government had become clay in the hands of its political adversaries.

Last vote for whites (22) AUG 19/8/93 only in Walvis Bay

The Argus Correspondent

WALVIS BAY. — White South Africans in Walvis Bay lined up to vote in a whites-only election, probably the last of its kind in the enclave which will soon be part of Namibia.

Although blacks can now live in the white part of the port town after the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, the South African constitution still stops them from voting there.

"Smaller things, like voting, have not come through yet," said election candidate Shane Westerdale, a communications specialist.

He and other candidates agreed that consensus among whites in the town was that they had been sold out by the South African government.

Although most whites recognised that incorporation into Namibia was inevitable, they were "bitterly disappointed" at the lack of consultation, especially considering a host of promises by politicians that Walvis Bay would remain South African.

Earlier this year Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited Walvis Bay and promised residents that their South African sovereignty was safe.

On Monday Mr Botha was in the negotiating council when it voted unanimously to incorporate the enclave into Namibia.

Mr Westerdale said that many people feared there would be a decline in standards of education, health care and law and order.

"Namibia could never give us the same standard of support we got from Pretoria," said Mr Westerdale.

One election candidate proposed that whites in the town stop paying taxes to South Africa and rather save the money to maintain their own living standards. — Sapa.

NEWS FEATURE *The fears of citizens of Walvis Bay will be considered before it is handed over*

Working together for easy handover

Sowetan 19/8/93

By Willem Steenkamp
Sowetan Africa News Service

WALVIS BAY — Like chalk and cheese — this is how the two executives of the Joint Administrative authority of Walvis Bay, Nangolo Mbumba of Namibia and Carl von Hirschberg of South Africa, can be described.

They have been administering the desert port of Walvis Bay jointly since December.

And if it were up to them, the whole southern region of Africa should be run on the same lines.

But not long ago Hirschberg and Mbumba were sworn enemies, bound by the policies of the South African Government and the actions of Swapo fighting to liberate Namibia.

In his youth Mbumba was a committed Swapo supporter and he sees himself as a freedom fighter.

A qualified teacher, he advanced through the ranks to end up in Lusaka in 1988 as head of education and training for the United Nations Institute for Namibia. He then became the deputy secretary for education and culture for Swapo and, with independence, secretary to the Prime Minister of Namibia.

In November he and Von Hirschberg were appointed chief executive officers of the Joint Administrative Authority of Walvis Bay.

Von Hirschberg has been a lifelong foreign affairs official, serving closely with Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

He has been a deputy director of Foreign Affairs.

He was also closely involved in negotiations with Untag and the various political parties in Namibia before independence.

■ EXEMPLARY RELATIONSHIP Two

former enemies find a recipe for success

which is worth copying: (221)

During an interview with the two, the strong bond between them and the similarity in their way of thinking was clear.

Von Hirschberg would start a sentence only to have the subject taken up and expanded on by Mbumba, and vice versa.

But the point they wanted to make quite clearly was that they were not going to be drawn on the legality of handing over Walvis Bay to Namibia or any other political issue involving the enclave.

"We are simply administrators of the area.

"Our brief is to work closely together and ensure the smooth running of the port under two governments," said Von Hirschberg.

These included health matters, the commercial harbour, financial issues involving the sharing of costs and revenue, the promotion of tourism, the smooth joint administration of immigration matters, customs and excise, hospital services, nature conservation and water affairs.

Mbumba said he was "astounded" at the excellent co-operation from officials on both sides.

"Through this exercise we have learnt not only to respect each other but we have become firm friends.

"We have opened doors between our governments and feel the successes we have had here could be repeated elsewhere between governments in Southern Africa," said Mbumba.

Von Hirschberg agreed, saying that such joint administration exercises — where officials from the different departments of different governments got to-

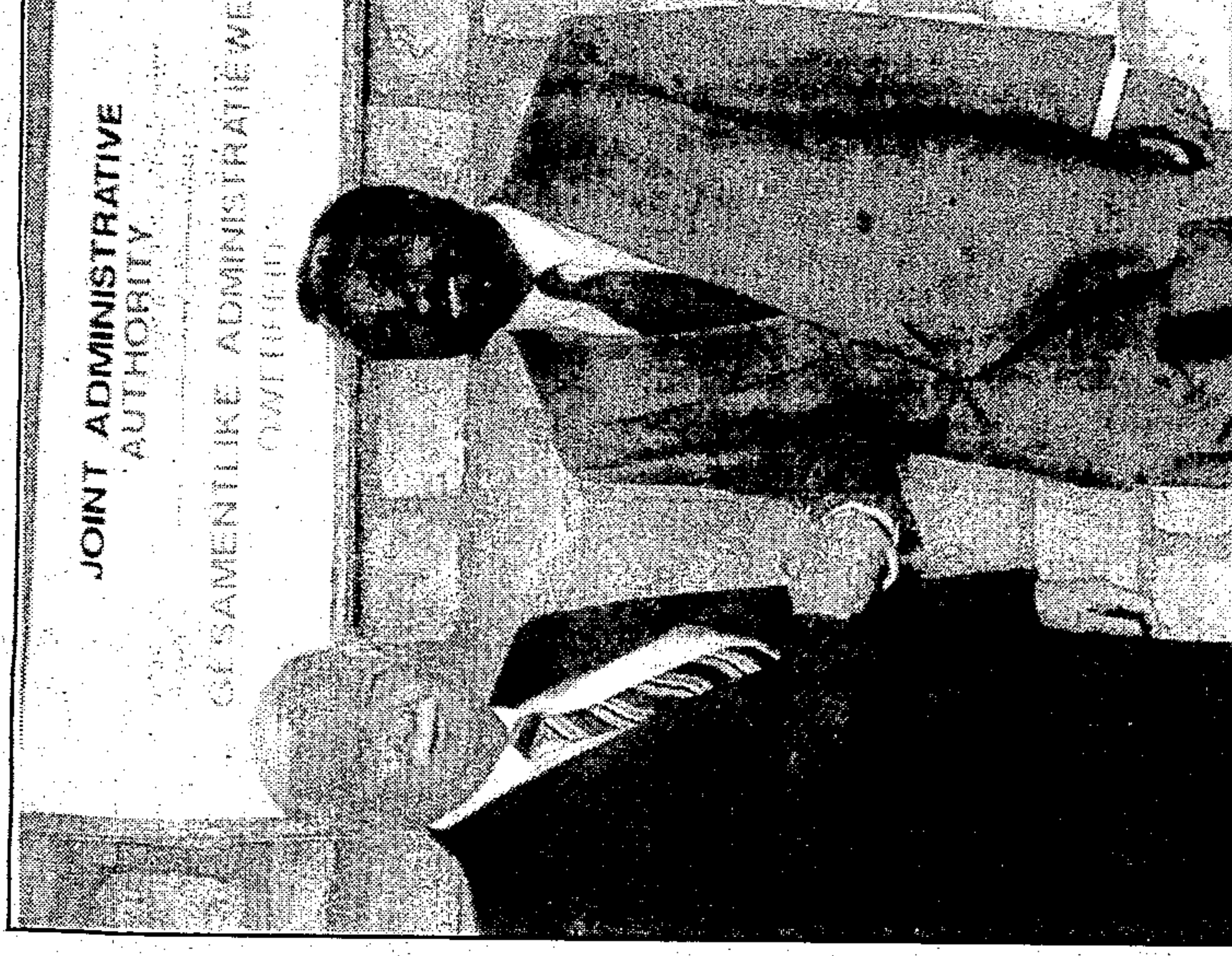
gether to plan and iron out problems — was a recipe for success.

It could benefit the whole southern region if implemented on a larger and more regular basis.

On the question of handing over Walvis Bay to Namibia, they agreed that this was a step which could not be taken overnight.

The fears and concerns of all the citizens in the enclave would have to be addressed and met before handing over could take place.

But Mbumba was adamant that the individual and ownership rights of citizens, be they South African or Namibian, would be protected under the constitution of Namibia if and when the enclave was handed over.



Carl von Hirschberg and Nangolo Mbumba who have been administering Walvis Bay jointly.

June 1993 was R29.5 million

Walvis Bay heads for boom period

Biday 19/8/93

WALVIS BAY — Showing consistent 3% economic growth, Walvis Bay is gearing up for a boom led by increased exports, potential offshore oil and fishing.

While the announcement that the port enclave is to be incorporated into Namibia came as a surprise, organised business appears confident the move will benefit the local economy.

With construction under way on key link roads to land-locked countries in southern Africa, Walvis Bay anticipates substantial growth in exports to and imports from Europe and the Americas. (221)

Chamber of Commerce president Stefan Hrywniak said the impact of expected oil exploration had already been felt, creating jobs and business opportunities.

Namibia's effective management of its fish resources had placed that industry well for continued growth.

Manuel de Castro, MD of Cadilu Fishing, said the decision to hand Walvis Bay back to Namibia was "wonderful news" which had ended uncertainty about the future. Businesses would now be able to plan ahead, he said.

Afrikaanse Sakekamer chairman Willem Grobbelaar felt betrayed by the decision after constant reassurances that Walvis Bay would remain South African. The SA government's about-turn on the enclave's sovereignty had already cost it R15m in potential investment, he said.

However, Walvis Bay had all the ingredients to grow into a "great trading house" for southern Africa.

Once a link road through Botswana from the PWV to the Namibian coast was com-

pleted, an increase in traffic would see Walvis Bay competing with east coast ports for exports across the Atlantic.

Most changes were likely to come in government functions — law and order, administration, health services and education — with civil servants fearing for their jobs and pensions and many whites anxious about an expected decline in standards.

Hrywniak said Walvis Bay could see a slight drop in population affecting retail trade if many South Africans returned home, but this would be filled by replacements from Windhoek.

Walvis Bay's internationally recognised and ecologically important wetland, with its abundant bird-watching potential and Africa's biggest flamingo population, would guarantee continued growth in tourism, Hrywniak said.

Other attractions were magnificent coastal dunes and wildlife at the historic Sandwich harbour where sailing vessels of old used to anchor at the Kuiseb River mouth.

Water remains the one major limiting factor for economic growth. But alternative sources were being investigated.

A benefit of transition to Namibian rule could be the removal of a stigma attached to investment in SA, Hrywniak said. But the Namibian investment record to date was not inspiring.

Businesses would benefit from the removal of conflict between SA's VAT system and Namibia's GST. However, Namibia's 15% sales duty due on September 1 was seen as inflationary. — Sapa.

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Walvis Bay Nats furious over ⁽²²⁾ SA's 'blunder'

WJM 20-26/8/93

Graham Hopwood in Windhoek

NATIONAL Party supporters in the Walvis Bay enclave were in a state of shock this week after their political masters at the multi-party talks in Johannesburg did a back-flip and agreed to transfer the territory to Namibia.

Minister of Regional and Land Affairs Andre Fourie is expected to face heavy criticism this weekend when he arrives for a meeting of the Walvis Bay Advisory Council. It was Fourie who gave the Pan Africanist Congress and the African National Congress the chance to press Namibia's case for reincorporation when he proposed to the World Trade Centre negotiating council that Walvis and 12 offshore islands be administered by South Africa's planned Western Cape region.

Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said the NP "blunder" was "manna from heaven ... It added impetus to a campaign that was already in full swing".

Gurirab has been lobbying extensively, enlisting the support of United Nations secretary general Boutros Boutros Ghali and numerous foreign governments to put the heat on Pretoria in the last few months.

A team of Namibian Foreign Affairs officials also "camped out" at the World Trade Centre for two weeks, ensuring that virtually every negotiator bar the South African government and the NP was behind reincorporation. According to Gurirab, the campaign had left the government "with no room for manoeuvre".

Walvis Bay mayor Koot Blaauw was angry, although not very surprised: "These days from our (South African) foreign ministry you can expect anything under the sun," he said. Former NP MP for the area, MC Botma, said: "We are in a state of shock, but we are not angry with the Namibian government. We are angry with the South African government." Sitting MP Christo de Jager was resigned, saying "we will just have to accept what is coming to us".

Predictably, the most militant reaction has come from Walvis Bay's Conservative Party leader, Otto Mack, who is talking to his superiors in Cape Town about possible protest action.

Business people were more positive about joining Namibia, especially as the move will clarify ambiguities about the origins of fish products from Walvis.

Namibian officials are hoping that the urgency in the language of the Kempton Park resolution will translate into an early handover of the port, although no date has been specified.

All that was needed from South Africa, a Namibian official said, was a "minor amendment to the South West Africa Act of 1990", which recognised Namibia's independence.

One complex issue which could hold up the transfer is the question of who pays for what. Although no one would give exact figures this week, the Pretoria government has been infusing substantial sums in the form of grants and low-interest loans to support services in Walvis.

De Jager said one loan was in excess of R10-million. Some business figures at the port expressed doubt as to whether Namibia could take over such financial commitments in the short term or would be willing to pay off the port's debts to Pretoria.

Portnet employees at the harbour also expressed anxiety over job security under Namibian rule. It appears that Namibia will second key South African officials, while offering a deal whereby South Africans resident in the enclave for a number of years can apply for Namibian citizenship.

A neighbour's dilemma

By JURIE VAN DER WALT

THE continuing carnage in Namibia's neighbouring Angola has resulted in calls for Namibia to search for ways and means to mediate in the war between the MPLA government and Unita.

(221)
Namibia played a crucial role in the provision of humanitarian aid to Angola in the past, but the fierce fighting in southern Angola has made any assistance from Namibia impossible.

(5)
Acting head of the World Food Programme (WFP) in Namibia Hiro Matsumura said there were no immediate plans to supply Angola with much-needed foodstuffs from Namibia.

Efforts to reach starving Angolans in south-eastern Angola from Namibia were brutally stopped when Unita downed a WFP plane near Luena in April, killing its Russian crew.

Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, backed by the OAU, called on the UN Security Council in mid-July to send a clear message to

22/8/93
Unita to return to the peace process.

The Namibian government is coming under increasing pressure to mediate between the two warring parties in Angola.

Namibian President Sam Nujoma had on several occasions invited Unita leader Jonas Savimbi to Namibia for talks. The Namibian government has also indicated its willingness to meet Savimbi anywhere else for a "friendly dialogue". However, Savimbi has refused all invitations.

The instability caused by the continuing Angolan war as well as the multitude of Angolan refugees streaming into northern Namibia on a daily basis are cause for great concern for the Swapo government. Unita has also warned that it would attack the Ruacana hydro-electric and Calueque water schemes in northern Namibia should it be "provoked" into doing so.

Swapo is caught in the middle of a sensitive diplomatic battle: on the one hand a Unita demanding a policy of neutrality from Namibia, on the other the MPLA government relying on Namibia to support an old ally.

A first for negotiators, but a headache for government

By EDYTH BULBRING
Political Correspondent

THIS week saw negotiators at the World Trade Centre go over the head of Foreign Minister Pik Botha and, for the first time, decide on foreign policy when they effectively gave Walvis Bay to Namibia.

It was the culmination of a sequence of events started inadvertently by Regional and Land Affairs Minister André Fourie, pushed relentlessly by the Labour Party's Luwellyn Landers, hijacked unsuccessfully for political gain by the PAC's Patricia de Lille and skilfully lobbied for by Namibia.

And it has resulted in a major headache for the Department of Foreign Affairs, which had hoped to leave the tricky question of Walvis Bay to a future government.

Besides glowering darkly at any mention of the name André Fourie, Foreign Affairs officials are now also holding their collective breath in the hope that Swaziland will not follow suit and appeal to negotiators to arbitrate on the reincorporation of Ingwavuma — a tract of land in Kwazulu to which Swaziland has long held claim.

Two weeks ago Mr Fourie — rejecting caution from government negotiators — confidently stated in a debate on regions that Walvis Bay should be part of the future Western Cape region.

Mr Landers, who was chairing the session, quickly drafted a resolution that demanded the immediate reincorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia.

He asked his co-negotiator, Mr Desmond Lockey, to get the resolution typed for tabling. Mr Lockey announced that he would present a resolution after tea.

Mrs de Lille asked to see the resolution, and Mr Lockey showed it to her. She got it typed up and presented it as a PAC resolution to the forum. (221)

The matter was held over until Monday this week, after Mr Roelf Meyer asked for more time to consult the government, and in particular Mr Botha. (205)

At 6.20pm on Monday, after repeated behind-the-scenes pressure from Mr Landers, the debate began.

Confronted with a wishy-washy resolution from the planning committee, which allowed the government to maintain the status quo, Mr Landers put forward a hard-line amendment demanding the incorporation of Walvis Bay into Namibia by the end of next month.

He said that, since the government had maintained it could not decide unilaterally on the sovereignty of Walvis Bay because it was negotiating, it was now time for the participants to decide the matter.

It was then Mr Botha's turn to take the government's position to the floor. But Namibian observers at the talks had already successfully lobbied sympathetic parties, and he was assured of defeat before he had even started.

The debate was adjourned to allow a group, including Mr Meyer and Mr Landers, to work out a compromise.

They came back with a resolution, endorsed at the forum, saying that the government could not keep the issue of Walvis Bay on hold.

Now it has to start urgent negotiations with Namibia, prepare legislation and report back to the forum in a month.

De Klerk stopped at Walvis to meet whites

WINDHOEK. — President F W de Klerk used a refuelling stop in Walvis Bay on his way to South America to meet white community leaders and assure them they would be consulted and informed of important issues during the transition to Namibian rule. CT 24/8/93 (221)

He appealed for calm in the enclave and assured residents his government would provide the necessary support during the transition, according to a statement yesterday from Lands and Regional Affairs Minister Mr Andre Fourie.

Mr Fourie said the State President wanted to ensure key issues in Walvis Bay, including education, pensions and the future of civil servants, were properly handled. — Sapa

Namibia

□ Schools integration under single education system brings encouraging results

Racially segregated a few years ago, Namibia's schools have quickly and relatively painlessly been integrated and brought under a single system. WILLEM STEENKAMP reports for the Argus Africa News Service from Windhoek.

WHILE teacher strikes and class boycotts are throwing education in South Africa into chaos, education in Namibia is going from strength to strength.

Encumbered at independence in 1990 with 11 ethnic-based education authorities and all the inequalities still found in South Africa, the Namibian government moved swiftly to dismantle the old system and replace it with one system for all.

Said Namibian Deputy Minister of Education Buddy Wentworth: "When we came into power, we immediately moved to unify the 11 education authorities into one.

"This was one of our very first actions and it is an ongoing process which obviously cannot be concluded overnight. It would be unrealistic to expect any country with a history such as ours to effectively bring about unification overnight.

"But we are a long way down the line and have attained about 90 percent of our goals with some encouraging experiences in the unification process.

"Initially there was a lot of resistance to the integration of former white and black schools when segregation came to an end. But when everyone had access to schools,



HELLO, MR CHIPS: Buddy Wentworth, Deputy Minister of Education and Culture in Namibia.

the process of integration evolved quite painlessly.

"Although integration was not forced onto any school, the constitutional mandate clearly specified that no one could be refused entrance to a school on the basis of race, ethnicity or religion.

"There was some anxiety in the white community which was clearly based on racial prejudice which they articulated as a fear of a lowering of standards in schools.

"But it was soon realised that integration did not mean a lowering of standards. In fact as a ministry we made it clear that we would under no circumstances tolerate a lowering of standards.

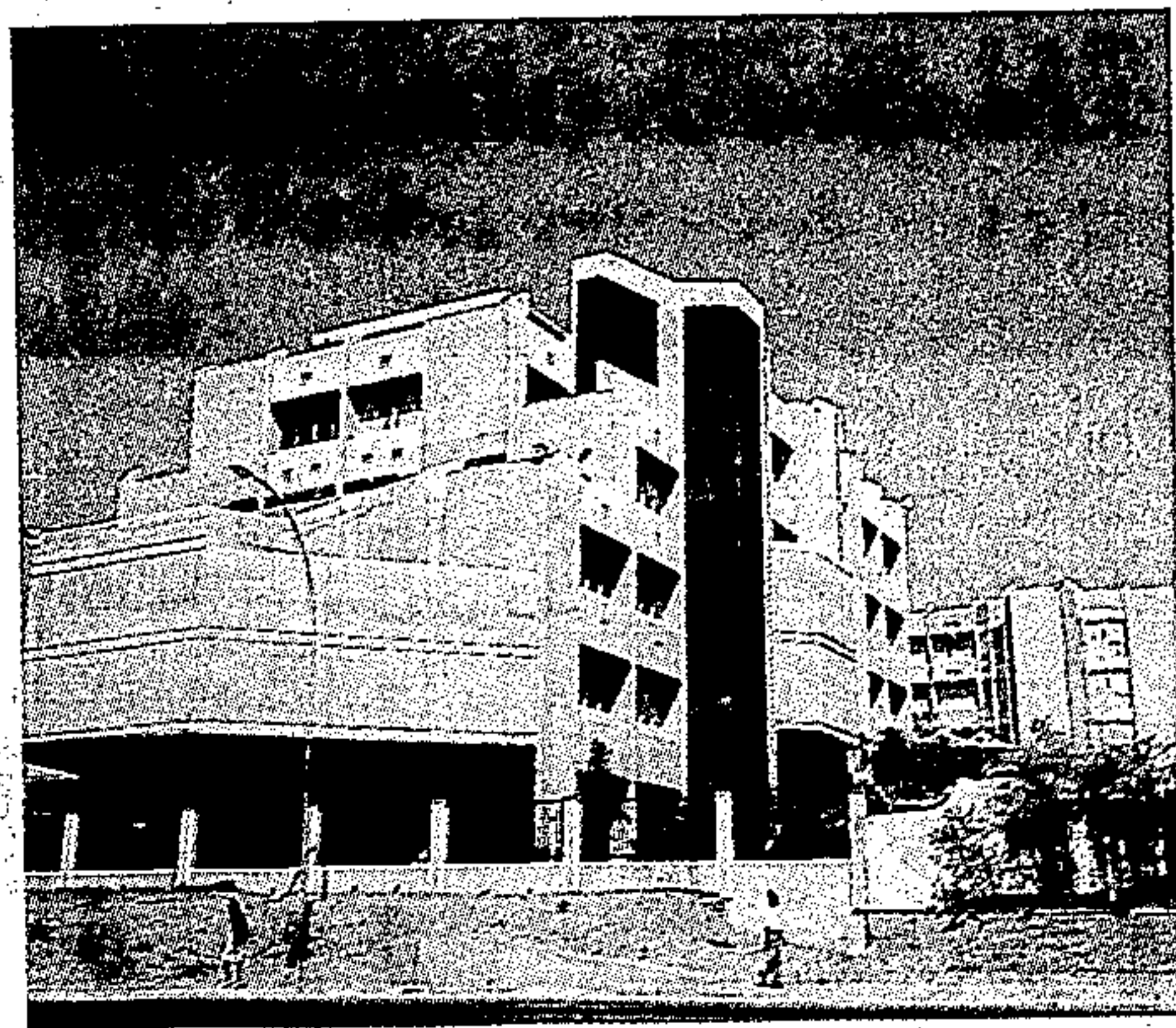
"Teachers and headmasters soon realised there was no difference in educating black scholars. But it was also clear that many black children had a weaker academic background compared with their more fortunate white counterparts because of the education policies of the past.

"Teachers realised that with special effort and after-hours classes they could soon bring less fortunate blacks scholars up to required standards. After the first year the pass rate in our schools increased substantially."

Mr Wentworth said although integration at staff level had lagged behind, the situation was improving.

"We also realised that to maximise human resources, there had to be a rationalisation of facilities. We adopted a policy under which different communities could get together and decide on utilising facilities to the advantage of all scholars.

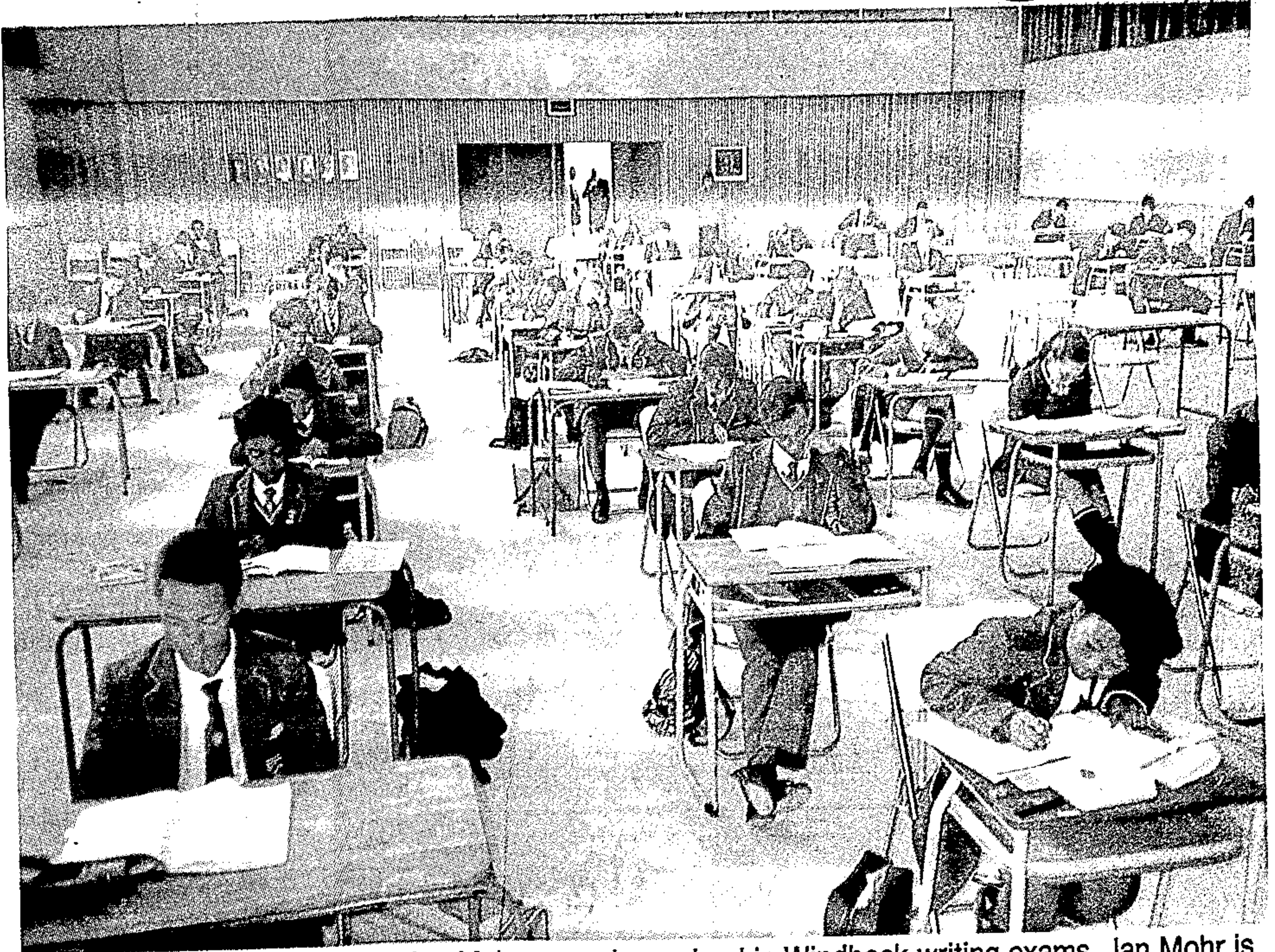
"In some areas we have what we call the double platoon system — two shifts of teachers running classes for two groups of scholars at different times in the same



LEARNING EXPERIENCE: The imposing buildings that form the campus of the University of Namibia in Windhoek.

learning fast

(221) ARG 25/8/93



INTEGRATION: Pupils at the Jan Mohr secondary school in Windhoek writing exams. Jan Mohr is one of the many fully integrated schools in Namibia.

school.

"This was done to meet the demand for facilities. All in all we operate 1550 primary and secondary schools, and many are administered under the double system.

"We have four policy goals in our education system: Access, equity, quality and democracy.

"We are also slowly phasing in English as the only language for education in our schools.

"But this is being done gradually with the first three years at primary school level still being in the pupil's own language.

"But it is important to note that no other language is seen as subservient to English."

On the question of private schools, Mr Wentworth said the constitution made allowance for their establishment, with the requirement that they were primarily set up for educational reasons and

not to perpetuate racism.

Namibia uses the same education system as the Cape Education Department and the same standards for university entrance apply.

But from 1996 Namibia will introduce the internationally accepted Cambridge educational system which will allow pupils meeting the pass standard to study at any international university.

"We feel much has been achieved in normalising edu-

cation and our message to South Africa is that it needs a strong government with the political will to embark in the right direction to improve education.

"The challenges must be identified and met and teachers, children and parents must be motivated to become partners in education. They must be committed to a meaningful and lasting educational system for all — while maintaining standards."

Swapo rally celebrates return of Walvis Bay

By JACOB DLAMINI: Walvis Bay

MORE than 3 000 people attended Swapo's Heroes' Day rally here yesterday to celebrate the announcement of the reintegration of the enclave into Namibia.

Among the guests were dignitaries from foreign embassies and the PLO. Speakers included officials from the PAC, ANC and the Labour Party. (221)

PAC general secretary Benny Alexander told the cheering crowd that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia, and that unity among black delegates at the World Trade Centre had made reintegration possible.

The ANC representative in Namibia, Dr Neo Moikango, said the reincorporation decision was "a triumph in the struggle for African unity".

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said the fears of white residents in Walvis Bay were his primary concern and that "every possible consideration will be given to any legitimate interests of South African citizens residing or doing business here".

Earlier, Walvis Bay mayor and local NP chairman Koot Blaauw told Mr Gurirab he welcomed the transfer.

Mr Gurirab is expected to meet with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha on Tuesday to finalise plans for the hand-over.

Praise for Walvis Bay Reintegration

WALVIS BAY. — The reintegration of Walvis Bay into Namibia represented a watershed in regional co-operation which would help to jump-start the Namibian economy, Foreign Affairs Minister Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab told a Heroes Day rally here at the weekend.

The removal of uncertainty about the port's status and future would result in increased investment capital, making Walvis Bay a major regional economic growth point, he told a 3 000-strong crowd at the Kuisebmond township stadium.

The rally was very different to a South African protest meeting on Friday, where about 150 people elected committees to protect their interests prior to the reintegration.

At Friday's meeting, rebel leader Kaptein Hans Diergaardt asked Walvis Bay residents to support his campaign for self-government.

Mr Diergaardt, who has raised the ire of the Namibian government with his persistent claims for self-government, recently returned from a UN conference where he sought recognition for the Bastards as an indigenous group.

He is campaigning for a swathe of territory from Rehoboth to the Atlantic, and bordering on Walvis Bay.

The claim will be heard in the Windhoek High Court on September 20.

At a meeting and lunch with Walvis Bay mayor Mr Koot Blauw and his councillors before the rally, Mr Gurirab said he had noted the anxieties of some of the town's residents, but wanted to assure them reintegration would make Walvis Bay a better place. — Sapa

'Give back Walvis by November'

■ BY ESTHER WAUGH
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

Windhoek — Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab will tell the South African Government on Friday that Walvis Bay should be reintegrated into Namibia within three months.

Gurirab's meeting with Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha in Pretoria on Friday follows a Negotiating Council decision, taken two weeks ago, that Walvis Bay and the Offshore Islands be reintegrated as a mat-

ter of urgency.

"I will take out a calendar and would want him (Botha) to decide with me on dates ... But it should not go beyond November," Gurirab said in an interview with The Star.

Local government elections would be held in the harbour town shortly after its reintegration, he said. (221)

Elections for the Namibian parliament are scheduled for November next year and for regional representatives in another five years.

Assuring Walvis Bay residents who are opposed to the reintegration, Gurirab said the future would be "a constructive and positive one".

He added that development possibilities existed for Walvis Bay after its reintegration.

Gurirab said he had spent the weekend in Walvis Bay to meet all sections of the community. He said the fears raised in discussions related to citizenship, pensions and job security.

He dismissed suggestions of dual citizenship as a "non-

starter".

He noted that not one civil servant had been dismissed when Swapo came to power.

Civil servants in Walvis Bay would be accommodated in the interest of national reconciliation, he said.

"Our national economy is dominated by South African companies.

"Nothing has been done by the Namibian government to undermine South African interests. What is so special about Walvis Bay?" he said.

ANC takes flak for inaction on abuse

Biday 11/9/93

WASHINGTON — The US attorney who served on the Motsuenyane commission yesterday criticised the ANC's handling of the commission's findings — as did SA human rights groups.

Attorney Margaret Burnham said she was disappointed at the ANC's response to the recommendation that disciplinary action be taken against human rights violators named in the report, which found that murder and torture had been perpetrated in the organisation's camps.

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR) and the Human Rights Commission (HRC) both criticised the ANC's call for a truth commission in place of disciplinary action. The HRC said the ANC "appears to be exonerating itself through a comparison with the appalling human rights record of the present SA government".

Although Burnham stopped short of criticising the ANC, she said the ANC's response "was not how we felt the thing should be resolved". She hoped there would not be too long a delay in granting redress to those who had suffered in the camps, and that if the ANC could not afford financial compensation, other means would be found. These might include providing "educational opportunities" for victims and "opening arms to those who still want to belong to the organisation but who have been labelled enemies".

Burnham said she had long been active

**SIMON BARBER and
PATRICK BULGER**

in the anti-apartheid movement.

NP spokesman Marthinus van Schalkwyk said yesterday the NP derived no pleasure from the ANC's inability or unwillingness to deal with the Motsuenyane report. He said the ANC was avoiding its responsibilities.

DP Justice spokesman Tony Leon said the ANC was using the idea of a truth commission as an escape hatch. "The ANC national executive committee's response to the Motsuenyane commission represents another sorry page in a sordid chapter of human rights abuses and violations...."

"Its substitution of pious words for decisive action is cynical in the extreme."

LHR national director Brian Currin said: "LHR believes that the ANC is shirking its responsibility and calls upon the organisation to take action against those members found to have been responsible for human rights abuses and provide assurance that these individuals will not be considered eligible for party or public office in the future."

Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Ed Tillett said the ANC's decision was "a breathtaking slap in the face for the numerous victims who suffered cruel treatment and often death at the hands of their ANC captors".

Preparatory talks over Walvis Bay begin

Biday 11/9/93

PRETORIA — Officials from SA and Namibia met in Pretoria yesterday to prepare for Friday's talks on details of Walvis Bay's incorporation into Namibia.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said the two foreign ministry teams were isolating issues and drawing up an agenda ahead of Friday's meeting between Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his Namibian counterpart, Ben Gurirab. (221)

Botha has said agreement must be reached guaranteeing the vested interests of SA citizens and businesses. Details of

ADRIAN HADLAND

this agreement would be discussed by the ministers, the spokesman said.

Sapa reports Portnet said yesterday it was prepared to repatriate all of its Walvis Bay employees and accommodate them at other SA ports when the enclave was handed to Namibia. Alternatively, it was prepared to negotiate the most favourable conditions for those wishing to resign and join the company administering the port after the transition.

Steur 3/9/93

SA-Namibia meeting postponed

■ BY KAIZER
NYATSUMBA
POLITICAL STAFF

The much-awaited meeting between Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and his Namibian counterpart Theo Ben-Gurirab, which had been scheduled to take place today, is off, the two governments announced yesterday.

(221)
The meeting was set up after the Negotiating Council's August 16 resolution urged Pretoria to soon hold talks with Windhoek to finalise the handover of Walvis Bay to the Namibians.

The meeting, postponed at Ben-Gurirab's request, will now take place on Wednesday, Botha announced last night.

Botha said he and

Ben-Gurirab felt today's meeting would "have been premature in the light of the preparatory work that is required on both sides".

In its statement, the Namibian foreign affairs ministry said the meeting had been postponed "to allow (for) further consultations aimed at finalising the agenda items".

Namibia steps up pressure on SA

By CLAIRE ROBERTSON

WINDHOEK has stepped up pressure for a speedy incorporation of Walvis Bay just days before a crucial meeting on the issue between the Namibian and South African governments.

In an exchange of letters this week, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and his Namibian counterpart, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, tussled politely over Namibia's insistence that the governments agree on a two-month timeframe for the enclave's incorporation into Namibia.

Namibia also "expects ... your firm commitment that an appropriate Walvis Bay bill would be part of the package of bills to be approved by Parliament during the forthcoming special session," Mr Gurirab wrote to Mr Botha on Friday.

Mr Botha replied that day: "At no stage did I commit myself to passage of (Walvis Bay) legislation during the September session ... If that is possible in terms of the legal requirements, and in terms of the advice which we both need to obtain regarding the practical issues

involved, then naturally we will endeavour to do so. 5/19/93

"However, it would be completely irresponsible of me to commit myself to a target date without having first obtained the advice of a large number of government departments on what will have to be done to ensure uninterrupted service and address the concerns of SA citizens in Walvis Bay." (221)

The exchange follows a preparatory meeting between officials from both sides in Pretoria on Tuesday.

news in br

Talk on workers' fate

THE future of public servants at Walvis Bay will come up for discussion again at a meeting later this week between the Public Servants League and the South African Department of Foreign Affairs. *Sowetan*

PSL spokesman Mr Bernard Wentzel said a meeting scheduled for yesterday had been postponed. Wentzel said the league expected the department to clarify the security of tenure of public servants at Walvis Bay, which is to be incorporated into Namibia. (221) 7/9/93

Namibian courts 'failing'

JOHANNESBURG. — Namibia's policy of affirmative action had led to the appointment of people who would not previously have qualified because of a lack of, or inappropriate, training, Namibian lawyer Mr Peter Koep said yesterday.

Addressing the South African Law Conference, he said the lower courts were also unable to cope with demands placed on them through an unrealistic desire to introduce magistrates' courts in areas where they had not existed previously.

This created more posts than there

221
were suitably trained people, hence the need to appoint people who would otherwise not have qualified.

Mr Koep said the courts had an important role to play in educating the population about their rights and identifying ways for people to achieve these rights.

CT 7/9/93
There was enough evidence in South Africa that the government could not successfully legislate away their problems. Governments needed to be convinced of the need to address and solve problems at the point of origin, said Mr Koep. — Sapa.

Walvis talks to start

WINDHOEK. — A Namibian delegation including several Cabinet ministers left Windhoek for Pretoria yesterday for the start of negotiations on the integration of Walvis Bay into Namibia. ²²¹ *ARC 8/9/93*

Date set for handing over Walvis Bay

Star 9/9/93

Namibia and South Africa have set the end of their present tax years, February 28, as the target date for the transfer of the sovereignty of the port of Walvis Bay to Namibia. (221)

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Namibian counterpart Theoben Gurirab led two delegations to a meeting in Pretoria yesterday during which they "reaffirmed their commitment to the incorporation/reintegration of Walvis Bay and offshore islands into Namibia as soon as possible".

Walvis Bay transfer date announced

PRETORIA — Walvis Bay would be transferred from SA to Namibia on February 28 next year once legislation had been passed by Parliament, it was announced yesterday.

Delegations from the two countries met in Pretoria yesterday and agreed that February 28 1993 would be "a practical target date for the transfer of sovereignty".

The Namibian delegation, led by Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, and the SA delegation, led by Foreign Minister Pk Botha, reaffirmed their commitment to reincorporation of Walvis Bay and off-shore islands into

ADRIAN HADLAND

Namibia as soon as possible.

They added that the interests of Walvis Bay residents were paramount in the transfer.

"It was agreed that the position of government officials, vested rights and issues such as citizenship will be addressed in the proposed legislation and agreements between the two governments," a statement said.

Also agreed was that the joint administrative authority would be responsible for effecting the transfer of administrative responsibilities.

Pienaar quits 'negative' AVU

AFRIKANER Volksunie chief negotiator Cehill Plenaar resigned from the party on Tuesday because he was "tired of the opportunistic and cynical viewpoint of the head committee".

He had left the CP to join the AVU last year because he wanted to be a member of a party and not an inmate of a concentration camp. He did not want to be involved in "concentration camp mentality" again.

Plenaar indicated at negotiations on Monday that he was prepared to go along with the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) Bill, contrary to the AVU's desire to serve on TEC structures after having opposed its formation was "opportunistic and cynical".

The AVU had not been founded on "negative reactionary politics" and he could not accept orders to oppose everything.

BILLY PADDOCK

Last week he accepted that Bills passed by negotiators would go to Parliament but would not be implemented until after the constitution had been finalised, and the total package of agreements accepted at a plenary of the negotiating forum.

He is the fourth of five former CP MPs to have resigned from the AVU. AVU leader Andries Beyers is the only former CP member now in the party.

"I will now think of my political future and where it lies," Plenaar said.

AVU head committee chairman Gerdus Kruger said the party regretted Plenaar's resignation but the AVU had gone out of its way to accommodate him.

Our Political Staff reports that DP leader Zach de Beer said he was willing to talk to Plenaar about his political future.

Right-wingers warn TEC will trigger war

PRETORIA — If the will of the Transitional Executive Council (TEC) was going to be forced on people striving for self-determination, they would consider it a declaration of war, Afrikaner Volksfront director Gen Thiemie Groenewald said yesterday.

Right-wing organisations all rejected the TEC yesterday, most of them fearing it might lead to increased violence, further economic decline and general chaos.

Talk about unilateral secession by Boers and traditional blacks were rife, right-wing sources said.

Groenewald said if government and the ANC tried to implement the TEC Act, the Afrikaner Volksfront and other Cosag members would not accept the TEC's authority. They would embark on civil disobedience and mass action.

If government or the TEC decided to use force against them, they would consider it a declaration of war and were ready to defend themselves.

He warned those who would vote to pass the TEC Bill that their constituencies would hold them responsible for the anarchy that followed.

CP caucus member Jurg Prinsloo said his party would do all it could to prevent the Act being promulgated. However, it had not decided on a programme of action yet. "If government wants to throw democracy out of the window, it has to be prepared

DIRK VAN EEDEN

to harvest the fruits of the action."

HNP leader Jaap Marais said the adoption of the Bill indicated how desperate the ANC and government were to give the impression of progress. Developments at the World Trade Centre were a farce.

There were no clear-cut divisions of authority between the TEC and government. This would lead to even more political chaos and whites would feel increasingly obliged to protect themselves and violence would escalate.

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder said acceptance of the Bill heralded a Boer struggle outside the polling booth.

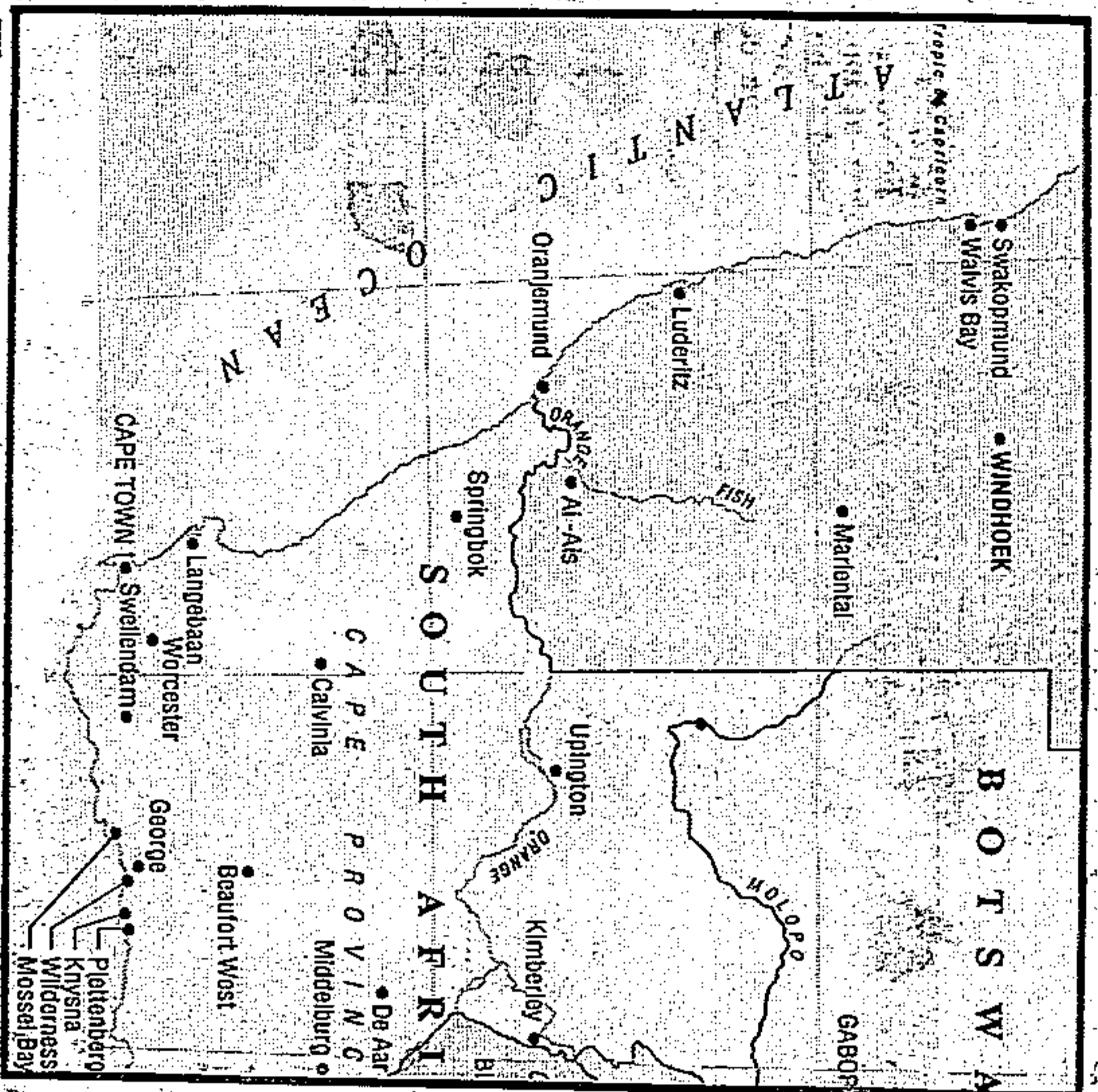
Reuters reports AWB leader Eugene Terre'Blanche predicted unrest and chaos would follow the Bill's adoption. Multiparty negotiators had created a situation in which war was nearer than at any other time.

Sapa reports from Cape Town that Azapo spokesman Gomoemo Mokae said yesterday the agreement was a setback. The "boers" had no intention of relinquishing power and saw the TEC as a "survivalist mechanism".
Canadian External Affairs Minister Perrin Beatty welcomed the agreement yesterday and commented the parties for their achievement.

See Page 6

Namibia, SA set date for Walvis Bay 'divorce'

(22) ARG 13/9/93



The map shows clearly the relationship of Walvis Bay to Namibia and South Africa.

DALE LAUTENBACH Political Staff

NAMIBIA and South Africa have set the end of their present tax years, February 28, as the target date for the transfer of the sovereignty of the port of Walvis Bay to Namibia.

And with an eye to maximising the asset that this deepwater port will be to Namibia, agreement already has been reached between the Namibian and German governments that the Germans will support the modernisation of the port by an undisclosed sum.

Furthermore, its value as a regional asset would be enhanced by the completion of the Trans-Kalahari and Trans-Caprivi highways by Namibia in 1995.

Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and his Namibian counterpart, Theo-Ben Gurirab, led two high-powered Cabinet-level delegations to a meeting in Pretoria last week from which they emerged in buoyant spirits having reaffirmed their commitment to the incorpora-

tion/reintegration of Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands into Namibia as soon as possible", in the words of a joint statement.

"If we can go about business in southern Africa in this way, then all conflict will end," said Mr Botha of the day's talks which included Finance Minister Derek Keys, Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee and Regional and Land Affairs Minister André Fourie.

"We are extremely happy this chapter will be closed without bloodshed and that it has come about as the result of successful negotiations," said Mr Gurirab, adding that the optimistic message for the region was one that outstanding disputes could be settled amicably.

Details of the transfer will be worked out by the two sides in the weeks and months ahead, but Mr Botha offered to all South African citizens of the enclave that he was "convinced that this transfer is in their best interests". Reflecting the spirit of co-operation, Mr Gurirab hinted

that, in the interests of a "practical solution", Namibia might make exceptions to its law disallowing dual citizenship for South African citizens of the port.

Namibian deputy Minister of Transport Dr Klaus Dierks, who accompanied Mr Gurirab with other senior members of government, said the Namibian and German governments would meet next month to negotiate further details of the support Germany has offered for the modernisation of the port, already the "ninth most effective harbour in the world".

With the completion in 1995 of the Trans-Kalahari and Trans-Caprivi highways on which Namibia has been working, Walvis Bay would be of even greater service to the region, including South Africa, said Dr Dierks.

Mr Gurirab anticipated an amount of "horse-trading" between his government and their South African counterparts as the counting of the two countries' various assets and liabilities in the port be-

gan during the countdown to the handover.

However, in the spirit of political goodwill he expected few problems and indicated that South Africa might even help Namibia in its new administrative responsibilities by lending them officials.

Mr Botha said there were no plans as yet for a handing-over ceremony and changing of the flags, but he would take pleasure in attending such an event.

He was adamant that the process of the handover had not begun with the lobbying at the multiparty forum at the World Trade Centre last month, but that South Africa had recognised the "inevitability" of transfer when it established a Joint Administrative Authority for the port with the Namibian government in November last year.

The disputed enclave became something of a political football in multiparty negotiations last month after a successful Namibian lobby urging all negotiators to put the issue on their agenda.

SA, Namibia in money deal

Political Staff

(221) 21/5/93
SOUTH AFRICA signed a bilateral monetary agreement with Namibia yesterday which will retain the rand's convertibility with the new Namibian dollar on a one-to-one basis.

At a ceremony in Windhoek, Finance Minister Mr Derek Keys mooted bilateral monetary

agreements with other countries in Southern Africa.

He said the agreement with Namibia meant that the internal and external value of the rand would directly influence the value of the Namibian dollar.

Mr Keys assured Namibian President Sam Nujoma that the SA Reserve Bank would take this

responsibility seriously.

He also announced that the Namibian dollar would be immediately accepted as legal tender in Walvis Bay.

Mr Keys said the economic integration of the countries in Southern Africa had developed a momentum of its own.

An 800-ton time bomb

Jan Taljaard

(22) WMI 10-16/9/93
 HUNDREDS of tons of unstable explosives and ammunition left over from the Namibian war are threatening the existence of the northern Namibian town of Grootfontein, a confidential official report has claimed.

The report was submitted to the Namibian Defence Force (NDF) earlier this year by the chief of procurement, research and development in the Namibian Defence Department, Colonel Des Radmore. He has since been fired.

Most of the explosives formed part of Swapo stockpiles in Angola. After independence they were transported from Lubango to the old SADF military base at Grootfontein.

In his report, Radmore warned that "Grootfontein Military Base is an 800 ton time bomb ticking away, ready to explode — it is a man-made disaster waiting for an opportunity to happen."

Listing "examples of blatant irregularities and extremely hazardous reckless disregard for safety", he says:

- Detonators appear unpacked, together with open unpacked blocks of TNT explosive, mechanical blasting machines and safety fuse and cordtex detonating cord, all unprotected in an open box. This was seen at six stores.

- Exposed detonators were found lying together with explosives under heavily laden crates of ammunition.

- One store was "carpeted" to the depth of 2cm with exposed plastic explosive the width of the doorway and for 75cm of the floor. It was "well trodden down by hundreds of pairs of boots".

The report says radio transmission waves, veld fires or even a small object dropped into open ammunition boxes could result in an explosion that would

pulverise the military base and cause huge damage and loss of life in the town.

Shock waves transmitted through the hard dolomite structure of the surrounding area might cause rock falls in the underground structures of mines as far away as Tsumeb, while major damage to dams and the water canal system bringing water to central Namibia might also result, it says.

Blaming senior generals of the NDF for the situation, Radmore refers to the "tone of severely negative criticism of senior generals by myself ... but I am not prepared to withhold facts".

Radmore told WM&G that after he submitted his report at the end of March this year, there was no reaction. After three weeks, he went back to Grootfontein to take photographs of the ammunition and explosives dumped haphazardly all over the base. He submitted the photographs to the authorities but again there was no reaction.

After the existence of the report became known, rumours started circulating. This led to Namibian President Sam Nujoma going to Grootfontein himself on August 2 in an apparent attempt to defuse the situation.

Much was said at that time about Radmore's past career in the SADF with the implication that the report contained untruths. Radmore said he had been in the SADF until it withdrew from Namibia before independence. At that time he was commanding officer of 1 South West African Logistical Brigade.

Having lived in Namibia since 1955, he chose to stay on and was appointed as a civilian official in the Department of Defence with the rank of deputy director.

NDF Permanent Secretary Frans Kapofi was not available for comment.

Challenge to SA on Walvis Bay move

(22)
CT 18/9/93

WINDHOEK — A Walvis Bay businessman hopes to challenge South Africa in the World Court and turn Walvis Bay into a free port like Hong Kong.

"It will be one hell of a battle," said Mr Justus Grebe, who claimed yesterday he had the backing of two European governments, but declined to name them.

Central to his strategy is the Atlantic Charter, signed in 1941 by Russia, Britain and the United States, which renounces attempts to increase the power or wealth of existing countries.

'Waste'

The charter further declares the inalienable rights of people to self-determination.

Mr Grebe's court bid will seek to overturn a unanimous decision by South Africa's multi-party negotiating council that Walvis Bay be integrated into Namibia.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theoben Gurirab said the court bid was a "waste of time and money".

Mr Grebe's ultimate goal is an independent free port in Walvis Bay, like Hong Kong. This, he said, would put South African ports out of business and ultimately benefit Namibia. — Sapa

Battle of Walvis Bay to land up in World Court?

WINDHOEK. — A Walvis Bay businessman hopes to challenge South Africa in the World Court and turn Walvis Bay into a free port along the lines of Hong Kong.

"It will be one hell of a battle," said Justus Grebe, who yesterday claimed to have the backing of two European governments but declined to name them.

Central to his strategy is the Atlantic Charter, signed in 1941 by Russia, Britain and the United States, which renounces attempts to increase the power or wealth of existing countries.

The charter further declares the inalienable rights of people to self-determination.

Mr Grebe's court bid will seek to overturn a unanimous August 16 decision by South Africa's multiparty negotiating council that Walvis Bay be integrated into Namibia.

He said he believed the legal battle would focus on whether the charter holds sway over United Nations Security Council Resolution 432, which declared Walvis Bay part of Namibia in 1978.

Mr Grebe said the resolution was not binding in international law, but

the charter was.

However, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab said UN resolutions were binding on its member states. He described the court bid as a "waste of time and money".

Mr Grebe knows he must get the case to court before March when the enclave is scheduled to be handed to Namibia, and plans an urgent court interdict to stop parliament from passing legislation for the hand-over.

Letters outlining his position have been sent to governments around the world in a bid to take the Walvis Bay issue out of local politics and into the international arena.

Support has already been received from certain homeland administrations in South Africa, Mr Grebe said. "They have more than a passing interest in what is going to happen here."

Mr Grebe's ultimate goal is an independent free port in Walvis Bay, on the lines of Hong Kong. This, he said, would put South African ports out of business and ultimately benefit Namibia.

He claims to have the support of many local businessmen. — Sapa.

ARG 18/9/93

(21) (22)

Become a champion shopper!



Namibia drafts laws on Walvis

WINDHOEK. — Officials are drafting legislation on the hand-over of Walvis Bay and offshore islands to Namibia for a parliamentary session beginning on November 2, reports said yesterday.

The attorney-general's office said the drafts provided for the protection of property and individual rights.

Legislation on transferring the territories must also be passed by the South African Parliament, which resumes briefly on November 8.

— Sapa CT 8/10/93

NEWS ROUND-UP

Namibia to retrieve SA's R8m 'donation'

NAMIBIA'S highest court this week confirmed the Windhoek government's power to repudiate actions by the previous administration. *SI Times*

The government plans to retrieve R8-million donated to Cultura 2000, a white "cultural organisation", by the South African administration, in the last days before independence. 17/11/93

After the elections, once it was clear Swapo had won, the South African administration, still in power, plied Cultura with gifts and loans, later converted into donations. The organisation ended up richer by R8-million. (221)

After being sworn in, the new parliament passed a law revoking the donations and ordering their return.

A flurry of legal activity followed, ending on Friday when Chief Justice Ismail Mahomed ruled the Namibian constitution gave parliament power to repudiate specific actions of the former administration.

Sowetan 21/10/93

Joe Mdhlela, who recently spent a fortnight in Namibia, spoke to Minister of Trade and Industry **Hidipo Hamutenya** about that country's land issue. This is his report **(221)**



THE NAMIBIAN Government is to embark on a five-year programme of land reform aimed at "undoing historical injustices", and ensuring that blacks in the country gain access to land.

Setting the stage for this, the government is preparing a draft Bill which it will use to agitate for more land to be transferred to black Namibians, especially unutilised land presently in the hands of whites.

There is concern within government circles that independence without land is meaningless to the indigenous people of Namibia.

In reference to this flaw, Minister of Trade and Industry Mr Hidipo Hamutenya said: "Land is an issue that can either sustain or break our democracy."

Hamutenya said it was unacceptable that thousands and thousands of people were literally begging for land while whites who had relocated to South Africa and abroad still owned vast tracts.

He said these white farmers were holding on to large portions of land selfishly, hoping that they could sell when the market became favourable.

"These colonisers are staying in comfort abroad and in South Africa while the majority of our people are without land. Obviously no self-respecting government would allow this situation to continue."

White farmers who were not even in Namibia owned land more than 1,5 million hectares of land.

"These farmers who own so much land actually live in Germany or in South Africa. How can we allow these injustices to continue?" he asked. Hamutenya said his government would ask the Land Bank to apply "affirmative action" by helping black farmers buy land at reduced interest rates.

"Over the years the Land Bank has helped white farmers to establish themselves as farmers. The bank has a duty to do likewise for black farmers.

"Now is the time for the Land Bank to make good the injustices of the past by extending the same facilities to black farmers," he said.

The government convened a national conference last year in which the views of all the people of Namibia were expressed about the land issue. Conservative whites, who each own several farms, wished the status quo to be maintained, so that they would retain their farms, even those they did not actually till.

However, there was a lot of resistance from blacks, especially the peasants, who argued against a system that favours whites owning most of the land.

The peasants, said the minister, laid down their lives for Namibia during the struggle for independence.



Cyril Ramaphosa

"No one can dispute that these peasants deserve to be given land."

Despite all this, blacks are not interested in taking away productive farms from whites. Their concern is about large tracts of unproductive land which are owned by few whites.

"Obviously the struggle for democracy and independence would have been in vain if we were to allow this situation to continue. People cannot for ever be squeezed in little pockets of land determined by the apartheid regime."

Hamutenya urged black farmers who have at least 150 cattle to go to the Land Bank for assistance.

"These farmers are entitled to a loan that will enable them to buy land and repay it over 20 years at 4 percent interest," he said.

Just as Zimbabwe is now discovering that small-scale black farmers contribute to the restructuring of the economy, Namibians are confident that they can walk the same path, provided the government deals with the problem imaginatively.

There are lessons to be learned by the South Africans as they prepare for their first nonracial election on April 27 1994.

Political power without economic power is meaningless. The acquisition of land has the potential to empower people. Just as the Namibians who feel betrayed because they do

not have access to land, South African blacks will go the same route if the land question is not addressed.

Political independence without land is meaningless. Failure to address problem at the outset may contribute to tensions and bitterness, especially for blacks who have not had access to land for generations.

It is encouraging to note that the African National Congress has committed itself to attending to the land problem.

Secretary general Cyril Ramaphosa last week talked about the need to address the land question.

"Effective measures to ensure that landless people gain access to land on fair terms, and a legal process to resolve competing claims to land, will be introduced by the ANC government," he said.

Obviously, Ramaphosa is hoping that the ANC will have a greater say in the government of national unity expected to be installed next April.

In different ways, Ramaphosa was perhaps echoing the sentiments expressed by Namibia's Hamutenya when he said: "If we handle the land issue badly, we tear South Africa in pieces."

Hamutenya's words suggested that his country would either be made or broken by how they resolve the land issue.

The rumbles in Namibia have begun, or you might say the testing of waters have begun with black Namibians erecting squatter camps around Windhoek and other opulent residential areas in the country. Informed sources in Namibia believe the action by people to erect shacks next to the affluent suburbs is symbolic. It is aimed at telling the government that the aspirations of the ordinary folks cannot be ignored at the expense of satisfying those who have wealth.

Often this is done to the annoyance of the government. The squatters claim they are not treading on anybody's toes. All they are doing is erecting shacks on their ancestral land.

Although the Namibian government is a bit irritated by this development, it has allocated millions of rands into national housing projects to attend to the squatting problem.

South Africa has lessons to draw from the Namibian experience.

TO →

Namibian brewery to lift its premium

STimes
(Buss)

By DON ROBERTSON

NAMIBIA Breweries is repositioning itself in the premium beer market in SA with a campaign to boost its German Holsten brew. It also has new labels for Windhoek Lager and Windhoek Light.

The largest independent brewer in Southern Africa, it has less than 1% of the SA market. It competes only in the premium sector, which comprises 5% of the total.

Holsten was brewed by Namibia Breweries a year ago, but is now being relaunched in SA together with an international advertising campaign "one world, one beer". (221)

Holsten international marketing manager Wolfgang Ehrlich says: "As SA takes its place again in international circles, so the demand for international brands will increase." 24/10/93

Namibia Breweries is not competing against mainstream brands and does not view the entry of National Sorghum Breweries into the clear-beer market as a threat.

Marketing manager Chuck Muller says: "We welcome their initiative and guts in trying to break the monopoly in this market."

"We welcome competition. Given the number of brands entering or rumoured to be entering the premium section of the beer market, competition is likely to hot up. Our aim is to remain dominant in this market and to increase volumes."

Beers produced by Namibia Breweries are made according to the Reinheitsgebot, purity law, established in Germany in 1516. It requires that only barely, hops and water, but no chemicals, be used in beer.

Namibia Breweries is one of only four brewers outside Germany licensed to brew Holsten, which is sold in 75 countries.

Fishing aims

for first place

WINDHOEK — Namibia's flourishing fishing industry could overtake mining as the country's major employer with up to 15 000 jobs predicted for Namibians in the next eight years. 27/10/93

Excluding foreign personnel on chartered vessels, the fishing sector employed more than 9 000 people, 2 500 of whom were temporary workers, the fisheries and marine resources ministry said yesterday. This reflected growth from fewer than 6 000 jobs at independence three years ago (221)

The mining industry employed about 10 000 people, substantially down since the recession-led labour cutbacks on diamond and uranium mines. — Sapa.

Landmine kills five ⁽²²⁾ in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Five people were killed in a landmine explosion on Namibia's border with Angola last week, just days after police explosives experts warned new mines were being laid in the area.

Police said the five died when their vehicle detonated a mine in the strip between the border fences.

In another incident, a nine-year-old boy was killed while tampering with an unexploded bomb in northern Namibia on Sunday. Three people were injured in the blast.

A police spokesman said last week that it was possible civilians were using the deadly weapons for armed robbery or grudge attacks.

Northern Namibia is littered with explosives after 21 years of war. — Sapa

Indigenous minorities to meet in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Indigenous minorities from three continents will join forces at a meeting in Namibia this month to discuss their legal rights to land and access to development, the Swedish embassy here said yesterday.

(221)
The two-week meeting starting on November 14 would include representatives of Scandinavia's Saami people, Australia's Aborigines and Southern African Bushmen.

CT4/11/93
Each of the minorities had seen recent significant developments in their status in their home countries, the embassy said.

The meeting is financed by development agencies in Scandinavia and Australia. — Sapa

Legislation expected on transfer of Walvis Bay

ARG 23/11/93 (221)

WINDHOEK. — Legislation providing for the official transfer of Walvis Bay and the Off-shore Islands to Namibia on February 28 is expected to be tabled in the Namibian parliament this week, parliamentary sources said.

The home affairs ministry said today Namibian citizenship would be granted on application to all non-Namibian citizens who had lived in the port enclave continuously for five years.

South Africans not wanting to become Namibian citizens

would be given permanent residence permits if they wanted to stay in Walvis Bay.

Holders of South African temporary residence or work permits, who did not wish to apply for Namibian citizenship, could convert their permits to similar permits under corresponding Namibian legislation.

Applications by non-Namibians in Walvis Bay to regularise their status may be made any time before February 28 or within three months of the transition. — Sapa.

Walvis Bay debate revisited

Sowetan 30/11/93

By Mathatha Tsedu
Political Editor

FIERCE debate is expected in the Negotiations Council at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park today when the transfer of Walvis Bay to Namibia is discussed.

Sources told *Sowetan* yesterday that the Bill tabled by the Government to provide for the transfer was unacceptable to the Namibian government, which has sent a delegation to lobby.

At issue is the "saving of certain rights" clause, which stipulates that "any property situated in Walvis Bay ... which (was) ... vested in the Government of South Africa shall continue so to be vested".

Order to protect

The Namibian delegation has circulated an amendment which calls for the property to be transferred to the Namibian government.

Sources said the South African Government appeared to be digging in its

heels in order to protect the huge naval base and other infrastructure.

The Namibians are also insisting on February 28 next year to be confirmed as the transfer date in accordance with a resolution adopted during bilateral meetings with the SA Government in Pretoria in September.

The African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress are understood to be backing the Namibian delegation's proposal. (221)

Full-blown debate

Meanwhile, delegates yesterday discussed the Draft Local Government Transition Bill and referred contentious clauses to today for full-blown debate.

One of the major issues to emerge yesterday was the majorities needed by the regional forum to make decisions. A built-in 50-50 representation, agreed to between the ANC and rightwing town councils last week to woo the extreme rightwing into the talks, was seen as loaded to protect existing white councils.

The debate continues today.

Negotiators given Walvis Bay Bill

THE reintegration of Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands into Namibia took a step forward yesterday when a draft Bill handing over the territory was tabled before negotiators.

Walvis Bay and the 12 islands commonly known as the Penguin Islands will be transferred to Namibia on February 28 next year (221)

Negotiators did not discuss the Bill as some amendments first have to be cleared with Cabinet and the Namibian government.

Land and immovable property in Walvis Bay and rights and interests in such land that vests in SA will continue to be held by SA.

Any South African who wants to retain his citizenship will remain a South African, but anyone born in the territory after the date of transfer will be a Namibian with no right to SA citizenship.

Any citizen who, at the date of transfer, is resident in Walvis Bay and ceases to be an SA citizen, but returns to SA as a permanent resident will be allowed to assume SA citizenship.

All laws in force in Walvis Bay

BILLY PADDOCK

before transfer will be repealed as far as they affect SA.

Tabling the Bill, Transkei negotiator Zam Titus called it "a historic occasion for people of SA and the people of Namibia".

A couple of months ago Foreign Minister Pik Botha was asked to appear at the negotiating council to explain why Walvis Bay and the islands had not yet been transferred to Namibia. After that discussion Botha started negotiations with the Namibian government to decide on a date.

Following protracted discussions, and a visit by President F W de Klerk, the date was set.

Titus said it was necessary for negotiators to mandate the Transitional Executive Council to require government to give it regular progress reports on the transfer of the territories.

Titus was chosen to work with the planning committee's subcommittee to draft the required resolution. This will be presented to the council today when the Bill is debated.

Walvis Bay goes to Namibia in February

WALVIS Bay and 12 offshore islands would be transferred to Namibia on February 28, the negotiating council decided at the World Trade Centre yesterday.

"This is an historic moment because it marks a very, very important milestone in the decolonisation of Namibia," said Namibian cabinet secretary Petrus Damaseb.

"Full credit must go to the people of SA for deciding to shed Walvis Bay to Namibia."

"Walvis Bay shall be transferred to Namibia with effect from February 28, 1994, unless the governments agree otherwise," the draft Bill states.

The 12 offshore islands known as the Penguin Islands are included in the definition of Walvis Bay.

The Bill provides for South Africans residing in Walvis Bay at the date of transfer to retain their citizenship. **Biday**

Any property, right or interest vested in the SA government at the time of transfer will continue "until such time as the matter is resolved by the governments in accordance with internationally recognised laws of state succession and agreements that may be entered into by the said governments", the Bill states. **2/12/93**

Former SA citizens who choose to return to SA will be permitted to apply for SA citizenship. **(221)**

No person born in Walvis Bay on or after the date of transfer will be an SA citizen by birth. — Sapa.

Walvis Bay (221) return finalised

JOHANNESBURG. — Walvis Bay and 12 offshore islands are to be transferred to Namibia on February 28 next year, multiparty negotiators have decided.

"This is an historic moment because it marks an important milestone in the decolonisation of Namibia," secretary to the Namibian cabinet Mr Petrus Damaseb said.

The 12 Penguin Islands are included in the definition of Walvis Bay. — SapaCT 2/12/93

Walvis Bay returns to where it belongs

Sowetan 2/12/93

By Mathatha Tsedu
Political Editor

WALVIS BAY, Namibia's only deep port, is on its way to where it belongs — under the control of Namibia.

Governed by a succession of colonialists for centuries, handed from one to the next until South Africa got its chance, the port was yesterday handed back to Namibia by the Negotiating Council at the multiparty talks.

Attempts by the South African Government to retain control and ownership over property

■ **HANDED BACK** Port to be under the control of Namibian people at long last:

and land was yesterday crushed by negotiators, who felt a clean break with the past was necessary.

(221)

Taken by colonialists

A beaming Mr P Damaseb, secretary to the Namibian Cabinet, said the moment belonged to the South African people, who, he added, had decided on their own to give back to Namibia

that which had been taken by colonialists.

"It is a historic moment as Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands were the remaining battles we had to wage to complete the process of decolonisation," he said after passage of the Bill.

Walvis Bay will be transferred on a date still to be announced after the Bill had been discussed in Parliament and passed into law within the next two weeks.

Putting out the fires of hunger

City Press 5/12/93

(22)

By ELIAS MALULEKE

NAMIBIANS in the Caprivi Strip are hungry for food - not power.

The dancing and ululation that followed the independence celebrations of this far-flung area five years ago has been replaced by starvation.

At Katima Mulilo - which means "putting out the fire" - on the banks of the Zambezi, able bodied men and women complain of hunger and no jobs. Food is so expensive as to be beyond their reach and many live mostly on berries and fish.

A loaf of white bread in the Caprivi costs up to R2.50, and R2 for brown. A bar of soap is about R2.30, an average-sized tomato cost 50c, a gemsquash costs R1.30 and a small head of cabbage R2.50.

Although drought took its toll and created famine in the Caprivi, the worst enemy is the lack of employment.

It pleases the people little to hear that some government ministers are said to be enjoying opulent lifestyles.

In a report released by the Auditor General last week, it was found that millions of Namibian dollars were used to fill liquor cabinets and for first class flights around the world by ministers.

The auditor slammed overspending in government departments by ministers, saying some of the spending had not been authorised.

Prime Minister Hage Geingob defended the overspending, saying Namibia was a young country trying to find its footing. He said that the new government's spending was not different from other countries and the situation would improve.

This must be cold comfort for Namibia's struggling rural people.

A government official who did not wish to be named told City Press that 32 percent of



NEGLECTED ... Caprivi Strip inhabitant Kambe Kumako says his life has become more desperate since independence. He survives on wild berries.

■ Pic: ELIAS MALULEKE

Namibians were unemployed and more job cuts were expected when the government and private sectors began to rationalise.

The lesson, the official said, was for the South Africans not to expect changes overnight.

"Freedom is not only all about power, it is about food, jobs and homes, and Namibia is still a long way from achieving this," he said.

There is disillusion among members of the Lozi and Sobia tribes who live around Katima Mulilo, which overlooks Zambia, and was hard-hit during the 15-year war against SA occupation. They claim they have nothing to show for their hard toil over the

years.

They have no jobs no homes and must often scavenge for food.

Speaking from a tiny makeshift home consisting of grass, poles and canvas, Kambe Kumako, 32, who was wearing torn pants and vest and had no shoes on, told about the hardship which led to his broken marriage.

Like many other destitute Lozi and Sobia families, Kumako stayed in a place called "Piggery" in Katima Mulilo.

Not far from his home, rows of bunkers are constant reminders of what the inhabitants of Katima Mulilo went through during the war.

Kumako remembers that when the firing started, inhabitants dived into

the bunkers. Sometimes the shooting went on for days without stopping.

"It is now quiet, there is no shooting, but there is also no food," he said.

Kumako said the "Piggery" where he and hundreds other live was used as a pig farm in the past. "Now it houses people who do not live any different from pigs."

His wife and four children left him and crossed the border into Zambia for a better life.

Kumako told of how he went for days without food. Most of the time he eats only berries from the surrounding bush, like apes and other animals. When he is lucky he catches a fish from the Zambezi River, then salts and dries it before eating it.

"It is the best I can do and to make some money I gather wood for selling to neighbours," he said.

He said he slept like a dog on the floor of what he calls home, without a stitch of bedding.

Kumako's neighbour, Simuka Gwanxco, 42, and his wife, sat in front of their plastic home eating dried fish. Empty dark tins used for cooking littered their yard. They had not cooked for over a month.

In the township of Katima Mulilo, dreary-looking four-roomed houses are falling apart, the streets have not been tended for months and piles of garbage are rotting next to street corners.

Tiny children are walking about with bulging stomachs and glazed eyes, clinics are overcrowded and nurses complained of shortages of medical supplies.

The government spokesman in the area, who asked not to be named, tried to explain away the mess.

He said Namibia was still a young nation with a lot of problems on its hands.

"Starvation is unfortunate ... but we just do not have the resources to fight it," he said.

Walvis Bay to Namibia in '94

A DRAFT BILL transferring Walvis Bay to Namibia on March 31, 1994, was tabled on Saturday, heralding the end of more than 83 years of South African rule over the territory.

South Africans residing in Walvis Bay until the date of transfer can opt to retain their citizenship, but nobody born there on or after the date of transfer will be regarded as a South African citizen by birth.

— Sapa (22)

Justice deal coming

JUSTICE MINISTER Mr Kobie Coetsee would sign a bilateral agreement with Namibia to ensure the continued orderly administration of justice in Walvis Bay, Mr C de Jager (NP, Walvis Bay) said yesterday.

Speaking in debate on the Transfer of Walvis Bay to Namibia Bill, he said he trusted a similar agreement on policing involving the Minister of Law and Order would follow.

He had no hesitation in recommending that the people of Walvis

Bay accept the legislation, which sets March 1 as target date for the handover. (221) CT/6/12/93

Mr De Jager also asked if National Education Minister Mr Piet Marais would negotiate with Namibia on the retention of the two Afrikaans-medium schools in the enclave.

He hoped that the negotiations on Walvis Bay would lead to greater recognition of Afrikaans as a language in Namibia. — Sapa

Walvis Bay case in court

AN urgent application to prevent the South African Government handing over the enclave of Walvis Bay to Namibia was lodged in the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday.

Also yesterday, the South African Parliament started debate on a bill to incorporate Walvis Bay and the Penguin Islands into Namibia.

The application against the South African government and the Administrator of the Cape was brought by Walvis Bay resident Mr Berthold Bahr.

Mr Bahr has asked the Supreme Court to restrain the government from severing the enclave from its South African sovereignty until it has properly consulted its bona fide inhabi-

221

tants.

CT16/12/93

He has also asked that any decision the government makes without this consultation be declared unlawful and invalid.

The government should be charged with establishing in an objective and verifiable manner that the majority of bona fide Walvis Bay residents want it excised from South Africa. — Sapa

Walvis Bay: Government in court

PATRICK FARRELL (221)
Supreme Court Reporter

ARGUMENT has started in the Supreme Court today in an application brought by a Walvis Bay resident to prevent the South African government handing the enclave to Namibia without consultation.

Berthold Bahr, an insurance consultant, wants the court to order that the go-

ARG 17/12/93
vernment is not authorised to hand over Walvis Bay without first "thoroughly consulting" the "bona fide" inhabitants of the area.

He also wants the court to order that if the government does end its sovereignty over Walvis Bay without these consultations the act be declared unlawful.

Mr Bahr wants the court to order the government to

start these consultations within 14 days.

The Administrator of the Cape is also named as a respondent but he has declared he will abide with the court's ruling.

Mr Bahr said in papers the inhabitants of the enclave had been reassured by the government over a period that they were a part of

(To page 9, cols 1)

Walvis Bay (221) resident takes SA to court

ARG 17/12/93
(From page 1)

the republic and their future was safe.

He said the people of Walvis Bay were "different" to those of Namibia and if they were incorporated it would "influence" the locals' position.

He said "out of the blue" they were informed that the multiparty Negotiation Council had declared on August 16 that Walvis Bay would be handed to Namibia.

"No-one in Walvis Bay expected the government to take such a decision without first consulting the inhabitants."

In replying papers Jeremy Gauntlett, SC, for the government, said the second reading of the Transfer of Walvis Bay to Namibia Bill had just been completed in parliament providing for the legislative transfer of the enclave.

He submitted that the application was misdirected as it related to a policy decision taken by the executive which had since been superceded by legislative process.

He said the principles of legitimate expectation relied upon by Mr Bahr were not capable of being applied in this matter.

Walvis Bay transfer: Man loses application

CT 18/12/93 (221)

By RONALD MORRIS
Supreme Court Reporter

A FULL Bench of the Supreme Court has dismissed with costs an application by a Walvis Bay businessman to prevent the cession of the enclave and its offshore islands to Namibia.

Mr Justice G Friedman, with Mr Justice P Tebbutt and Mr Justice F D J Brand, ruled yesterday that the decision in principle to transfer Walvis Bay to Namibia and the actions that flowed from this were not the exercise of a prerogative by the government.

The judgment follows an urgent application by Mr Berthold Bahr, a South African citizen,

against the South African government and the Administrator of the Cape.

He sought two declaratory orders: that the government was not entitled to end its sovereignty over Walvis Bay without proper consultations with inhabitants; and that any decision which had been taken without consultation was unlawful and therefore invalid.

Mr Justice Friedman said it appeared from court papers that the bill debated in the South African Parliament provided for the cession of the Walvis Bay enclave to the Namibian government.

Mr E Bertelsmann, SC, for Mr Bahr, conceded that if the bill was approved by Parliament the court would have no jurisdiction to interfere.

His submission was that the original decision to give up its sovereignty had resulted from the government's prerogative, which was reviewable.

Mr Justice Friedman said in judgment that in the circumstances it could not be the execution of a prerogative by the South African government.

Mr Jeremy Gauntlett, SC, with Mr Les Rose-Innes, instructed by the state attorney, appeared for the government. Mr Bertelsmann was instructed by Van der Spuy and Partners.