

NAMIBIA - GENERAL

1990

APRIL

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Yes, of course there is a heavy responsibility on our shoulders — we have to look after the entire population, the sick and the hungry.

These remarks by Namibia's President Sam Nujoma at a media briefing echo down the corridor of an almost-deserted Troski House — for a year the nerve centre in Windhoek of the United Nations operation to bring Namibia to independence.

Almost all the staff in the once-bustling building have left or are in the process of going home. The lone staffer transcribing the new president's words was one of the few there on Tuesday afternoon.

The 6 700 Untag personnel from 109 countries are returning home, some most reluctantly. Evidence of the success of the UN's mandate is hard to miss.

For Swapo, the front page picture on the majority party's newspaper *Namibia Today* — a beaming President Nujoma being embraced by UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar surrounded by VIP's from the international community — says it all.

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While the Windhoek Athletics Stadium was the focus of world attention during the independence

Many Untag staff would like to stay in Namibia

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formalities last week, the adjacent South West Rugby Stadium last Saturday presented Namibians with a picture few would have thought possible a year ago; the country's newly-elected president cheering the Namibian side to victory in an celebration match against Zimbabwe.

Before the eventful week politicians from seven parties in the National Assembly wrote what has been described as the most democratic constitution in Africa in a record 80 days, after UN-supervised elections in November in which 97,04 percent of registered voters took part.

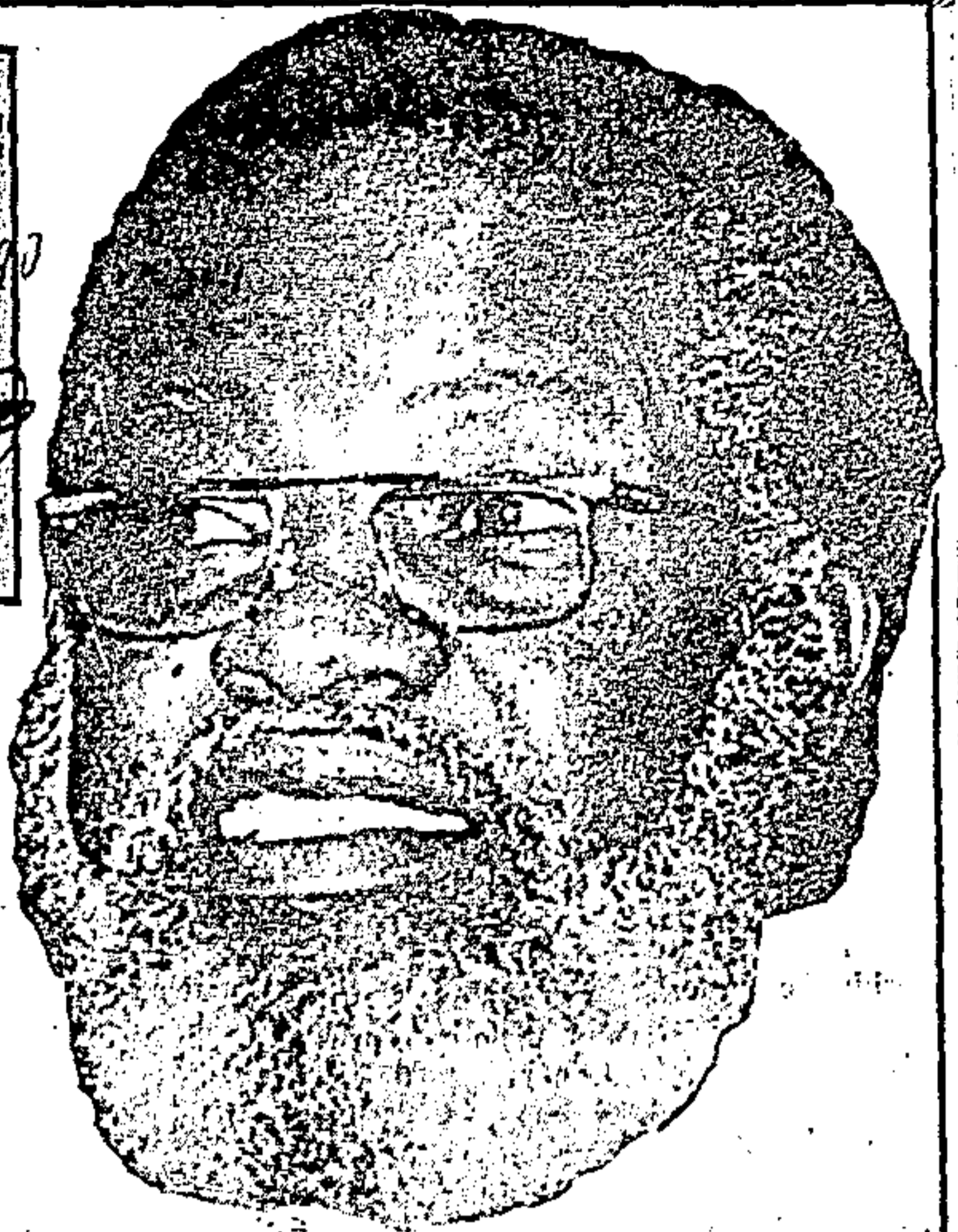
Observers have constantly expressed surprise and pleasure at the smooth transition to independence. Through the repeal of discriminatory legislation, schools in the country — once ethnically di-

vided — have been opened to all races with the minimum of fuss, political prisoners freed and 43 332 Namibian exiles repatriated from 40 countries.

With the winding down of the 23-year war between Swapo and South African-led security forces, former foes are training side by side in a new Namibian police force and army with the assistance of Canada, Britain and Kenya.

Familiar flags of some of the largest nations already flutter outside embassies that opened officially on March 21, Independence Day.

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While offers of aid from a number of countries have already been reported, international assistance to the new nation is expected to be announced following a donors' conference organised by the UN



President Sam Nujoma ... a keen sports fan.

Development Programme' in Windhoek in June.

Although special representative Martti Ahtisaari flies out of Windhoek finally on Wednesday night, the world body will continue to be represented in Namibia by several of its agencies. Many Untag staffers are reported to have applied for transfers to these organisations.

One senior staff member said this week that while she was sad in many ways to be leaving, "we have done the job and it's time to go home". Another quipped: "Why don't they just re-open the Dobra reception centre (near Windhoek used to accommodate repatriated exiles) for Untag refugees who want to stay."
— Sapa.

Rehoboth UDI just one of Nujoma's headaches

NAMIBIA's fledgling government this week settled down to the day-to-day dynamics of ruling the country — after the euphoria of independence celebrations.

Also, President Sam Nujoma and his Swapo-dominated Cabinet learnt within the first few days that accountability and criticism are part of the perils of running a government.

Already it had to face a number of problems, such as:

- Questions on the presence of 850 Kenyan troops which formed part of the Untag contingent, but will be staying on at the Government's expense for the next three months.

Revolt 11/4/90

- Strong criticism from a supporting newspaper because it allegedly "hijacked" the coming May 1 Workers' Day celebrations by including unions and employer organisations.

- Criticism for its failure to honour Swapo war heroes with a medal parade during independence day.

- A mini-revolt from the Baster community at Rehoboth, which refused to raise the new Namibian flag and

By PETER KENNY
Windhoek

threatened its own UDI.

- A scathing attack from the opposition DTA benches in the new Parliament because a Zambian citizen acted as master of ceremonies during the celebrations.

Mr Katuutire Kaura wanted to know from Prime Minister Hage Geingob if it had not been possible to find a suitable Namibian.

On the first working day of Namibia's Parliament, the DTA's Andrew Matjila asked Defence Minister Peter Mueshange if he was aware a Namibian Defence Force could only be established by an Act of parliament.

And he wanted to know on what constitutional grounds the armed forces of a foreign country (Kenya) had been granted permission to stay in Namibia without parliamentary approval.

The first week of independence saw the withdrawal of the bulk of the Untag task-force of soldiers, policemen and civilian personnel, leaving behind — or going — with broken hearts.

UN members said hundreds of Namibian romances

were sparked off in the week they spent in the country. Many a tear was shed as they flew home this week to the sound of distant jet engines.

Speaking at his first press conference since independence, Mr Nujoma praised President FW de Klerk as a man of integrity, wishing him every success.

Hoisted

President Nujoma warned the leader of the tiny mixed-race Baster tribe, Kaptein Hans Diergaardt, that his attempts at secession were futile and illegal.

He appealed to Mr Diergaardt to accept Namibia's constitution, embracing a unitary state, and not to try and hive off his people.

Two days before independence, Mr Diergaardt and his supporters hoisted the flag of the Rehoboth Gebiet, declaring their own independence in an area they settled before either the Germans or South Africans colonised Namibia.

- Rehoboth consists of about 14 000 square kilometres of savannah ranchland covering an area roughly the size of Wales or Israel, and is situated about 90km from Windhoek.

Namibia to adopt a cautious strategy to up its stake in mines

WINDHOEK — Namibia would no longer allow South Africa to control its mining, but would move cautiously in making changes, Mining Minister and General Secretary of Swapo, Mr Andimba Toiva ya Toiva, said this week.

"Over the years, through the mining industry, Namibia has developed an abnormal degree of dependency on a foreign country. Such an economic dependency threatens the political aspirations of a sovereign state and cannot be allowed to continue.

"The government's three-pronged aim will be to avert an economic collapse, to consolidate our fiercely won independence and to establish a solid foundation for the development of future policies," he said.

Revenue from the mining industry is expected to provide the financial muscle for the new government's nation-building programme.

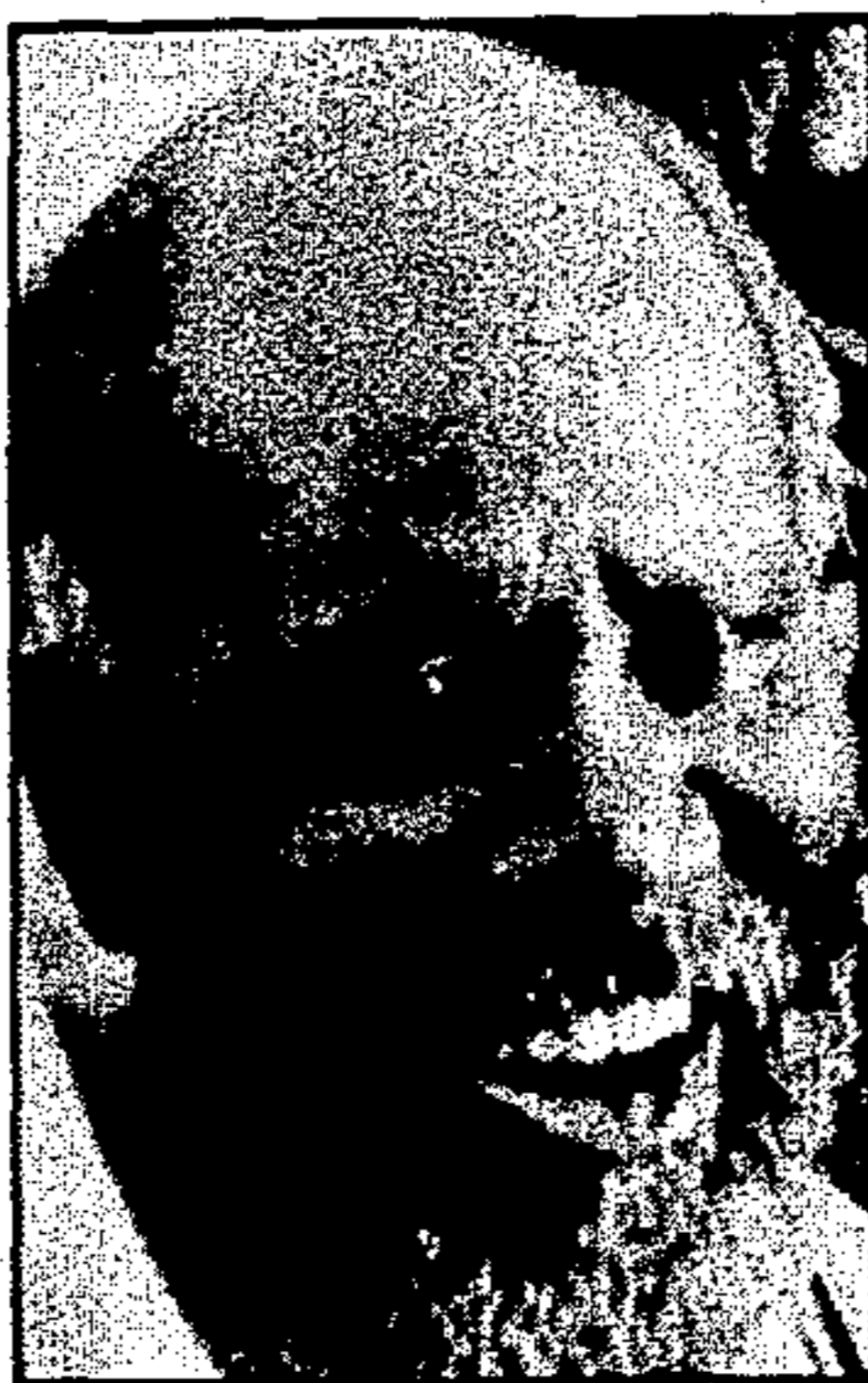
The Minister said the mining industry would have to be integrated into the Namibian economy and government intervention would have to focus on ensuring the key industry gave priority to technical and management training, which he claimed had been sadly neglected in the past.

Namibia's mining industry accounted for 72 percent of the total export revenue in 1988. Almost all of Namibia mineral exports are channelled through South Africa for processing and are re-exported overseas.

"Neither will Namibia tolerate the same high degree of the repatriation of profits to foreign countries," he said.

A 1989 UN study reveals that the large foreign ownership of the mining industry has seen a substantial outflow of Namibia's wealth.

However, he said, given the crucial importance of this indus-



Mr Toiva ya Toiva . . . outright nationalisation not on cards.

try to the establishment of a healthy economy the government would have to ensure that any changes did not threaten production.

"That is why we are studying the situation carefully and walking cautiously towards the implementation of a new policy in this industry that will contribute to social and economic development."

Various policy options that include management rights, tax rates, repatriation of profits and capital recovery are being investigated by the government.

Joint venture

Diamonds, uranium oxide and copper, which are currently the key minerals in Namibia's mining industry, are controlled by three multinational companies: Consolidated Diamond Mines (CDM), which is in turn controlled by the De Beers Group; Rossing Uranium, and Tsumeb Corporation.

Given that CDM exports comprise about 50 percent of mineral exports the Namibian government might have to consider entering into a joint venture

with the company so that part of the profits could be used more effectively to benefit the people, Mr Toiva ya Toiva said.

"Several factors militate against outright nationalisation of the diamond industry, not least of all is CDM's legacy of a labour force untrained to immediately assume technical and management functions."

Because of this and other similar constraints in the mining industry as a whole and the economy in general the Namibian government could not implement its promises overnight.

He said investigations into the mining industry would include a review of prospecting regulations, mining licences and strategies for medium-and long-term exploration. Perhaps even more important was the need to address employment and training.

"We have already secured the services of Finland who will be training our miners here in Namibia and offering specialist training overseas for selected miners." Namibia would also be sending its people to Canada for specialist training.

He said on a recent visit to CDM, which accounts for more than 40 percent of the profits of the multinational De Beers Group, he was appalled at the lack of training programmes for black Namibians. Trained blacks pointed out to him came from South Africa.

The Minister said he was, however, heartened to learn that Rossing Uranium had decided to establish a mining college in Namibia and he hoped this would develop into a technical centre for other industries.

He warned Namibians that the government had no miracle measures and that change and socio-economic benefits depended on hard work and courage to face and address the challenges ahead. — Sapa.

Namibia faces rocky economic road

Step 2/4/90

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WINDHOEK — To the world at large, Namibia is known for two things: its protracted struggle to gain political independence from South Africa, and its status as one of the wealthiest and resource-rich countries on the continent.

In the face of many problems, the political struggle has now been won. The economic challenge to manage successfully Namibia's resources remains, and may prove as difficult as independence itself.

In one sense, Namibia's reputation as a wealthy country is deserved. Diamonds, uranium, copper and other base metals have made it the fifth largest mineral producer in Africa.

Its fishing grounds have been among the richest in the world. Despite a semi-desert climate that has discouraged extensive agriculture, livestock and a tourist industry have made it a land useful.

Third highest

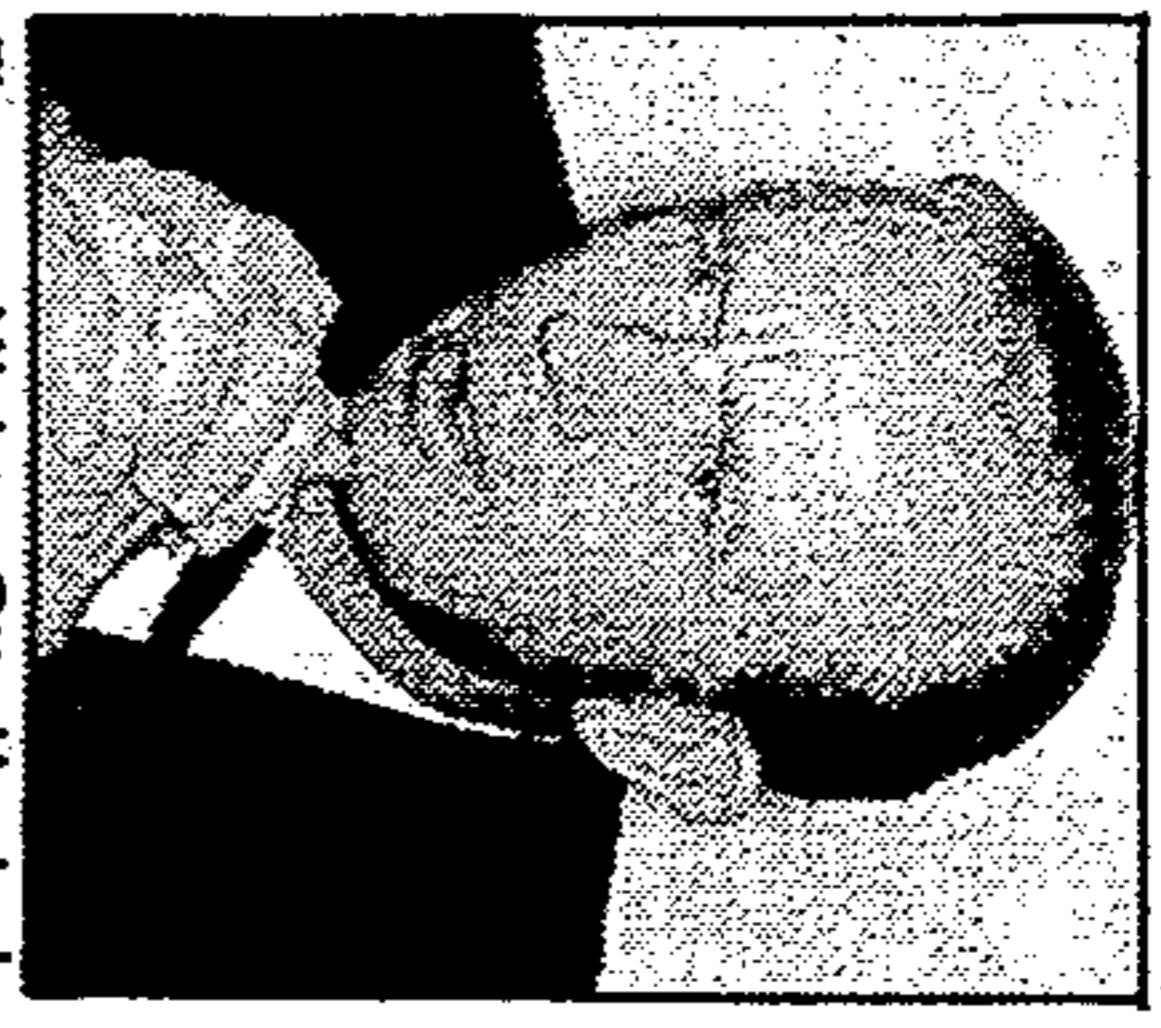
These activities contribute to a gross national product of \$1.42 billion in 1987, giving Namibia's 1.4 million population a per capita income of \$1 062 — the third highest in Africa and more than three times the continental average.

But if the economy is one of the wealthiest in Africa its colonial history has also made it one of the most extractive, unbalanced, and poorly integrated.

Namibia's economic inclusion into South Africa as a virtual fifth province has resulted in a net outflow of capital, mainly in the form of corporate profits and dividends from the mining sector — more than 60 percent of a GDP of R3,3 billion was exported from the country in 1987.

The manufacturing sector is marginal. Namibia exports about 90 percent of the primary goods produced in the country and imports 85 percent of the items consumed.

Mining accounts for 28 percent of GDP, but employs 5 percent of the work force; agricultural



Finance Minister Otto Herrigel

employs more than half the work force but accounts for only 2 percent of GDP.

Per capita distribution of income is also highly skewed: Namibia's 80 000 whites on average earn 20 times more than blacks.

These inequalities are accompanied by fiscal imbalances. In order to legitimise its rule in Namibia and promote internal political settlement, the South African administration in 1979 initiated large scale programmes of infrastructural and social service development requiring a doubling of Namibia's administrative costs and heavy aid subsidies to Namibia's budget.

Over the past decade, South African aid contributed more than 20 percent annually to government expenditure, and is a big factor in the country's GDP growth rate, an average 2,7 percent in the past three years.

At the same time investment in productive capacity has dropped significantly. Between 1980 and 1988 fixed investment at constant prices fell in mining from R112 million to R58 million; in agriculture and fishing from R22 million to R15 million; in manufacturing from R15 million to R3 million.

Total fixed investment in 1980 was two times government consumption expenditure; today it is only half. In 1980 tax revenue exceeded government consumption expenditure; today the reverse is true.

Nicholas Woodsworth of the Financial Times assesses the prospects for Namibia's economy, one of the wealthiest and resource-rich in Africa, but also one of the most extractive and unbalanced.

In short, Namibia has for the past decade been living beyond its means. The country's new Swapo government is thus inheriting a fragile, dependent economy and over-extended public sector financing.

In its own interests, Namibia has decided to stay within the South African Customs Union — from which it now expects to receive a greater share of customs receipts — and will continue to operate in the Rand Common Monetary Area and South African Reserve Bank system for at least two years.

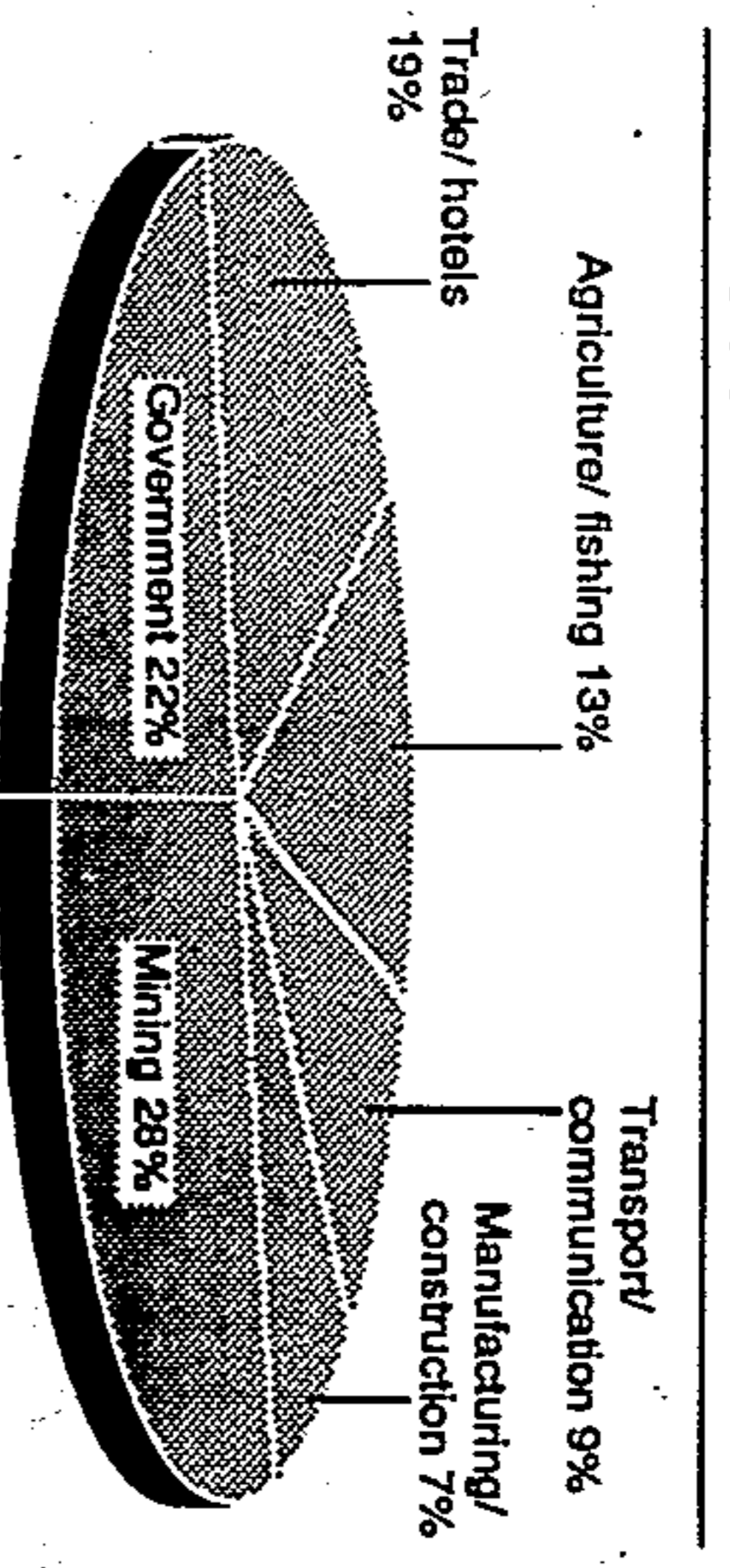
But given the path of economic development Namibia now proposes, its future remains precarious.

Investment code

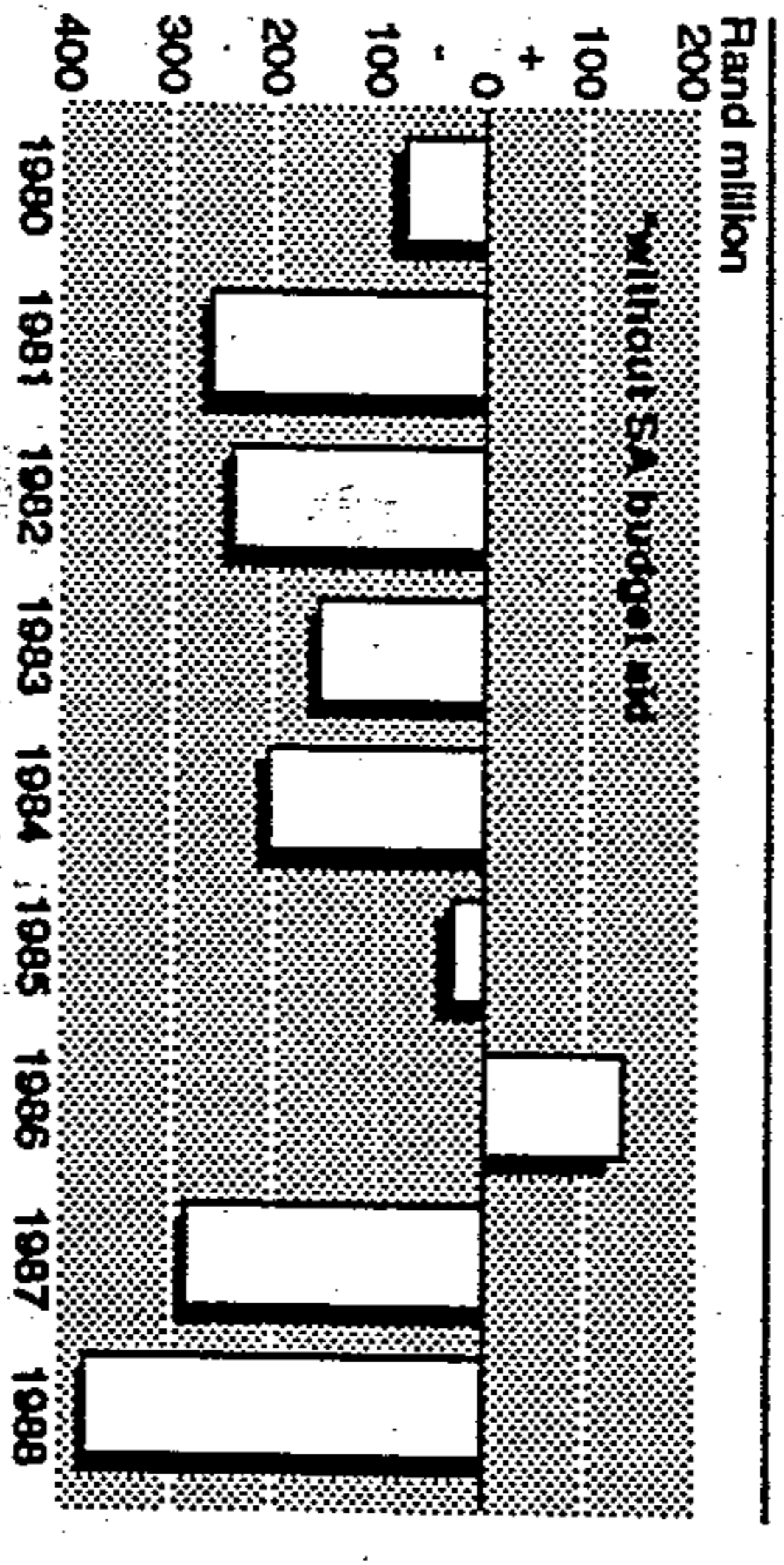
Although the government has announced its intentions to develop a mixed economy based on both the private and public sectors, Finance Minister Otto Herrigel does not believe that local or foreign private investment is a keystone to development.

"As much as we encourage investment, it has limited applicability," he says. While Mr Herrigel promises an investment code that will create a favourable climate, he believes too many African countries offer incentive packages while there is nothing to invest in. The investment possibilities he sees in fishing, mining and light manufacturing, he says, "will follow development, not

GDP 1988



Current account balance



Source: First National Development Corporation

instigate it."

Instead, Mr Herrigel places greater emphasis on a problem that is political as well as economic: job creation. Namibia's unemployment rate now exceeds 30 percent and there are few job opportunities in Namibia's over-crowded communal northern farming areas.

At the same time, however, Swapo's promises of higher living standards and greater economic opportunities have raised high expectations among the population.

The Finance Minister believes job creation through agricultural development must be the country's top priority. Such development will be achieved through large-scale, high-technology, capital-intensive projects for the building of

dams and downstream canal systems on Namibia's northern rivers.

The projects will be accompanied by the provision of roads, water, electricity, schools and health installations. "This is our only true solution to problems of unemployment and lack of development," he says.

In view of its difficulties in raising capital for future development as well as funding the current account deficit, the government sees no other choice but to seek heavy financing from the international donor community. "We have been under South African influence for a long time and inherited their infrastructural problems," says Mr Herrigel.

"We are justified in looking to the world for five years in helping us in a development thrust to establish an economic basis for independent Namibia. We have to create something new as soon as possible; we will be able to do so if we have the necessary aid."

The Finance Minister is seeking R500 million in grant aid in the first year of his administration to balance the budget. He is also seeking the same amount annually for the next five years for development projects in agriculture, education, health and housing.

Nor is commercial debt excluded in development plans; this, he says, will not be allowed to exceed 200 percent of annual government revenue.

While policies for job creation and infrastructural development are essential, the risks accompanying both heavy aid dependency and large-scale, state-run agricultural projects have become increasingly obvious in Africa.

Begging bowl

More often than not, what is seen as a bread-basket turns out to be a begging bowl.

Encouragement for such programmes has not in the past come solely from anxious and financially-strapped socialist governments; international and bilateral development agencies, with budgets to spend and tied aid contracts to secure, have often been delinquent development partners.

Some economic analysts in Namibia argue for a more cautious and cost-effective long-term approach to development and employment; small scale, technologically appropriate projects directly involving subsistence populations.

If, in planning policy, political considerations outweigh economic rationality, Namibia may be headed down the rocky development road so well known to the rest of Africa. — Financial Times.

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'Many more' missing in Namibia ²²¹ ICRC

WINDHOEK — There are many more people missing than the 1 000 names presented to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) for tracing during the Namibian conflict, according to Namibian ICRC director Mr Nicolas de Rougemont.

He said it was a fluctuating list and included people who may have died in the conflict, or left and settled elsewhere, been killed in accidents and never identified, or gone to work in South Africa and remained there, during the 30-year conflict.

"You see there are many more people missing. This 1 000 are only people whose families have come to us," Mr De Rougemont said. While the figure in world terms was low, "for Namibia . . . it is substantial because the population is so small", he added.

About 30 Namibians were being held in Angolan jails, some of them former Koevoet and SWA Territory Force members. "Some have been there for years and some arrested recently." — Sapa

Swapo veteran weds US woman

Argus Africa News Service

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WINDHOEK. — A Namibian Cabinet minister and veteran Swapo leader who spent 16 years on Robben Island has married a 41-year-old white American woman.

Mr Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, the new Minister of Mines and Energy, met Miss Vicki Lynne Erenstein of Pennsylvania while visiting New York soon after his release from prison in March 1984, after serving all but four years of a 20-year sentence for subversive activities.

Mr Toivo ya Toivo, one of the first political prisoners to be freed prematurely, was appointed secretary-general of Swapo in the same year.

Rumours of a romance with Miss Erenstein began some months ago when the two started appearing at public functions together. She sat beside 64-year-old Mr Toivo ya Toivo at the national stadium during the independence ceremony on March 20 and at the banquet.

They were married in the magistrate's court here on Friday. Mrs Toivo ya Toivo returned to the United States soon afterwards.

"My wife is a partner in a legal firm in New York," Mr Toivo ya Toivo said today "and so she has business to wind up before she can move to Namibia permanently."

Namibia^{ster}_{3/4/90}
looks at tax₂₂₁
attractions₂₂

WINDHOEK — Namibia's Finance Minister, Dr Otto Herrigel, says the government is working on a taxation policy to make Namibia more attractive to foreign investors.

According to a NamBC Radio News report, Dr Herrigel said the recently-announced South African budget held certain tax benefits which the Namibian government had to consider, as the country was in competition with South Africa.

On the question of importing cars directly now that most countries had lifted sanctions against Namibia, Dr Herrigel said that could only happen once specific rights for the country were negotiated with other members of the South African Customs Union.

Motor Industries Federation chairman Mr Claus Theissen said because Namibia was still a member of the union, a 120 percent import duty had to be paid on cars.

— Sapa.

Namibia faces legal steps over pilchards

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3/4/90 By JOHN RYAN,  221
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The government of independent Namibia is facing its first legal action over a decision to cut this year's pilchard catch by an overall 20 percent.

The move, aimed at boosting the country's severely depleted pilchard resources, has raised the ire of two of the largest fishing companies who say they will seek litigation to oppose it.

South West Africa Fishing Industries Ltd (Swafil) and Namibian Sea Products Ltd (Namsea) maintain they will jointly lose more than R1 million if their quota is reduced as planned.

In statements published in the local media, the sister companies point out that while other companies stand to have their quotas cut by between 8,2 and 25,8 percent, Swafil and Namsea will lose 51,6 percent of their previous quota.

The Swafil management says the cut will reduce the company's budgeted net income for the financial year by R450 000 — or 14c a share.

Namsea says the government move will not have a material effect on its earnings this year but is expected to reduce the company's income in 1991 by R570 000 — also 14c a share.

"In order to protect the interests of shareholders," the statements declare, "the board of directors has decided to take appropriate legal action to redress the situation".

Mr Gert Hanekom, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, declined to discuss the issue because of the threat of court action. Earlier, however, the Minister told the Namibian Broadcasting Company the government's decision to reduce the current pilchard catch from 50 000 tons to 40 000 tons was in the best interests of the country.

Meanwhile, there are indications that foreign fishing fleets have started to withdraw from Namibian waters in response to a government request that they do so to enable a scientific study to be undertaken.

President Sam Nujoma told a press conference the government was trying to devise an Act which would enforce a 200 nautical mile limit along the coast.

'Baster revolution' waits for mandate

By John Ryan,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia's "Baster revolution" has been temporarily suspended while the rebel leader of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party, Kaptein Hans Diergaart, awaits discussions with the Swapo regime and a mandate from his own nation.

Ex-motor mechanic Mr Diergaart, leader of the Baster territory 80 kms south of Windhoek, has vacated the administration offices in the town of Rehoboth which he and his lieutenants occupied on February 6 in defiance of Swapo's policy that Namibia should be a unitary state.

And Mr Diergaart said last night his party planned to hold a referendum on May 5 so that Basters could decide for themselves whether they should be part of that unitary state or continue to fight for their own autonomy.

"We want to be Namibians," he said. "We want to co-operate with the Namibian government. But we are seriously afraid of losing our land."

The 62-year-old Baster captain denied that he was trying to stir up conflict by attempting to declare Rehoboth a separate entity and by first defying a high court order to vacate the administration offices.

"Our demands are not terribly big," he added. "All we want from the government is that it should recognise our rights to the soil. The referendum in May will show how deeply concerned the Baster people are over those rights, which we have held for more than a hundred years."

"Meanwhile, the government must not try to take over our property."

Mr Diergaart said he was encouraged that President Sam Nujoma had told a press conference at the weekend there was "no harm in discussing problems". The Baster leader hoped discussions with the government would begin soon.

Earlier, the president had urged Mr Diergaart to stop being a public nuisance and to accept Namibia's new constitution as the law of the land.

The Basters' quest for self-determination and independence goes back to the early 1870s when a mixed white-Nama group trekked north from the Cape and settled near Rehoboth. The first Basters bought the land from the Swartbooi Namas for 100 horses and five wagons.

No mandate

Successive South African governments recognised the Baster "gebiet" and treated it as a separate part of South West Africa. In 1976, the South African Parliament approved the Government of Rehoboth Act which allowed the Basters self-determination.

However, indications are that the Diergaart party will not have things its own way in the referendum on Rehoboth's future. In a open letter to the government yesterday, a group purporting to represent the women of Rehoboth attacked Mr Diergaart's recent dealings with AWB leader Mr Eugene Terreblanche, condemning them as a dangerous step for the Basters.

"We strongly abhor this," the letter said, "Our forefathers and later ourselves fought against the militarism and racism of South Africa."

Mr Diergaart, the letter added, had no mandate to represent Baster interests.

SA is 'anxious to resolve Walvis Bay issue' — Cohen

MCA
3/4/90

The Argus Foreign Service (221)
WASHINGTON. — The South African government is anxious to negotiate a final outcome on the position of Walvis Bay with the new government of Namibia.

US Assistant Secretary of State Mr Hank Cohen said at a briefing for foreign correspondents in Washington yesterday it was his understanding there was a desire on the part of Pretoria to resolve the issue of Walvis Bay.

Namibia claims the port forms an

integral part of its territory. South Africa has contended that it remains a South African enclave for historical reasons. The British annexed the port and added it to the Cape Colony in the last century.

Mr Cohen said the US position on Walvis Bay remained unchanged. The Carter administration decided in 1976 it was not for the US to take a view on the juridical matter of who owned the port, but that it was a matter to be negotiated between an independent government of Namibia and South Africa.



Baster 'revolt' delayed pending talks with Swapo

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From JOHN RYAN
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sentence for subversive activities. Rumours of a romance with Erenstein began some months ago when the two started appearing at public functions together. They were married in the Magistrate's Court here on Friday.

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Toivo marries white woman

Namibia has potential to outshine Botswana

By John Ryan, The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The South West African Building Society believes Namibia could follow neighbouring Botswana's lead and become one of the fastest growing economies in the world.

In a bullish economic review just released, the building society says it has little reason to doubt the newly independent republic has the ability to develop in a similar way to Botswana which, two decades ago, was one of the world's 25 least developed nations.

Moreover, the review says, Namibia has a more balanced mix of products and resources and a better social infrastructure and facilities.

The building society says Namibia could learn a great deal from the Botswana model and the economic success which has earned that country greater foreign reserves than South Africa.

Military spending, for example, has

been limited to a paramilitary force designed to guard Botswana's borders and help with internal peacekeeping duties. Annual expenditure is R101 million, compared with Namibia's contribution to the South African defence budget last year of R300 million.

Botswana's outlay on general services, including defence, amounted to only R520 million in 1988, as against Namibia's spending of R710 million.

Tourism is booming in Botswana, the review says, with an international casino making a healthy contribution to state income.

"Surely we must look to our laurels in this respect," it adds, pointing out that the First National Development Corporation recently estimated Namibia's growth potential in the tourist industry at 25 percent, which would bring the country more in line with Botswana.

Botswana's ratio of public expenditure to GDP was the direct result of a smaller civil service. "Lesser govern-

ment is better government," says the building society.

On the other hand, the review notes several advantages Namibia — of comparable size, population and climate — has over Botswana:

- An excellent road and rail network and an efficient communication system.
 - Valuable fishing resources and a level of commercial stock farming considerably higher than Botswana's.
 - Uranium reserves, feeding a world market which could expand by a further R200 million a year with the lifting of sanctions against Namibia.
 - More sophisticated industries linked to the mining sector.
 - A well-trained and efficient administration with the benefit of long standing, "comprehensive and supportive" laws, rules and regulations.
- "Our judgment and observations," says the building society, "suggest that these are superior in most respects to those of Botswana."

"Twice as many hospitals and clinics with better facilities for patients. This adds to the quality of living in Namibia and assists in no small measure in attracting foreign skills.

"And although Botswana earns four times as much from diamonds — the main pillar of its economy — the quality of Namibia's individual stones is a great deal higher."

The long-term emphasis in Namibia, the building society says, must be on education, appropriate training and improving primary and secondary production. Inevitably, this will need funding from foreign entrepreneurs and world aid organisations which in turn will depend on a strong fiscal discipline, a favourable foreign investment policy — and a stable society.

However, the review concludes, "We have been much encouraged by this study and are sure that our new government is already aware and places due emphasis on these special factors."

Fugitive in Jo'burg

Right-wing fugitive Mr Daryll Stopforth (23), on whose head there is a R10 000 reward, is in Johannesburg at his parents' home in Norris Street, Rosettenville. *Star 4/4/90 (221)*

The reward has been offered by Namibian police for the capture of Mr Stopforth, who escaped from custody after appearing with Mr Horst Klenz of West Germany and Mr Leonard Veedendal (23), Johannesburg leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandbeweging (AWB), in the Otjiwarongo Magistrate's Court on charges including murder.

"He has no comment to make. Please leave us alone," was a woman's answer when The Star telephoned the Stopforth home today and asked to speak to Mr Stopforth.

Mr Veenendal's wife, Tracy, gave birth to a boy in Alberton on Monday. — Staff Reporter.

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Fugitive back in SA

The Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —

Rightwing fugitive Mr Daryll Stopforth, 23, who has a R10 000 price on his head, is in Johannesburg at his parents' home in Rosettenville.

The Namibian police have offered a reward of R10 000 for the capture of Mr Stopforth, who escaped from custody after appearing with West German Mr Horst Klentz and Mr Leonard Veedendal, 23, Johannesburg leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, in the Otjiwarongo Magistrate's Court on charges which include murder.

"He has no comment to make. Please leave us alone," was a woman's answer to a reporter who telephoned the Stopforth home today and asked to speak to Mr Stopforth.

Mr Stopforth has been on the run for months, and was reported today as saying the time had come for him to return to his parents although, he believed, the South African Police had instructions to shoot him on sight.

A spokesman for the police public relations section in Johannesburg said today it was "absolute nonsense to say police here have instructions to

shoot Mr Stopforth on sight."

It is alleged Mr Stopforth was involved in a bombing and handgrenade attack on Untag's Outjo office in December, in which a private security guard, Mr David Hoaseb, 22, and a Namibian policeman, Constable Ricardo van Wyk, 21, died.

Meanwhile, Mrs Tracy Veenendal, wife of fugitive Mr Leonard Veenendal, gave birth to a boy in Alberton on Monday.

The boy has been placed in an incubator in the South Rand Hospital because he has difficulty swallowing.

Star 5/4/90

Namibian police still seek fugitives

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian police on the trail of several murder suspects are hoping co-operation agreements will be sealed between their government and neighbouring countries and do not consider anyone to be "off the hook".

Police public relations spokesman Brigadier Sigi Eimbeck said yesterday this included former members of the Brixton Murder and Robbery squad, wanted in connection with the murder of Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski. It also included fugitive Mr Darryl Stopforth, wanted in connection with the murder of an Untag official.

Mr Stopforth (23), Johannesburg Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging leader Mr Leonard Veenendal (23) and German national Mr Horst Klenz (52) escaped from Namibian police custody last year.

Brigadier Eimbeck said police remained concerned about all those sought for crimes in Namibia but had to await formal agreements.

Namibian Attorney-General Mr Hartmut Ruppel said agreements between Namibia and its neighbours, including South Africa, would have to be concluded. Warrants for the arrest of Mr Staal Burger, Mr Cappie Maree and Mr Calla Botha remained valid in Namibia.

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UN resented by whites, poll shows

NEW YORK — Most white South Africans resented the UN during its Namibian operation, while the majority of blacks had never heard of it, according to a poll released yesterday.

The survey was commissioned by the BBC on behalf of the UN and carried out in July and August by Markinor of SA, a Gallup affiliate.

Some 2 300 people living in major metropolitan areas were polled.

Of the whites, 90% were familiar with the UN compared with 26% of blacks, except for university graduates, who scored 63%.

One reason, according to the survey, was that only 10% of blacks were taught about the UN in school while 32% of the whites recalled schooling on the world body.

Most whites said the UN was doing a poor job while blacks had no opinion.

Among the main criticisms were that the UN was inefficient, anti-South African and too pro-Third World.

However, opinions were divided over Namibia.

About 34% of the whites interviewed felt the world body had performed badly while 28% approved.

The rest had no opinion. Only 1% of the blacks polled had any criticism of the UN in Namibia.

Neither blacks nor whites showed detailed knowledge of UN institutions, regardless of their geographic position. — Sapa-Reuter.

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Namibian suspects resurface

DANIEL SIMON

SUSPECTS wanted by Namibian police in connection with terrorism and murder charges are starting to surface in SA, secure in the knowledge that they will not be arrested and handed over to the territory's new government for the foreseeable future.

The first to come out of hiding on Tuesday, after lying low for four months, is alleged terrorism and murder suspect Darryl Stopforth, 23, who together with AWB Johannesburg leader Leonard Veenendal, 23, and West German citizen Horst Klenz, 52, escaped from Namibian police custody during an ambush on December 4.

The three were arrested in connection with a terror attack on Untag's Outjo office on August 10 last year in which a security guard died. The men were also subsequently sought in connection with the death of a policeman shot in the ambush.

Another suspect to come out of hiding yesterday was former Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit chief and alleged Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) regional director for Johannesburg, Staal Burger.

He made a surprise appearance at the Harms Commission of inquiry in Pretoria,

which was hearing evidence on the activities of the CCB.

SAP deputy CID chief Lt-Gen Jaap Joubert yesterday said police were no longer empowered to arrest a person on a warrant issued in Namibia as they were no longer valid since independence.

An extradition request had to be submitted to the Attorney-General for his consideration.

Joubert said an avenue was open to Namibian police for extradition by way of the SA Extraditions Act of 1962, which allowed the Namibian government to approach President F W de Klerk directly.

A Foreign Affairs official yesterday said plans were in the pipeline to draft a formal extradition agreement with Namibia.

Irish national Donald Acheson, arrested by Namibian police a short while after Namibian lawyer Anton Lubowski's murder, is to go on trial on a charge of murder in the Windhoek Supreme Court on April 11.

110 Aug 1990

Little potential seen for expansion of Namibian mining

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WINDHOEK — In 1883 Adolph Luderitz, a young Bremen merchant with a taste for adventure, bought a land from a Nama chief.

It extended more than 300 km up the coast from the mouth of the Orange River and, like all of Namibia's coastline, was a barren and windswept desert of no apparent value.

But Luderitz was not interested in what lay above the ground. For him, the unclaimed territory that was shortly afterwards to become German South West Africa existed for one reason only.

"It would be lovely if the whole land were to be a single ore bed," he wrote.

The country did not become one vast pit, and Luderitz did not even find the diamond wealth hidden in the sand. The rights were sold, and the desolate coastal strip eventually formed the beginnings of the Openheimer mining empire.

But in one sense Luderitz was right. Mineral wealth became the chief reason for colonial interest, and its exploitation the basis for development.

If independence was disputed by South Africa for almost half

Nicholas Woodsworth of the Financial Times assess the future of Namibia's mining sector.

a century, it was due in large part to the desire of South African mining interests to retain control of a valuable resource.

Today, mining provides 65 percent of the value of Namibian exports, represents 28 percent of gross domestic product, is the largest source of corporate tax revenue and is the country's biggest private-sector employer.

Export sales

The sector, whose export sales totalled R1,5 billion in 1988, is dominated by three multinational mining giants.

Exclusive rights to diamond mining — an industry responsible for 30 percent of Namibia's total exports — are held by Consolidated Diamond Mining (CDM), a subsidiary wholly owned by De Beers.

The majority shareholder in the Rössing Corporation, the country's sole miner of uranium and a company claiming 23,5 percent of total exports, is

the British-based multi-national RTZ.

Major shareholders include Rio Algom of Canada, Total of France, Germany's Urangesellschaft, and South Africa's IDC. Among Rössing's customers are Japan, France, and West Germany.

Copper mining, with just over 10 percent of total exports, is undertaken by the Tsumeb Corporation Ltd (TCL), a company operating in Namibia since the turn of the century. TCL is now 80 percent owned by Goldfields of South Africa, through Goldfields Namibia, a subsidiary created in 1988.

The relationship between black nationalist Namibians and the multi-national mining companies has, in the past, not been a happy one.

As a revolutionary socialist movement, Swapo was bitterly opposed to the exclusive foreign ownership of Namibia's mineral resources and what it saw as irresponsible mining policy. Its manifesto for last Novem-

ber's election called for a share of control in the industry, mandatory re-investment of mining profits in the national economy, the curbing of transfer pricing, and the imposition of higher taxes.

Wait-and-see

Since becoming a government-in-waiting last November, Swapo has greatly moderated its tone, and the mood has been one of wait-and-see on both sides.

Nevertheless, the Minister of Mines and General Secretary of

Swapo, Andimba Toivo ya Toivo, has now indicated that the same high degree of profit repatriation would no longer be tolerated.

He said an extensive study of the sector was being carried out, which focused on various policy options open to the government, including management rights, tax rates and capital recovery.

"Several factors, however, militate against outright nationalisation of the diamond industry, not least of all is CDM's legacy of a labour force untrained to immediately assume technical and management functions,"

Mr Toivo ya Toivo said.

While industry officials say they welcome a closer relationship with the Government, the question of increased taxation arouses anxiety in all three mining companies.

Dr ZJ Ngaviru, who this month resigned his post as chairman of Rössing to head the National Planning Commission, advises against increased taxation for Rössing, which, like TLC, pays between 50 and 60 percent tax on profit.

CDM's taxes are higher — up to 75 percent on profit.

"It is practically and morally impossible for boards of direc-

tors to neglect the interests of their shareholders," said De Beers' Mr Harry Oppenheimer, publicly appealing to government last month in Windhoek.

Mr Oppenheimer called for taxation at a "reasonable level allowing a fair return on capital", for freely remittable profits, and for the creation of a secure investment environment.

Little potential

Even if, as seems likely, a satisfactory working relationship with the government is established, the sector today offers little potential for growth or large new investment.

While CDM is now prospecting for off-shore diamond deposits, recovery rates for traditional on-shore operations have sunk from a high of 45 carats per 100 tons to 5,8 carats; land mining is not expected to last past the turn of the century.

Although Rössing uranium reserves are expected to last until 2012, international stockpiling and record-low world market prices have resulted in Rössing mining at about two-thirds of its annual 5 000 short ton capacity;

there is little hope in pick up for at least for

TCL's main copper Tsumeb has only four al years left; when smaller copper mines worked, a 25 percent world market prices three months indicate profit margins in the

According to Dr M president of the Chamber of Mines, potential for expansion mining operations is "ble", and the next few be difficult.

Prospecting investment sought by the new ment. In high-risk where potential return term (these include bon exploration and ment), much depends investment code now pared.

But, whatever the the new code, sector doubt whether there major new mineral While diamonds, uranium base metals will backbone of the economic foreseeable future, Namibia has, in all seen its peak years.

Mineral production¹

| Mineral | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | Value (\$m) | % (1988) |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|---------|-------------|--------------|
| Diamonds (carats) | 939,702 | 1,009,600 | 1,037,261 | 974,585 | 280 | 37.5 |
| Uranium oxide (tonnes) ² | 3,992 | 4,093 | 3,992 | 4,140 | 285 | 35.8 |
| Copper (tonnes) | 47,600 | 60,145 | 37,653 | 42,163 | 103 | 13.8 |
| Lead (tonnes) ² | 38,500 | 40,047 | 40,634 | 44,447 | 28 | 3.7 |
| Zinc (tonnes) | 57,000 | 65,518 | 75,722 | 71,655 | 27 | 3.6 |
| Silver (tonnes) | 98 | 108 | 75 | 108 | 23 | 3.1 |
| Tin (tonnes) | 1,500 | 1,313 | 1,637 | 1,772 | 8 | 1.1 |
| Gold (kg) | 194 | 184 | 172 | 240 | 4 | 0.5 |
| Others | | | | | 8 | 1.1 |
| Total | | | | | 748 | 100.0 |

¹ Fiscal year ending March 30. ² Production figures from various sources. The Atomic Energy Act prohibits publication of Namibia's production. ³ Inclusive of production from imported concentrates.

Source: West German Ministry of Co-operation

Fugitives

could be
given up

Staff Reporter

WANTED criminals who had escaped to South Africa could be handed over to Namibian police after high-level negotiations between governments, a Namibian police spokesman, Brigadier Sigi Eimbeck, said yesterday.

Brigadier Eimbeck was commenting on a report that a South African fugitive from the Namibian police, Mr Darryl Stopforth, 23, had surfaced in Johannesburg and was now living at his parents' home in Rosettenville, Johannesburg.

Last night a person who answered the telephone at the home said that Mr Stopforth "was not there. I don't know whether he will be back", he said.

Mr Stopforth and two other men, West German Mr Horst Klenz, 52, and Mr Leonard Veenendaal, 23, are wanted by Namibian police on various charges, including two of murder.

They allegedly killed a security guard in an attack on a United Nations' offices at Outjo in August last year.

NEWS

Extradition row over CCB men and Namibia

Weekend Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — An early rift is looming between the new Namibian government and South Africa over Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) cell leader Colonel Staal Burger and AWB member Mr Darryl Stopforth who the Namibians say must be returned to Windhoek where they are wanted for three murders.

Colonel Burger came out of hiding this week to attend the Harms Commission of Inquiry in Pretoria and Mr Stopforth surfaced in Johannesburg after being on the run since December.

Warrants for their arrest issued in Windhoek have not been valid in South Africa since Namibia's independence two weeks ago and their appearance has dropped a diplomatic hot potato in Pretoria's lap.

Namibian Foreign Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab said this week the men must be returned to Windhoek and warned the South African authorities not to set a precedent whereby "criminals running away from justice would find safe haven in South Africa".

The South African Police said this week that they could not execute warrants of arrest issued in Namibia because no formal extradition treaty existed between the two countries.

R10 000 reward offered

However, in terms of South Africa's Extradition Act, the government can consider ad hoc requests for extradition from foreign countries.

Detectives in Namibia issued warrants of arrest for Colonel Burger and his CCB colleague Mr Chappie Maree in connection with the murder of Swapo activist Anton Lubowski.

There is a reward of R10 000 on Mr Stopforth's head in Namibia where he is wanted in connection with an attack on United Nations regional offices in Outjo last year when security guard Mr David Hoaseb died.

Mr Stopforth also faces a second murder charge arising from the death of Namibian police constable Mr Ricardo van Wyk who died after being shot when Mr Stopforth, Mr Horst Klenz and Mr Leonard Veenendal escaped from custody in December.

Mr Gurirab said Namibian authorities wanted the fugitives to stand trial and would "seek any opportunity to express our views to the South African authorities".

He denied there were negotiations under way on the establishment of a formal extradition treaty.

However, the extradition issue is a two-edged sword.

Namibian police spokesman Brigadier S Eimbeck this week raised the possibility that, until a formal agreement was concluded, fugitives from South Africa also could find sanctuary in Namibia.

Warrants stay in force

The head of the Namibian police investigation into the Lubowski killing, Colonel Jumbo Smit, said details of his investigations already had been forwarded to the Prosecutor-General in Windhoek.

It was up to him to decide whether a prosecution would be brought against Colonel Burger and Mr Maree or whether they would be called as witnesses in the trial of Irish national Mr Donald Acheson, charged with Mr Lubowski's murder.

Colonel Smit said the warrants of arrest for Colonel Burger, Mr Maree, Mr Stopforth, Mr Klenz and Mr Veenendal would remain in force.

Namibia, Angola to sign agreement on air services

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — An air services agreement for commercial flights between Namibia and Angola is expected to be signed this week, according to a senior Angolan diplomatic source.

Angolan Minister of Transport and Communications Mr Carlos Fernandez arrives in Windhoek on Wednesday for talks with his Namibian counterpart, Mr Richard Kapelwa Kabanjani.

They will travel to Angola's "capital of the south", Lubango, and will also discuss the future of road and sea transport and communications between the countries.

The source said that no date had been set for the first commercial flight.

CO-OPERATION INITIATIVE

The meeting follows a similar co-operation initiative between the countries last week when the Namibian Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba, and Minister of Defence Mr Peter Mueshihange met an Angolan delegation in Lubango to discuss border security and the repatriation of Angolan refugees in Namibia.

The Angolan delegation was led by General Antonio France Ndalú, Deputy Minister of Defence.

The diplomatic source said Luanda had given priority to the repatriation of Namibian exiles in Angola during the implementation of Resolution 435 and the peace talks before Namibia's independence process.

Now the priority had shifted to Angolan refugees, 40 000 of whom were displaced by the war with Unita forces.

Military activity in southern Angola since January had displaced a further 3 000 people, the source said.

Namibia housing project in crisis

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WINDHOEK — Raised expectations following election campaign promises of better housing after Namibian independence resulted in about 35 percent of low income housing buyers not paying their March instalments, National Building and Investment Corporation director Mr Gordon Merrington said here.

Earlier reports said the non-payment of loan instalments by many buyers had forced the NBIC to suspend building operations due to a shortage of funds raised from that quarter.

Mr Merrington described the reports as "over-dramatic" saying the NBIC "was just holding hard for a few weeks on putting out new work", and that a new housing policy for Namibia was being considered.

Various experts in the housing field from a number of African countries were due to attend a national housing conference in Windhoek later in the month.

Mr Merrington ascribed the "massive non-payment" which appeared to be spreading, to various election promises "not satisfied overnight".

"Aspirations are enormously high after expectations were raised, and not only over housing, by all political parties during the election," Mr Merrington said.

The NBIC provides housing for people with an income of between R500 and R1 500 a month.

NBIC's financial manager Mr Tilman Friedrich said only R520 000 of R800 000 was collected from about 2 000 of NBIC's 5 500 clients during March. "And April shows all signs of being worse," he added. — Sapa.

Namibia refuses to come clean

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Namibian government has provided no straightforward answers to allegations in the press here that a significant police recruitment drive for deployment in Kavango and Caprivi could signal preparations for clashes with Unita forces.

Three Windhoek newspapers have reported the claims of "informed sources" that 1 500 men were being recruited from the Namibian Defence Force for transfer to the police force.

One paper yesterday went so far as to suggest that the new unit was being styled along the lines of the former counter-insurgency Koevoet unit and that it would be a para-military unit with law and order functions taking low priority in the rating of its duties.

The Times of Namibia reports that 1 000 of the new policemen will be stationed at Rundu, while only 500 will be deployed at Oshakati.

That the bulk of the unit was to be deployed in the Kavango area in close

proximity to Unita bases across the border was read as a sign that the Namibian government was considering involving itself in the war against Unita should peace talks with the MPLA government of Angola fail.

The newspaper argued that Owambo was saddled with a far more serious crime problem than the Kavango and since only 500 of the new policemen were to be deployed there this could only mean that war and not crime prevention was the prime motivation behind the formation of the para-military unit.

Secretary for Home Affairs Mr Ndali Kamati gave the newspaper, The Namibian, a curt "no comment" and denied knowledge of the recruitment of 1 500 policemen.

Secretary for Defence Mr Frans Kapofi told The Times of Namibia that 1 500 policemen were indeed being recruited. They were not being trained by the army though, nor were they to be an elite unit.

None of the relevant ministries nor the police were available for further comment yesterday.

Border police to 'fight crime — not Unita

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

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WINDHOEK. — The deployment on Namibia's Angolan border of 1 500 temporary policemen is a move to combat crime and not a signal that the Namibian government is preparing to tackle Unita, the Home Affairs Department said today.

Permanent secretary Mr Ndali Kamati said men were being recruited from the ranks of the defence force on a temporary basis to aid police fighting a growing crime problem.

He hoped the recruits would be installed by April 25.

Mr Kamati said there had been an increase of "banditry" along the border as weapons came in from Angola and were used to rob shops and steal cattle.

Windhoek newspapers reacted with alarm to the first reports of the recruitment drive and speculated that the Swapo government was readying itself to tackle Unita forces should peace talks between the rebels and Angola's MPLA government fail.

"OWN SPECULATION"

One newspaper went so far as to suggest that Namibia was creating its own élite paramilitary squad styled on the infamous Koevoet counter-insurgency unit.

Mr Kamati said newspapers had the right to "do their own speculation" but his department's action had nothing to do with the war in Angola.

Namibian police spokesman Brigadier Siggie Eimbeck confirmed that police had received orders to recruit 1 500 defence force members for temporary deployment as policemen.

A thousand were to be deployed at Oshakati and 500 at Rundu, he said.

The newspapers argued that the bulk of the force was being sent to the Kavango, where contact with Unita was most likely, while the lesser number was being sent to Owamboland, where crime is known to be increasing.

Mr Kamati dismissed this, too, as speculation.

Angolan hint of a new regional order

By DALE LAUTENBACH of The Argus Africa News Service in Windhoek

ANGOLA would offer facilities such as its deep water ports, and resources such as its oil, to Namibia and other countries in the region as part of a policy of economic co-operation, according to Mr Alberto Bento Ribeiro, Angola's ambassador to Windhoek and the first head of mission to present his credentials to President Sam Nujoma.

But, he stressed, the first priority would be to follow up the recent peace initiatives which led to Namibia's independence, and to bring peace to the entire region, especially Angola.

In an interview he said: "We can't have real peace in Namibia with fighting just across the border. So co-operation with the Namibian government and the entire region to secure peace is the number one objective."

Mr Ribeiro believes the sub-continent is now gripped by a spirit of peace, in which economic policies could begin to evolve.

Resources

"The real alternative to war is economic co-operation. We share a long border with Namibia and we need to share our resources. Some are scarce and valuable — like water, energy, including oil, and suitable infrastructures. Geography has given Angola deep water harbours and we can integrate these infrastructures in the region through Namibia."

He mentions, too, the joint management of the rich fishing resources which thrive in the countries' shared Benguela current but, albeit carefully phrased, implicit in his vision of bilateral co-operation with Namibia is a look further south.

He approaches the idea of rapprochement carefully, first couching Angola's newly liberated and apparently warm relationship with Namibia in the countries' common history of struggle. "We began fighting for national independence in 1961 so from that far back we were comrades-in-arms with those fighting for the liberation of Namibia."

Initiatives

The first SADF incursion into Angola was as far back as 1974. "Now we can reverse this," says Mr Ribeiro. "Namibia now can become a base to co-operate with us for new peace initiatives and a corridor for new co-operation with the south, including South Africa."

What else is down south, Mr Ribeiro? The ambassador grins.

"At a political level we have co-operated with South Africa to achieve the independence of Namibia." He refers to the December 1988 New York Accords which made the implementation of UN Resolution 435 possible.

Merits

The Joint Commission which was subsequently set up provided another useful instrument for the achievement of peaceful independence.

"So one of the merits of the exercise has been to build up a capital of trust, of confidence, among ourselves — meaning us and South Africa."

Mr Ribeiro says his government recognises that things are changing inside South Africa on the road to the dismantling of apartheid, acknowledges that some progress has been made.

"Obviously, though, full economic co-operation with South Africa can only take place in a post-apartheid era and after there has been international agreement to lift sanctions."

Would there be similar understanding if, hypothetically, Namibia bought Angolan oil and sold it to South Africa?

Sensitive

"That's a difficult and complicated question. Namibia has no independent oil sources. In this very sensitive area, Namibia was, still is, completely dependent on South Africa. It is looking for alternatives and one is Angola, as the second largest oil producer in black Africa after Nigeria. But it would be premature to address what is politically unacceptable."

Practical issues like distribution of oil and petrol, quality control and storage are receiving attention even now and as Walvis Bay is the only deep water harbour in Namibia and most of the country's energy supply is routed through this port now, the Namibian government has asked the international community to suspend sanctions on imports made through Walvis.

Alternatives

But would South Africa allow Angolan oil through what it still considers its port?

Mr Ribeiro laughs. "I have no answer for that. The Namibian government must negotiate with the South African government. I understand the South African government will be co-operative in this direction but we can offer alternatives through our borders from southern Angola."

Put to Mr Ribeiro that there is a thread of optimism running through much of what he has to say regarding co-operation with South Africa, he laughs again: "In answer to that a very big yes, an affirmative yes. The trend towards peace is based on a very deep and broad consensus — all of us feel the need for peace and economic co-operation. It makes sense."

Experience

"Our resources are very much complementary. We could share our resources against expertise and know-how available in South Africa. We had some experience over the past two years of negotiating with South Africa on very difficult and very sensitive political problems. We achieved good results in a short time and these events are accelerating towards a peaceful settlement in the region."

"We need, at bilateral level, to talk and help each other, help in the dismantling of apartheid, for example, which I understand to be very much in the process."

Then diplomatically, he slips in a sly one: "This word 'linkage' (referring to the American policy of linking a Cuban withdrawal to implementation of 435) was not coined by us. But now it makes sense to talk of reverse linkage. We can't have peace in Namibia with fighting just across the border, Unita bases are too close to this territory and they have co-operated closely with Koevoet, SWATF and the SADF."

"The disbandment of all these forces now gives us a new situation but the integration of these forces in an independent Namibia is not yet fulfilled. This gives us cause for concern so in handling the internal Angolan conflict, we can talk of reverse linkage, no. You like this term?"

He grins. One for the next round of talks. And, one notes, he offers Ritmeester cigars after lunch, with a chuckle, not Cuban.

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Nujoma in plea to UN ⁽²²¹⁾

WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma of Namibia has asked for speedy admission of his country as the 160th member of the United Nations. *Sowetan*

In a letter to UN Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Nujoma urged the incorporation of Namibia in time for the General Assembly meeting on economic development, scheduled for April 23 and 28. *124190*

Nujoma also pledged that Namibia would work within the spirit of the international body and the UN Charter.

Mr Eksteen 13/4/90
**Eksteen envoy
to Namibia**

THE former director-general of the SABC Mr Riaan Eksteen has officially been named South Africa's first ambassador to Namibia.

This was announced yesterday by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Eksteen was ousted from the SABC post two years ago after a row with President P.W. Botha. — Sapa

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Rehoboth's 'Kaptein' still seeks independence

By DALE LAUTENBACH
Weekend Argus Africa News Service

And he removed from thence, and he dug another well, and for that they strove not, and he called the name of it Rehoboth, and he said, for now the Lord has made room for us, and we shall be fruitful in the land. — Genesis.

WINDHOEK. — Still they strive in Namibia's Rehoboth and moved as they might be by the biblical text, the issue now is not the Lord making room but Rehoboth making space for fellow Rehobother.

The recent contentious moves of traditionalist "Kaptein" Hans Diergaardt to seek independence from newly independent Namibia and to hold a referendum have been received with irritation by the central government.

Prime Minister Hage Geingob declared the Kaptein's plan unconstitutional in terms of Namibia's unitary state constitution and referred the matter to the attorney-general.

In Rehoboth itself, several parties opposed to the Kaptein's somewhat ironic bid for autonomy from what is, for the first time, an autonomous nation, staged a well-attended and colourful protest meeting.

Farm lorry

Sharing the "platform", the bed of a great farm lorry with the side flipped down, were Rehoboth representatives of the Namibia National Front (an alliance of parties), Swapo and the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

Talk in Windhoek bars the night before had predicted a body count before the meeting even took place. Opposing sides would get stuck into each other, was the word. And then there was the story of Oom So-and-so who'd promised to be at the meeting with his R-1.

An early start to Rehoboth proved fruitless. The dusty town was going about its Saturday morning business. A group of teenagers in independence T-shirts hung about reading "Win a trip to the World Cup" pamphlets. There were two weddings on the go and police shrugged.

Reinforcements? No. Trouble? Who knows. Inspector Pierre Kotze, station commander, grinned. He'd heard talk people would bring Spankies to the meeting. "We'll see".

One of the first anti-Diergaardt Basters arrived at the showgrounds venue flogging his donkey cart into a fast clip and muttering as he went. Chairs had been arranged under the only tree.

Then the band arrived and across the field an entrepreneur had a good-smelling braai going. NNF speaker Mr Bern de Klerk said 3 000 to



4 000 people would show up. Between 1 500 and 2 000 eventually milled around and little Namibian flags were waved or stuck into hairdos, belts and even socks. To "Viva the Independent Nation of Namibia" the cry resounded: Viva.

Not a sign of a Diergaardt voice here, but a rumour that the AWB had turned up. "You're under surveillance," warned the chairman and during the afternoon and a series of Kaptein-bashing speeches, the only voice of dissent was a drunken one soon silenced by his own verdriet and the crowd's indignation.

The heart of the Rehoboth issue is land. The

Diergaardt's fear losing what has always only been a half-baked and tenuous autonomy to the new black government. Most of Rehoboth is not privately owned but State land.

Has a black ever taken our land away from us in the past? asked Bern de Klerk, "The Germans have, the South Africans have, but never a black".

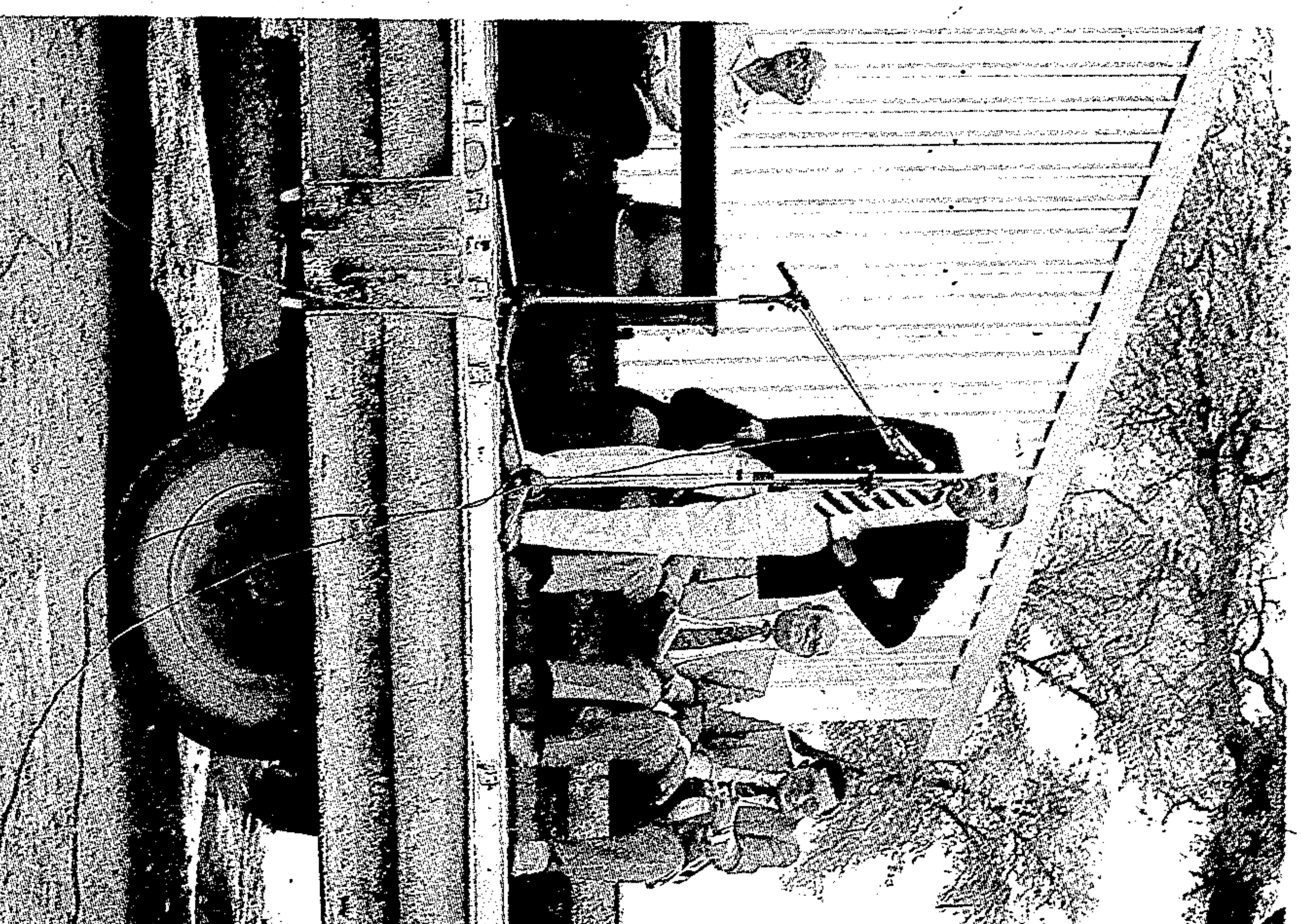
Said DTA speaker Dr Ben Africa: "We've been independent how many days now ... and has the sky fallen in?"

About 25 000 Basters live in the gebiedt with about 10 000 blacks: Namas, Damaras and Owam-

bos, the latter perceived by the Diergaardt as the greatest threat.

The pro-ration group are embarrassed by the ethnic, apartheid overtones of the Kaptein's UDI drive, concerned that the area's future relationship with Namibia's government is being tainted by this "old clown" as he is variously called.

Said Swapo speaker, National Assembly member Mr Siegfried Wohler: "The result of 10 years of Diergaardt administration of Rehoboth is " "If we have a referendum, what do we have at the end of the day?" asked De Klerk. "Bogger



Mr J C Fransman, above, addresses the crowd as Swapo speaker Siegfried Wohler, centre, and Ben Africa of the DTA wait their turn.

Protest meeting had lots of colour, not much fire

all." Ja, the crowd rumbled.

The Kaptein's support-base is strongest among older Baster traditionalists, says the opposition. Further, it is founded in the deeply conservative Patriarchal Laws which the Basters have clung to over the years in an illusion of independence.

The Kaptein clings still and, interviewed at his home after the meeting, warned that this was not the end of his autonomy bid but the beginning.

His referendum, planned for May 5, could not be declared unconstitutional as it was a private matter and not one in the name of the Rehoboth government.



Meet the press ... Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha introduces Mr Theo Ben-Gurirab (right) and Mrs Ben-Gurirab (left) to the press at the Government guest house in Pretoria yesterday. In the background are Mr Riaan Eksteen (left) and Mr Carl von Hirschberg. ● Picture by Karen Fletcher

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Developments in SA please Namibia

By Kaizer Nyatumba

The Namibian government had been watching developments in South Africa and was pleased with what had happened so far, Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theo Ben-Gurirab said in Pretoria yesterday.

Speaking to journalists shortly after calling on his South African counterpart, Mr Pik Botha, at the Government guest house in Waterkloof Heights, Mr Ben-Gurirab said the recent Namibian independence celebrations in Windhoek had afforded the

leaders of the two countries and their foreign ministers an opportunity to begin a process of dialogue.

Mr Ben-Gurirab, on his way overseas with his wife, said it was in the same spirit engendered by President de Klerk and President Nujoma's meetings at the independence celebrations that he had accepted Mr Botha's invitations.

Asked if Mr Nujoma would be prepared to visit South Africa, Mr Ben-Gurirab said if Mr de Klerk extended an invitation he

was sure the Namibian president would consider a visit.

"Things are happening here. We are very happy about what is happening in our region," said Mr Ben-Gurirab.

Mr Botha — who was accompanied by former South African ambassadors to the United Nations, Mr Riaan Eksteen and Mr Carl von Hirschberg — said the Government was reciprocating the hospitality given to it by the Namibian government at the independence celebrations.

Mr von Hirschberg was Mr

Botha's predecessor as South African ambassador at the UN, and Mr Eksteen, who has been chosen South African representative to Namibia, was Mr Botha's successor at the UN.

Mr Ben-Gurirab, on the other hand, was Swapo's representative to the UN during the three men's terms of office.

Said Mr Botha: "It is a unique moment for the four of us to be able to meet under these circumstances and reflect on the past and see if we can learn anything from it."

CME F&S 17/1/90

Botha, Eksteen meet Gurirab

Own Correspondent 221

JOHANNESBURG. — Newly appointed South African representative to Namibia and former SABC director-general Mr Riaan Eksteen joined Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha in meeting Namibian Foreign Minister Mr Theo Ben-Gurirab yesterday at the state guest house in Pretoria.

Mr Ben-Gurirab passed through South Africa on his way to the US and had what was described as a working lunch with a delegation including the

South African chief foreign affairs representative for the implementation of UN independence in Namibia, Mr Carl von Hirschberg.

Mr Ben-Gurirab said he was not preparing the ground for a visit by Namibian President Sam Nujoma.

Mr Botha, Mr Eksteen and Mr Von Hirschberg are all former South African permanent representatives to the UN, between 1970 and 1981. Mr Ben-Gurirab was Swapo's UN representative throughout their time in New York.

Time running out for suspects on run

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Staff Reporter

TIME is running out for murder suspects hiding in South Africa to evade prosecution in Namibia, according to Namibian police.

Namibian policeman Brigadier Sigi Eimbeck said from Windhoek that negotiations to establish a formal extradition agreement were under way between the governments of South Africa and Namibia.

And in South Africa, a government source confirmed that a formal extradition agreement was included in a package of draft agreements being prepared by Pretoria.

At least five alleged murderers have escaped arrest by Namibian police as they are in South Africa, which has no ex-

tradition pact with the newly independent state, Brig Eimbeck said.

He named the men yesterday as SADF Civil Co-operation Bureau agents Staal Burger and Chappi Maree, wanted for questioning in connection with the Anton Lubowski assassination, Darryl Stopforth, 23, AWB lieutenant Leonard Vredendal, 23, and West German subject Horst Klenz.

The latter three face two murder charges each after they allegedly shot dead a Namibian police constable, Ricardo van Wyk, 21, and escaped to South Africa shortly after they appeared in court at Otjiwarongo for an attack on a UN district office in which a security guard died.

A bearded Mr Staal Burger made his appearance at the

Harms Commission in Pretoria recently, while right-winger Mr Stopforth had reportedly sought refuge at his parents' home in Johannesburg.

Yesterday a man who answered the telephone at the home said: "Sorry, he isn't around. You won't be able to get hold of Darryl at all."

Namibian police have placed a R10 000 reward on Mr Stopforth's head.

South African police spokesman Maj Reg Crewe said yesterday that the police were not legally empowered to arrest the men.

Democratic Party law and order spokesman Mr Tian van der Merwe said an extradition agreement between the two countries was urgently needed because criminals would otherwise exploit the lack of such

an agreement.

He said suspects should be properly charged for their alleged actions in Namibia, more so because the region had been an integral part of South Africa.

This was echoed by Brig Eimbeck, who said "criminals are able to run across the border because it is open".

Negotiations to establish a formal extradition agreement were being conducted "at a high political level", he said.

The South African Extradition Act empowered President F W de Klerk to have suspects extradited to foreign police, but Brig Eimbeck said he was not aware whether Mr De Klerk had been approached on this basis.

Giant ^{ARGUS} arsenal ^{17/4/90} enters ²²¹ Namibia

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The first consignment of a Swapo army arsenal said by Namibian President Sam Nujoma to comprise R8-billion worth of arms, has crossed the Angolan border escorted by 678 members of the former Swapo guerrilla army.

Mr Nujoma announced that his party was giving the Plan (Swapo military wing) weapons to the Namibian army for the defence of the new nation's integrity. Prime Minister Hage Geingob took delivery of the first consignment in northern Owamboland.

Mr Geingob said there was proof that there were elements attempting to destabilise independent Namibia.

He pledged that the arms would be used only in defence of Namibia and against anyone who posed a threat.

There have been few details of just what comprised the arsenal. Reports are that the first consignment included mainly trucks, armoured personnel carriers, anti-aircraft canons and B21 multiple-rocket launchers.

The entire arsenal is expected to enter Namibia within the next six months, accompanied by the former Plan fighters, including the Mechanised Brigade, who, according to Swapo, remained in Angola to guard the equipment.

Bidang 17/4/90

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SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha and Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab share a joke in Pretoria yesterday. In the background is Foreign Affairs deputy director-general for Africa Rusty Evans.

Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Namibian Foreign Minister visits SA

NEWLY appointed SA representative to Namibia and former SABC director-general Riaan Eksteen joined Foreign Minister Pik Botha when he met Namibian Foreign Minister Theo Ben-Gurirab yesterday at the State Guest House in Pretoria.

Ben-Gurirab told media representatives afterwards that he was not "preparing the ground" for a visit by Namibian President Sam Nujoma, although he expected Nujoma would visit SA in the near future.

Ben-Gurirab stopped off in Pretoria while on his way to the US, and met a delegation which included SA's chief

MATTHEW CURTIN

foreign affairs representative for the implementation of UN independence in Namibia, Carl von Hirschberg.

Botha, Eksteen and Von Hirschberg were all former SA permanent representatives to the UN, between 1970 and 1981. Ben-Gurirab in turn was the Swapo representative there throughout this time.

Botha said it was a privilege to return the Namibian hospitality of the March independence celebrations.

SP-184190 (221)

Namibia cleared as UN member

NEW YORK — The United Nations Security Council has cleared Namibia for admission as its 160th member state.

It will join next Monday during a special session of the General Assembly. Ironically, South Africa, without whose co-operation Namibian independence would have been unattainable, will not be represented at the General Assembly session. SA has been unable to send delegates to the assembly since its credentials were rejected in 1974. — Special Correspondent.

Central Bank for Namibia

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia has set June this year as the target date for the establishment of its own Central Bank but the independent country will not have its own currency until April 1992, Finance Minister Mr Otto Herrigel said at a press conference in Windhoek yesterday.

He said a team of International Monetary Fund advisers had arrived in Windhoek to help with the establishment of a Central Bank as required by the Constitution. The operation was "well under way" and more IMF advisers would arrive soon.

Foreign exchange and customs control independent of South Africa could only be established once Namibia had its own currency.

Until the establishment of the Central Bank, the South African Reserve Bank had agreed to provide those functions for Namibia. This would include the use of the financial rand and any aid which came to Namibia in the form of a grant could be channelled through the finrand, he said.

In a previous address, Mr Herrigel indicated that Namibian exchange controls might be "liberalised". This could only be considered once the country was out of the rand monetary system though, the said yesterday.

He hoped to present independent Namibia's first budget in June, but this too was a target date. In the interim, the new government is running on an interim budget of roughly one third of last year's budget.

Lubowski murder trial starts today

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From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — The trial of Mr Donald Acheson, the man alleged to have murdered Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski, begins in the Windhoek High Court today.

But the prosecutor might apply for a postponement due to "problems with witnesses from South Africa".

The trial of Irish national Mr Acheson, 52, alleged to have gunned down Mr Lubowski outside his Windhoek home on September 12 last year, will highlight alleged links between the murder and the Civil Cooperation Bureau under investigation in South Africa by the Harms Commission.

The Namibian prosecution has called two alleged CCB members, former Brixton Murder and Robbery squad members Mr Calla Botha and Mr Ferdinand Barnard, to testify but there was much doubt last night that they would arrive in Windhoek.

Prosecutor-General Mr J L Heyman, who is leading the State's case, said he would call for a postponement if these two key witnesses did not arrive.

The independence of Namibia threw a spanner in the works of the Namibian police investigations and Mr Heyman believes it might be necessary to wait for an extradition treaty at government level to give the State the powers it needs to summons these witnesses.

Meanwhile, in an effort to draw the witnesses to Namibia, Attorney-General Mr Hartmut Ruppel has issued a certificate safeguarding Mr Botha and Mr Barnard from prosecution.

These witnesses are crucial to the State's case and that without their testimonies, the evidence for the prosecution will be mainly circumstantial.

The judge will be a senior advocate from Johannesburg, Mr Ismael Mohammed. He will have two assessors.

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SAM NUJOMA
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Nujoma to join party

WINDHOEK - Namibian President Mr. Sam Nujoma has been invited to attend the 10th anniversary celebrations of Zimbabwe's independence today, NAMBC radio news reports. (221)

The permanent secretary of the President's office, Mr Eddie Amkongo, said Nujoma and a government delegation would leave for Harare today and return to Windhoek tomorrow. - Sapa.

Namibian policeman killed by Swapo men

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Members of PLAN, the Swapo liberation army, killed an unarmed Namibian policeman and wounded another when the policemen entered a house in Oshakati to investigate reports of an arms cache, a Namibian police spokesman said.

Brigadier Siggie Eimbeck said Detective Sergeant D van der Westhuizen was killed and a Constable Opperman was wounded when they were shot at and attacked with a hand grenade yesterday while investigating reports of a cache of weapons, including AK-47s.

He said Mr Louis Botha, a civilian in the employ of a Windhoek firm of architects, was taken hostage by the PLAN members but released shortly afterwards.

Mr Botha had reported finding the arms cache in the Oshakati house his company was hiring for construction purposes.

He had accompanied the policemen in their investigation.

Asked what confirmation there was that the attackers were PLAN members, Brigadier Eimbeck said that in negotiations with other policemen, the attackers had said they refused to speak with anyone other than their PLAN commanders.

He said one of the PLAN members was seriously wounded, probably by the grenade, and was in the Oshakati hospital. There have been no arrests.

Secretary of the Cabinet Mr Nangolo Mbumba was the only government official who could be raised for comment on the Oshakati incident.

He confirmed knowledge of the attack but said there would be no government statement until contact had been made "with members in the field".

Nujoma's ^{AAU^s} 'power trip' irks citizens ^{19/4/90}

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The citizens of Windhoek are reacting with outrage to a fleet new phenomenon on the capital's streets — President Sam Nujoma's motorcade.

"What exactly is achieved by charging through the streets with such a big hullabaloo?" writes one citizen to the Times of Namibia.

Windhoek traffic chief Mr Giel Nieuwhoudt says his department is receiving from three to five complaints daily. A number of damages claims have been made against the municipality which, he says, will have to be processed and referred to the government "because it's not my people who are involved in this".

He expected more damages claims would be made.

Citizens have turned to newspapers too to air their complaints. One reports armed body guards hanging out of the windows of cars in the presidential motorcade, threatening motorists and pedestrians to clear the way.

"We did not get Casspirs out of the north only to have open intimidation in post-independence Windhoek streets," says the writer to the Times of what he calls the president's "power trip".

The same paper takes up the issue in an editorial headlined "Travelling Democratically". Describing racing convoys of Mercs accompanied by outriders, blaring sirens and hazard lights, the editor writes: "We know you're busy, Mr Nujoma, but the insistence of leaders not to be treated differently from the rest of the population is a scale to measure democratic awareness. Unfortunately, on that scale the President does not rate highly."

Deputy Minister of Information Mr Daniel Tjongarero said his department had seen the press reports, had discussed the matter and felt a statement was unnecessary.

"The people will have to get used to it (the president's motorcade)," he said. If there were complaints, they should be addressed to the relevant people and his department had received no complaints.

Police threw grenade — Swapo minister

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By DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Controversy has arisen over differing police and government versions of an incident at Oshakati in Owamboland in which one policeman was killed and another injured.

Police spokesman Brigadier Siggi Eimbeck said the alleged Plan members escaped when the police withdrew and there have been no arrests.

An account given by the Ministry of Information here today is at odds with an earlier police statement which claimed members of Swapo's Plan army attacked the unarmed policemen when they went to a house in the town to investigate reports of an arms cache.

Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, Minister of Information, said the policemen were armed and threw a hand-grenade into the house, which they believed to be occupied by "bandits".

The minister said one "bandit" then fired at the policemen, killing Detective-Sergeant Daniel van der Westhuizen and wounding Constable M. Opperman.

NOT COMPLETE

Asked why the government version differed so dramatically from the account given by Brigadier Eimbeck, Mr Hamutenya said: "We are just beginning to integrate and that process is not yet complete."

The brigadier said later, however, the police stood by their statement that the two policemen were unarmed. He said it was untrue that the policemen initiated the attack.

Mr Hamutenya said the incident was isolated and an "accident" which did not represent conflict between police and Swapo.

Mr Simon Kaukungua, Swapo representative in Oshakati, confirmed that the two men in the house were Swapo members. "All Swapo members up here are Plan members," he added, "myself included."

Mr Kaukungua said the men had three guns. He thought at least one was an AK-47.

BUSINESS DAY, Thursday, April 19 1990

Diplomatic bid to bring SA witnesses to testify at Acheson trial

WINDHOEK — The Windhoek High Court adjourned yesterday pending the outcome of diplomatic negotiations between Namibia and SA for witnesses to appear in the trial of Irish national Donald Acheson in connection with the killing of Swapo attorney Anton Lubowski.

Acheson, 52, was not asked to plead when proceedings began.

Instead, Acting Prosecutor-General Hans Heyman asked for a postponement, submitting to Mr Acting Justice Ismael Mohammed SC, from Johannes-

burg, that diplomatic arrangements were being considered to bring four key witnesses to Windhoek.

They are Calla Botha, Abraham (Slang) van Zyl, Ferdi Barnard and ex-policeman Det-Sgt W Knox.

Heyman said the State wanted to charge two South Africans, Staal Burger and Chapple Maree, with Acheson for the killing of Lubowski on September 13 last year.

Attorney-General Hartmut Ruppel was endeavouring to come to an

arrangement, in the absence of an extradition treaty, with the SA authorities.

The witnesses were needed to provide a motive for the murder of Lubowski, and without them there could be no case against Acheson.

Originally charged under immigration laws, Acheson brought a successful application in the Windhoek Supreme Court against his detention on November 6 last year and was released.

He was immediately rearrested and charged with the murder of Lubowski.

Applications for bail have been refused at previous lower court hearings.

The names of Acheson as well as Burger and Maree, and prospective witnesses Barnard, Botha, Van Zyl and Knox, all former members of the Britton Murder and Robbery Squad, have been mentioned in connection with the Harms Commission.

Chief investigating officer in Namibia Col Jumbo Smit said summonses had been served on four witnesses in SA, ordering them to testify.

Van Zyl and Botha indicated through their legal representatives in Johannesburg they were not willing to attend Acheson's trial.

Smit said Barnard had indicated, on legal advice, that the case was a political matter and he did not wish to get involved. Knox had indicated business considerations had made it impossible for him to be present at the hearing.

Heyman told the court the only way to get the men to testify was through diplomatic channels. — Sapa.

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Swapo soldiers kill cop, caught in siege

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19/4/90

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WINDHOEK. — Several Swapo soldiers are holed up in a house in Oshakati after killing a policeman.

The soldiers, member of the Swapo's military wing, PLAN, have refused to negotiate with the police or Swapo representatives. They have insisted on speaking only to their PLAN commanders.

The drama started when a group of PLAN members occupied a home in Oshakati yesterday and opened fire on Sgt Daniel Francois van der Westhuizen, a Constable Opperman and Mr Louis Botha.

The men had gone to investigate an arms cache found on the premises.

Sgt Van der Westhuizen, 34, was killed instantly. Constable Opperman was slightly wounded, while Mr Botha was not hurt.

The Inspector-General of Namibian Police, Lt-Gen Piet Fouche, left Windhoek yesterday for Oshakati to investigate the killing.

Police said that Mr Botha, a civilian working at an architect's firm at Oshakati, discovered a quantity of automatic weapons hidden under a canopy in a house rented by his firm.

He reported the finding to police who sent two policemen with him to the house.

When they entered the house they were sprayed with automatic gunfire from inside. — Sapa

Policeman shot: Police open murder docket

CAPT Trimp 20/4/90 (221)

WINDHOEK — Namibian police have opened a murder docket following the shooting of a policeman at Oshakati in northern Namibia on Wednesday, police spokesman Brigadier Siggé Eimbeck said in Windhoek yesterday.

Sergeant Daniel Francois van der Westhuizen, 34, of the Oshakati police, was killed during an investigation into an arms cache at a house in the town.

A group of armed members of PLAN, Swapo's armed wing, reportedly attacked Sgt Van der Westhuizen, Constable M Opperman and a civilian, Mr Louis Botha, with automatic rifle fire when they entered the house.

Brig Eimbeck said the policemen had not been issued with weapons and had not expected to encounter anyone at the house, which was rented by the firm of architects Mr Botha worked for.

A single explosion was believed to

have killed Sgt Van der Westhuizen, as well as causing serious injury to an unidentified PLAN member whose leg was amputated at Oshakati Hospital on Wednesday night.

In negotiations between police and Swapo officials, the PLAN members reportedly refused to speak to the Swapo representatives, stating they wanted to confer with their PLAN commanders.

Brig Eimbeck said police later withdrew, allowing the men, estimated by Mr Botha to number six, to leave.

He said a senior Swapo official at Oshakati, Mr Mzee Kaukunga, handed a quantity of weapons from the PLAN members to police late on Wednesday afternoon.

Among the weapons were an AK-47 automatic rifle and two magazines, one RPK (AK-47 on a tripod), one RPG-7 rocket launcher and one rock-

et. — Sapa



POLICE SHOOTOUT . . . Police officers from Windhoek inspect the scene of Wednesday's shootout between PLAN members and local police.

Picture: REUTERS

Fanatics on the prowl

SENIOR police officers are gravely concerned that eight men described as "Namibia's most wanted" until independence on March 21 are now at liberty.

Since the extradition treaty between South Africa and Namibia lapsed, six of the men have emerged from hiding and returned to South Africa to exploit the apparent inability of the security forces to act against them.

The six are:

- Former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad chief Staal Burger — one of the CCB's most senior officers.
- Former SAP members Slang van Zyl, Ferdi Barnard and Calla Botha — all members of Burger's CCB cell.
- AWB members Leonard Veenendaal and Darryl Stopforth, both wanted in Namibia

By DE WET POTGIETER and HERMAN JANSEN

for the murder of a security guard and a policeman.

AWB stalwart Horst Klenz, 52, who escaped from custody with Veenendaal and Stopforth in December, and CCB member Chappie Maree are believed to be in Europe.

Roaming

This week the Windhoek Supreme Court was told both Burger and Maree should be charged with Irish national Donald Acheson for the murder of Swapo executive Anton Lubowski.

Acheson, who has been in custody since last September, will probably be released on bail tomorrow after Van Zyl, Barnard and

Botha refused to travel to Namibia to testify against him. (221)

A senior policeman said this week: "We've got a group of people roaming the streets, regarded as heroes in some circles, who are wanted for very serious crimes in a neighbouring state."

"We are baffled by this state of affairs."

"Even if there is no formal extradition treaty, the State President has the power to have these people apprehended and handed over to stand trial."

"Article 3 (2) of the Extradition Act of 1976 gives him the power to authorise the

□ To Page 3

AWB men free

□ From Page 1

extradition of wanted fugitives to any country with which no extradition treaty exists — provided the crimes committed in that country are also regarded as crimes in South Africa.

"We are talking about murder here and there's no question about that being a crime — so why is nothing being done?"

Namibian state counsel Hans Heyman disclosed in Windhoek's Supreme Court on Friday that negotiations for an extradition treaty between SA and Namibia were advanced and a new treaty could be in place within six weeks.

Mr Heyman asked that the Acheson case be adjourned until then so Burger and Maree could be extradited and Van Zyl, Botha, Barnard and Willie Knox could be subpoenaed to give evidence.

Mr Heyman's disclosure came amid mounting concern in the SA Government about rightwing violence.

Top officials are deeply worried about escalating threats of violence from rightwingers and the formation of self-styled commando cells.

Indications that members of the uniformed security establishment are implicated in some of these actions is provoking great anxiety in



LEONARD VEENENDAL

civilian government circles.

Meanwhile, Veenendaal has returned to his home in Johannesburg claiming those on the run were being sheltered by "hundreds" of rightwingers.

Sympathisers also paid their legal fees of R25 000.

"After escaping we moved around quite a bit, but we were always warmly received," said Veenendaal.

He claimed his decision to return home had been taken after an assurance from "top policemen" that there was no warrant for his arrest in South Africa.

"The security police still hassle me. They asked me to hand myself over voluntarily for debriefing. (221)

"I refused point blank. There is no warrant out for me."

"And if they want to detain me under Article 29 they must give me a clear indication of what it's all about."

Namibians nervous of Plan police

SIT Times 22/4/90

By PETER KENNY: Windhoek

NAMIBIAN opposition leader Moses Katjuongua says 1 500 former guerrillas from Swapo's Plan army have been incorporated into a "pseudo police force".

Mr Katjuongua, leader of the National Patriotic Front and a former cabinet member of the interim government, is concerned Swapo's stated policy of reconciliation "seems to be running into trouble with some government supporters".

And he said the suspicion exists that Plan members in police uniform are being posted in Owambo to allow safe passage through Nami-

bia to Angolan troops wanting to attack Unita from the south.

Northern Namibian police are angry about the shooting of unarmed Sergeant Daniel van der Westhuizen, 35, by armed Plan members holed up in an Oshakati house on Wednesday.

Namibian police have been disarmed but hundreds of Plan members returned from Angola last week to swell the ranks of armed residents, a consequence of many years of war in trou-

bled Owambo.

And Oshakati hospital staff complained bitterly that armed Plan fighters wandered through the corridors this week after a guerrilla was wounded by a grenade explosion in their armoury.

Opposition groups and foreign diplomats in Namibia are uneasy about the return from Angola on Monday of 700 former Plan fighters with the first of a massive consignment of armaments, valued at R8-billion.

Said Mr Katjuongua: "As

far as we can make out many, if not most, of these weapons were not in operation during the war in Namibia but were used against Unita in Angola by a mechanised Swapo battalion."

The Times of Namibia, a supporter of the opposition Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, reported that some of the vehicles being brought in carried Angolan government markings and some soldiers conversed in Portuguese, Angola's lingua franca.

Unita sources said last month they suspected Swapo's former fighting forces might be used against Unita.

CAP TIPS 23/4/70
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War weapons used to rob'

WINDHOEK. — A large quantity of war weaponry is circulating in the north of Namibia and is being used to rob people and to commit other crimes, Namibian Broadcasting Corporation radio news reports.

The head of the Police Liaison Department, Brig Sigi Eimbeck, said complaints were received regularly about people, armed with AK-47 rifles, threatening and robbing residents in the region.

Brig Eimbeck said there had been a slow reaction to Minister of Home Affairs Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba's request for the public to hand in unlicensed firearms.

Action would be taken against people who still have such weapons after May 31. — Sapa

CAP TIPS 23/4/70
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Kenyan force protects north

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian Ministry of Defence has confirmed that the Kenyan Assistance Group in the country was deployed in the northern regions during the past week to protect strategic installations, according to a NamBC radio news report on Saturday.

The special assistant to the Defence Minister, Mr Ndilula Mwahafa, said protection of key points in the north by the Kenyans was necessary until the Namibian Defence Force could take over.

Mr Mwahafa described Wednesday's phosphorus bomb attack at Omega in Western Caprivi as an act of aggression. He emphasised the need to protect the border. — Sapa

Lubowski accused refuses offer of bail

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The man accused of murdering Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski yesterday refused to accept bail of R4 000 and conditions

set by the court and returned to jail at the end of proceedings.

However, his defence counsel strongly denied that Mr Donald Acheson's refusal of bail had anything to do with fears for his personal safety.

Mr Acting Justice Ismael Mohammed set bail at R4 000 on condition that Mr Acheson reported three times a day to the Windhoek police station and stayed confined to his home or place of employment at the Windhoek Observer Newspaper.

Mr Acheson's defence said the conditions of his bail were so stringent that he might as well remain in jail. Money was not a problem they said.

The judge postponed the matter to May 7 to give the State an opportunity to produce tangible evidence of diplomatic negotiations between Namibia and South Africa on the establishment of an extradition treaty or of the creation of channels through which four witnesses in

South Africa could be forced to appear in the trial.

The four witnesses required by the State are Mr Ferdinand Barnard, Mr "Calla" Botha, Mr "Slang" van Zyl and Mr William Knox, all former members of the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad.

The first three have also been linked to the clandestine activities of the Civil Co-operation Bureau.

The State also requires either an extradition treaty or the specific approval of the South African State President for delivery of two co-accused in the Lubowski murder trial, Mr Staal Burger and Mr Chappie Maree, to Namibia to stand trial.

The judge expressed dissatisfaction that the State had so far failed to show any concrete proof that diplomatic channels between the neighbouring countries had been set up.

Prosecutor-General Mr Hans Heyman has said only that the Namibian Attorney General's office was "busy with it".

24/4/90

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Bailed man 'fears for life'

From PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK. — Mr Donald Acheson, the 52-year-old Irish national charged with assassinating Swapo leader Anton Lubowski, surprised the High Court here yesterday when he turned down an offer of bail for R4 000 after seven months in custody.

Mr Acting Justice Ismael Mahomed granted bail with stringent conditions, and postponed the hearing to May 7.

The failure of the state to produce Mr Staal Burger and Mr Leon "Chappie" Maree, both members of the shadowy SADF squad the Civic Co-operation Bureau (CCB) as co-suspects, and the non-arrival of

four key witnesses, were used by the defence to try to persuade the judge of the futility of proceeding.

The judge said a speech by President F W de Klerk on March 1 on good relations with Namibia and the chance of witnesses being persuaded to come from South Africa persuaded him to allow a short postponement to May 7.

"The murder of Anton Lubowski is a matter of very fundamental public importance . . . He was a vigorous proponent of the Namibian people to gain self-determination and to emancipate them from colonialism," said the judge giving reasons for the importance of the trial going on.

But he also said the constitution guaran-

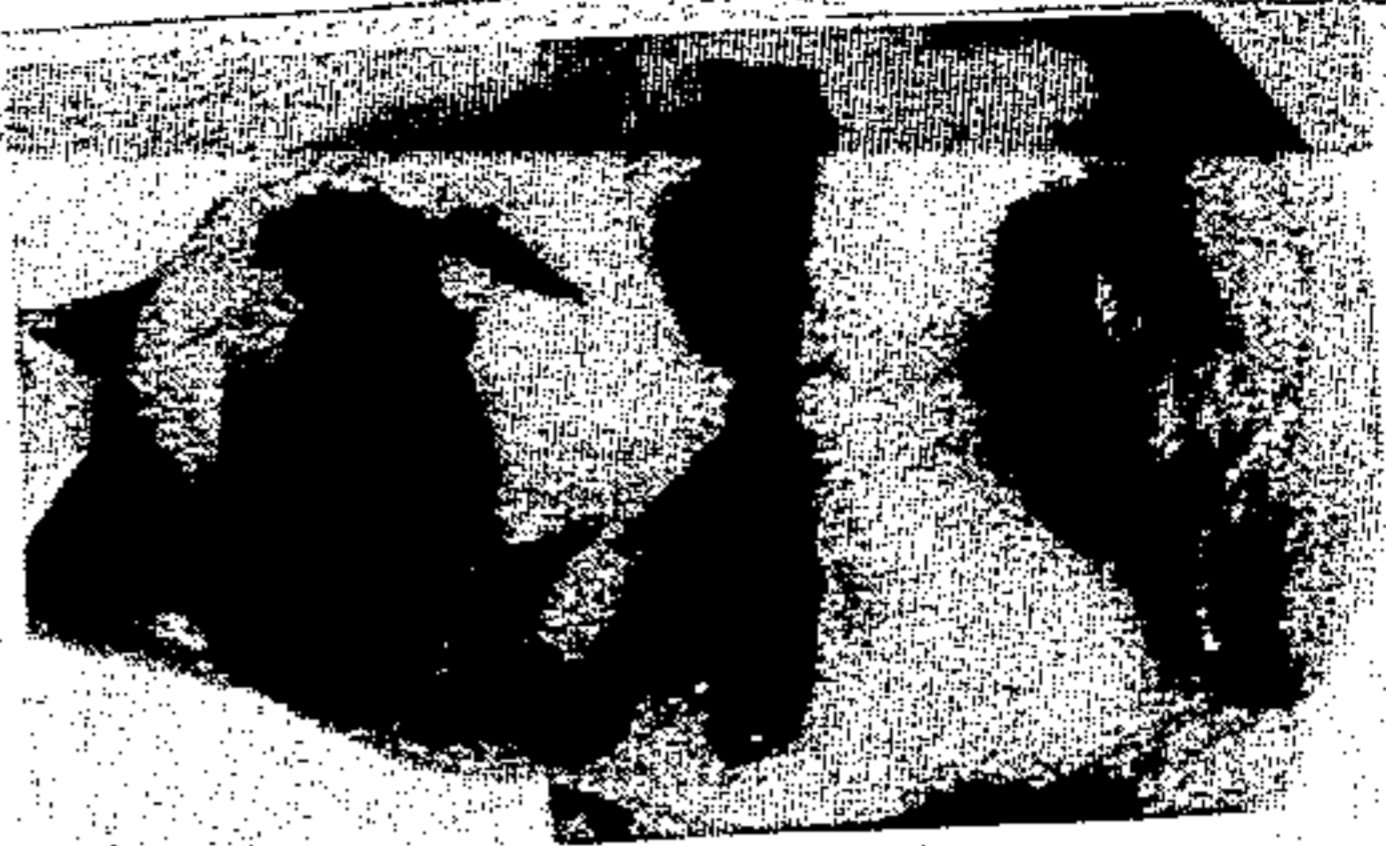
teed individuals civil liberties and that was why he was granting bail.

The Windhoek Observer reported on Saturday, however, that Mr Acheson said he feared he would not last six months outside prison before he himself was killed.

In a few words uttered from the dock yesterday Mr Acheson said: "I was set up. I was taken for a horrible ride and dropped . . . The whole system is rotten, rotten to the core."

When asked if the four witnesses and the two suspects, most of them members of the CCB, were the ones who had dropped him, Mr Acheson replied cryptically: "You are getting warm."

GRANTED BAIL . . .
Donald Acheson



War weapons used for crime

AK-47
2/4/90
(21)

WINDHOEK. — War weapons are circulating in the north of Namibia and being used in robberies and other crimes.

Police liaison chief Brigadier Sigi Eimbeck said complaints were received regularly of bandits with AK-47 rifles threatening and robbing residents.

Brigadier Eimbeck said there had been a slow reaction to the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Hifi-kepunye Pohamba's request for unlicensed firearms to be handed in.

Action would be taken against those who still had such weapons after May 31.

LIFE IN DANGER

Most of the crimes in the north were committed by people in possession of unlicensed firearms, Brigadier Eimbeck said.

He said police were allowed to carry firearms but were to be used only if the policemen's lives were in danger.

Brigadier Eimbeck said the increasing crime rate could also be attributed to unemployment and the housing shortage.

The police could act effectively only if the government empowered them to carry out their duties and if the public treated them with respect. — Sapa.

Date for Namibia²¹ parliament opening

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

ARGUS 24/4/90

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian parliament will open officially on May 8, the Speaker, Dr Mose Tjitendero, has announced.

Addressing a sitting of the National Assembly, the Speaker also confirmed that the majority opposition party would be recognised as the official Opposition.

The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Swapo's main opponent in the United Nations-monitored elections last year, has this status.

The Assembly has unanimously adopted the select committee's report on standing rules and orders which will govern its business. These provide the Speaker with powers to hold sessions behind closed doors but normal business will be open to the public.

to bring an international... country. During his visit to SA, Rutledge will be awarded an honorary professorship by the College of Medicine of SA. Picture: ROBERT BOTHA

Lubowski's alleged killer refuses bail

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK — Donald Acheson, the 52-year-old Irish national charged with assassinating Swapo leader Anton Lubowski, surprised the High Court here yesterday when he turned down an offer of bail for R4 000 after seven months in custody.

Acting judge Mr Justice Mahomed granted the Belfast-born man bail with stringent conditions, and postponed the hearing until May 7.

The State's failure to produce Staal Burger and Leon "Chappie" Maree — both Civic Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members — as co-suspects, and the absence of four witnesses was used by the defence to try to dissuade the judge from continuing with the case.

Mr Justice Mahomed said a speech made by President F W de Klerk on March 1 on good relations with Namibia and the chance of witnesses being persuaded to come from SA had persuaded him to allow

a short postponement to May 7.

"The murder of Anton Lubowski is a matter of very fundamental public importance... He was a vigorous proponent of the Namibian people to gain self-determination and to emancipate them from colonialism," said the judge in giving reasons for the need for the trial to go on.

But he also said the constitution guaranteed individuals civil liberties and that was why he was granting bail.

One of the conditions of bail was that Acheson accept an offer to work on the Windhoek Observer newspaper as a cartoonist and that he report to the police three times a day.

He would be put under house arrest from 9pm to 6am and would need police permission to leave work or home.

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Lubowski suspect ⁽²²¹⁾ gets bail

Source: 24/4/90
WINDHOEK - Irish national Donald Acheson, appearing in the Windhoek High Court on a charge of murdering Swapo activist Anton Lubowski, has been granted bail of R4 000.

The hearing was adjourned until May 7.

In his judgment after the State's application for a six-week postponement to secure witnesses from South Africa, Mr Acting Justice Ismail Mohammed granted a two-week adjournment to ascertain the state of diplomatic initiatives between Namibia and South Africa regarding extradition.

He asked the State to produce "clear, specific and tangible evidence" on the process and the prospects of the four men Mr Calla Botha, Mr Ferdi Barnard, Mr Slang van Zyl and Mr W B Knox appearing in Namibia.

Extradition issue 'too sensitive to discuss'

Capt. Tint 25/4/90

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Staff Reporter

THE matter of extraditing a number of South African men wanted on murder charges in Namibia was "too sensitive" to discuss at present, a spokesman for the Attorney General's office in Windhoek said yesterday.

Mrs Kato Stroh, the deputy Attorney General, was approached about the situation regarding the lack of a formal extradition treaty between South Africa and Namibia.

Namibian police spokesman Brig Siggie Eimbeck said earlier that at least five alleged murderers had escaped arrest by Namibian police as they were in South Africa.

He named them as SADF Civil Co-

operation Bureau members Staal Burger and Chappi Maree, wanted in connection with the death of Swapo lawyer Anton Lubowski, and Darryl Stopforth, Leonard Veenendal and West German subject Horst Klenz, wanted in connection with the deaths of a security guard at an Untag installation and a Namibian police constable, Ricardo van Wyk, 21.

Senior government officials in Pretoria have confirmed that an extradition agreement with Namibia is being drafted.

But Mrs Stroh said she was not prepared to discuss the matter in view of its "sensitivity".

Policeman's death 'isolated incident'

Argus Africa News Service
ARCUS 25/4/90 221

WINDHOEK. — Official government reaction to the controversy caused by dramatically different police and government accounts of the death of an Oshakati policeman last week, has dismissed the incident as isolated and in no way a reflection of tensions between police and former Swapo Plan fighters.

In a statement released yesterday, almost a week after the death of Detective Sergeant

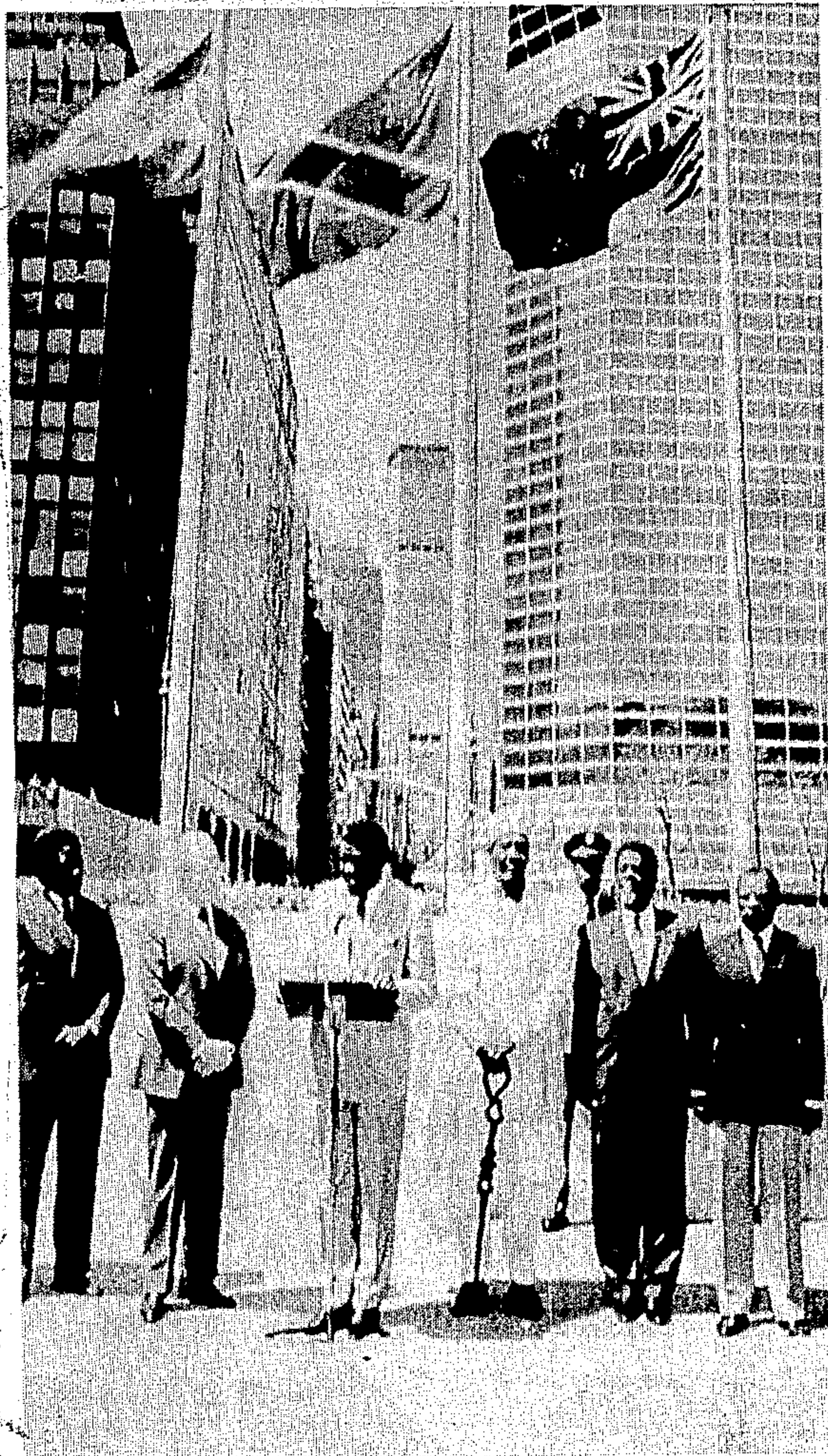
Daniel van der Westhuizen in Oshakati last Wednesday, the Ministry of Information deplored the shooting "between police and former Plan combatants".

The police are still investigating, according to the ministry and unlike government accounts last week which alleged that the police had attacked Plan members using guns and a hand-grenade, the statement points no fingers.

Instead it "appeals to the

public and to the media in particular to avoid making statements which, instead of helping to calm the situation, may very well foster feelings of hostility between the police and former Plan combatants".

The police account of the incident was that two unarmed policemen, while investigating a report of an arms cache in a house in White City in the town, were shot at and a hand-grenade was thrown at them.



SHOWING THE FLAG: Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob, at the podium, after the raising of his country's flag, centre.

Nujoma asks Namibians to be patient, persistent

ARGUS 25/4/90
221

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — President Sam Nujoma appealed for patience and persistence as Namibia entered the second phase of its liberation struggle, that of national socio-economic reconstruction and development.

Celebrating the 30th anniversary of Swapo with about 3 000 people in Katutura, Mr Nujoma said the serious problems which faced Namibia — unemployment and severe housing and medical services shortages — were not issues which could be solved overnight.

Members of his government have acknowledged that the new administration's greatest problem is the electorate's high expectations.

FIRST PHASE

Mr Nujoma's address was a clear appeal for understanding by the electorate that there would be no miracles. Namibia had achieved only the first phase in the struggle

for security, peace, social development and prosperity, he said. "The second and equally difficult phase has just started."

"This is the phase of national socio-economic reconstruction, rehabilitation and development. Swapo envisages a Namibia characterised by everlasting peace and harmony among her people and with her neighbours."

Reiterating the Swapo policy of national reconciliation, as he and his party members have done at every public opportunity since independence just over a month ago, Mr Nujoma warned that "any attempt to misuse or ignore reconciliation or to impair the unity of Namibia should be dealt with effectively".

The task facing Swapo was that of transforming a liberation movement to a political party which continued to win elections on all levels, national, regional and local, he said.

Bomb on Namibia's border ⁽²²¹⁾

WINDHOEK - An aircraft from Angola dropped a bomb that exploded in the Kavango river which forms the border between Namibia and Angola, police spokesman Brigadier Siggie Eimbeck said in Windhoek yesterday.

This is the fourth bombing incident in the border region this year.

Eimbeck said the explosion in the river on Sunday occurred about 500m from houses in the village of Mukwe in eastern Kavango.

Residents claimed the aircraft was a Russian MiG which flew about 1km into Namibia before turning and heading back to Angola.

Namibian police are investigating shrapnel found after a similar incident near the former Omega military base last Thursday. *some tan*

Two ^{25/4/90} phosphorous bombs were dropped from two aircraft in the border region on January 19 and March 10.

Sunday's bombing was the first involving a single aircraft, Eimbeck said.

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Diplomacy (221)

WINDHOEK - Eight countries have already established full diplomatic relations with Namibia and 80 others are expected to follow soon, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in Windhoek.

Sowetan 25/9/90

Representatives of Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Cuba, Sweden, Tanzania, Egypt and Kenya have submitted their credentials to President Sam Nujoma. The spokesman said as a matter of priority Namibia would soon open a mission at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.- Sapa.

CNT 7/15 25/4/90
Bomb falls
in Kavango

WINDHOEK. — An aircraft from Angola dropped a bomb that exploded in the Kavango River, which forms the border between Namibia and Angola, police spokesman Brigadier Siggie Eimbeck said here yesterday.

This is the fourth bombing incident in the border region this year. Brigadier Eimbeck said Sunday's explosion occurred about 500m from houses in the village of Mukwe in eastern Kavango.

Residents claimed the aircraft was a Russian MiG. — Sapa

'Lowering flag of apartheid ²²¹ still challenge'

AKG 25 26/4/90
The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The lowering of the "flag of apartheid" is still the international community's greatest challenge, says Namibia's Foreign Minister, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab.

He told a meeting of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs here that this flag had come down over Namibia but it still flew over South Africa.

The fight against apartheid was universal — a fight to save humanity itself. Now that Namibia had won its national sovereignty the struggle for its economic independence and social progress would begin in earnest.

Land reform, distribution and sharing were important to the new Namibian government.

"We appeal to the world to continue to walk with the people in Namibia and to invest in our new democracy. Our constitution is the most democratic in Africa".

UNDER-EMPLOYMENT

Namibia had inherited a socio-economic system in which a small minority, mostly white, participated in the "money economy". The majority, nearly all black, were in the traditional agricultural sector and faced under-employment.

While Namibia had a grossly distorted income pattern, the high income of the top five percent of the population meant the country's per capita income was one of the highest in Africa. This disqualified Namibia from some categories of international economic assistance.

The legacy of apartheid had given Namibia hordes of out-of-school children and unemployed youths, a bloated civil service and a budget deficit.

NAMIBIA may be free but Rosalia Shipiki is still deep in the struggle to liberate Walvis Bay from South Africa's apartheid colonial rule.

"I really wanted to see the flag of our country here," says the 19-year-old student activist who lives in a small match-box house in Kuisebmond, Walvis Bay's densely-populated black township.

"I feel we're not free. But I have to be here because this is where I was born. We have to fight for Walvis Bay."

November she was detained for her part in a national school boycott.

There is no trace of fear in her as she passionately talks about her wish to liberate her hometown and about her experience at the hands of the police.

Abused

"The police came, shooting rubber bullets," she says. "They never beat me, just verbally abused me. In prison they treated us like common criminals. I only saw other people when they gave me food."

International pressure to

Walvis Bay: the struggle continues

Walvis Bay could be part of Namibia by next year, writes RUTH ANSAH AYISI, but in the meantime its black residents still suffer under apartheid colonial rule. She describes life in the enclave:

release Shipiki and her four schoolmates was believed to be responsible for their freedom three months later. Yet Shipiki, a slimly-built girl with a radiant smile, is adamant that she has no regrets and now wants to take part in protests against South Africa's occupation of Walvis Bay.

She is not alone in her wish to be part of independent Namibia. The head of the Swapo branch in Walvis Bay, Wilfred Muvulu, says it makes no sense that they have been cut off from the rest of the country.

"These people are Namibians here, and we would like

to be treated like Namibians and have the same privileges," he says.

In public, South Africa maintains its right to govern the enclave. But behind the scenes, pressure from Western governments and a Swapo commitment to see the port as part of Namibia could hasten its integration to some time during the next year.

Diplomatic sources say any transfer of power will involve hard bargaining that could include South Africa's continued access to the 320km exclusion zone that stretches out into the Atlantic from the desert sea coast.

Today, drivers are greeted guarded by white South African soldiers.

Namibia's only deep sea port, Walvis Bay is tucked at the edge of rolling sand dunes in the southern Namib desert.

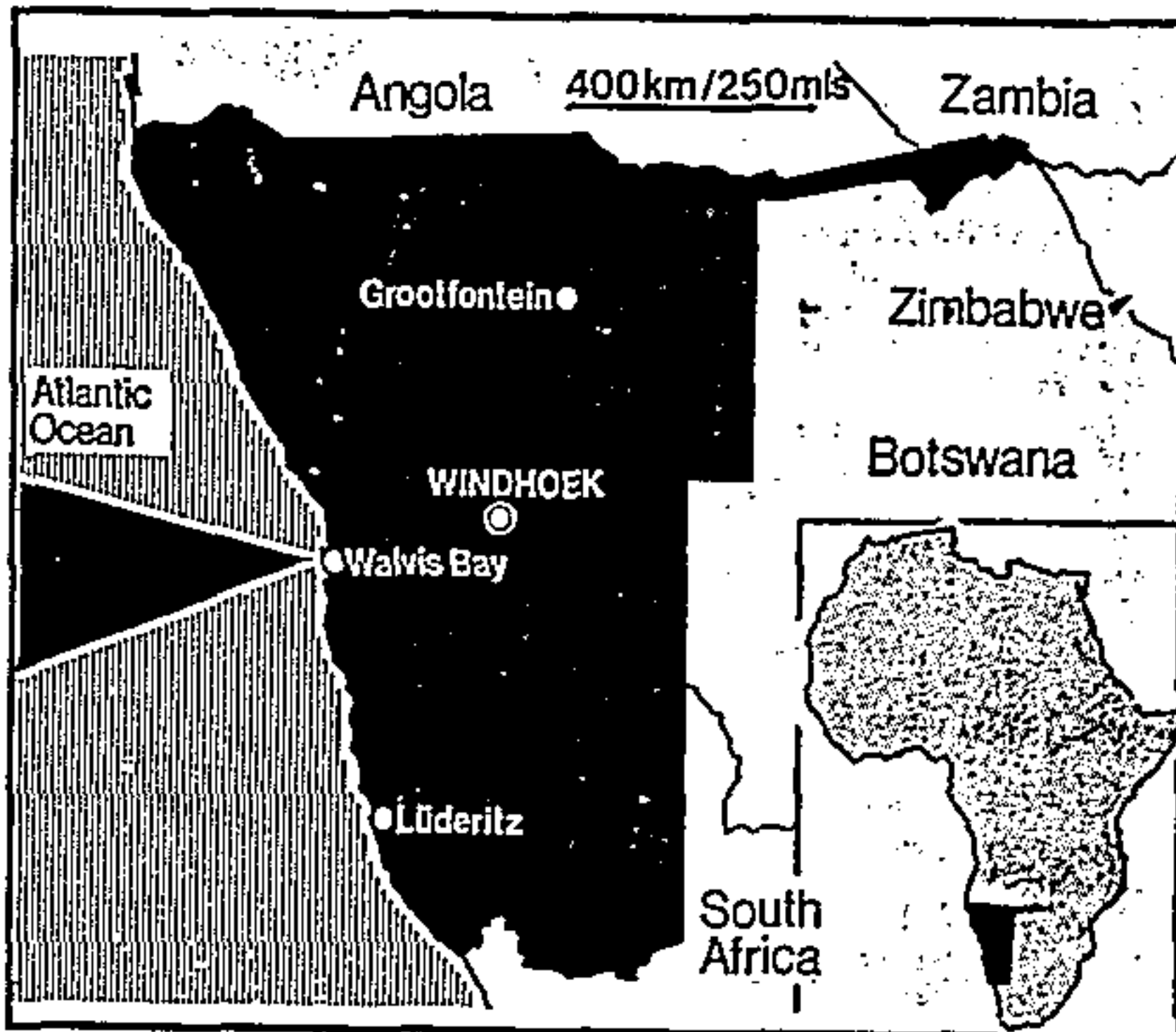
Strategic

The 1,124 square kilometre enclave is strategic for South Africa, which has set up a military base there and which used it to develop a prosperous fishing industry.

Most of the fishing companies in Walvis Bay are South African-owned or -registered. Large trawlers have seriously depleted the stock of fish.

Yet most of Walvis Bay's residents see themselves as Namibians — not South Africans.

"We're a little heart-broken," says Shipiki, "but I don't think it will take long.



The South Africans can't kick against the people's demands," she says.

"We will publicise this, go on marches and hold rallies."

Walled in

Life under an apartheid system is harsh for the blacks. Around the spotlessly clean town centre, freshly painted, German-style houses grace the quiet white neighbourhood.

At the other extreme, about five kilometres away, hundreds of black male Namibian migrant workers from the north are confined to a walled-in complex. A security officer guards the drab greyish compound built on a sandy patch of barren land. Women are forbidden to enter at any time.

Each morning, says a resident, there are raids to make sure no man has smuggled a woman into his packed dormitory.

Horrible

A male journalist who was allowed to peep into the rooms saw 14 men resting on bunk beds piled up on top of each other. In one case, two men had to share the same bed.

Meals are served on a tin plate at set hours, but the food is so horrible, says the resident, that many men prefer to buy from a small group of male traders who are allowed in past the gates.

Less notorious than this migrant centre, but also dreary, are the single quarters. Set in the dirtiest part of the townships, the block consists of tiny rooms just big enough for a small bed.

Yet Hafene Shoombé squashes his wife and two children, aged two and five years, into his cold room.

"This place is too small for the young ones. There is nowhere for them to play," he sighs.

"Things would change if we had a Namibian government in control here."

Unemployment is also a serious problem. The fish factories only take on staff on a seasonal six-month contract. A growing number of people find "solace" in alcohol.

Women are kept down at the bottom of the economic pyramid. Many girls fall pregnant and end up with none or little formal qualification. Sexist attitudes further hinder women's advances.

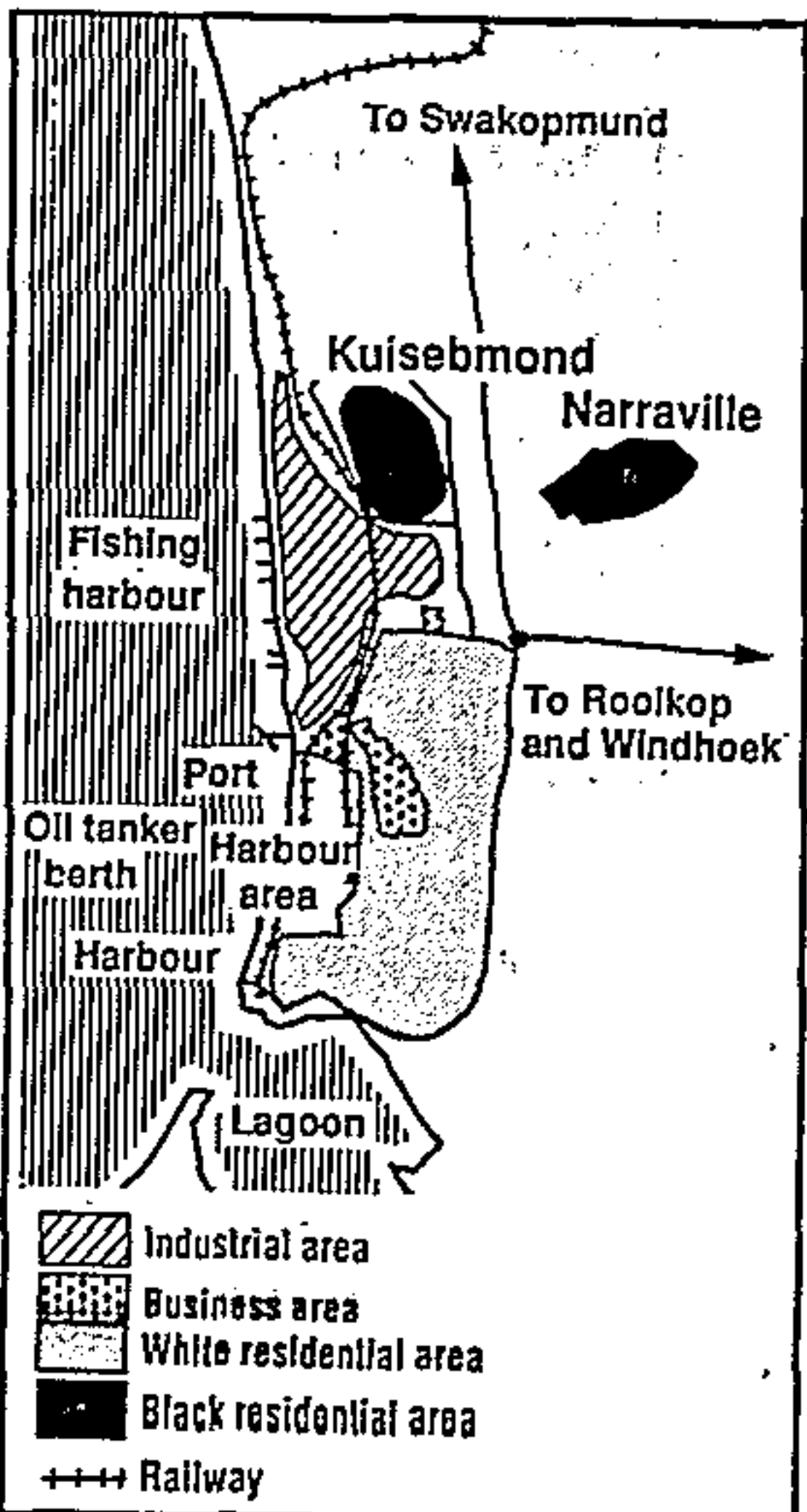
"The women have a complex," said Shipiki. "We were told our place is in the kitchen. But we don't always have to be in the kitchen. We need to organise together."

"There should be sex education in the schools. The men must learn to cooperate and sometimes to look after the babies."

Lawyer

Despite the odds, Shipiki is ambitious. She would like to be a lawyer. It is yet another challenge.

Because of her political activities, she was expelled from school. Now Shipiki has to work by herself at home preparing for her exams in November. — AIA



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'SA and Namibia need each other'

RR645 77/4/90 221

Political Correspondent

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WHILE it was not possible to foresee how relations with an independent Namibia would develop, South Africa was committed to maintaining friendly relations, Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told parliament.

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It seemed Namibia's goal was the same, he said during the foreign affairs budget debate.

He also announced that Namibia had submitted a request to become a member of the Customs Union Agreement and South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland had already agreed to amendments to allow Namibian membership.

Many trade, transport and financial agreements had been agreed on or were in the pipeline. No security agreement had been proposed so far, but both countries had emphasised the importance of peace and stability in the region.

Both countries, he said, needed each other.

He had had open-hearted talks with his counterpart from Namibia over potential problems in relations between the two countries.

South Africa had opened an office in Namibia and the two governments would keep in touch from time to time to discuss mutual representation.

Mr Botha said South Africa would continue to use its influence with Unita and MPLA in Angola to help to end the civil war.

(221) 

SA considering extraditing two AWB men to Namibia

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA is considering extraditing two AWB members — Mr Leonard Veenendal and Mr Darrel Stopforth — who are alleged to have bombed an Untag installation in Namibia and to have killed a guard in escaping from prison.

This was revealed by the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, in Parliament yesterday after the Democratic Party MP for Hillbrow, Mr Lester Fuchs, described them as "thugs, common criminals, who have now returned to South Africa in a blaze of misplaced glory, arrogantly masquerading as some type of Afrikaner patriot".

Mr Coetsee said even though South Africa and Namibia did not have an extradition treaty, the government would not "protect any criminal who needs to be extradited".

He stressed, however, that in cases of this nature there had to be a proper application and proper formalities had to be followed. Only then could there be legal proceedings at which the suspects could oppose the application.

The extradition laws were clear that there had to be criminality and that people could not be extradited for political offences.

"There must be a prima facie case and evidence on

which the application is based," he said.

The government was looking at the Namibian application for the extradition of the two men and if it was in order, the State President would be advised accordingly. Then legal proceedings could be held.

Earlier Mr Fuchs referred to media coverage given to Mr Veenendal and Mr Stopforth.

"Listen to the arrogance of Mr Veenendal when he says he believes his arrival would be a hot potato for the government and that if the extradition order was signed it would show the rest of the white population how treacherous the government was," said Mr Fuchs.

"Then he goes further, saying 'at least I have not killed women or children' which is no denial at all that he killed adult males."

Mr Fuchs said the State President should not wait for an extradition treaty to be signed, but should send the two men back to Namibia.

"The time has come to send a message to those who commit crime and attempt to use South Africa as a safe haven that their loutish behaviour will not be condoned and that we will not harbour them.

"Send this message to the country and also to the Conservative Party who so often, by its refusal to criticise the AWB, lends tacit support to certain criminal acts," he said.

Own Correspondent

LONDON. — Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe and his predecessor, General Johan Coetsee, were yesterday named as having knowledge of the activities of the hit-squads by former squad commander at Vlakplaas Captain Dirk Coetsee.

Mr Coetsee was giving evidence on the fifth day of the London sitting of the Harms Commission.

Mr Coetsee, questioned by Mr S J Maritz, SC, for the individual policemen implicated, said all members of the security police were involved in a misuse of trust, including General Van der Merwe and two other generals, Visser and Zietsman.

Mr Maritz: "Are you trying to convey that all those in command were contaminated by this misuse of trust?"

Mr Coetsee: "All are part of the security system, part of the dirty war against the so-called enemy."

He said Generals Visser and Zietsman knew of the atrocities. Mr Justice Louis Harms asked him then if General Van der Merwe

Permits for
(221) ^{Comp. Test}
Namibia 28/4/80

WINDHOEK — Foreigners who have worked in Namibia for longer than three years or who own property in the country are entitled to a permanent residence permit.

A spokesman for the Department of Civic Affairs here said a temporary residence permit would be required if the person wanted to stay in Namibia for longer than 30 days.

The Namibian government does not intend to implement minimum wages for farm employees, the Minister of Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Fisheries, Mr Gert Hanekom, said at Hochveld in central Namibia. — Sapa

Nujoma: Return six

Sunday Times Reporter 221

NAMIBIAN President Sam Nujoma has formally asked South Africa to extradite six men allegedly implicated in political murders in his country.

The South African Justice Department said yesterday the request, addressed personally to President F W de Klerk, would be considered once other details were received.

Although the department does not name the men, Civil Co-operation Bureau officers Staal Burger and Leon "Chappie" Maree are wanted in Namibia to face charges in

connection with the murder of Swapo official Anton Lubowksi. 222

Two AWB members, Leonard Veenendaal and Darryl Stopforth, living in Johannesburg, are wanted for the murders of an Untag security guard and a constable.

They escaped from custody in Namibia with German national Horst Klentz, who is also wanted. *SIT news 29/4/90*

● The sixth man being sought by Namibian authorities was last night been identified as well-known right-winger, Mr Henk Bredenhann, 28, of Benoni.

□ NAMIBIA'S GHOSTS

A TRIBAL chief whose people were largely wiped out while resisting German colonial rule early this century wants the two Germanies to help bring home the descendants of those who fled into exile to avoid being killed.

Paramount Chief Kuaima Riruako of Namibia's Herero tribe, whose women still wear long, 19th century German missionary-style dresses, has pleaded with East and West Germany to negotiate the return of Hereros from Botswana.

According to some estimates, Botswana has up to 40 000 descendants of the tribesmen who fled there 85 years ago when their fight for land rights at home was defeated by Germany's modern guns and starvation.

The Herero chief told journalists recently he and his tribal council had made the appeal to Germany in a letter sent to Namibian President Sam Nujoma.

They expected Nujoma to take up the matter with the two Germanies, both of which have embassies in Namibia.

The letter asked the three governments to approach the leaders of neighbouring Botswana to allow the resettlement of Hereros who fled there when German military commanders punished a revolt by banishing or killing tribe members.

The letter said: "We

Send home our people, says chief of Hereros

appeal to the Namibian government as well as both the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and German Democratic Republic to assist in the resettlement of Hereros still in Botswana."

They said they also wanted to claim compensation for the "senseless war caused by the Germans" between 1904 and 1907 when more than 60 000 of the 80 000 Herero people died.

Namibia, which became independent on March 21, was a German colony from 1884 until it was seized by South Africa during the First World War and then became a League of Nations and later a United Nations mandate territory controlled by Pretoria.

During the campaign for last November's United Nations-supervised elections, Herero leaders asked for the return of their people from Botswana as part of a UN

repatriation scheme to help about 40 000 more recent Namibian exiles to come home.

Nujoma's Swapo, which now rules Namibia, charged that the Herero campaign was a ploy to swell the number of people supporting rival parties.

At the time of the polls, Botswana - formerly the British Protectorate of Bechuanaland - said it feared its Herero citizens were being lured across the border merely to be used in a political numbers game and discouraged return moves.

Election results showed that most of the 90 000 Hereros voted against Swapo, which derives its support largely from among the 500 000 people of the Ovambo region.

Historians believe far more Hereros died fighting Germany than Namibians perished in the 23-year guerrilla war fought by Swapo from 1966 against South African occupation. - Sapa

press
29/4/90

221

DTA searches for new soul in Namibia's changing landscape

By Dale Lautenbach
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Democratic Turnhalle Alliance was installed as the official opposition in the Namibian National Assembly last week but the new political landscape in the independent country challenges this complex alliance of parties to find a single political soul.

Leading voice

Advocate Mr Fanuel Jariretunda Kozonguizi, vice-president of the DTA and a man whose political background ranges from his role as African National Congress organiser in the Cape in the late '50s to roving ambassador and legal adviser to the DTA, is one of the leading voices pushing the alliance to shed its historical ethnic associations in favour of forming a single national party.

The DTA has been described of late as a group in crisis and tensions within the alliance could threaten its very status as official opposition.

Mr Kozonguizi's challenge to this crisis debate, in a word, is that the DTA is no longer part of the administrative machinery in an awkwardly governed territory, but is an opposition party in a newly democratised state.

"The problem confronting the DTA is no longer speculation about what the South African Government is going to decide. Our concern in an opposition in a parliament in which Swapo as the governing party is now to determine our one reaction to whatever measures they as a government would propose or how we can assent in whatever decision or action is taken by the government," he says.

Mr Kozonguizi says to meet the responsibility imposed by the ballot box, the DTA can no longer operate as a party within a party but "as a political party in parliament with one aim, one objective and one direction".

There are 12 parties presently within the DTA. Imagine 12 stands on a single issue, says Mr Kozonguizi. "In a situation like that it will be easy for the gov-

ernment to play off one faction against another."

Having called for political unity, he addresses the faultline through the DTA: ethnic interest groups.

Founded in 1977 in opposition to the National Party's insistence on maintaining certain apartheid legislation in the constitutional committee of the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference, the DTA maintained its thread of unity in the face of this single issue its members found abhorrent.

But no longer is the single-issue factor there to unify. Indeed there are remarkable points of concurrence between the governing party and the DTA. A look at their ideals on constitutional issues like democratic principles, the rule of law, equal opportunities and rights, places Swapo and the DTA in similar ideological territory.

Swapo itself is united by the enormous ethnic majority of its support base, the Owambos. But,

as far as ethnic interests go, the DTA must accommodate Herero interests, Damara interests and so on. It must also accommodate the black-white tension in its structure.

There is a new need for honesty between the various groups, says Mr Kozonguizi. He calls for a recognition of all these divisive problems in a search for a common political identity.

Fragments

The resolution of these problems will determine the DTA's future strength as official opposition. But more than that, it might determine the very future of the multiparty democracy as enshrined in the constitution.

Swapo is a proud signatory to that document but de facto in the power game, the ruling party holds an ethnic majority of around 50 percent and an opposition blown into tiny fragments could result in the multiparty ideal having meaning only as a piece of paper.

Six wanted men 'can be extradited to Namibia'

By BARRY STREEK,
Political Staff

THE six men wanted in Namibia on murder charges — three Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) and three Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB) members — can be extradited even though South Africa and Namibia have not signed an extradition treaty.

This was confirmed last night by a spokesman for the Department of Justice, Mr Nic Grobler.

The Namibian government has requested the extradition of three CCB members, Mr Staal Burger, Mr Chappie Maree and Mr Ferdi Barnard, to stand trial with Mr Donald Acheson for the murder of Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski.

It has also requested the extradition of two AWB members, Mr Leonard Veenendal and Mr Darryl Stopforth, and a German citizen, Mr Horst Kleinz, who are wanted in connection with the rifle and grenade attack on an Untag office in Outjo in which a security guard was killed.

The three men were arrested but escaped from custody. They are also wanted for the death of a young constable who died during the escape and another constable who died from the wounds he received.

Mr Veenendal and Mr Stopforth recently emerged from hiding in Johannesburg.

Mr Grobler said the Extradition Act made provision for the extradition of people wanted on criminal charges even though an extradition treaty had not yet been signed. In cases like these, the State President had to decide whether extradition proceedings should be instituted.

Namibian President Sam Nujoma requested the extradition of the six men in an application dated April 21. The government had replied to him and Mr Nujoma was asked to provide further details, as required by South African law.

"As soon as these particulars have been received, the request will be considered," Mr Grobler said.

C.M.L. - T.M.P.S 30/4/90 (221) (250) (250)

Extradite 6, Nujoma asks

NAMIBIAN President Mr Sam Nujoma has requested South African authorities to extradite six men implicated in politically-related murders in the country, the Department of Justice has confirmed.

The request, dated April 21 1990, was made to the South African State President, Mr. F. W. de Klerk

The request would be considered once certain other details had been received from Namibia, the Justice Department's liaison director, Mr Nic Grobler, said.

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20/7/90
Grobler

A chat with Nujoma hellriders

221

WINDHOEK - Across the table were four relaxed young men in mean black bomber jackets.

"Hello."

"Ullo."

End of conversation. Nao comprendo.

The penny drops. There have been reports that the young bloods who escort President Sam Nujoma on glossy Honda motorbikes are an Angolan import. This is a presidential function so these must be they.

"Vroom vroom," we go and, using sign language to leap the Portuguese communication gap, grip imaginary handlebars and blip the accelerator.
"Sim Sim, Yes Yes," they cry. Vroom vroom,



President Sam Nujoma ... well protected.

rev. rev. We're in business. I ask to see their cap badges.
Angolan?
"Sim," and the legend

President Sam Nujoma's rooth'-toothin' motorcade has annoyed not a few Namibians. Too fast, too aggressive, they say of the screaming sirens and growling motorbikes that whisk the president's limousine through town, scattering cars and pedestrians. DALE LAUTENBACH of the *Sowetan Africa News Service* had a fortuitous meeting with the young Angolans who ride those big bikes.

much - the controversial outriders turn out to be a bunch of very normal young guys, in love with their 750 Hondas and a little lost in a new town where few speak their language.
Luck brings us an interpreter. The boys are from Luanda, seconded from the presidential escort there to serve Nujoma for two years.

Why do you drive so fast?
"No, not fast here. The people here not used to us yet so we don't drive fast - maybe 80. In Angola we go faster, one hundred twenty."

And when the people here get used to you?
"Yes, then we go faster."
Namibia, stand fast.
The outrage in the

Press here over the presidential motorcade is perhaps a one-sided picture. Following a recent spectacle when Nujoma arrived at a rally in a cloud of dust and noise, outriders laying rubber all over the road and escort bakkies pulling handbrake turns, there was little anger among the Swapo supporters who stood patiently in queues outside the stadium.

"No, it is good, he must come like this," said one.
The president's people seem to like the show of strength but then the economic realities of Namibia are such that they're not the ones threatened with having the paintwork on their BMW's scraped.
I ask the Angolan

bikers, their threatening role unmasked now by their easy young personalities, what happens if the president's motorcade is attacked - are they trained to defend him, are they armed?
"Armed, no. But defend him, yes. That is our first objective."
What weapons then?
"Our bike is the weapon. We ride over the attacker."
Do they like their work?
"Sim Sim, Yes."

The bikers, trained in Italy ("Best country for motors," they say), are stationed in Windhoek's Katutura township at the moment where Mr Nujoma is still living, having not yet moved into State House.

Independent Namibia celebrates May Day

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian workers celebrate May Day today with a march down the newly named Independence Avenue of the capital and amid rumbles of discontent within the union federation.

Several sources say there is

5/5/90 (321)
dissatisfaction within the various trade unions that makeup the umbrella National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW). Mr John Ya Otto, general secretary of NUNW is regarded by some as a Swapo-appointed official put there by the ruling party to hijack the unions and place them within easy reach of government control.

The May Day rally at the Independence Stadium is to be addressed by President Sam Nujoma and Minister of Labour Mr Hendrik Witbooi. The only voice representing the unions is NUNW President Mr John Shaetonhodi.

Today's celebrations include a march through Windhoek, a

rally and an evening reception. Workers in other major Namibian towns will also mark the international labour day and in Walvis Bay — the South African enclave — workers will "celebrate as Namibians".

The theme of May Day 1990 is Workers Unite for Nation Building and Economic Justice.

Namibia is seeking to reduce its oil dependence on South Africa

The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia is seeking to reduce its dependence on South Africa as an oil energy source but will not cut links entirely, Deputy Minister of Mines and Energy Mr Helmut Angula said yesterday.

He welcomed offers from Angola, Iran and Libya to sell energy sources to Namibia and said there was already an agreement in principle with Angola, the details of which still had to be ironed out.

Shell Namibia has built a storage tank at Luderitz to receive

“useful but not significant” amounts of refined fuel.

Shell general manager Mr Mike Hill said Luderitz was limited by being a shallow harbour with little of the infrastructure that exists in Walvis Bay.

The Iranian offer, made recently by its chargé d'affaires in Windhoek, Mr A Latifi, is for the export of crude oil to Namibia as part of an aid package with the indication that Iran could investigate assisting Namibia in the building of an oil refinery, an installation Namibia does not have.

Angola, according to its ambassador to Namibia, Mr Alberto

Bento Ribeiro, could supply refined petrol.

Asked to comment hypothetically on the Angolan option, Mr Hill said it would be up to Angola to provide petrol which suited Namibia's needs. Presently, the Angolan refinery in Luanda produces 90 octane petrol while Namibia runs on 93 octane.

Expressing the need to break the dependence on South Africa, Mr Angula said South African oil was acquired through “unorthodox methods” given the oil embargo on trade with that country and Namibia “does not want to be part of that”.

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The easy riders of Sam Nujoma's rootin' tootin' motorcade . . .

President Sam Nujoma's rootin' tootin' motorcade has annoyed not a few Namibians. Too fast, too aggressive, they say of the screaming sirens and growling motorbikes that whisk the president's limousine through town, scattering cars and pedestrians. DALE LAUIENBACH of The Star's Africa News Service had a fortuitous meeting with the young Angolians who ride those big bikes.

WINDHOEK — Across the table were four relaxed young men in mean black bomber jackets. "Hello."

End of conversation. Nao copyprends.

The penny drops. There have been reports that the young bidders who escort President Sam Nujoma on glossy Honda motorbikes are Angolan im-

ports. "Vroom vroom," we go and, using sign language to leap the Portuguese communication gap, give imaginary handlebars and flip the accelerator.

"Sim sim, yes yes," they cry. "Vroom vroom, rev rev. We're in business."

Ask to see their cap badges. Angolan? "Sim," and the legend reads

"Policia Popular"

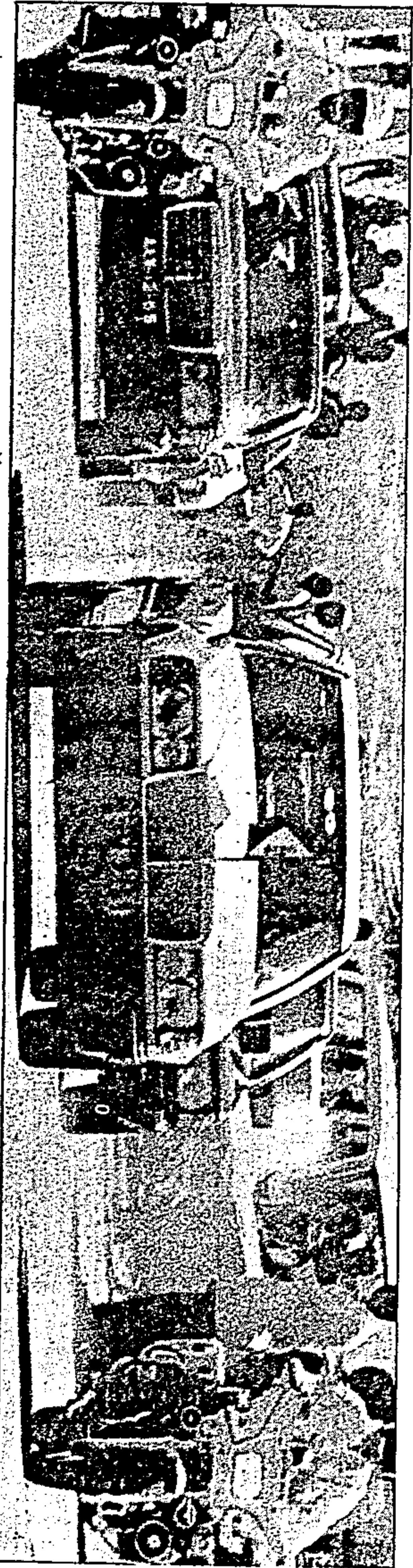
The controversial outriders turn out to be a bunch of normal young guys, in love with their 750 Hondas and a little lost in a new town where few speak their language.

Luck brings us an interpreter. The boys are from Luanda, seconded from the presidential escort here to serve Mr Nujoma for two years.

Why do you drive so fast? "No, not fast here. The people here not used to us yet so we don't drive fast — maybe 80. In Angola we go faster, one hundred twenty."

And when the people here get used to you? "Yes, then we go faster."

Namibia, stand fast. The outrage in the press here over the presidential motorcade



Vroom, vroom . . . President Nujoma's outriders escort him through Katutura township.

● Picture by Afrapix

is perhaps a one-sided picture. When Mr Nujoma arrived at a rally in a cloud of dust and noise, outriders laying rubber all over the road, there was little anger among the Swapo supporters.

"No, it is good, he must come like this," said one.

I ask the Angolan bikers what happens if the President's motorcade is attacked: are they trained to defend him, are they armed?

"Armed, no. But defend him, yes. That is our first objective."

What weapons then? "Our bike is the weapon. We ride over the attacker." The bikers are provided with a car for their use off-duty and

the fun they name is the Club Thriller in Katutura.

"But women," says the interpreter. "I'm OK, I speak English. But these boys, they don't so it's difficult to meet women." Don't your motorbikes im-

press them? They rock with laughter. "Nao, nao."

Apparently no girlfriends riding pillion on the presidential motorbikes, that wouldn't do. The president's speech is

over. The boys slip out. When I leave there are four menacing silhouettes of man and machine in the cold, dark night, high peaked caps, big shoulders, the glint of chrome and bright headlight beams. Vroom vroom.

Whites in Namibia 'stripped of rights'

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PARLIAMENT. — The independence of Namibia had stripped all whites in that country of their citizenship rights and that was what would happen in South Africa, Mr J J C Botha (CP Wonderboom) said yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the Extended Public Committee on South African Citizenship at Attainment of Independence of Namibia Regulation Bill, Mr Botha said the honeymoon of the Namibian constitution would soon be over when the country would revert to a communistic state.

"It you want to see what the new South Africa is going to look like, look at Namibia. They have stopped religious devotions at schools, there is no Die Stem or Day of the Vow.

"Whites in Namibia have been stripped of all their rights of citizenship in that they have no say over these matters any more."

Mr Tian van der Merwe (DP Green Point) said his party would not support the Bill because there had been no negotiation with Namibia. — Sapa

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Namibian whites will be made irrelevant'

221 Star 4/5/90
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"It you want to see what the new South Africa is going to look like, look at Namibia. They have stopped religious devotions at schools, there is no "Die Stem" or Day of the Vow.

Mr Jan Hoon (CP Kuruman) said the Bill was the last chapter of the tragic history of Namibia.

"Few people who have left Namibia to come and live in South Africa support the National Party because of their experiences."

"The Bill is also aimed at making the whites of the territory totally irrelevant, just as President De Klerk is busy doing with us."

Mr Desmond Lockey (LP Northern Cape) said a country could not carry on indefinitely granting citizenship to people who were not born in that country.

Mr Frikkie van Deventer (NP Durbanville) said South Africa respected Namibia's right to claim loyalty from its citizens, in line with international standards.

Mr Yusuf Seedat (Sol Nom) said the Bill was a natural consequence of Namibia attaining its independence and it was understandable that its government would not sanction dual citizenship.

Mr Seedat said the South African Government should also take care that immigrants did not use South Africa for their convenience.

Mr Tian van der Merwe (DP Green Point) said the Democratic Party would not support the Bill because there had been no negotiation with the Namibian government.

"The Government is going about this too hastily. The Bill should be widely advertised so that South African citizens in Namibia could have a chance to decide on what they want to do." — Sapa.

SA newsman in Namibia missing

Stow
5/15/90

AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

(22)

WINDHOEK — South African journalist Chris Vermaak is still missing having disappeared a week ago while preparing to take over the editorship of the National Party mouthpiece, Die Suidwester.

Mr Vermaak (55) is believed to be suffering from amnesia and appeals have been made to the public to be on the lookout for him.

At the time of his disappearance, Mr Vermaak was living with managing consultant of Die Suidwester, Mr E Bernade, and his wife. Mrs Bernade said yesterday she believed Mr Vermaak was still in Windhoek.

She and her husband had received many calls of reported sightings: "But they've all been people saying they saw him just 30 minutes ago."

SAM'S (AMGOOLAM) ANGELS

President Sam Nujoma's 'rootin'-tootin' motorcade has annoyed not a few Namibians. Too fast, too aggressive, they say of the sirens and growling motorbikes that whisk the president's limousine through town. DALE LAUTENBACH of the Argus Africa News Service had a fortuitous meeting in Windhoek with the young Angolans who ride those big bikes . . .

A CROSS the table were four relaxed young men in mean black bomber jackets. "Hello," I say. "Uilo," they reply. End of conversation. Nao comprehendo.

The penny drops. There have been reports that the young bloods who escort President Sam Nujoma on glossy Honda motorbikes are an Angolan import. This is a presidential function, so these must be they.

"Vroom vroom," I say and, using sign language to leap the Portuguese communication gap, grip imaginary handlebars and blip the accelerator.

"Slim Slim, Yes Yes," they cry. Vroom vroom, rev rev. We're in business.

I ask to see their cap badges. Angolan? "Sim," and the legend reads Policia Popular. They laugh. One wants Fanta, Coca or Miranda to drink, the others down an alarming mixture of beer and wine.

But, not too much — the controversial outriders turn out to be a bunch of very normal young guys, in love with their 750cc Hondas and a little lost in a new town where few speak their language.

LUCK brings us an interpreter. The boys are from Luanda, seconded from the presidential escort there to serve Mr Nujoma for two years. Why do you drive so fast?

"No, not fast here. The people here not used to us yet so we don't drive fast — maybe 80. In Angola, we go faster, one hundred twenty." And when the people here get used to you?

"Yes, then we go faster."



President Sam Nujoma's Angolan motorbike outriders escort him through Katatura township, near Windhoek.

Namibia, stand fast. The outrage in the Press here over the presidential motorcade is, perhaps a one-sided picture.

Following a recent spectacle when Mr Nujoma arrived at a rally in a cloud of dust and noise, outriders laying rubber all over the road and escort bakkies pulling handbrake turns, there was little anger among the Swapo supporters who stood patiently in queues outside the stadium.

"No, it is good, he must come like this," said one.

The president's people seem to like the show of strength, but then the economic realities of Na-

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Namibia are such that they're not the ones threatened with having the paintwork on their BMWs scraped.

I ask the Angolan bikers, their threatening role unmasked now by their easy young personalities, what happens if the President's motorcade is attacked: are they trained to defend him, are they armed?

"Armed, no. But defend him, yes. That is our first objective."

What weapons then?

"Our bike is the weapon. We ride over the attacker."

Do they like their work?

"Sim Sim, Yes."

The bikers, trained in Italy ("Best country for motors," they say), are stationed in Windhoek's Katutura township where Mr Nujoma is still living having not yet moved into State House.

The young men say they are comfortable and the money is better than in Angola. "Money is always better in a foreign country."

The president's speech is over and chances are he'll be moving to leave soon. The boys slip out.

When I leave there are four menacing silhouettes of man and machine in the cold, dark night — high peaked caps, big shoulders, the glint of chrome and bright headlights. Vroom vroom.

Namibia bans use
of offensive word ^{Sta 7/5/90} (21)

WINDHOEK — "Kaffir" is a banned word in Namibia from today and no Namibian will be required to call another "baas" or "missus" in future.

This announcement was made by the office of the Prime Minister, Mr Hage Geingob. No Namibian may use offensive language when addressing another, it said.

The government also announced that people from other countries who had not required a visa to enter Namibia before independence could temporarily continue to visit the country without this document. — The Star's Africa News Service.

RELATIONSHIP TESTED

She said that since her boyfriend had been arrested eight months ago she had been under extreme stress, flying to Namibia to visit him in prison and trying to keep a low profile.

"It's been an extremely difficult and traumatic time for both of us and I am just so glad it is over now. We have no immediate plans, just to relax and recuperate. Otherwise, we must wait and see."

"When the police arrested him I was shocked and shattered. But I knew he couldn't have been involved with any murder — I know the man too well."

Beaming through her tears, Miss Leo said their relationship had been tried and tested and had come out strengthened and even more bonded as a result of their shared nightmare.

The charges against Mr Acheson were withdrawn after Namibia had tried, but failed, to procure four crucial witnesses and two co-accused from South Africa.

The prosecution wanted Mr Staal Burger and Mr Chappie Maree in the dock with Mr Acheson. Both have been linked to the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB).

The South African authorities were not convinced that Namibia had a prima facie case.

Namibian Prosecutor-General Mr Hans Heyman had also tried in vain to get South African help in getting evidence from four witnesses who had refused to go to Namibia to testify, in spite of an indemnity. They are Mr Ferdinand Barnard, Mr Slang van Zyl, Mr Calla Botha and Mr William Knox.

● Mr Lubowski's father, Mr Wilfried Lubowski, said in Cape Town yesterday that the withdrawal of the charges made it "appear certain that there will not be a trial of the murderers of Anton Lubowski".

He said the Lubowski family could not help but believe there were attempts to prevent answers being found to the question of who killed Mr Lubowski and on whose orders.

Yesterday Mr Acheson told a Windhoek media conference: "I never done this crime whatsoever. I want to get the hell out of it and just live a normal life."

He said he had worked as a freelance cartoonist for Playboy, Mad magazine and, in London, for the Mirror and the Sun.

● See page 2.



Donald Acheson, left, and his South African girlfriend Cynthia Leo, right. Irishman Mr Acheson was freed by the Windhoek Supreme Court yesterday. He had been charged with the murder of Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski but was released because of lack of evidence. Mr Acheson flew to Jan Smuts Airport to Miss Leo. The couple spent the night in the transit lounge.



Emotional reunion with girlfriend after Lubowski ordeal

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Anton Lubowski murder probe is back to square one. Mr Donald Acheson, formerly accused of murdering him, last night flew to freedom in Johannesburg and an emotional reunion with his South African girlfriend.

The 52-year-old Irishman, denied entry to South Africa, and Cynthia Leo plan to fly to Swaziland today after spending last night together in the transit lounge at Jan Smuts Airport planning their future.

The couple plan to marry "in the near future".

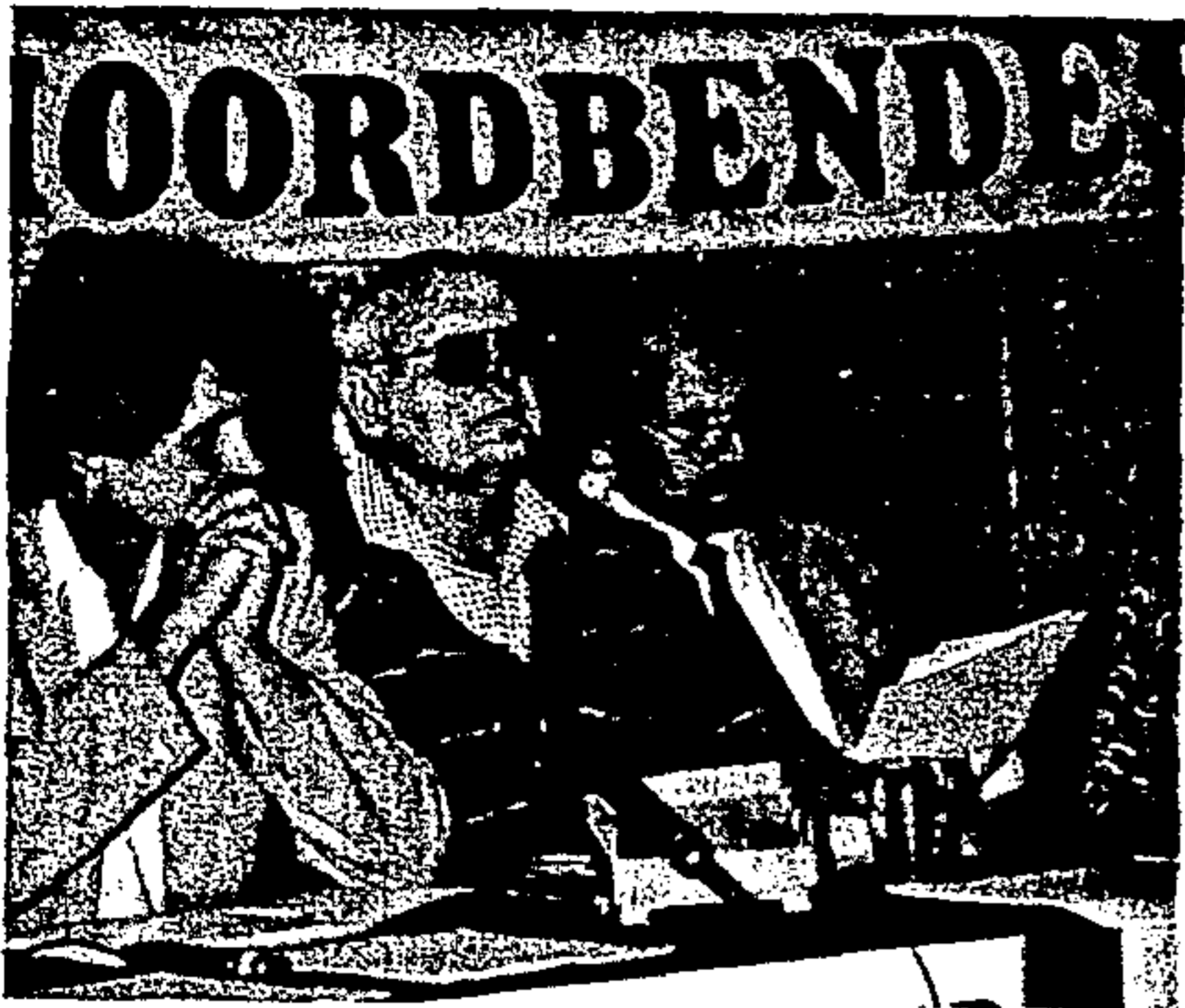
An overjoyed Miss Leo said: "Of course he's been released — he was innocent."

Namibia has withdrawn charges against Mr Acheson, a former Playboy cartoonist, and he was released yesterday in Windhoek.

Lawyers representing Mr Acheson said at Jan Smuts last night that they would apply for a South African work permit for him.

After eight stressful months apart Miss Leo was at Jan Smuts Airport last night to meet Mr Acheson.

Crying, Miss Leo said she felt "absolutely fantastic and just so excited I could burst".



FAR LEFT: Mr Wilfried Lubowski, father of Anton Lubowski, at a press conference yesterday. With him are Stellenbosch University law lecturers Mr Barney Jordaan (left) and Professor Lourens du Plessis. LEFT: Mr Donald Acheson, who was accused of murdering Anton Lubowski.

Government blamed for undermining murder trial

Lubowski: SA accused

CAPT TIPS 8/5/90 (ZZI) ~~ZZI~~

Own Correspondent
WINDHOEK. — The South African government had undermined the trial of an Irishman charged with the murder of Swapo member Mr Anton Lubowski, the Namibian government said yesterday.

Accused Mr Donald Acheson was released by the Windhoek High Court yesterday for lack of evidence after eight months in custody.

Mr Lubowski was gunned down outside his home in September.

During the trial Namibian police named Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB)

members Mr "Staal" Burger and Mr "Chappie" Maree as co-accused with Mr Acheson.

CCB members Mr "Slang" van Zyl, Mr Calla Bolha and Mr Ferdi Barnard were named as essential state witnesses.

Commenting on Mr Acheson's release yesterday, Namibian Deputy Justice Minister Mr Vekuii Rukoro claimed that South African authorities had undermined the trial.

At a press conference in Cape Town yesterday, the Lubowski family said attempts were apparently being made to prevent the question of who killed Mr Lubowski from being answered.

Mr Lubowski's father, Mr Wilfried Lubowski, said attempts by the prosecution to get the former CCB cell commander Mr Burger extradited to Namibia had failed.

"Nor have the witnesses, at least one still in the employ of the SADF, come forward to assist the prosecution."

Evidence led before the Harms Commission alleged that the CCB followed and monitored his son shortly before his death, Mr Lubowski said.

Despite the president's assurances of due legal process and that "justice will be done", family members felt his son's killers would go free.

Mr Lubowski was speaking at a press conference organised by the Campaign for a Judicial Commission of Inquiry into Hit Squads.

Yesterday a gaunt Mr Acheson declined to comment on allegations that he had been linked to the CCB.

"No comment," he said.

He declared his innocence and said:

"I'm glad to get home, that's all, glad to get it finished."

"I never done this crime whatsoever. I want to get the hell out of it and just live a normal life."

Mr Acheson said he would fly to Frankfurt today and wait for permission to return to South Africa and marry his South African girlfriend, Cynthia Leo.

Last night Mr Tian van der Merwe, DP spokesman on law and order, said the withdrawal of charges against Mr Acheson was "an indictment" of the SA government.

Mr Van der Merwe said that before the Indemnity Bill was passed, "the public should know who did what" as the question "affects the integrity of the whole of South African life".

● Acheson freed — Page 7

STREET

Acheson freed as case withdrawn

CAP 7/15/90 (221)

WINDHOEK — The state has withdrawn its case against Mr Donald Acheson for the murder of Swapo activist Mr Anton Lubowski here last year.

State counsel Mr Hans Heyman told the Windhoek High Court after a brief adjournment that the case against Mr Acheson was withdrawn.

Mr Acting Justice Ismael Mohammed told Mr Acheson, who has been in police custody since September 13 last year, that he was a free man but added his new status did not preclude the state from bringing charges at a later stage.

A relieved Mr Acheson told a media briefing after his release that he had not committed the crime imputed to him and he just wanted to go home.

"I never did this crime whatsoever and I just want to get the hell out of it," he said when he was asked whether he feared for his life. "I want to live a normal life

for a change, I think I am safe enough."

Asked for his view on who had killed Mr Lubowski, the Irishman replied: "I couldn't tell you, I really don't know."

Asked about an allegation in court that he had worked for the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau, Mr Acheson said: "No comment on that," adding: "I am too old for that game now."

He said he came to Namibia last September to look for a job as a newspaper cartoonist, but found there were no vacancies.

He had previously done freelance work for the publications Mad, Playboy and the British newspapers Mirror and Sun.

The first thing he would do following his release would be to marry his Johannesburg girlfriend, Miss Cynthia Leo.

She was not in court yesterday, instructing attorney Mr Jennes Scholtz said, because his defence lawyers were expecting a further postponement.

Mr Scholtz said his client would spend the next few days in Namibia before leaving, probably for Frankfurt in Europe on Thursday. There he would make arrangements to try to return to South Africa.

Mr Acheson's passport was returned to him during the briefing.

He told reporters he had not accepted the stringent bail conditions granted a fortnight ago because they were "too tight".

"I just want to be free to live a normal life for a change. It's going to be pretty hard. I think I can manage it," he said.

Replying to a question, Mr Acheson said he was considering returning to Ireland which he left "too many years ago".

About future employment, he said he would probably go back to cartooning but wanted to take a few weeks to "get over this".

Mr Acheson declined to comment on a suggestion that going back to South Africa would be returning to "the lion's den". — Sapa

**'Baas', 'missus'
get the boot in
Namibia today**

NR605 8/5/90
From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — "Kaffir" is a banned word in Namibia from today and no Namibian will be required to call another "baas" or "missus".

This announcement was made by the office of the Prime Minister, Mr Hage Geingob, as a reflection of the government's policy of national reconciliation and a drive to change the master-servant relationship of the past.

The announcement on NBC Radio today said no Namibian had the right to use abusive language to another.

The government also announced that people from other countries who had not needed a visa to enter Namibia before independence could temporarily continue to visit the country without this document. Details of visa requirements would be announced in the near future.

Charges dropped in Lubowski murder trial

THE State yesterday withdrew its case against Irish national Donald Acheson — accused of murdering Swapo executive member Anton Lubowski.

Acting judge Mr Justice Mohammed told Acheson in the Windhoek Supreme Court that he was a free man, but warned him that he could still be charged later.

Acheson refused to be drawn into answering allegations made in court that he worked for the SADF's covert Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), saying that he was "too old for that game now".

Acheson maintained he never committed the crime. He said: "I just want to get the hell out of it."

B/day 8/5/90

LINDEN BIRNS

The Namibian Department of Justice blamed Pretoria for the collapse of the case against Acheson, who was released after eight months in custody.

Commenting on Acheson's release, Namibian Deputy Justice Minister Vekuii Rukoro claimed SA authorities had undermined the trial.

"In view of the fact that SA authorities are not able to extradite the two co-accused — former head of the Brixton Murder and Robbery squad Staal Burger and CCB operative Chappie Maree — our

whole effort has been undercut." (22)

He said "despite immunity from prosecution being offered to vital witnesses, they were not prepared to testify and did not turn up".

The slain advocate's family said in a statement yesterday that attempts were apparently being made to prevent the question of who killed Lubowski from being answered.

On Acheson's release, Rukoro said that "in view of the government's position constitutionally, it became impossible to go on keeping this man in detention. But if and when more evidence comes to light we may renew charges against him".

Lubowski accused is a free man again

Sowetan 8/5/90

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Anton Lubowski

WINDHOEK - The Anton Lubowski murder case went back to square one when the Namibian State withdrew charges against Mr Donald Acheson, the 52-year-old Irish national and former *Playboy* cartoonist accused of murdering the Swapo advocate.

Acheson, who has been in prison since September 13 last year, the day after Lubowski was killed, looked pale and gaunt after his acquittal yesterday as he spoke to the Press under the watchful eye of his counsel.

Said Acheson: "I'm glad to get home, that's all, glad to get it finished with. I never done this crime whatsoever. I want to get the hell out of it

Sowetan Africa News Service

and just live a normal life."

That life includes plans to marry his South African girlfriend Cynthia "as soon as possible ... today!"

Career

And he wants to get back to his previous career as a cartoonist.

"A political cartoonist," he noted wryly, "but no more of that political stuff now."

Acheson said he had

worked on a freelance basis for publications including *Playboy*, *Mad* magazine and, in London, the *Mirror* and the *Sun*.

State attorney Mr Hans Heyman withdrew the case against Acheson when attempts to procure four crucial witnesses and two co-accused from South Africa failed.

The two men the Namibian State wanted in the dock with Acheson were Civil Co-operation Bureau-linked former policemen Mr Staal Burger and Mr Chappie Maree.

Namibia outlaws 'colonial' terms

WINDHOEK. — Use of the words "kaffir", "miesies" and "baas" is forbidden in Namibia, the office of Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob has announced.

A statement read: "The relationship of master and servant which was a cornerstone of colonialism has therefore to change in line with our policy of national reconciliation.

"The attitudes of superiority and inferiority, therefore are things of the past."

A spokesman for the Prime Minister's office added that no law had technically been laid down but the issue was being discussed by the cabinet.

Namibia's constitution condemns racism in its preamble and declares the practice of racial discrimination and apartheid criminally punishable.

● A white South African who called a black motorist a "kaffir" found to his cost that the man he had insulted was a lawyer.

Attorney Mr Jeffrey Mathabatha, using a 1982 Natal Province court ruling that the word, meaning heathen, was deeply offensive to black people, sued for defamation.

A Middleburg civil court awarded damages of R2 500 plus costs against the white man, Mr Jacob Davis. — Own Correspondent and Sapa-Reuter

NAMIBIA'S EXTRADITION APPLICATION 'FAULTY'

BARRY STREEK

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CAPE TOWN — Namibia's application for the extradition of two CCB members had not complied with SA legal requirements and the prescribed action had not been followed to its logical end, the Justice Department said in a statement yesterday.

"The SA authorities have always been prepared to consider any extradition request from Namibia, and they still are, provided that the requirements are met."

It said the possibility of an extradition treaty with Namibia was discussed with its Minister of Justice designate on March 8, but nothing was heard from him until April 21 when the extradition of certain people was sought.

The department was reacting to a reported statement by Namibian Deputy Justice Minister Vekuii Rukoro that SA had undermined the trial of Donald Acheson for the murder of Swapo member Anton Lubowski.

It said: "Prior to the independence of Namibia the matter of an extradition treaty was discussed by a South African delegation to Windhoek on 8 March 1990 with the Minister of Justice designate and his deputy together ...

"The discussions were deferred by the Namibian ministers and nothing further was heard from the Namibian authorities until 21 April 1990 when the extradition of certain persons was sought."

The initial request was for SA's President "to order the arrest and extradition of Messrs Burger and Marais", but he did not have this power.

"It was also again pointed out to the Namibian authorities that, since the principle of reciprocity underlies all extraditions, it appeared to be appropriate that an extradition agreement between our countries be concluded at this stage and that their response in this regard would be appreciated," the Department said.

However, the Namibian response to this, which was received on May 4, again did not comply with the requirements and there was no indication of reciprocity.

'Miesies, baas' are kicked out

WINDHOEK - No Namibian citizen is required to call another "miesies" or "baas".

And referring to a black Namibian as "kaffer" is prohibited, the Office of the Prime Minister announced in Windhoek.

According to a NAMBC radio news report, the government made it clear that this step did not give anybody the right to use abusive language towards others.

A statement said Namibia's independence had ushered in a new relationship, not only be-

tween Namibia and the international community, but also among Namibians as people.

The relationship between master and servant had to change in line with the policy of national reconciliation.

The Prime Minister's Office also announced that President Sam

Nujoma would start a nation-wide tour on Saturday to familiarise himself with the situation throughout Namibia.

Nujoma would be accompanied by some Deputy Ministers provisionally assigned to the regions as representatives of the Central Government. - Sapa.

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Visa accord (221)

WINDHOEK - The Namibian Government has agreed to allow visitors who could enter the country without visas before independence to temporarily continue to do so, NAMBC radio reports.

Sowetan
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Lubowski case: 'SA lacked political will'

CAPL Tim H 10/5/90

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WINDHOEK. — Namibia has accused South Africa of lacking the political will to extradite members of its military intelligence's Civil Co-operation Bureau for the trial following the murder of Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski.

Their absence led to Irishman Mr Donald Acheson's acquittal in the High Court here on Monday after the court found there was not enough evidence to hold a case against him.

But had the South African government agreed to extradite co-accused Mr "Staal" Burger and Mr "Chappie" Marree, along with four witnesses, three also linked to the CCB, the case would have proceeded, Namibia's Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr Vekuii Rukoro, said yesterday.

At a press conference here Mr Rukoro said a reciprocal extradition arrangement could have seen the two co-accused sent to stand trial.

"The South African government was the responsible authority for law and order in Namibia when the unnecessary murder of Anton Lubowski took place last year.

"Therefore a minimum moral responsibility would be to extradite these people," he said. South African security personnel were implicated in the whole affair, he added.

Mr Acheson arrived in Swaziland on Tuesday after being refused entry into South Africa, says a Sapa-Reuter report from Mbabane.

ity forces and Muslim militants, police and hospital sources said.

CAP Tm F3 10/5/90 (221)

Diplomacy in Windhoek

WINDHOEK. — Fifteen countries had established full diplomatic relations with Namibia with the presentation of credentials by representatives of Nigeria and Spain to President Sam Nujoma at State House in Windhoek yesterday.

... ..

Namibian judge slams SA over Lubowski case

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10/5/90

WINDHOEK - South Africa was responsible for law and order in Namibia when Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski was murdered and as such had a moral responsibility to "go the extra mile" to see that justice was done in this case.

Instead it was "trying to hide behind technicalities which could have been resolved", said Mr Vekuil Rukoro, deputy Minister of Justice, yesterday.

Earlier this week Rukoro criticised South Africa's failure to extradite two co-accused in the Lubowski case. This led to charges against the third accused, Mr Donald Acheson, being dropped on Monday and the entire murder investigation being placed in limbo.

In a statement on Tuesday, the South African authorities responded to the criticism saying they were awaiting Namibia's indication that it was prepared to act

reciprocally on the extradition of criminals wanted across the respective borders.

The South African Department of Justice said too that the State President did not have the authority to extradite the wanted men in the Lubowski case, Mr Staal Burger and Mr Chappie Maree, in the absence of an extradition treaty.

CAPE TOWN 11/5/90
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Funds for Namibian ex-soldiers held back

WINDHOEK. — The South African Interests Office here is holding funds voted for former soldiers fighting in the Namibian war before the country gained its independence.

The money would be handed over as soon as the Namibian authorities had established an adequate mechanism for their payment, a spokesman for the SAIO said yesterday.

Concern over former Bushman members of the SWA Territory Force stationed at Omega in north-eastern Namibia emerged last week when Namibian Health Minister Dr Nicky Iyambo claimed he had found about 4 500 Bushmen almost starving there.

Omega residents said they had not received part of a promised year's payment after the SA Defence Force had left Namibia.

A South African official said the Omega Bushmen were now receiving food from the Namibian government.

— Sapa

Namibian TV news to ditch Afrikaans

AKGS 11/5/90

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From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Afrikaans will disappear from Namibian television news broadcasts on June 1, ushering in the independent nation's official language, English, as the dominant communications medium.

Mr Nahum Gorelick, director-general of the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, said yesterday this was in line with requirements set out in the constitution. The 13 languages — including Afrikaans — featured on national radio would still be heard at certain times once the radio programming had been restructured.

The radio service to Ovambo and Kavango in the north had been the first to change, switching from Afrikaans to English soon after Mr Gorelick was installed as the head of NBC in the middle of last month. All national radio news broadcasts on the early morning service have also been

English-only for about two weeks.

Mr Gorelick said response from the north had been "very positive" but there had been some complaints from what he described as a hard core of white Afrikaner conservatives about the relegation of Afrikaans to just another of the many Namibian languages.

Mr Gorelick said the constitution was widely recognised as a reflection of the ideals of the country's people, and as such, the parastatal NBC would respect this.

Advertisements on television and radio would continue in the language chosen by the advertiser.

The board of the NBC, appointed by President Sam Nujoma, and its management team does not represent a Swapo governing party stronghold, with only one identifiable Swapo member among the five executive officers and three among the nine members of the board.

Lawyer warns of oppression in Namibia

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11/5/90

The Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — The Namibian constitution will lead to oppressive, authoritarian, one-party rule, racial discrimination against whites and permanent economic backwardness, according to a United States commentator.

Mr Bruce Fein, a lawyer specialising in legal issues, wrote in the conservative Washington Times this week that the lengthy Bill of human rights in the Namibian constitution was largely empty.

He said: "It purports to protect personal liberty, prohibit degrading punishments, guarantee legal equality irrespective of sex, race, colour, ethnicity, religion, creed or social or economic status, prevent arbitrary arrests, detentions or

searches and safeguard free speech, Press, religion, assembly, political association and choice of occupation.

But Article 22 "eviscerates these advertised rights" by allowing them to be curtailed by general laws as long as their "essential content" is preserved".

Hollow rights

Mr Fein said Article 21 strengthened the belief that fundamental rights were to be hollow.

The clause warned that these rights must comply with reasonable Namibian laws which were not at war with a democratic society and were required in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of Namibia, the security of the State, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to con-

tempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

Limits on fundamental rights acceptable in a democratic society were open to manipulation, he said.

Many repressive one-party states in Africa labelled themselves democratic. The "democratic society" limit to oppressive laws was no limit at all.

"It can be anticipated that Namibia will enact laws curbing political parties and the right to own and operate media properties, heavily regulating private business enterprise, creating government business monopolies and authorising detentions, arrests or searches without probable cause to suspect wrongdoing."

Mr Fein said the awesome powers of the Namibian president would tempt to corruption ordinary mortals who occupied the office.

The nick of time

Failure by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee to act on an urgent letter may finally have ruined a last-minute attempt to have Anton Lubowski's alleged murderers stand trial.

The letter was delivered to Coetsee last week by lawyers acting for the family of the assassinated Swapo executive member. Dated May 3, and written by attorney Henk Smith (of Mallinck Ress Richman & Cloenberg), the letter urged Coetsee to inform the Windhoek trial court that he would consider making Section 7 of the Foreign Courts Evidence Act applicable to Namibia. This would have enabled the prosecution to serve subpoenas on witnesses now in SA and thus possibly persuade the judge to extend his deadline.

Coetsee was asked by Smith to reply by 10 am on Monday — which Acting Judge Ismail Mohammed had decided was the cut-off day to decide on accused Donald Acheson's fate. He had been in custody since September.

After Judge Mohammed's ruling, Namibian Deputy Justice Minister Vekuil Rukoro claimed SA authorities had undermined the trial.

Smith confirmed to the *FM* this week that Coetsee's office had failed to reply to his letter by the requested time on Monday — or by the time the *FM* went to press. Smith said he personally ascertained Coetsee received the letter on Friday, May 4.

Meanwhile, the *FM* has learnt Namibian Prosecutor-General Hans Heyman received a letter from SA authorities on Monday. It claims that a previous letter from their Namibian counterparts, in which further particulars had been furnished, was not regarded as authentic — it did not carry the diplomatic seal nor adhered to the normal diplomatic formalities.

Earlier statement

This followed Coetsee's earlier statement that the extradition of Staal Burger and Chappie Maree would be considered as soon as further particulars of charges against them were received from Namibian authorities. Coetsee's statement was made after Namibian President Sam Nujoma asked President FW de Klerk (on April 21) to extradite Burger and others. A letter with further particulars, as requested, was then sent to SA on April 26.

Coetsee reacted to Rukoro's statement on Tuesday. He told the *FM* that the Namibians' response, received by his department on May 4, did not comply with requirements put to them. Apart from the "non-authentication of the documents, the required prima facie evidence connecting the persons con-

cerned with the commission of the alleged crime was still lacking."

Coetsee says the principle of reciprocity underlies all extraditions and it appears appropriate that an extradition agreement should be concluded. The SA government indicated that Namibia's response would have been appreciated, says Coetsee; there was, however, no indication of reciprocity from Namibia.

But Heyman told the *FM* from Windhoek this week that he had handed over the letter containing further particulars to the head of SA's interest office in Namibia, John Sunde. "He assured me that it would be in order," says Heyman.

No avenue

Coetsee says no measure exists by which witnesses can legally be taken to Namibia. "The Namibian authorities were informed accordingly, and it was suggested to them that their attorney-general consider making use of existing provisions in their Criminal Procedure Act to obtain the evidence sought by way of a commission in SA.

"Meanwhile, the reciprocal application of the Foreign Courts Evidence Act, which provides for the cross-border service of subpoenas, remains on the agenda for negotiation with Namibia at a time convenient to them."

However, Coetsee has not explained why he did not reply to the attorney Henk Smith's request by Monday 10 am.

The Lubowski family reacted this week

after learning the case against Acheson had been withdrawn. Referring to a previous statement by De Klerk, in which he said Namibia would be helped to ensure justice would be done, the family believes it is now certain there will be no trial for Lubowski's alleged murderers.

"We, the family of Anton, cannot help but gain the impression that there are attempts being made to prevent the question of who killed Anton Lubowski, and on whose orders they did so, from being answered."

The family says it was up to authorities here to ensure the speedy extradition of Burger. This has not happened. "Nor have the witnesses, at least one of whom is still in the employ of the SA Defence Force, come forward to assist the prosecution." In a statement to the Harms Commission on April 4 in Pretoria, Calla Botha said he was still a member of the SADF and had not resigned.

It now looks that Lubowski's murder, like the details of his alleged involvement with Military Intelligence, will remain a badly handled mystery.

□ The case against Irish citizen Donald Acheson was withdrawn on Monday after failure to extradite Acheson's two fellow-accused: former Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad chief Staal Burger and Civil Cooperation Bureau member Slang van Zyl. In sworn statements presented earlier to the court, important State witnesses Slang van Zyl, Calla Botha and Ferdi Barnard (all confessed CCB members) refused to testify in the Namibian Court.

Eddie Botha



Coetsee ... denies SA undermined the trial

Namibian TV says 'totsiens'

STW 12/5/90 (27)
WINDHOEK — Afrikaans is to disappear from Namibian TV news broadcasts on June 1, ushering in the nation's official language, English, as the dominant communications medium.

Namibian Broadcasting Corporation director-general Nahum Gorelick said this was in line with requirements set out in Namibia's constitution.

The 13 different languages — including Afrikaans would still be heard at certain times once the radio programming had been restructured.

Mr Gorelick said there had been complaints from white Afrikaner conservatives about the relegation of Afrikaans to just another of Namibia's languages. — Africa News Service.

New wind blows out dictator

Everywhere in Africa the winds are blowing to revive multi-party democracy. The catalyst is the revolution in Eastern Europe which has toppled the old authoritarian system and the sudden switch in policy towards democracy in South Africa. Some African countries are resisting change in the interests of old ideologies, but most are demanding democracy, says ALAN RAKE.

EVENTS in Eastern Europe and South Africa are changing the face of world politics. The Wall has come tumbling down, corrupt dictators have been toppled, secret police have been disbanded and everyone is demanding democracy.

In South Africa, State President FW de Klerk unbaned the ANC and South African Communist Party, and released Nelson Mandela. Now he is consulting him like a sage sent to show all races the way forward to non-racial democracy.

Everywhere in Africa there are calls for a re-examination of political structures that have lasted three decades — yet failed to deliver either liberty or economic prosperity.

According to *Africa Confidential*: "Governments throughout Africa are now so bankrupt, morally, politically and financially that no state can count itself safe from a wind of change once it starts to blow." The newsletter is convinced Africa is on the verge of major political changes which could spread as fast as they did in Eastern Europe.

Every country in Africa is having a rethink. People are questioning one man rule, single party supremacy and the inefficient running of state-dominated economies.

The most striking example of old ideologies being discarded comes from Julius Nyerere, Africa's most original political thinker in the post independence era. There was a time when Nyerere provided chapter and verse in defence of 'one party democracy'. For decades he argued that developing countries could not afford the luxury of opposition.

In a recent Press briefing at his Masani seaside residence, he said: "It is now possible to have alternative parties if only to overcome problems related to complacency in a single party system."

He sees a multi-party system as a means to prevent the spread of bureaucracy and corruption. "One party has a tendency to slumber. It has the habit of wronging the people."

Nyerere still insists a multi-party system should protect the achievements of Ujamaa (Socialism) and that new parties would have to be non-sectarian, non-religious and non-tribal. But he now thinks a multi-party system would better guarantee his original goals and ideals than a continuing single party system.

President Kaunda of Zambia also allowed the principle of a multi-party state to be debated at the four-day national convention of the ruling United National Independence Party in mid-March in Lusaka. Party members voted to retain the system that has served them so well.

Major changes 221

on the cards
21/11/90
in the politics

of African states

and workers striking not just for an end to cuts and austerity, but for fundamental change. President Houphouët Boigny's refusal to discuss a multi-party state and his use of police force to suppress the demonstrations can only lead to a protracted struggle.

Popular demonstrations in favour of multi-party democracy have occurred in Gabon, Senegal, Niger and Benin.

In Gabon, President Bongo rejected growing demands for a multi-party system, but promised to extend democracy within his Gabonese Democratic Party. In March he called a national conference to work out political reforms.

In Benin, President Mathieu Kérékou announced the party had given up Marxist Leninism, then under pressure from France and popular opinion he called a conference on democracy. Kérékou shocked everybody by handing some power over to a transitional government under former Prime Minister Niépohore Soglo. Even Blaise Compaore, the strongman of Burkina Faso, is offering to share power with other parties.

Mozambique, which for years sought a single party solution, formally abandoned Marxism at the July 1989 Frelimo congress. Since then President Chissano has introduced a new constitution which allows separation between the state and the single party, provides for the right to strike and for an independent judiciary.

Frelimo remains the only legal party, but Chissano has said he is not against the multi-party system in principle. Indeed he may have to accommodate the guerrilla organisation Renamo.

In Madagascar multi-party politics has formally been allowed since March — reversing the ban on other parties that has been in force since 1975.

The Ethiopian government is saying it will adapt the economy, and that the Workers Party of Ethiopia will be changed into the Democratic Unity Party which would be open to all classes, sections and nationalities.

President Siyad Barre of Somalia has established a commission to allow opposition parties to form and promised free elections later this year.

"Political parties will be free to contest elections without ballot rigging and injustice," he said.

Since independence on March 21, Namibia has set itself up as a model for African multi-party democracy. Its constitution espouses democracy, recognises the



The rest of Africa is looking towards Namibia as a blueprint for the emerging trend towards multi-party democracy.

It also limits the tenure of President Sam Nujoma to two five-year terms of office, guarantees freedom of speech and the Press and outlaws the use of torture.

Namibia has many lessons for South Africa itself. It was a country where apartheid was practised, where race was a divisive factor and where a war of liberation became a long guerrilla struggle. Now it has found a way of establishing non-racial democracy.

South Africa is larger and has a far more serious racial problem, but it could learn a lot from the way Namibia resolved its prejudices and taboos. There are exceptions to Africa's march to multi-

President Moi has said those who want multi-party democracy are simply acting "on the advice of foreigners".

He ignores the fact that the current campaign for democracy has strong roots within his country. Student demonstrations also indicate unease with the system.

President Mugabe of Zimbabwe, though only 10 years in office, has attempted to eliminate opposition despite the bitter rearguard action first of Zapu and since then of many new democratic movements like the Zimbabwe Unity Movement.

December Zanu-PF congress.

Government-controlled newspapers in Zimbabwe have attempted to portray events in Eastern Europe as a capitalist manipulated plot, and not as peopleing off the yoke of tyranny and dictatorship.

Perhaps Mugabe should listen to fellow Zimbabwean Julius Nyerere, whose conversion to multi-party democracy came because it may be a way of overcoming the corruption and complacency of a single system.

In Nyerere's own words: "The 1990s are the years of

CCB 'plotted to kill Swapo men'

C/Pres 13/5/90

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Namibia to protest to SA

THE Namibian Government will deliver a formal protest to the South African government tomorrow about a plot by the SADF's Civil Co-operation Bureau to assassinate Hideo Hamutenya, Namibia's Minister of Information and Broadcasting, before independence last year.

According to reliable sources Swapo knew about the plot, which also included plans to kill a Namibian deputy minister, Danny Tjongarero.

This follows revelations by a regional commander of the CCB, Pieter Botes, in the Afrikaans weekly newspaper *Vrye Weekblad*.

Botes told the newspaper the two Namibian politicians were to be assassinated to sow dissent in Swapo as it had to be made to look as if other Swapo members were responsible.

Botes also revealed the CCB was responsible for the car explosion in which ANC member Albie Sachs lost an arm. The bomb was intended for ANC politburo member Indress Naidoo, but Sachs was driving Naidoo's car on the day of the explosion.

An effort to blow up SACP leader Joe Slovo at the grave of his wife Ruth First in Maputo failed after the operative was detained.

Botes also revealed plans to



Danny Tjongarero... on the CCB hit list.

throw bombs at Swapo meetings and release yellow fever and cholera germs in the drinking water at Swapo returnee camps. Cholera germs had been thrown into the water of the Dobra camp but the chlorine in the water killed the germs,

Botes said.

He also said it was planned to set fire to the cars of UN Special Representative in Namibia Martti Ahtisaari and UN administrative head Cedric Thornberry, and to sabotage a Swapo printing press that entered the country through Walvis Bay. Fifty-four Swapo vehicles were identified for sabotage.

Tjongarero was taken off the hit list after he contracted a kidney disease. It was planned to shoot Hamutenya in the Namibian Nights nightclub in Windhoek with a Russian pistol, Botes said.

There were no traces of cholera in the water or cases of anyone carrying or contracting cholera at the Dobra centre near Windhoek last year, the Director of Community Health Services, Dr Rodion Kraus, said in Windhoek this week.

Chairman of the Harms Commission, Judge Louis Harms, confirmed this week that *Vrye Weekblad* had published a picture of CCB head Col Joe Verster in contravention of an order Harms had issued. The newspaper on Friday ran the picture of the secretive Col Verster on its front page.

CML Times 14/5/90 (221) (221)

Extradition quiz tomorrow

THE government is to be quizzed in Parliament tomorrow about Namibia's request for the extradition of two Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) members to face murder charges in connection with the assassination of the Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski.

This follows criticism of the South African government by Namibia's Deputy Minister of Justice, Mr Vekuii Bukoro, for not extraditing the two men, Mr Staal Bürger and Mr Chappie Maree.

The DP's Mr Tian van der Merwe will ask in a 15-minute interpellation tomorrow whether the government had received a request from Namibia for the extraditions.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, is expected to reiterate his department's view that the legal requirements must be fulfilled before any extradition can be considered.

Nujoma moves to fight mystery plague

WINDHOEK — President Sam Nujoma has declared a state of emergency in northern Namibia to help thousands of people struck by a mysterious stomach disease linked to outbreaks of malaria, it was reported yesterday.

Nujoma ordered the measure while visiting the region, where health officials said 30 people had died from the illness and 3 000 had been treated in hospitals in the past few weeks.

He asked citizens to help transport the sick to hospitals.

"We have not isolated a specific organism," community health official Rudion Kraus said. The illness resulted from several factors stemming from bad health conditions.

"There have been high instances of mal-

aria, but the health situation has been worsened by people using water contaminated by faeces, poor sanitation and the influx of hundreds of Namibians returning from exile and Angolan war refugees."

The problem is most severe in western Owambo, bordering southern Angola where Unita rebels are in conflict, with government forces.

Health officials are sending extra personnel and supplies to help overflowing hospitals cope. 221
Blom 15/5/90

More than 40 000 former exiles have returned to Namibia, which gained independence from SA in March. Most of the exiles have come home to the north of the country, which bore the brunt of fighting between Swapo and SA. — Reuter.

hon the Minister of Law and Order does not directly have anything to do with it.

*The speech of the hon member for Soutpansberg assumed the form of a tirade. One thing that one should, of course, take into consideration when one wants to persuade someone to do something that he specifically does not like, is that one tends to ascribe that to intimidation, because one's own standpoint is so good and reasonable that if anyone differs with it, it goes without saying that this must be the result of some or other form of intimidation.

*MR D S PIENNAAR: You are simply protecting the ANC.

*The MINISTER: It is true that there is a great deal of intimidation. I shall not deny that. The entire purpose of normalising the political process is specifically to remove violence from the process. Before the prohibition on the ANC was lifted, there was intimidation too. It was a big problem.

With regard to that leader to whom the hon member referred, I want to point out to him that each of the leaders of the self-governing territories emphatically and repeatedly requested the release of Mr Mandela and the lifting of the prohibition on the ANC. We complied with their request in that regard. If they are unhappy about the consequences now, in a certain sense they have themselves to blame.

*MR J J C BOTHA: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister talks about intimidation as if it is a peace-loving act. [Interjections.] If I were to come to him with a can of petrol and a tyre, he would join the CP. [Interjections.] That is how simple it is. Nationalism is the greatest danger in South Africa today. Nationalism is in the way of the new South Africa. Nationalism must be destroyed—ethnic nationalism and Afrikaner nationalism. Mr Mandela knows that. That is specifically where he is heading, and he not only wants to involve the economy . . .

*Mr SPEAKER: Order! The interpellation deals with intimidation in the self-governing territories, and hon members should confine themselves to this subject.

*MR J J C BOTHA: Mr Speaker, Mr Mandela's intimidation extends to the self-governing territories. I want to come to that.

People are "burned down" in the national states. I want to read hon members the following from Signpost:

Minstens 28 persone is gedood in die geweld wat Garankulu sedert 23 Februarie geruk het. Die tuislandregering lê die skuld vir die geweld voor die deur van die MIDM.

That is the kind of violence to which these people are subjected. And this entire act is an attempt by the ANC ultimately to mobilise the Black masses behind it. We say that to combat intimidation meaningfully today, one must take a look at South Africa and admit that there are nationalisms here which have territory at their disposal, and if one admits that, one will have gone a long way towards combating intimidation. We cannot permit people in South Africa as well as in the national states to be intimidated—not as a matter of principle, but out of fear—so that they are forced to support these forces of violence. We now propose that the hon the Minister use the only possible method to combat violence. We cannot permit . . . [Time expired.]

*The MINISTER OF DEVELOPMENT AID: Mr Speaker, the hon member for Wonderboom has just illustrated the point I was making, viz that if one should try to persuade a certain person—for example a Black person—to join the ANC, many of them would need no intimidation. If the hon member tried to intimidate me into joining the CP, however, he would come up against considerable resistance. [Interjections.]

*MR J H HOON: You have no resistance to the ANC.

*The MINISTER: It depends on the person's degree of resistance, and that is why the ANC and the other part . . . [Interjections.] If the hon member would shut his mouth, I might be able to speak.

It depends on the person's degree of resistance to what is being suggested to him. That is the answer. On the one hand one must combat the people's violence, and on the other one must increase the resistance.

At Groote Schuur we specifically agreed with the ANC that they would combat violence and intimidation. [Interjections.] As a result we can now criticise them when cases of intimidation and violence take place. The Groote Schuur talks were a manifestation of progress on the

road to a peaceful South Africa, because to eliminate intimidation is to make great progress. [Interjections.]

*MR T LANGLEY: Mr Speaker, the hon the Minister has just resumed his seat. He must name me one case in which the NP Government has criticised the ANC since 2 February with regard to intimidation in the self-governing states or anywhere else in South Africa. [Interjections.] I want to tell him that I call to mind an image—I am not comparing anyone to anything else—the image of a young dog which goes and lies on its back with limp paws, and hits at the ground with its tail when a stronger, bigger dog approaches it. [Interjections.] That is the image created in one's mind by the Government in respect of its strength as regards the ANC. [Interjections.]

Intimidation is a terrible thing among the Blacks of South Africa, because they are absolutely defenceless. They do not have weapons. Someone said, not to me, but to the man who conducted the interview with him, that apart from the Kwazulu people, they do not have weapons and they cannot defend themselves. [Time expired.]

Debate concluded.

Namibian Government: extradition

2. Mr S S VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice:

- (1) Whether the South African Government has received a request from the Namibian Government to extradite certain persons; if so, when was this request received;
- (2) whether the South African Government has complied with this request; if not, why not?

B1050E.INT

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Speaker, as from 12 November 1979 the administration of justice in Namibia was largely autonomous at the particular judiciary and the attorney-general. On 13 September 1989, one Don Achson was arrested in Namibia in connection with the murder of Anton Lubowski. On 21 March 1990 Namibia became independent. As from this date the South African laws were no longer applicable to Namibia.

The question is in what way could South Africa lawfully assist Namibia with the prosecution in any given case after 21 March 1990. Prior to the independence of Namibia South Africa took the initiative in normalising the inter-state administration of justice with Namibia. A draft extradition agreement was submitted to Namibia as early as 12 January 1990. The matter of an extradition treaty was further on the agenda for discussion by a South African delegation with Namibian authorities on 8 March 1990, but on that date those authorities preferred not to pursue the matter to its logical conclusion. Also on the agenda was the procurement of evidence under the Foreign Courts Evidence Act of 1962. South Africa's willingness to co-operate may moreover be gathered from the fact that the documents pertaining to the Extradition Act or extradition treaty and the Foreign Courts Evidence Act of 1962 were already in the hands of the attorney-general on the date of independence. *Hansard* 15/5/90

Nothing further was heard from the Namibian authorities until 22 April 1990, when the extradition of certain persons was sought from the hon the State President in a letter dated 21 April, received from the Attorney-General of Windhoek. In the absence of such a treaty having been concluded prior to that date, we were very clear in our response to the request for extradition in pointing out the applicability of our Extradition Act, and section 17 of the Criminal Procedure Act which provides for evidence on commissions. As a matter of fact, the communication was very much in the nature of guiding the authorities there in regard to what to do to obtain either the necessary evidence or extradition. Up to this moment the Foreign Courts Evidence Act in general has only been applied on a reciprocal basis as will appear from Schedules 1 and 2 to the Act which, *inter alia*, include Malawi and Swaziland.

The initial abovementioned request for the hon the State President to order the surrender of the persons Burger and Maree . . . [Time expired.]

Mr S S VAN DER MERWE: Mr Speaker, the consequence of this sorry saga is that the murder of Mr Anton Lubowski will probably never lead to the prosecution of his killers. A grave injustice has been done and the kindest comment that I can make about the hon the Minister and his Government's response to this matter is that they have been less than enthusiastic in their handling

He talks about technical details such as a draft extradition agreement that has not been responded to. This was an urgent case. The hon the Minister knows that these matters take time and it is no good allowing an injustice to be done in order to try to put the squeeze on another country to have normalised diplomatic relations with us. It is simply not justified.

The same argument applies with regard to his response on reciprocity as far as the Foreign Courts Evidence Act is concerned. Whatever the shortcomings of the official Namibian response to this matter, the hon the Minister knows full well that time was of the essence in this matter and that there is no excuse for the delays and the insistence on compliance with every technical detail.

After the initial request for extradition on 21 April and the request from the South African side for further documentation on 25 April they received the full documentation on 26 April. This morning I was told categorically that a South African representative told the Attorney-General that those documents were okay—they were in order, including the certification with regard to authenticity. It took the South African Government up to 7 May to respond, stating that the information should have been channelled through a Minister, that the documentation had not been authenticated and that it did not disclose a *prima facie* case.

The *prima facie* case consisted of statements saying that the instruction had been given that they wanted Mr Lubowski's head on a block—words to that effect; that photographs had been taken and that Mr Lubowski's movements had been monitored shortly before his death by the people involved. Does that not sound like a *prima facie* case?

The hon the Minister was urged in a letter to inform the Supreme Court in Windhoek that he would consider making section 7 of the Foreign Courts Evidence Act applicable to Namibia. Only an indication was necessary to persuade the judge in that case to give a further postponement. He obviously could not keep Mr Acheson in custody forever. If some positive indication from the South African Government had been

forthcoming, the matter could have been dealt with properly. It did not happen.

Frankly, it once again underlines the fact that the Government is dragging its feet as far as the correction is concerned of these many wrongs that have been done under the auspices of their own departments and their own Government. [Time expired.]

*Mr C D DE JAGER: Mr Speaker, the hon member who has just resumed his seat apparently feels that the hon the Minister should extradite people as if an extradition agreement exists, whereas Namibia did nothing for its part to establish that agreement. They had the time to do so.

As far as I can determine from the facts given here by the hon member for Green Point and the hon the Minister, South Africa made proposals to them in connection with an extradition agreement. Namibia did nothing in this regard, because they were probably afraid that they would have to extradite some of the ANC people to this country, and did not want to do so. Even at this stage at which they are requesting an extradition, they have not offered to conclude an extradition agreement so that people who are there, and whom we should like to bring to justice, can be extradited to this country.

In the circumstances I think the matter was considered in terms of the law. A decision was taken in terms of the law. Once a decision has been taken, there is no point in any further argument. I should not like the hon the Minister to change tomorrow any decision he takes today, as happens fairly often in the NP. If they take a decision today, one is not sure whether or not they will stand by that decision tomorrow. [Interjections.]

I hope that in this case at least he will stand by the decision and not conclude any retrospective agreement, since Namibia was not prepared to negotiate an agreement before independence.

*The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Speaker, the fact remains that if the Namibian authorities have sufficient evidence, they can still take the necessary steps. [Interjections.]

*Mr S S VANDER MERWE: What will happen to Mr Acheson in the meantime?

*The MINISTER: The standpoint of that hon member is that Mr Acheson is the guilty party,

but he is not taking into account that a newspaper reported that the judge, when questioning the Attorney-General about the fact that there was not sufficient evidence for the court to go on with, said:

Do you mean that you are going to go to the length and breadth of South Africa tapping people on the shoulder and asking them whether they know about the Lubowski murder?

Whereas we shall do everything in our ability firstly to ensure that justice is done, and secondly to normalise our relations with Namibia to the extent that we can assist them with the extradition and provision of evidence, we do have certain limitations, minimum restrictions which we have embodied in our own legislation.

This means that there must be sufficient evidence before a magistrate to allow him to instruct that this man be extradited. It is not the hon the State President or I who make that decision. Ultimately it is a decision for the magistrate, and he has to base his decision on *prima facie* evidence. Hon members can imagine who would look foolish if the hon the State President and I were to initiate the process, and it emerged later that there was no case before the magistrate! That is the legal position. [Interjections.]

Consequently there is one question that must be answered, viz whether there is sufficient evidence in the documents that were submitted to us on two occasions, and on two occasions we said there was not enough evidence. It is a fact that we gave these documents to the State law advisers and asked whether we could initiate a process. The State law advisers answered in the negative on each occasion and on each occasion we carried out that authority. [Time expired.]

Mr L FUCHS: Mr Speaker, the fact of the matter is that although South Africa has received a request from the Namibian Government to extradite or surrender certain alleged criminals to Namibia, the request has not been complied with and certain alleged criminals, in fact alleged murderers, are allowed to roam the streets of South Africa unpunished. [Interjections.]

These are the facts and the hon the Minister of Justice now attempts to justify his inaction by raising all types of technical reasons, many of which are in any event disputed by the Namibian authorities. [Interjections.] The fact is that South

Africa's inaction has spoken louder than words and has caused a situation to arise where, rather than doing the correct thing, South Africa is now the accused.

The administration of justice should demand that South Africa not only refrain from harbouring criminals who have committed crimes in neighbouring countries, but also ensure that those alleged criminals stand trial at the place where the crimes were committed as soon as possible. [Interjections.] It is South Africa's duty to see that people of the ilk of the AWB's Veendal and Stoforth, who are charged amongst other things with the murder of a security guard, are sent back to Namibia to face the music, so to speak. [Interjections.]

Why the hon the Minister has taken so long to take action against these thugs is certainly a mystery to all of us in the DP, and we can only assume that the Government is soft on security when it comes to instituting action against the right wing. [Interjections.] It is not exactly the action of a government which is in control of the situation and which is fostering the efficient and speedy administration of justice.

As if that is not bad enough; in the eyes of the world the South African Government has failed to take steps to ensure that vital witnesses attended the trial of Mr Donald Acheson who was accused of killing Mr Anton Lubowski. This has the effect of allowing alleged criminals to walk free. [Time expired.]

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, on a point of order: I would like you to give a ruling as to whether it is proper for an hon member referring to the hon member for Hillbrow to say "hulle gaan jou kry in Hillbrow" and then subsequently say "they are going to hang you up"? [Interjections.] I do not think it is funny.

Mr SPEAKER: Order! It is not funny but I cannot accede to the point of order.

Mr H H SCHWARZ: Mr Speaker, in other words, according to your ruling it is proper to say somebody is going to be hanged?

Mr SPEAKER: Order! The hon member for Yeoville must not imply anything and he must not give a ruling; it is for the Chair to give a ruling. He asked the Chair for a ruling and the Chair has given a ruling. It is not for an hon member to give a ruling across the floor.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Speaker, I do not fault the hon member for Hillbrow in his pronouncement on principle. I do not fault him. I agree that criminals should be arrested and brought to trial. I agree with him. [Interjections.] I want to emphasise that, even at this very moment, we will go to great lengths to ensure that justice is done, not only in Namibia, but also elsewhere. We will do everything within our power to bring about these arrangements that will empower us to do as they have requested. [Interjections.] That is a firm commitment because there are still four people in South Africa who should be apprehended and brought to trial in Namibia. With regard to these gentlemen we have not received the necessary documentation and we do not have a firm basis to act upon.

*Having said that, I also want to tell hon members that they must please take into consideration that just as we are, they are striving for a point where the rule of law will take priority, which means that one will honour and respect the individual and all his rights. This also holds good for possible accused, because a man is innocent until found guilty. [Interjections.] We cannot simply grab someone and extradite him. That would be wrong, and that is what those hon members want. [Interjections.] That is what they want. They want us to grab witnesses, etc. We are therefore not legalistic—we do not go by the letter of the law. We talk about an absolute minimum and what we stand for is that we shall grant the necessary absolute co-operation . . . [Time expired.]
Debate concluded.

QUESTIONS

†Indicates translated version.

For oral reply:

General Affairs:

Postal votes: irregularities

*1. Mr W A BOTHA asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~15/5/90~~ 15/5/90

- (1) Whether any irregularities in connection with postal votes during the 1989 general election were brought to the attention of the South African Police; if so, (a) in how

- (2) many cases and (b) what political parties had handled the ballot papers concerned;
- (2) whether the Police took any steps in connection with these irregularities; if not, why not; if so, (a) what steps and (b) with what result? ~~15/5/90~~ 15/5/90 B889E

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) Yes.
 - (a) As far as could be ascertained, 7 instances
 - (b) 1 by the Labour Party
- (2) Yes.
 - (a) 1 by the Freedom Party
 - (b) 1 by the National Party

- (b) 1 by the Democratic Party.
- (a) In all the instances, cases were registered and investigated.
- (b) In the instance that was handled by the Labour Party, the case was withdrawn at the request of the complainant.

In the instance that was handled by the Freedom Party, the Senior State Prosecutor withdrew the case.
In two of the instances which were handled by the National Party, it appeared that the complaints were unfounded. In the remaining two instances the Senior State Prosecutor withdrew the cases.
The instance which was handled by the Democratic Party is still under investigation.

Plumstead/Southfield area: police station

*2. Mr R V CARLISLE asked the Minister of Law and Order: ~~15/5/90~~ 15/5/90

- (1) Whether, in the light of the crime levels in the Plumstead/Southfield area, he is prepared to establish a police station there; if not, why not; if so, (a) when will it be established and (b) what will be the (i) police and (ii) vehicle complement of the station;

- (2) whether he will make a statement on the matter? ~~15/5/90~~ 15/5/90 B918E

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

- (1) No, not at this stage. The area is at present effectively served by the Diep River police station which is situated 3 kilometres from there. If it later appears to be essential, the establishment of a police station in the area will be reconsidered.
- (a) and (b) Fall away.
- (2) No.

Exploding fireworks/crackers: banning

*3. Mr M J ELLIS asked the Minister of Law and Order:

- (1) Whether he has received any representations regarding the banning of exploding fireworks and/or crackers; if so, (a) from whom, (b) when and (c) what was the (i) purport of and (ii) response to each such representation;
- (2) whether he has given any consideration to banning such fireworks and/or crackers; if not, why not; if so, with what result? B921E

†THE MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) and (2)
Since 1988 representations have been received from time to time from a number of organisations, members of Parliament and individual members of the public.
The purport of these representations included *inter alia* the following:

that negligent use of fireworks could cause injuries to people and animals and also damage to property;
that the use of fireworks causes animals to become terrified;

that the celebration of so called "Guy Fawkes" in South Africa was not warranted.
The prohibition on less dangerous fireworks was partially lifted during 1986, after representations in this regard were received from certain communities who use fireworks during religious festivities. However, the prohibition

on fireworks such as rockets and crackers larger than 25 X 4 mm, etcetera is still in force. Since 1986, the easing of the prohibition has been exploited by certain dealers who are set on pure profiteering and who have illegally imported prohibited fireworks. I requested that this matter be thoroughly investigated. Certain recommendations are at present being considered in order to try and find an acceptable solution to the problem.

Smutsville: Coloured community

*4. Mr A GERBER asked the Minister of Planning and Provincial Affairs:

- (1) Whether approximately 35 Black families are living among the Coloured residents of Smutsville, near Sedgefield; if so,
- (2) whether the Coloured community of Smutsville recently approached his Department regarding this matter; if so, (a) what are the circumstances surrounding this matter and (b)(i) for what purpose did the community concerned approach his Department and (ii) what was the response thereto? B931E

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF PLANNING AND PROVINCIAL AFFAIRS (Mr A Fourie):

- (1) Yes.
- (2) No.

The rest of this question falls away.
†Mr A GERBER: Mr Chairman, arising out of the reply of the hon the Minister, the Coloured communities have, according to reports, decided in a referendum that they are going to request the town council of Sedgefield to remove the Black families. Now I should like to know whether the Department would favourably consider such a request from the Coloured community.

†THE DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Chairman, I have just said no to the hon member. I do not know why he is now asking a further question. What I can say to him is that there are apparently problems there, but the community is busy sorting out the problem among themselves and it is being solved.

†Mr J J S PRINSLOO: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the reply of the hon the Deputy

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ing the image of Robben Island and, if I may say so, we have largely succeeded in doing so.

†What have we done? We restored the wildlife there. We established penguin colonies. We protected the marine life around the island so that it is one of the richest reserves around our coasts and, in fact, in the world. We protected the ecology, and we will hang that hon member because he wishes to destroy the green life in South Africa—he and the hon members of the DP. [Interjections.] What they want to do and what they want to perpetrate on our heritage is a disgrace. It is a disgrace. [Interjections.] Whatever the case may be, Robben Island is today a much sought after place to visit. All that this hon member wants to hear is that we must erect a casino there and that we must reduce this place to sand and that there must be only stones, no penguins or animals. . . . [Interjections.] It is a disgrace to which the DP wants to lead South Africa. [Interjections.] *Hansard 15/5/90*

†Mr F J LE ROUX: Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply where he says that he wants to hang the DP on Robben Island, I want to enquire whether he will also hang the hon member for Yeoville? *Hansard 15/5/90*

†The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, I know that the hon member for Brakpan likes the hon member for Yeoville very much. [Interjections.] He likes him very much. That is why I think that he is making a figurative joke. He does not intend hanging him, nobody wants to hang him, and least of all I. [Interjections.]

Mr P G SOAL: Mr Speaker, arising further from the hon the Minister's reply, I would like to ask him, if he were offered a position as one of the cabaret artistes in the casino, would he accept it? [Interjections.]

SA/Namibia: extradition treaty

*8. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Whether South Africa will enter into an extradition treaty with the Republic of Namibia; if not, why not; if so, (a) when and (b) what steps have been taken in this regard? *Hansard 15/5/90* B968E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

South Africa took the initiative in the matter of negotiating an extradition treaty with Namibia during discussions held in Windhoek

in March 1990 between a South African delegation and the Namibian Minister of Justice designate and his deputy. *Hansard 15/5/90*

My information is that the matter is still under consideration by the Namibian authorities. South Africa remains willing to enter into an extradition treaty with Namibia subject to the successful outcome of the negotiations which are expected to resume in the near future. (221)

I may add that in terms of section 3(2) of the Extradition Act, No 67 of 1962, the State President is empowered to consent in writing to a person being extradited in the absence of an extradition agreement. Certain requirements must be complied with in such a case.

Certain persons: cases/prosecutions

*9. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

Whether any cases and/or prosecutions are pending against two persons, whose names have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply; if so, (a) (i) for what offences, and (ii) what steps have been taken in this regard, in each case and (b) what are the names of the persons concerned? *Hansard 15/5/90* B969E

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE: Mr Speaker, in the light of the limited time of the House, the fact that I have given a comprehensive reply to this question during the Interpellation debate, in the light of the reply of the hon the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and also on account of my cold, I ask permission to lay this reply upon the Table.

Mr L FUCHS: Mr Speaker, arising from the non-answer of the hon the Minister I would like to ask him how long he believes it will be before Messrs Venendal and Stopforth . . .

Mr SPEAKER: Order! The reply has been laid on the Table and the hon member may have a look at that reply and put his question next week.

(Reply laid upon the Table with leave of House):

As far as could be established no cases and/or prosecutions are pending against Leonard Venendal and Darryl Stopforth in the Republic. (a) (i) and (ii) Fall away.

The Namibian authorities however requested the State President to, *inter alia*, extradite the above-

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Minister, do we understand him correctly that his Department is not prepared to comply with a request from the Coloured community to re-move the Black people, because this is in effect what he has now said? *Hansard 15/5/90*

†The DEPUTY MINISTER: Mr Speaker, with great respect, I say to the hon members that we have not received such representations. Apparently the problem is not so great that the representations can indeed be referred to us. That is all. *Hansard 15/5/90*

†Mr H A SMIT: What are you doing in the Coloured community in any case?

†Mr J I NIEMANN: Family!

Gezina: registration of certain person

*5. Mr H D K VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Home Affairs:†

Whether a certain person, particulars of whom have been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, applied to be registered as a voter in the electoral division of Gezina; if so, (a) what address in Gezina did he state as his place of residence and (b) what is the name of the person concerned? B934E

†The MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS:

Yes, by way of a notice of change of address in the Population Register.

(a) Emily Hobhouse Monument Home 206A
55 Malherbe Street
Capital Park
PRETORIA

(b) Adriaan Albertus Strydom

For the hon member's information it has to be mentioned that a clerical error in the handling of the notice of change of address occurred and full explanation of how the error were, will what the consequences of the error were, will be furnished to the hon member today. The matter had been investigated in the court case on the election result and no wilful irregularity was found.

*6. Mr K M Andrew—Law and Order. [Question standing over.]

Robben Island: penal colony

*7. Mr E K MOORCROFT asked the Minister of Justice: *Hansard 15/5/90*

Whether it is the intention to continue using Robben Island as a penal colony; if so, why; if not, what is the intention regarding the future of the island? *Hansard 15/5/90* B934E

†The MINISTER OF JUSTICE:

If the hon member requires information regarding the utilisation of Robben Island by the South African Prisons Service it is confirmed that it is still the intention to utilise Robben Island as a prison. In this regard I wish to refer the hon member to the Hansard of 23 April 1986, cols 4045 to 4047, and once again I wish to confirm the Government's standpoint on Robben Island:

Robben Island will remain State property and for the foreseeable future be used by the Prisons Service;

Nothing will be done to threaten the cultural-historical and/or natural life; and the interests of the South African Navy on Robben Island are recognised.

Furthermore, increased access to Robben Island was granted to nature conservation and cultural-historical interest groups for research, viewing and appreciation; education interest groups with special attention to the youth; more comprehensive utilisation of available facilities within the broader national economy; and limited tourist activities directed at nature and the cultural-historical.

A total of 33 661 persons including visitors to prisoners as well as general visitors, visited Robben Island during 1989.

Mr E K MOORCROFT: Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, would he not agree that having a penal colony at the front door of the Mother City of this country is an undesirable state of affairs? Would the hon the Minister not agree that it is his responsibility to take the initiative to have the situation rectified? [Interjections.]

The MINISTER: Mr Speaker, at the time when it was announced some ten or so years ago that the island would be vacated, the position was that replacing that prison institution with a similar institution would have cost the Government some R64 million. The hon member may calculate what the cost would be today. However, in the realisation of what he has just said, we set about the task back in 1981-82 of normalis-

mentioned persons. Namibia became an independent State on 21 March 1990. Since then the South African laws were no longer applicable in Namibia. Consequently, South Africa took the initiative in normalising the administration of justice with Namibia. Prior to the independence of Namibia the matter of an extradition treaty, together with other matters regarding the administration of justice was discussed by a South African delegation to Windhoek on 8 March 1990 with the Minister of Justice designate and his deputy. On this occasion the Namibians preferred not to finalise the matters in issue and nothing further was heard from then until 22 April 1990 when the extradition of certain persons was sought. *Answered 15/5/90*

However, in the absence of an extradition treaty the State President is empowered in terms of section 3(2) of the Extradition Act, 1962, to activate a process for the extradition of a person. The State President's initial activation is in lieu of an extradition agreement but the subsequent extradition procedure to be followed is the same as if an extradition agreement had existed. The Namibian authorities were immediately informed upon the receipt of their request of the exact requirements for extradition. On 4 May 1990 the Namibian authorities responded but again did not comply with the requirements put to them. The shortcomings were on the same day conveyed to Namibia. No further response was received.

I would again like to emphasise that the South African authorities have throughout been prepared to consider any extradition request from Namibia, and they still are, provided that the minimum statutory requirements for extradition applicable between the Republic and all other states are met.

SADF: assistance to Comores

*10. Mr C W EGLIN asked the Minister of Defence: *Answered 15/5/90*

Whether the South African Defence Force gave any assistance to the Government of the Comores in respect of its Presidential Guard prior to 30 November 1989; if so, (a) what form did such assistance take and (b) how much did it cost? *Answered 15/5/90*

B978E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE:

Yes. (a) All assistance rendered to the Comores was at the request of the late

Teachers: lowest salary.

*12. Mr K M ANDREW asked the Minister of Education: *Answered 15/5/90*

- (a) (i) What is the lowest salary currently being paid to any full-time teacher in the Department of Education and Training and (ii) how many teachers are at that salary level and (b) in respect of what date is this information furnished? *Answered 15/5/90*

B981E

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION:

- (a) (i) R6 873 plus a non-pensionable allowance of R690 per annum.

(ii) 3 271

(b) 9 May 1990.

Business interrupted in accordance with Rule 180C (3) of the Standing Rules of Parliament.

Broadbill swordfish: restrictions

*13. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Environment Affairs: *Answered 15/5/90*

- (1) Whether there are any restrictions on the catching of broadbill swordfish by commercial fishermen; if not,
- (2) whether the introduction of such restrictions is being considered; if not, why not? *Answered 15/5/90*

B982E

The MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AFFAIRS:

(1) No.

- (2) No, the sale of swordfish is already prohibited by regulation, except in the case of swordfish caught as bycatch with longlines or in trawlnets.

Berlin: formaldehyde factory

*14. Mr R J LORIMER asked the Minister of Water Affairs: *Answered 15/5/90*

- (1) Whether the Government has received any complaints regarding a formaldehyde factory in Berlin, Eastern Cape; if so, (a) from whom and (b) what steps have been taken as a result; *Answered 15/5/90*
- (2) whether his Department monitors the factory and surrounding area to establish whether any formaldehyde pollution is occurring; if not, why not; if so, on what basis is such monitoring done;

- (3) whether any maximum permissible levels of formaldehyde in water and air have been laid down; if not, why not; if so, (a) what are these levels and (b) what is the measured level of formaldehyde in the area surrounding the factory in question? *Answered 15/5/90*

B983E

The MINISTER OF WATER AFFAIRS:

(1) Yes.

- (a) Mr V J M Houzet, who wrote directly to me.

(b) The factory in question was inspected by senior officials of the Department of Water Affairs' Eastern Cape regional office, accompanied by the City Chemist of East London.

- (2) Yes. The area is monitored by officials of the Department of Water Affairs by means of routine visits, on site inspections and the taking of water samples.

(3) No standard is specified for formaldehyde discharges into watercourses. This is because it is impractical to specify standards for all possible components of industrial or domestic discharges. Instead, a blanket variable is used to control the organic or inorganic concentrations discharged. If, however, there is the possibility of a specific substance being discharged which may be deleterious to the environment, specific limits can be imposed on that discharge, or it can be prohibited completely. The undertaking in question, however, does not discharge effluent of any nature into a watercourse — all effluents, domestic and industrial, are discharged into an effluent disposal sewer system of the municipality concerned. The Department then in turn monitors the quality of the municipal effluent to ascertain compliance with the standard applicable to the Municipality's effluent. No formaldehyde discharges into the water environment have been detected at the factory in Berlin.

Air pollution control falls within the ambit of the Department of National Health and Population Development and I suggest that the honourable member directs enquiries in this regard to that Department.

Nov 16/5/90

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PARLIAMENT

Govt 'delaying extraditions'

The Government had been less than enthusiastic in dealing with extradition requests and was committing a grave injustice, Tian van der Merwe (DP Green Point) said in the House of Assembly yesterday.

"The consequence of these actions is that the Lubowski murderer will probably never be prosecuted," he said during an interpellation.

The Government knew this was an urgent case. The Minister of Justice knew time was of the essence and there was no excuse for any delays in complying with extradition requests from Namibia.

Minister of Justice Kobie

Coetsee said Donald Acheson had been arrested in South West Africa on September 13 1989 and held in custody until the withdrawal of the case against him on May 7 1990.

Namibia became independent on March 21 1990 and, from that date, SA laws were no longer applicable there.

"The question is in what way could South Africa lawfully assist Namibia with the prosecution in any given case after March 21."

SA's willingness to co-operate could be gathered from the fact that documents pertaining to the Extradition Act and Foreign Courts Evidence Act 1962 had already been in

the Attorney-General's hands on the date of independence.

Nothing further was heard from the Namibian authorities until April 22 1990 when the extradition of certain persons was sought in a letter from the Attorney-General in Windhoek dated April 21 1990.

"While we will do everything we can to see that justice prevails, we also have minimum requirements in our law. It is the magistrate who must decide whether a *prima facie* case exists."

Twice, when documents were submitted, State legal advisers said there was no *prima facie* case on which to extradite these persons.

"I want to emphasise we will go to great lengths to ensure justice is done in Namibia and elsewhere. There are still four persons in South Africa who should be brought to trial in Namibia but we have not yet received any documents," Mr Coetsee said.

Lester Fuchs (DP Hillbrow) said the Minister had justified his actions with technicalities. SA should not harbour alleged criminals, and people of the ilk of "Veenendal and Stopforth" should be sent back to Namibia to face the music.

"Why have we taken so long to act against these thugs? Has the Government gone soft on security?" — Sapa.

Namibia's jobless 'the top problem'

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — The May Day messages in Namibia showed remarkable agreement between trade union leaders and government speakers.

Addressing a rally at the Independence Stadium in Windhoek, President Sam Nujoma said his government's number one priority was to reduce the "intolerably high" unemployment rate.

Sources estimate it to be 30 percent to 40 percent.

The Department of Labour, Public Service and Manpower Development has presented a draft code to the Cabinet for consideration, said Mr Nujoma.

This would be put to the National Assembly soon, so that Namibia can shed the discriminatory legislation of apartheid labour in the creation of its own democratic practice.

Consultation between parastatals, the private sector and workers would be actively promoted.

Unemployment

Mr Hendrik Witbooi, Minister of Labour, outlined what his recommendations to the government would be, and named as a priority, "drastic measures to combat unemployment".

He said his department would ask for financial provision for a short-term scheme for semi-

skilled workers.

Manpower development, in which the government and the public and private sectors were involved, was crucial to solve Namibia's human resources issues.

National Union of Namibian Workers president Mr John Shaetonhodi exhorted workers to fight for justice and "organise the weapons of struggle".

There was a danger that the future planning of the economy would not be in the hands of the workers.

He called for mass democratic mobilisation to strengthen the working class.

"We don't want our economy to be under the control of market forces."

Burger 'fled Namibia arrest'

CAB Temp
16/5/90

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PRETORIA. — CCB member Mr Daniel "Staal" Burger disappeared because Namibian police issued a warrant for his arrest, the Harms Commission was told yesterday.

Mr Burger, former Brixton Murder and Robbery Unit head and regional manager of the Civil Cooperation Bureau's (CCB) Region Six, said yesterday that the warrant, issued in connection with the September 1989 slaying of Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubowski, had led to his disappearance, and not the establishment of the Harms Commission of Inquiry.

He claimed he had gone into hiding as he was innocent of the charges levelled against him and wanted to wait until after Namibia's independence on March 21 before revealing himself.

Also testifying yesterday afternoon, former CCB member Mr Ferdie Barnard said he had met

Irish national Mr Donald Acheson — arrested last year for the shooting of Mr Lubowski — and offered him the opportunity to work.

Mr Burger, under cross-examination by Mr Eberhard Bertelsmann, for the David Webster Trust, yesterday said he had never received written or verbal orders from anyone higher than the chairman of the CCB and had been given only verbal orders from the organisation's managing director, Mr Joe Verster.

He also said there had been no CCB member disciplined through outside channels for misbehaviour. He added that there had been only one internal disciplinary hearing where CCB member and former Transvaal rugby player Mr Calla Botha was admonished for the way in which he "monitored" End Conscription Campaign (ECC) organiser Mr Bruce White, which had led to the

arrest of Mr Botha and Mr Barnard.

Mr Burger said that although senior Wits lecturer Dr David Webster's name appeared on lists in the CCB's files, he did not know of him.

Mr Burger was later allowed to explain events leading to a discussion he had with Region 6's project co-ordinator, who gave evidence under the alias Christo Brits, concerning an entry in Mr Brits's diary of rumours about Mr Burger being involved in a smuggling racket.

Mr Burger told the commission he had never been involved in smuggling.

A decision is to be made tomorrow by the Minister of Law and Order as to whether all the statements made by Mr Barnard while he was held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act would be made available to commission legal teams.

The hearing continues. — Sapa

DP slams govt over extraditions

THE government had been "less than enthusiastic" in dealing with extradition requests from Namibia and as a result it was probable Mr Anton Lubowski's murderers would never be prosecuted, the MP for Green Point, Mr Tian van der Merwe, said yesterday.

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said Namibian authorities had requested the state president "to order the surrender" of two men in connection with the murder of Mr Lubowski, and of four in connection with the murder of an Untag member and a member of Swapo.

He said the government would do everything it could to assist, but there were minimum requirements in law and it was the magistrate who had to decide if there was a prima facie case.



ON PARADE: President Sam Nujoma inspects a guard of honour outside Windhoek's Tintenpalast at the opening of Namibia's first parliament yesterday.

Invest in Namibia, says Nujoma

Miss. 16/5/90 (221)

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — It was essential to create a favourable environment to attract investment if Namibia was to tackle its pressing unemployment problem.

President Sam Nujoma said this on opening Namibia's first National Assembly.

He told parliament yesterday that United Nations experts were helping Namibia draw up an investment code.

The National Broadcasting Corporation announced today the results of a survey revealing that no significant investment had come into Namibia since independence. It was believed that investors were waiting for the guidelines of the code.

Mr Nujoma's address to the National Assembly stressed Namibia's commitment to peace and contained no major shocks or departures from the line he and his ministers have taken so far.

Hundreds of singing and flag-waving schoolchildren lined the president's approach, on foot, to the Tintenpalast, the seat of the National Assembly.

At the steps, decked in a red carpet, the welcome gave way to pomp. Singing and ululating died respectfully as a police band played the national anthem and, some twenty minutes late, Mr Nujoma entered the debating chamber.

His address focused on the challenges facing "our fragile democracy".

New jobs a priority — Nujoma

By Dale Lautenberg,
The Star's Africa
News Service

Star 16/5/90
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WINDHOEK — President Nujoma of Namibia opened the independent nation's first National Assembly yesterday with an address containing no major announcements and no departures from the line he and his Ministers have taken so far.

Hundreds of flag-waving, singing schoolchildren lined his approach, on foot, to the Tintenpalast.

His State of the Nation address focused on the primary challenges facing what he referred to twice as "our fragile democracy". Unemployment, housing, education, water supplies and health services were the priorities of his government's programme.

In conjunction with the United Nations, Namibia was organising a Donors' Conference to be held in New York on June 20 and 21, he said.

The aim was to solicit international funding for the many development programmes necessary to improve social and economic conditions.

Duplication

Mr Nujoma said the previous administration, with its apartheid structures, had created "duplication of monumental proportions" which overstretched already scarce human and material resources.

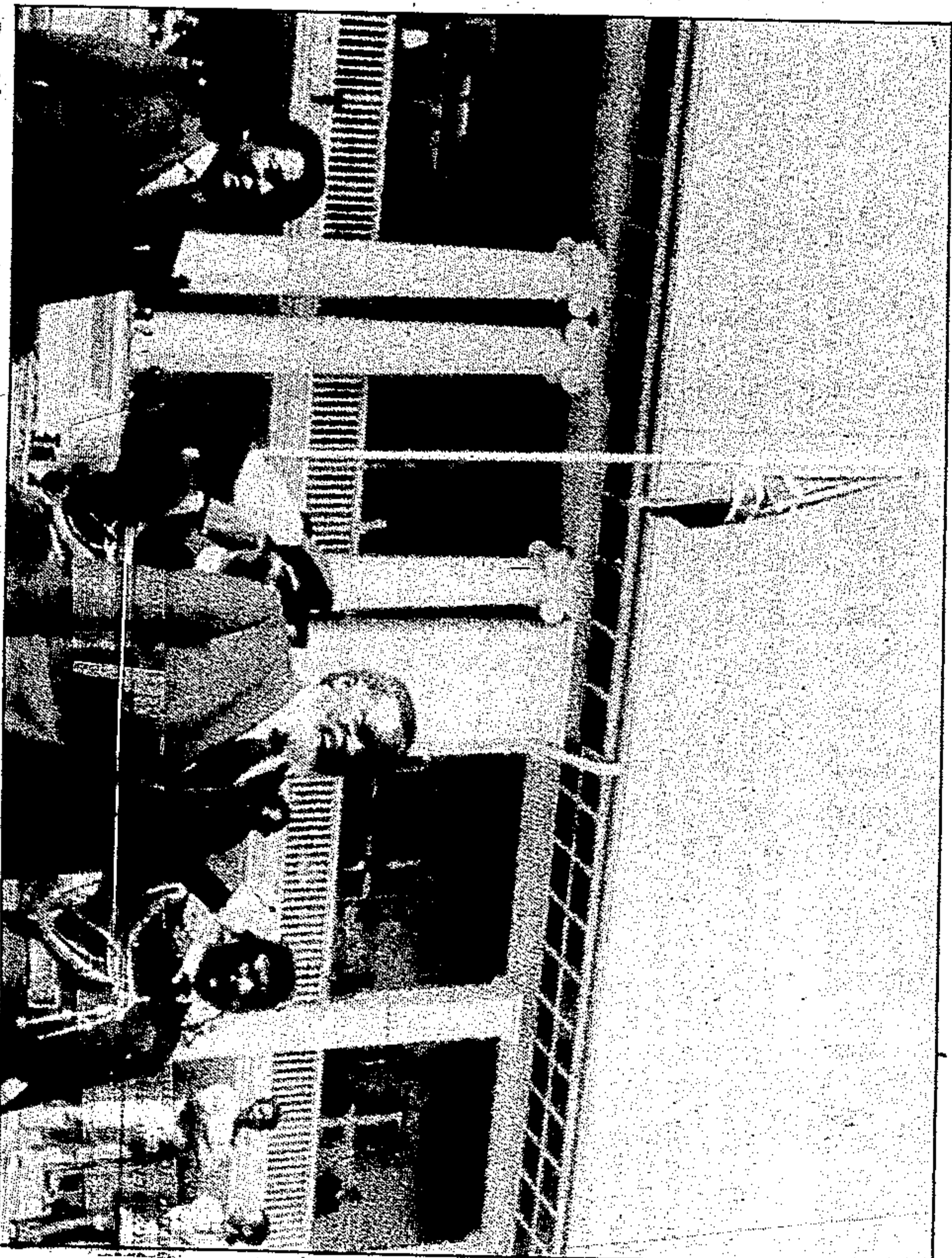
Now the government faced the challenge of not only retaining those civil servants as the constitution required it to do, but creating jobs for all those previously excluded from the governing process.

"This will obviously entail a huge wage bill for the government, but it is something which must be done in the name of peace and reconciliation."

Mr Nujoma said it was essential to attract local and international investors in order to create jobs. To do this, a favourable investment environment had to be created and with the assistance of UN experts an investment code was being drawn up.

Turning to the security situation, he said he was gravely concerned about the number of guns in the possession of ordinary citizens.

"Remnants of armed military outfits which were disbanded in accordance with Resolution 435 are still in possession of firearms," he said. There were also a number of whites who had been armed by citizens' commandos and retained those weapons.



President Sam Nujoma, centre, flanked by a guard of honour, takes the salute yesterday at the opening of Namibia's first parliamentary session since independence in March. Associated Press.



Detainees: Fingers pointed at Swapo

Mr GCS
17/5/90
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Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — The Swapo Namibian government has been officially challenged to put the unresolved Swapo detainee issue to rest.

The challenge took the form of a notice of motion in the National Assembly as it got down to business yesterday following the opening by President Sam Nujoma on Tuesday.

Mr Mose Katjuongua, who holds a seat for the National Patriotic Front, said fingers were still pointed at the governing party about the question of detainees and dead or missing Namibians previously in the care or custody of Swapo.

There were reports too that South Africa was responsible for the disappearance of some Namibians.

Mr Katjuongua called for an all-party committee under the chairmanship of the Speaker and including relatives of missing Namibians, concerned organisations and co-operation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, to resolve the problem.

It was noted that Mr Martti Ahtisaari, United Nations special representative, had said before his departure at the time of independence that the question of detainees was being left to Namibians.

Mr Katjuongua said several hundred detainees had been found in the area between Lubango and Menogue in southern Angola last year. It was suspected that many Namibian detainees were still being held in foreign countries.

The motion will be put on the order paper for debate.

Several questions were also put to the Assembly, two of which concerned the president's contentious motorcade and the behaviour of his personal security force.

There have been reports that at least one man was shot at by a member of Mr Nujoma's security entourage and a member of the public has claimed he was threatened with an AK-47.

The first five Bills were also tabled and will be placed on the order paper for debate.

They are on the president's powers of appointment, the public services commission, an amendment to pensions legislation, the definition of the powers of the ombudsman and the definition of the Namibia's territorial waters, international waters, exclusive economic zone and territorial shelf.

Afrikaans goes

● The death of Afrikaans in Namibia's broadcasting media has been challenged by a member of the Action Christian National party.

Mr K P Kayser has asked Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, to reintroduce Afrikaans on television and radio services.

Television news broadcasts in Afrikaans have been reduced to Tuesdays and Thursdays and on June 1 will be dropped altogether in favour of English.

The radio service to Owamboland and Kavango and the morning national radio news service have been changed to English.

Afrikaans may get respite in Namibia

WINDHOEK - The death of Afrikaans in Namibia's broadcasting media has been challenged in the National Assembly by a member of the Action Christian National party.

Mr K P Kayser has asked Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, Minister of Information and Broadcasting, to reintroduce Afrikaans on television and radio services.

Radio 221

Television news broadcasts in Afrikaans have been reduced to Tuesdays and Thursdays only and on June 1 will be dropped altogether in favour of English.

The radio service to Ovambo and Kavango has been changed to English and the morning national radio news service is now exclusively English.

Kayser, who holds one of three ACN seats in the assembly, said 80 percent of Namibians understood Afrikaans.

18/5/90
Somerset

Savimbi's secret settlement inside Namibia is destroyed

18/5 - 24/5/90

221

A SECRET Unita settlement inside Namibia was recently destroyed by its inhabitants before they disappeared across the border to Angola.

For the final year of its existence, the mystery of the 5 000-strong "Delta camp" was guarded by Unita and the South African government.

The many official agencies who visited the camp during Namibia's transition to independence were all light-lipped on its nature until it had been safely removed.

With Delta now a massive burnt-out ruin, people are finally beginning to talk.

Two Namibian cabinet members have confirmed that Delta's South African Defence Force and Unita links were an "open secret" to Swapo for a number of years.

Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab revealed last week that Swapo had discussed Delta after the signing of the Geneva Protocol in August 1988 and when the Namibia-Angola peace accords were signed the following December.

He added that he had taken the matter up with the United Nations and had spoken about it with United

States Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Chester Crocker.

"I don't know why action wasn't taken," he said. "It was up to the South Africans or Unita and they were simply not interested."

"I think Unita was aware of the existence of Delta, but didn't want to get involved, and looked the other way."

He said Swapo believed the South Africans had continued to provide Unita with supplies and military assistance until as late as February and the beginning of March this year.

Health Minister Nicky Iyambo said he had no doubt that Delta's 5 000 inhabitants had been transferred across the border by Unita.

SADF Colonel Jan Breytenbach recently admitted the base had been used by Unita all along. "It was used

A mysterious settlement inside Namibia has been destroyed — and with it the secret behind its existence. DIRK POTGIETER; KATE DURLING and TONY FIGUEIRA report

as a safe base for relatives of Unita soldiers," he said.

"Jonas Savimbi's mother lived at Delta for a time, and many war wounded were taken there away from the areas of conflict."

Another well-placed source said the base had played a vital part in Unita's military success. It was part of a complex of bases and was only 5km away from the nearest entry point to the Jamba network.

On being told of Delta's disappearance,

an ex-sergeant from the SADF's Omega Bushmen Battalion described his part in joint military operations with Unita's Alpha company on SADF-led offensives deep within Angola.

He claimed to have seen top SADF officers such as General Wilkop Barendhorst staying at the camp and that key South African military personnel were active in Delta as late as 1987.

When we visited the camp twice in the final months of 1989, we saw clear evidence of past military connections.

The villagers told us that the SADF had been supplying them with food, fuel and clothes since 1979.

Scattered around the camp were many army tents, a radio mast, and military trucks. In virtually every respect, Delta

matched descriptions of other Unita camps inside Savimbi's territory.

It was orderly, clean, had Catholic and Protestant churches, a theatre, soccer field and hospital. It placed a strong emphasis on cultural and sporting activities and organised its food rations and medication with clockwork efficiency.

But Delta's leaders — we were not allowed to speak freely with anyone else — maintained they were genuine refugees and had never had any contact with Unita.

From December to April, when the village was destroyed, all official organisations who had visited Delta refused to be drawn on the subject.

The various United Nations agencies, Nature Conservation, the SADF, the office of the Administrator-General, the local Red Cross, the Caprivi administration, and the South West African Police held fast to an official policy of buck-passing.

The Joint Monitoring Commission visited Delta in February and decided that the camp was a military base. Within two months of that visit, Delta was destroyed.

AN apolitical pressure group, analysing the strategy of the state-controlled electronic media during the Namibian independence process, accused the SWA Broadcasting Corporation of "a concerted plan to discredit the settlement process and polarise the Namibian population".

This damning verdict comes from the Namibia Peace Plan 435 (NPP 435).

Political parties opposed to Swapo also hogged the broadcasting limelight, while coverage afforded to the liberation movement was, according to NPP 435, "overwhelmingly negative".

Under the United Nations independence plan, the electronic media — like the South African administration it was funded by — was supposed to be impartial.

Grievances

Constant complaints by observer groups and several damning motions passed by the UN General Council, failed to bring about any effective change in the bias of the SWABC coverage.

Token concessions were made. For example, a liaison committee, made up of representatives from all parties contesting the election, met regularly with the SWABC board to air their grievances about the corporation.

But, as NPP 435 points out, this was little more than a toothless talk-shop.

Propaganda War in Namibia

221
South 23/5-29/5/90

The Namibian independence process offered some lessons for the South African liberation movements. One such lesson is to ensure that not only the pro-government forces hog the broadcasting limelight during the transitional period to a new South Africa. DAVID LUSH reports from Windhoek on the Namibian experience:

Direction was channeled through the SWABC's top management and was translated by the corporation's political desk. Both were dominated by bureaucrats who, in the pre-435 years, had done little to disguise their allegiances to the colonial regime or its main politi-

ment of the day.

The majority of this SWABC rank and file still hold down jobs in what is now the Namibia Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) and, although the message they broadcast is different, little has changed in the way it is delivered.

Television and, particularly, radio are powerful mediums in Namibia. The radio can be picked up by 90 percent of the population. As the only broadcasting company in Namibia, the SWABC had a monopoly on the airwaves.

Election

Swapo complains that its failure to secure the expected two-thirds majority in the election had much to do with the bias of the SWABC.

On the other hand, many Namibians viewed its news coverage as nothing more than reactionary propaganda.

As NPP 435 points out, blame for the SWABC bias during the independence process also lies with Swapo.

"Had the party taken a more proactive approach to SWABC and the media in general, it would at least have had good reason to complain if its views were not reflected.

"As it happened, Swapo allowed very negative reports to go unchallenged, with the result that the AG (South African Administrator-General Louis Pienaar) could dismiss our claims of SWABC partiality on the grounds that no party had complained."

Positive appreciation of FW's reforms

Winds of peace are blowing strongly

Sowetan 23/5/90

221

FOCUS

Windhoek - The Angolans came to Namibia with an insistent message: Peace across the sub-continent.

A high-level delegation, led by the Minister of Defence, Lieutenant-General Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, signed agreements, traded brotherly speeches and embraced former comrades-in-arms in their new sister republic during their visit last week.

In speeches and at official receptions, peace was the subject; the vision: a network of cooperation spanning southern Africa.

Notable in speeches and interviews was not only the frequency with which South Africa was mentioned but also the conciliatory tone, underpinned by a repeated emphasis on sub-continental cooperation and development.

Referring to South Africans, Tonha said in an interview: "They are all Africans and we all have to contribute to eradicating apartheid and discrimination now. That date is not far away."

Apartheid

"I am sure the present process in South Africa will culminate in justice and when apartheid disappears, we will all be able to utilise our resources and make a better Africa."

The general said South Africa's role in the Angolan peace process was not yet an active one.

"They have manifested that they want to cooperate to find peace. They have tried tentatively. Pik Botha was in Luanda and conveyed some of the South African government's viewpoints. Until now we have not seen any good work done or any positive results. But we believe in the near future this can happen."

Asked whether Angola would value South Africa's cooperation, the general replied: "Yes, of course. This is in the interest of all of us."

"Considering that South Africa is a technologically and industrially advanced country, all the

A positive appreciation of President de Klerk's reform initiatives in South Africa and a strong desire for peace and cooperation in the sub-continent were expressed by an official Angolan delegation that visited Namibia, reports Dale Lautenbach of Sowetan Africa News Service.

countries in the region are interested to negotiate cooperation with South Africa - if it eradicates apartheid. We are satisfied with the changes that are taking place.

"We are convinced that President de Klerk is going to find some difficulties but they still have to fight hard. He has to continue, he has no alternative to finding a society in which everyone can cooperate."

Welcome

"If South Africa stops supporting Unita - and we believe they are because they are forced by America to do so - and they eradicate apartheid, they are welcome."

Welcome, he meant, in the Southern African family. And this has been a common theme in conversations across a wide spectrum recently with all the various delegations and think-tankers coming through the Namibian capital in the wake of independence.

Southern African Development Coordinating Conference officials, particularly, have been talking of economic union with a glint of fervour in their eyes.

Tonha spoke insistently of ending the 16-year-old civil war in Angola and of "receiving Unita supporters into the total Angolan population to contribute towards the reconstruction of the country."

Asked whether the Fapla withdrawal from Mavinga was a military response or a political strategy, the general said Unita had been using Mavinga as a depot and transit area for channelling its weapons to the centre and north of Angola and it was important to destroy the infra-

structure used by Unita for this purpose.

Having accomplished this task on February 2, Fapla had withdrawn.

The claimed defeat of Fapla at Mavinga was Unita propaganda, the general said.

Asked whether the controversy over Mavinga would prejudice the delicate peace talks after the first direct MPLA-Unita contact held at Evora in Portugal on April 24 and 25, the general replied to the contrary.

He said the Unita leader, Jonas Savimbi, had promised not to attack Fapla troops in the course of the withdrawal.

Fighting

"Now his latest propaganda is that there was furious fighting for six days which forced the government to withdraw. Enemy propaganda is one thing, reality another. We have always been willing to withdraw from Mavinga to facilitate negotiations."

"Since we have withdrawn this will be a positive influence on talks ... if they (Unita) are serious."

Of Savimbi's role in the peace process, Tonha said: "I think the peace plan we have presented is clear and we will not give Savimbi special treatment."

"If he accepts the programme that is established, we will treat him like any other Angolan."

The general rejected speculation here that the Namibian army might operate against Unita from the south to repay the aid given by the Angolan government to Swapo during the struggle for Namibian liberation.

Swapo owed the Angolans no war debt to be paid in kind, he said.

A Fapla base on Namibian soil then?

"Namibia is a sovereign state and the utilisation of Namibian territory by the Angolans is up to the Namibians to decide," Tonha replied.

"There are certain universal principles which we cannot violate."

Namibian Defence Minister Peter Mueshikange said that the Angolan delegation were in Windhoek not to sign joint military operational agreements but agreements on establishing border security.

Evolution

Bearing in mind that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos introduced thoughts of "an evolution to a multi-party system" late last year, what about the prospect of Savimbi contesting an election?

The general held his line: "When we have established the conditions for a multi-party system, which is one of the aspects of peace, then of course all parties are free to participate - including Savimbi."

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9/26/83 73/S/90

OAU to upgrade its mission in Windhoek

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Organisation of African Unity will upgrade its diplomatic observer mission in Windhoek to a full embassy on June 1.

One of its primary functions will be that of a "listening post" for developments in South Africa.

Mr O Joloaiso, who presently heads the mission, announced yesterday that the permanent office would be in a position to continuously monitor changes taking place in South Africa.

A sub-committee of the OAU heads of State had set up a monitoring group on South Africa but this was an ad hoc body. The OAU office in Windhoek would be an uninterrupted listening post.

The office would also create a direct link between Windhoek and Addis Ababa and would be a channel for African countries which did not have diplomatic missions in Namibia.

Meanwhile, Namibia will celebrate Africa Day with the rest of the continent on Friday after an announcement by President Sam Nujoma declaring a public holiday to mark the founding of the OAU.

Since the creation of the body in 1963, African countries have traditionally celebrated the day as a public holiday, said Mr Bob Kandetu, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Information.

Namibia will join this tradition for the first time this year after its accession to the organisation on becoming independent in March.

Namibia begins training corps

NAMIBIA will begin training its diplomatic corps on Monday in a programme drawn up by a Commonwealth expert who helped Zimbabwe through the same process.

Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said 45 people would begin training as ambassadors and high commissioners and the yardstick for their selection was qualification, competence and loyalty.

He told NBC Radio yesterday that a number of Namibians had already had as much as 20 years experience in foreign service, representing Swapo in missions abroad. *Sowetan 25/5/90*

The course was aimed at consolidating this experience and providing further administrative skills. The same "expert" who had assisted Zimbabwe in training foreign service officials was assisting with the six-week course. His skills had been highly praised by the Zimbabweans, said Gurirab. (221)

Namibia plans a R1-bn hydro-electric scheme

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibia plans to build a R1 billion hydro-electric scheme which, at double the output of the existing Ruacana installation, would enable it to sell power to neighbours Angola, Botswana and South Africa.

Mr Pollo Brand, chairman and managing director of the South West Africa Water and Electricity Corporation (Swawec), says the new 500 Megawatt station was planned for Epupa, downstream and west of the 240 Megawatt Ruacana and, like it, on the swift flowing Cunene River, the border with Angola.

At present Ruacana meets Namibia's electricity needs in the rainy season and for a short while after that while the waters are still high and feeding in from the Gove Dam, a catchment facility Swawec built inside Angola itself. During this period Namibia has enough power to sell to South Africa, always a willing buyer, says Mr Brand.

The pendulum swings in the dry season though with Namibia buying power from South Africa at inflation-linked prices, a spiral from which Swawec would like to extricate itself as electricity prices on the Eskom grid soar.

"This forced us to look at where we could get additional energy reasonably and at a price which would not escalate annually," says Mr Brand.

The Cunene River, which plunges through gorges and rushes down rapids, has a maximum potential energy output of about 1 000 Mw so the combination of 240 and 500 Mw stations on the same river is well within its capacity.

To realise Epupa, Namibia needs money and Angola's co-operation as part of the scheme will fall on the northern side of the river.

That will involve raising loans and achieving a political deal underpinned by the Helsinki Agreement which provides the principles of co-operation in instances of shared border resources.

Angolan support

An Angolan energy delegation in Windhoek this week, led by Mr Jorge Simoes, SADC regional coordinator in Luanda and national director of Angola's Ministry of Oil and Petroleum, expressed support for the scheme, but pointed out that the terms of the previous agreement drawn up between South Africa and the Portuguese for the development and utilisation of the Cunene River basin would have to be reviewed.

Energy men like Mr Brand continue to dream of the network of power and water that, politics apart, could span the sub-continent in a potent grid of shared resources.

On funding the project, Mr Brand grins: "We might get Eskom involved. Of course, that's taboo now, but things won't stay that way. South Africa will become a member of the SADC."

"Then we could tie up the Cuanza (a 500 Mw scheme under construction in Angola now), Epupa, go across the Kalahari to Botswana in a future linkage. And we could sell what's left to South Africa."

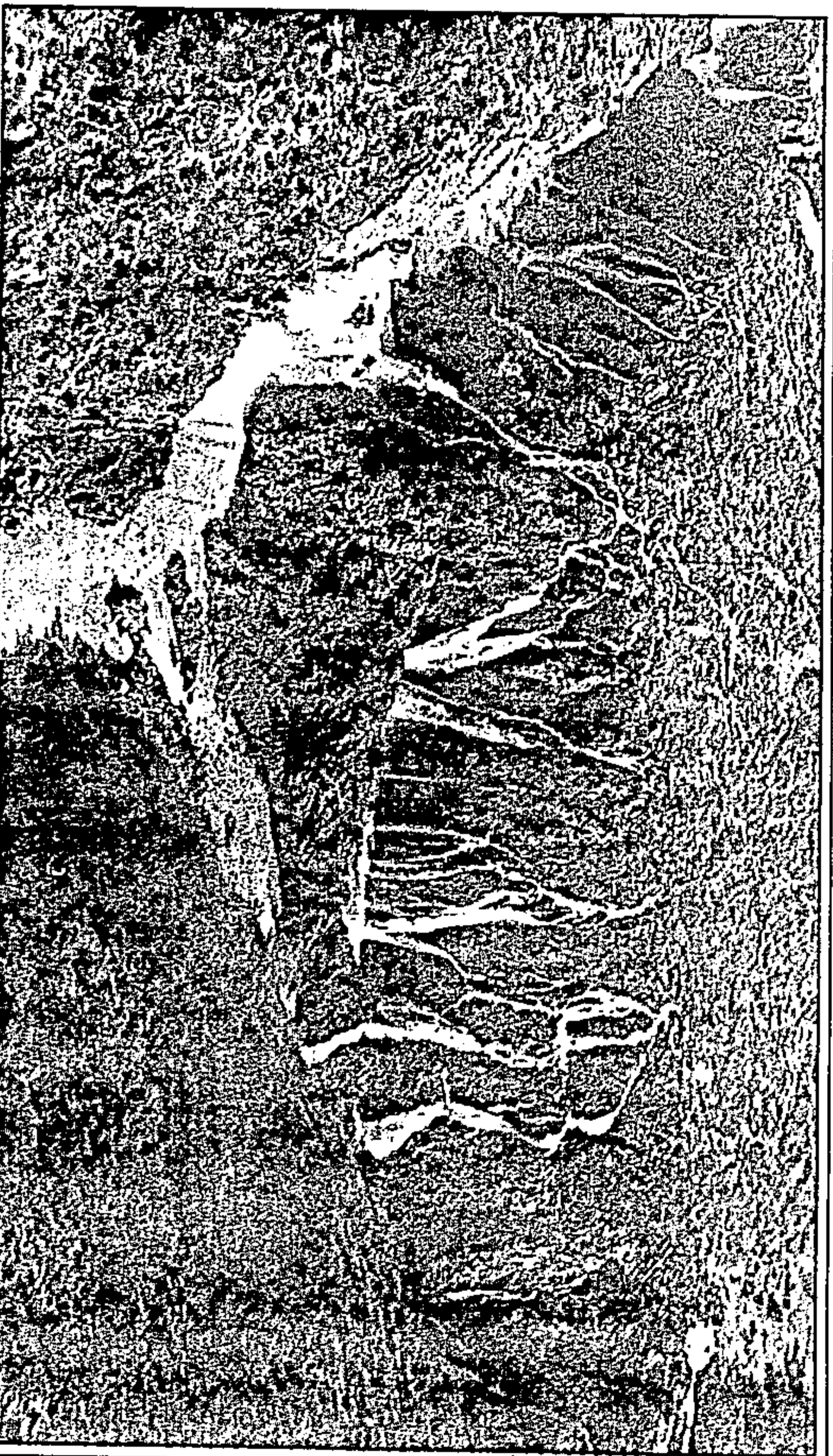
With Cahora Bassa powering the sub-continent from the east, the sub-continent would be covered. Everyone at a recent SADC energy sector meeting in Harare appreciated this: "But remember, we're talking to technical people, not politicians."

"I asked them in Harare, 'What have you got in abundance... cold debts and plenty of hydro-electric power with which to do nothing because you've got no customers?' The only customer is South Africa."

That's for the future though and right now Namibia sits with a dry season ahead and the Ruacana feeder dam, Gove, emptying so that damage caused by the war in Angola may be repaired.

Mr Brand relishes re-living the tale of Ruacana. It was first dreamt up around 1962, he says, by Dr H J van Eck, chairman of South Africa's Industrial Development Corporation. Negotiation with Angola's Portuguese colonists took many years, construction beginning only in 1971.

"It was completed by the end of 1975 but by then the Portuguese had left and the South African troops were way up inside Angola and had messed every-



The Ruacana Falls, upstream of the proposed dam at Epupa, illustrates the rugged terrain through which the Cunene River flows and which creates the potential for hydro-electric power generation. The new dam will enable Namibia to produce enough power for its own needs year round and to sell power to its neighbours.

thing up... with the completed Ruacana we couldn't do anything because there was no water."

The diversion weir which had to be closed to divert the water into the power station was on the Angolan side, unreachable due to the new conflict.

"It stood there like a white elephant," says Mr Brand. "In 1980 we went illegally and closed the gates. All of us were almost fired."

Ever since then, Ruacana has operated but it has done so on what is called "run of the river". The Gove Dam which Swawec built to regulate supply throughout the year and eliminate the swing in output between the dry and rainy seasons has never been put to work for that purpose, being too deep inside war-torn Angola.

"But still, it's been a tremendous asset for Namibia. Rössing Mine, for example, would not have existed had it not been for Ruacana," says Mr Brand.

"Now we have reached the stage, though, where Ruacana can no longer supply Namibia's development needs."

So Epupa floods back into his thinking: "The idea has been received well, but the vision is big and the cost frightening. In my opinion, there is no option though. If we don't do this we'll be sitting on the United Nations for food for ever and a day."

Police admit shooting 2 in tense Free State township

Three people have died in police shootings in Masllo township, outside Theunissen in the OFS, in the past week, a youth leader claimed yesterday.

A boycott of white businesses in the town — which entered its 13th day yesterday — might end tomorrow, he added.

Northern Free State police liaison officer Major Johann Fouche confirmed that two people died in police shooting in Masllo last week, but said he would only be able to comment on the third death today.

Friction began in the township — 50 km from Welkom — on March 26, said the youth, a committee member of the SA Youth Congress's Masllo branch between residents and Theunissen police station commander Lieutenant van Rooyen.

The officer "promised at the meeting that he would get Mr Molloy and Mr. Diboka and their families to leave Masllo" — one of the township's conditions for the lifting of the consumer boycott of white businesses.

The youth leader reported yesterday afternoon that the two families had left, the township and the Masllo Civic Association and Youth Congress expected the boycott to end tomorrow.

A meeting of residents and the two organisations, to discuss the future of the boycott, is scheduled for this afternoon.

Y ABROAD?

PERSONAL FINANCIAL PLANNING THROUGHOUT SOUTHERN AFRICA ON AN ONGOING BASIS

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Namibia plan to fight Aids

AKLUS 28/5/90 221

WINDHOEK — A steering committee has been formed to establish a southern African network for the prevention and control of Aids.

A Namibian delegate who attended a conference on Aids in Harare recently, Dr Carl Wicht, said in Windhoek the network would co-ordinate the efforts of all non-governmental organisations and institutions involved in combatting the disease in the region. — Sapa.

Namibia to seek foreign capital

NYANGA (Zimbabwe) — Namibia will unveil an ambitious investment code next month to attract foreign capital into mining and fishing, says an investment banker.

Bob Meiring, executive chairman of Namibia's state-assisted First National Development Corporation (FNDC), says a draft of the code will be launched at a donors' conference in New York at the end of June.

Namibia, which gained independence three months ago, will appeal for Western aid to reconstruct its rural economy, left in ruins by a 23-year bush war.

"We are going to move quite aggressively into the foreign investment field," Mr Meiring said yesterday in Zimbabwe where he was attending a mining conference.

The code being drafted by UN and Namibian experts would spell out policy on issues such as joint ventures, repatriation of dividends and labour rules.

(221) Star 29/5/90
It would be underpinned by liberal foreign exchange laws to be introduced in 1992 when Namibia planned to phase out the rand and launch its own currency.

"We are in competition for the investment dollar with aggressive countries of the Pacific rim such as Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia," he said.

"So our terms of dividend repatriation, of capital repatriation, must be at least the same, or even better," he said.

There was potential in mining, which earns the bulk of foreign revenue from exports of diamonds and strategic minerals, and in fishing.

"We have exposed, high-potential, under-explored mining districts," he said.

Namibia's Atlantic ocean fishing grounds, for years exploited by foreign vessels, also offered immense potential.

Namibia also hoped to woo investment in services.

It planned to open up its

roads, railways and seaports to businessmen in other black African states.

"We have completely modern road trains sitting there that can pick up a substantial part of central Africa's import-export trade," Mr Meiring said.

Namibia's only deep-water port of Walvis Bay on the Atlantic Ocean seaboard is still administered by South Africa.

But the Windhoek government hopes Pretoria will drop its claim to sovereignty over the area.

Mr Meiring said that because of the small population of 1.5 million, manufacturing would not be viable unless it was geared towards export.

Mr Meiring reassured investors who felt unsure about the policies of Swapo, elected on a left-leaning platform.

He stressed that its leaders were blind to ideologies. "They moved into government without ideological baggage." — Sapa-Reuter.

CAPE TOWN 30/5/90 (22/)

Cap

General Webb denies issuing orders for violent acts in SA

PRETORIA. — Major-General Eddie Webb, former head of the SADF's Special Forces, said at the Harms Commission of Inquiry yesterday that he had never received or issued any orders for violent acts to be carried out in South Africa.

He was replying to a question by Mr Willem Burger, for the SADF.

General Webb, who was chairman of the Civil Co-operation Bureau, also told Mr Burger that any CCB member acting without instructions from senior officers was behaving criminally.

This was in reference to many allegations that Wilts academic Dr David Webster was shot dead by the CCB without the knowledge of General Webb or Colonel Joe Verster, managing director of the CCB.

All CCB operations had been ordered suspended since early this year, said General Webb, and he had no reason to believe this was not the case as he had been informed by Colonel Verster that this was so. Earlier yesterday General Webb said he had to get

authorisation from members of the General Staff for any operation to be carried out by the CCB.

If the operation involved a member of the ANC, the then Chief of the Army, General Kat Liebenberg, had to be informed.

If the "target" was a member of any other organisation, the Chief of Army Staff Operations, Major-General Jan Klopper, had to be told of the operation.

General Webb said he had been fully briefed about the CCB operations by the former head of Special Forces, General Joep Joubert, on a number of occasions and by Colonel Verster at one meeting which took place at "a CCB facility" before his appointment as Special Forces chief in January last year.

During the meetings, said General Webb, he had been informed about the CCB's internal operation, Region 6, which had been established because the "enemy" had changed its tactics and was using whites internally and the CCB had to chase internal members of these organisations to the exterior.

He said he had been informed only in August last year that Region 6 was operating within South Africa.

The CCB, he said, was a small group of specialists attached to Special Forces.

He conceded to Mr Eberhard Bertelsmann, for the David Webster Trust, that CCB members could be called on to perform specialised functions "from breaking a window to the elimination of a person".

He insisted that the CCB had no brief to operate internally.

Information was passed on to the police by the CCB's information officer whose operating alias was Derek, the general said, but added that he did not know what information had been given to the police Special Branch.

There were certain things that had to be done externally which could be done only by certain "elements" but people with criminal records were not encouraged to become CCB members, he said.

The general refused to answer any questions about external CCB operations and referred to the commission chairman and sole member, Mr Justice Louis Harms, when asked about overseas funds and the burning of minibuses in Namibia.

The commission's terms of reference are only to investigate state involvement in incidents of politically motivated violence inside South Africa.

The general said he was aware of orders to have slain Swapo executive member Mr Anton Lubanski monitored.

He was watched in Cape Town and in Johannesburg and it was established that there was nothing worthwhile in monitoring him, he said.

General Webb said the army had done everything in its power to get CCB files to the commission for inspection but a number were still missing.

The commission continues sitting today, with the cross-examination of Region 6 member and former Transvaal rugby player Mr Calla Botha. — *Sapa*

CAPE TOWN 30/5/90 (22)

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Good chance now to solve SA's problems — Du Toit

By HENRI du PLESSIS
Defence Reporter

9/6/90
3/5/90
22

THE chances of finding a solution to South Africa's problems was greater now than during the war in Angola and Namibia, says former reconnaissance officer and prisoner of war Mr Wynand du Toit.

Giving his views on the recent changes in the sub-continent as an ex-soldier who had seen action, he said the recent peace initiatives were the only way in which the problems could be resolved.

"But if the ordinary citizen does not get any spin-offs, the whole process — including the war — was a complete waste."

Mr Du Toit, a former commandant in the elite Reconnaissance Battalion, was captured by Angolan forces during an unsuccessful operation in Cabinda Province in 1985. He was re-

leased in 1987 as part of a prisoner exchange between South Africa and Angola.

He addressed a large group of children at the Hendrik Louw Primary School, Strand, during a pre-Republic Day ceremony yesterday.

Interviewed afterwards, he said he was sad about the way in which South African soldiers had had to leave Namibia.

"In my heart I did not feel very good about it. But my mind tells me we can only find a good end to all this.

"Having been in Namibia for so long I developed a love for the country. I did not like to see it go like that.

"There has to be a result which will benefit the ordinary man, the guy who had to fight there. Otherwise, we might as well not have fought — we might as well have stopped it all in 1965."

Namibia's status improves

CAF Trip 4/6/90 ZZJ
NAMIBIA is expected to gain full membership of the Angola/Cuba/SA Joint Commission which meets in Havana today and tomorrow.

The commission, which meets every three months to discuss common problems in the region, is also attended by observers from the United States and the Soviet Union.

Before independence, Namibia also had only observer status.

The withdrawal of Cuba's more than 50 000 troops from Angola is expected to feature prominently on this week's agenda.

connection with the murder of his gynaecologist
wife last month.

Call Time 6/170
Swapo agrees to probe (22)

WINDHOEK — Namibia agreed yesterday to
establish a committee with the Red Cross to
probe charges that Swapo is still holding scores
of dissidents.

SA pays R1,6bn to T'kei *CPA Times 6/6/90*

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South Africa had paid over an estimated R1,6bn to the Transkei in the 1989/90 financial year in terms of agreements between the two states, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said yesterday in a written reply to a question from Mr Colin Eglin (DP Sea Point).

Venda lifts emergency *CPA Times 6/6/90*

THOHOYANDOU. — The state of emergency in Venda has been lifted and all political prisoners are to be freed. Announcing this, the chairman of the Council of National Unity, Colonel Gabriel Ramushwana, said law and order, discipline and stability had returned to Venda since the council seized power two months ago.

Joan Collins in R15m suit

LONDON. — Joan Collins is suing ION Pictures for more than R15 million after bosses branded her "jealous and greedy". Joan, 57, has filed a complaint for defamation of character. The lawsuit follows a slanging match about the collapse of a TV film based on her novel, "Prime Time".

Namibia needs R1bn *CPA Times 6/6/90*

GENEVA. — Namibia is seeking about R1 billion from industrialised countries to help it cope with development and debt problems, Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob said yesterday.

Doctor in court

A DURBAN doctor made a brief appearance in the Maritzburg Magistrate's Court yesterday in connection with the murder of his gynaecologist wife last month.

Swapo agrees to probe *CPA Times 6/6/90*

WINDHOEK. — Namibia agreed yesterday to establish a committee with the Red Cross to probe charges that Swapo is still holding scores of dissidents.

Chief detained *CPA Times 6/6/90*

MASERU. — The principal chief of Thaba Bosiu in Lesotho, Chief Khoabane Theko, has been detained for questioning in connection with a document critical to the government.

Stud farm for sale

THE R25-million Highdown Stud at Nottingham Road in the Natal Midlands, one of the biggest thoroughbred breeding establishments in South Africa, is for sale.

Mayor's trial starts

WASHINGTON. — A prosecutor yesterday denied Washington mayor Mr Marion Barry's claim that the government had leaked crucial videotape evidence to a TV station and said Mr Barry's statement may have been a ploy to influence jurors in his drug trial.

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

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Basters vote to retain land control

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Rehoboth Basters have voted overwhelmingly in favour of retaining control over their land in a contentious referendum called by Rehoboth "Kaptein" Hans Diergaardt.

The Rehoboth land issue began festering in the months prior to Namibia's independence on March 21 and was touted as a UDI bid by the formerly semi-autonomous Baster community.

When Kaptein Diergaardt announced his plan to hold a referendum after independence, the Windhoek government denounced the move as unconstitutional. The Kaptein persisted, however, convinced that Rehoboth land rights were threatened by the new constitution and land redistribution policy.

Now the results of the long-promised referendum have been announced: 7 895 of 9 280 registered voters made their mark, of whom 84,1 percent said they wanted a say over the future of their land, 17 said they did not require a special say and 71 papers were spoiled.

"This is a clear mandate to negotiate with the government in Windhoek," said a delighted Kaptein Diergaardt.

He denied he had ever intended a unilateral declaration of independence and said his attitude to President Sam Nujoma's government was not confrontational.

"But they must know that the land question is a sensitive one and if they will not negotiate we will go to the international court."

He said the Rehoboth Basters would discuss the result of the referendum at their party conference on June 15 and thereafter, he assumed they would be seeking an audience with President Nujoma.

The Basters have been particularly concerned that land redistribution as interpreted by the Swapo government could lead to them losing the land they have ruled for generations. They feared Swapo would favour Ovambos in the redistribution.

Swapo, the DTA and the Namibia National Front opposed the referendum saying that the Basters were not about to be swept off their lands.

South 716-13/6/90

Battle begins for healthier Namibia

221

POLITICAL equality in Namibia may have come at independence, but the battle to achieve health equality is only beginning.

This is the feeling among members of the Swapo government, struggling to reform a 100-year-old system that restricted access to health services on the basis of skin colour.

Share

"The white health services had everything you could expect anywhere in the developed world. Now we have to share this with the rest of the population," says Health Minister, Nikki Inyambo.

The black majority, half of whom live in the north where the war raged, fell victim to many preventable illnesses associated with poor living conditions.

As Namibia settles into the post-colonial era, it is facing the task of reconstructing society and services. One such task is the health service, which needs to be stripped of the racial inequalities that characterised it under South African rule. RUTH ANSAH AYISI reports from Windhoek:

As a result, blacks could expect to live to 40 years on average, while whites — who form six percent of the population — have a life expectancy of 69 years.

A visit to the main hospital in Oshakati in the former war zone tells the story. The hospital serves half a million people.

In the paediatrics ward, emaciated children lie on their beds staring into space. Their spindly limbs look too feeble to support their distorted bodies.

About 40 percent of the children in the north of the country are malnourished, according to the hospital

superintendent, Nester Shuvute. Malnutrition is one of the biggest problems the doctors face at the hospital.

While the hospital seems well-equipped, it cannot cope with the demand. There is room for 840 patients, but it is almost always more than 100 percent full, says Shuvute.

Orphans

Nurses and doctors rush around with anxious faces. The doctor on duty says: "We can barely cope."

On a typical day, two premature babies share the same incubator. Both are orphans — the mother of

one died of malaria, the other of pneumonia.

More worrisome has been a malaria epidemic which raged through March and April. It included some cases of cerebral malaria.

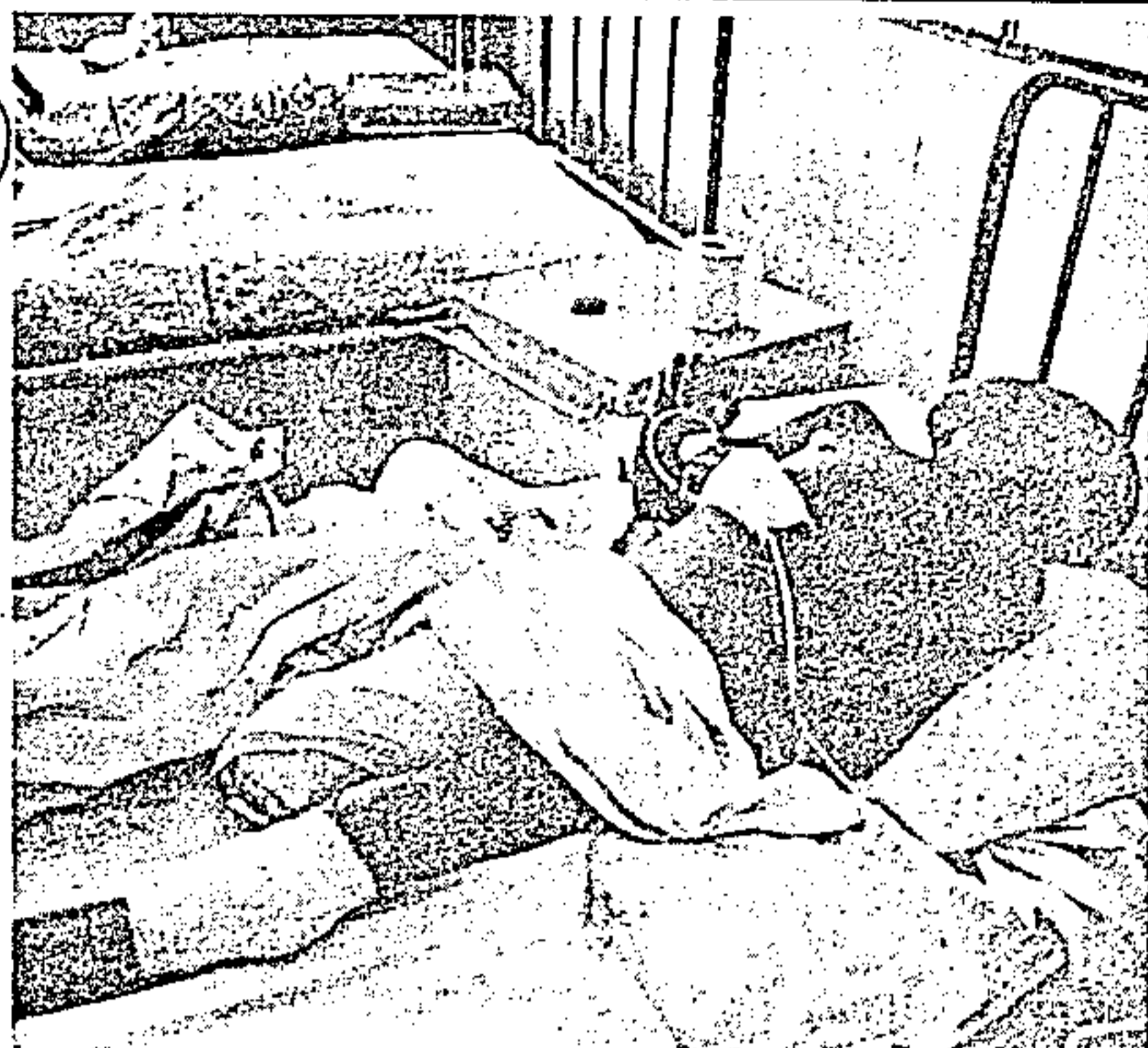
The hospital, however, has known worse times. During 1980-87, the independence war forced the closure of rural clinics and saw the militarisation of the Oshakati hospital.

Psychosis

"In those days, it was war-related illnesses — war injuries, epidemics of measles and malaria and psychoses," says Shuvute. "Women suffered spontaneous abortions because of the noise of gunfire."

Now that peace and majority-rule have come, there is a chance to adjust the health service to the needs of the people, 70 percent of whom live in the rural areas.

Instead of the urban-based curative health service aimed at the white population, President Sam Nujoma's government



WAR VICTIM: a boy lies in the Oshakati hospital after stepping on a landmine during Namibia's independence war

wants to establish free primary health care throughout this vast, sparsely populated country.

Plans are under way to improve the Oshakati hospital, so that seriously ill patients in the northern region do not have to travel hundreds of kilometres to Windhoek.

National immunisation and health programmes are about to take off with the help of non-governmental organisations such as the United Nations Children Fund.

Prevalent

Data on immunisation under colonial rule was poor. But UNICEF estimates that full inoculation coverage of one-year-olds against tuberculosis, DPT, polio and measles is around 30 percent. All these diseases are prevalent in Namibia.

As many as 300 black Namibian children die of every 1 000 born, estimates UNICEF. This compares unfavourably with other Southern African states — except for Angola and Mozambique, where war has raged for more than a decade.

In Zimbabwe, for example, the infant mortality rate in 1986 was 74 out of 1 000.

While children's health is the most immediate concern

of the new government, AIDS has already become an issue.

The government will soon launch a campaign against AIDS with the help of women's organisations, churches, farmers and trade unions.

The message, which will be aimed at vulnerable groups in society such as long-distance truck drivers and soldiers, will say: "Stick to one sexual partner or use a condom."

"The late colonial government thought AIDS was not very important, but it's a problem here," says Inyambo.

Namibia already has 180 diagnosed AIDS cases. "That's a lot," he says. Another 32 people have died of AIDS.

"We have a problem on our hands. We're behind the times," Inyambo says.

Shebeens

The government also plans to set up a drug abuse and alcoholism programme. A visit to some of the shebeens shows a serious drinking problem in the country, especially in the black townships where many people are unemployed and live in squalid, cramped conditions.

They have little choice of other entertainment. The previous administration turned a blind eye to alco-

holism. "They must have said: yes, it's a problem but only for the blacks — so we don't need to do anything," says Inyambo.

Disabled

Physically-handicapped blacks were also neglected by the old regime. There was a centre for white disabled soldiers but nothing for blacks, so the health ministry wants to carry out a survey to find out the needs of the black disabled.

Besides these programmes, Inyambo says the government plans to build about 50 health clinics and needs to recruit at least 15 more.

The government had feared that many doctors working in Namibia — two-thirds of whom are white South Africans — would leave for home after the Swapo victory last November. They have not, but the government is still cautious.

"They could still want to leave," says Inyambo. "They could be just waiting and seeing. They could decide to leave anytime."

The atmosphere of mutual suspicion was heightened by a last-minute manoeuvre from the outgoing South African administration aimed at entrenching the seniority of white nurses.

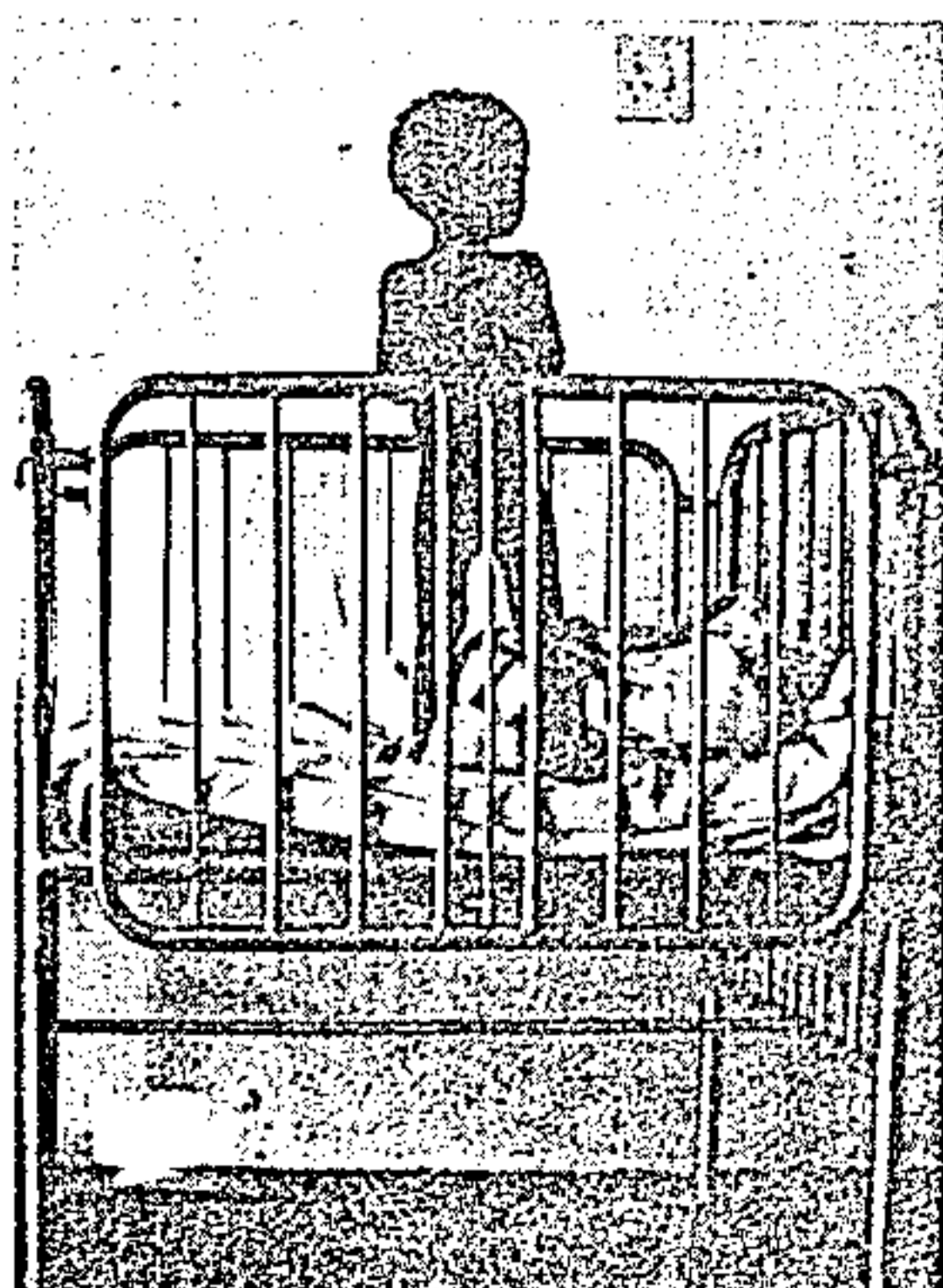
Promoted

At the all-white state hospital in Windhoek, white nurses were suddenly promoted during October of last year.

"They knew black nurses would be moved into their wards, and the whites wanted to make sure they were in higher positions," says a government official.

The Swapo government says it has not been fooled. "We want to redress this imbalance. We are just waiting for the right way to promote the black nurses," says Inyambo.

The incident shows that, while the health system is being restructured to serve everyone, the government will also be challenged to push for reform of racist attitudes within the bureaucracy at a pace that does not cause a mass exodus of skilled white health workers. — AIA



A child riddled with tuberculosis at Onan-jokwe Hospital which suffers under a severe lack of funding

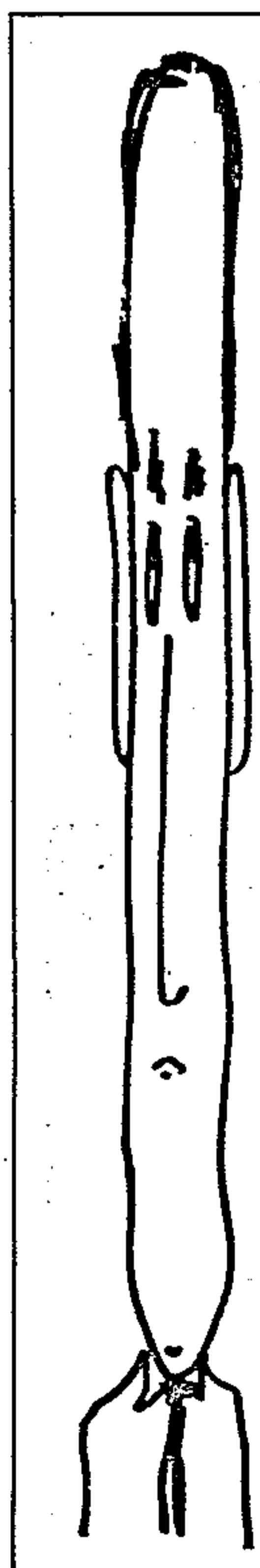
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Passports issued

WINDHOEK. — The Department of Civic Affairs has already issued 2 200 Namibian passports, the permanent secretary of Home Affairs, Mr Ndali Kamati, said yesterday.
— Sapa

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'SWA' to go from SA laws

PARLIAMENT. — A Bill removing references to South West Africa from a number of South African laws was published yesterday.

The Department of Home Affairs still administers certain laws containing references to "South West Africa" in the definition of "Republic".

The Application of Certain Laws to Namibia Abolition Bill provides for these to be removed. — Sapa.

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Namibia will set out to seek R1-bn in aid

Infant Namibia will go on an aid hunt next week — but officials say it will not be a begging-bowl exercise. **DALE LAUTENBACH** of The Star's Africa News Service reports.

WINDHOEK — Namibian ministerial delegations will next week seek economic aid from other governments to help the new nation find its feet.

Their mission will culminate in a Donor Conference at the United Nations headquarters in New York on June 21 and 22, at which it hopes the international community will pledge aid worth R1 billion.

"Yes, it's a hopeful sum," said Dr Zedekia Ngavirue, Director-General of Namibia's Planning Commission, who has led working groups from various government departments through weeks of intense preparation for the conference.

They have drawn up extensive documentation outlining the development priorities of the Namibian government so that prospective donors may choose where to put their money or assistance.

The documents are also backed by a World Bank analysis of the Namibian economy and its basic needs.

A ministerial-level steering committee led by Dr Ngavirue has established Namibia's priorities as agriculture, education, health and housing, in that order. With the help of experts from the UN Development Programme (UNDP), various teams suggested and costed priority projects.

"Linked, of course, to all the sectors is transport," said Dr Ngavirue. Agriculture, especially in the northern areas where community farming begs support and development, requires a transport network to get the goods to the markets.

The international community will examine projects considered necessary to maintain essential services over the next two years but Dr Ngavirue's

teams have also established a databank of less urgent projects which can be addressed in the future.

Different countries are expected to back projects in different ways. Some governments might support growth areas which could prove attractive to private investors in their own countries.

"Yes, there will be a certain amount of self-interest," said Dr Ngavirue. "There's no such thing as a free lunch..."

He also expects very little aid in the form of direct budget support. Mostly countries would offer technical assistance, equipment, manpower and material aid.

Mr David McAdams, resident representative of the UNDP, said that while some countries at the Donor Conference could make "quick dispensing pledges" or packages that swung into action speedily, the idea of the exercise was not to pass about the begging bowl, have it filled and return to Namibia with cash in the back pocket to spend.

"The timescale for each pledge will be determined by the project that a country chooses to support.

"The accent of the appeal is based on two to three years which will give the government time to work out a medium-term plan and avoid making commitments which might prove to be faulty," he said.

So the Donors Conference, rather than a simple passing around of the hat, is a slower process which will reveal the kind of support the Namibian government can anticipate in the future. With this perspective, it can plan accordingly.



Baster boss can't talk to Nujoma

Argus Africa News Service
11/6/90 221

WINDHOEK. — The "illegality" of the land issue referendum staged by Mr Hans Diergaardt, "Kaptein" of the Rehoboth Basters, has removed his right to seek an audience with President Sam Nujoma of Namibia.

Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, Minister of Information, said President Nujoma would not respond to Mr Diergaardt's request for a meeting "at this stage".

By pushing ahead with the illegal referendum, in which 84,1 percent of Rehobothers in an 85-percent poll elected to retain control over their land, Mr Diergaardt had violated the constitution and had no right to ask for an audience with the president, said Mr Hamutenya.

Mr Diergaardt, who fears his historically semi-autonomous community will lose its land to what he says is a redistribution policy on the part of the Swapo government, has threatened to take the matter to international court if he does not get satisfaction.

DENOUNCED

The Rehoboth land issue began festering before Namibia's independence on March 21 and was touted as a UDI bid.

When Kaptein Diergaardt announced his plan to hold a referendum after independence, the Windhoek government denounced the move as unconstitutional.

The results of the long-promised referendum were announced on Tuesday. Of the 9 280 voters 84,1 percent elected to "have a say over the future of our land".

Swapo, the DTA and the Namibia National Front opposed the referendum, saying that the Basters would not be swept off their land.

8/2

13/6/90 (221)

Namibia considers the storing of toxic waste

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian government officials have held informal discussions about the possibility of accepting toxic waste for storage in the country, according to Windhoek businessman Hans Boedecker.

A question seeking clarity has been tabled in the National Assembly and the government's position is expected to be revealed tomorrow.

The Namibian constitution provides measures against the dumping or recycling of nuclear or toxic waste in the country.

During a television panel discussion on the subject last night, Mr Boedecker said that in informal discussions with government officials, the idea of receiving toxic waste had been neither accepted nor rejected.

Offer

He had received an offer of 5 million tons of waste for Namibia with a possible 45 million tons in the future.

Jan de Wet of the Action Christian National Party, which has one seat in the Assembly, rejected the idea of accepting toxic waste, but said Namibia should look at nuclear waste.

He said accepting nuclear waste under "safe" and "strictly monitored" conditions could provide the government with three times its national budget in revenue.

This should be considered particularly if the Donor Conference seeking development aid, to be held in New York on June 21 and 22, did not meet Namibia's expectations.

Social workers and wildlife representatives on the panel rejected the dumping of toxic and nuclear waste as irresponsible, and urged that Namibia uphold the provision in its constitution.

Nujoma: healing war's wounds

WINDHOEK — Sam Nujoma sits in the office where white South Africans used to plot his downfall and worries over the wounds their enmity inflicted on his inheritance, the world's newest nation, Namibia.

As the president nears completion of his first three months in office next week, he is anxious to wipe the slate, vowing no recrimination against the former colonial masters of South West Africa, which became independent Namibia on March 21.

But a protracted war between his South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) guerilla army and the South African Government landed the new government with a big social and economic bill.

"The three decades of bitter struggle for national independence and 23 years of a bloody war have inflicted deep wounds in our society," Mr Nujoma said in an interview.

The president said his government considered the healing of the wounds of war as its top priority. The man whom

white South and South West Africans once loved to hate preaches reconciliation and friendship for erstwhile enemies.

His term thus far as leader of newly independent Namibia has taken a back seat to the appointment of non-political Ministers to key Cabinet posts.

Expectations

The government has negotiated with its rival, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), to produce one of the most democratic administrations in Africa, with an independent judiciary, guarantees for freedom of speech and press, a Bill of Human Rights and legally enforceable obligations to uplift the disadvantaged black majority.

The president says the toughest legacy of first German then South African white colonial rule is a crisis of expectations by the black population.

"Apartheid colonialism left gross socio-economic disparities between urban centres and rural districts, and

between white and black areas within urban centres," he said.

"White domination has created deliberate mass unemployment which is severely afflicting the households of the black majority.

"To redress imbalances in the economy, my government was determined to allocate a significant part of its budget in the first three years to capital investment concentrating on job creation projects."

When South Africa withdrew, Namibia lost subsidies of up to R450 million a year and the new government is budgeting a deficit of the same amount in its first year while appealing to the world community for help.

The Swapo government has opted for a multi-party democracy with a free market economy.

South Africa still exercises a tremendous influence over Namibia. Its main port is Walvis Bay, which remains a South African enclave.

Despite this, Nujoma insists Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia. — Reuter.



President Sam Nujoma.

SA pledging cash to UN today

Special Correspondent ²²¹ ~~SA~~

NEW YORK — South Africa will, for the first time, pledge funds to the UN Development Programme at a conference today. It was called expressly to finance projects in Namibia.

UN officials hope to raise more than R1 000 million for the projects — more than the cost of the UN operation that brought the territory to independence.

South African officials in New York say they understand the contribution will be substantial.

South Africa's decision to contribute to the UN fund for Namibia is regarded in diplomatic circles as a welcome sign of the country's readiness to help relieve African economic problems at a time when the United States, Japan and the major European donors appear to be more concerned with eastern Europe's difficulties than with those of Africa.

Still, South Africa has not paid any of its assessed share of the cost of the UN operation that brought Namibia to independence — and its total arrears of contributions for the UN regular budget now exceed more than R1 000 million.

Namibia showing the strain

WINDHOEK — The Swapo government seems caught in a Catch-22 situation: "We can't spend on X until we know whether Y will come up with the money, we can't have a foreign policy until we have an internal policy, we can't have an internal policy until we know whether we can finance it with Y's help." And so the circle turns back on itself.

It is an inevitable position and one can't point fingers and say "bad government"; one can't say that nothing is being done. But what is being done takes time and in that time certain problems arise.

The building industry, for example, is beginning to show signs of strain. There has been no new work and no new government contracts since February this year.

"Everyone is waiting for the capital item in the Budget (due the end of June, and early July)," says Mr Des Mathews, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Workforce reduced

But right now workers are being laid off. One company has reduced its workforce from 160 to 65 and has work for the next three months only, according to a survey by national television.

This, with unemployment near 40 percent, compounds the difficulty that was already a problem when all the returnees came back during the independence process, and the opposing Plan and Swatf armies were demobilised and mostly on the streets (upwards of 45 000 men, according to Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, Minister of Information).

Certainly, says Mr Mathews, there are problems in the short term. "But medium and long term things are fairly rosy and there is still confidence."

A slump in the tourist industry is also taking its toll. Mr Mathews puts this down not to apprehension about "which way" the new Namibia will go (the cynic's quick answer), but to the opening of the East bloc which has diverted tourism in a



Namibia's information secretary, Hidipo Hamutenya.



Namibia's Minister of Foreign Affairs Theo Ben Gurirab.

A slightly unsettling sense of limbo has crept into Namibian society as the grand notion of independence wears thin and the nuts and bolts of what it means to govern begin to show, writes **DALE LAUTENBACH** of The Star's Africa News Service.

swing motivated by both the relatively cheaper cost and curiosity value.

This, too, could be short term and, seeking to address the problem, a delegation of Namibian tourist industry operatives is visiting South Africa to publicise the country's wonders, of which there are many.

With economic erosion beginning to show, the government is pinning its hopes on a donors' conference to be held in New York tomorrow and Friday.

Namibia hopes to raise R1 billion in pledges (in the form of grants, not loans) on the basis of extensive documentation prepared here for prospective donors to earmark the development area or project of their choice.

With a measure of how far the world community is prepared to go to support Namibia's development costs (either in the form of direct money pledges or, more likely, in the form of project assistance), government can sit down and plan and prioritise. The conference is the first X in the equation.

But it's not a simple linear equation. The Budget, which the Department of Finance has been preparing busily since April, might have to be

amended in the light of the success or otherwise of the donors' conference.

The government will be seeking direct budgetary aid in New York to see it over the short-term. Most analysts say, however, that this is unlikely and that countries will want to see their aid go into more concrete projects.

There is also the question of whether the international community will grant Namibia the least-developed nation status it is seeking. Another question, more time before it is answered.

But whatever the outcome, Namibia will have a better picture to work with after June 22, it will be able to peg internal policy to development programmes and Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, Minister of Foreign Affairs, should be able to base his policy on that in turn.

He was challenged in the National Assembly earlier this month to outline foreign policy but beyond saying that Namibia intended to be co-operative internationally, he declined to elaborate as it would be premature to the internal question.

The other big limbo area is foreign investment. Potential inves-

tors, many of whom are nibbling the line right now, are waiting for Namibia's investment code, the document which will govern what they may and may not do.

This, in its entirety, is expected towards the end of the year when there will be an investors' conference. The outcome of that will also be crucial to government planning but in terms of time that is even further down the line.

More limbo zones are the civil service and legislation with much to be drafted and much to be amended.

While the National Assembly is doing well and has passed six Bills to date with more in the pipeline, legislative amendments probably require the kind of expertise Namibia does not have.

Raised question

A member of the legal profession here questioned whether Namibia would be prepared to seek that expertise in South Africa "where there must be hundreds of academics who'd love the job", he said.

He was concerned that there is an attitude around the seat of government at the moment loath to be tainted by the SA connection, even if it came from the progressive side of that community.

Independence focuses an optimistic spotlight on a nation, creates high hopes and expectations. What happens next is bound to be slow if you think about it reasonably, it is probably even in the best interests of all that a brand new government fresh out of exile does not tear around implementing sweeping changes.

A diplomat here with old ties to the former freedom fighters said: "They've got good people, some very good people. But they must get down to the business of government, good government."

One is inclined to retort: "Give them a chance." But the catch is that the jobless, the hungry and people losing jobs are not in the position to be philosophical or reasonable.

Guard hurt in attack on ministers' homes

CAPE TOWN 22/6/70
WINDHOEK. — The homes of two Namibian cabinet ministers were attacked in separate incidents here early yesterday morning, said District Commissioner of the police Colonel Martin Bronkhorst.

Special Constable Lukas Kwedi was hit in the side when an unidentified assailant opened fire with a 9mm pistol on the house of Home Affairs Minister Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba.

Mr Pohamba's cabinet portfolio includes responsibility for the newly formed Namibian Police.

Const Kwedi was sitting in a guard-house outside the ministerial residence at the time of the attack. Four shots were fired at Mr Pohamba's residence.

And at about 2am gunmen fired bul-

lets at the home of Defence Minister Mr Peter Mueshihange in Klein Windhoek. Nobody was injured.

Colonel Bronkhorst said 14 shots were fired in the attack.

The shootings were the first attacks on the houses of cabinet ministers of the ruling Swapo party.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports in Windhoek newspapers told of various incidents of political violence and intimidation in the populous northern districts of Ovambo, Kavango and Caprivi.

The unsourced reports said gun-toting former fighters were conducting a reign of terror in the northern areas, apparently disgruntled at not being able to find work. — Sapa

SA to give Namibia R26-million

The Star's Foreign
News Service

NEW YORK — South Africa announced in the United Nations yesterday that it would provide R26 million in economic aid for Namibia, but left open whether this might be funnelled through the UN Development Programme (UNDP).

In a statement at a conference here called to receive pledges of help for the new nation, the South African representative Mr Frank Land said:

"The mechanisms for channelling our contribution and the involvement of the UNDP trust fund for Namibia will be discussed."

UNDP, which convened the conference, estimates that Namibia needs about R2,6 billion for development.

Making his first UN appearance since independence, Namibian President Sam Nujoma reaffirmed his government's intention to attract private investment and offer a congenial climate for it.

Mr Land's statement was the first pledge of international economic assistance by South Africa in the UN since its delegation was ousted from the General Assembly in 1974. The sum equals what the United States delegate Mr Keith Brown said Washington will give Namibia.



■ 24-HOUR WATCH

Keeping tabs on the news

(221) E/Res 24/6/90

Attacks: rightwingers suspected

NAMIBIAN police suspect white rightwing elements were involved in attacks on the homes of two Cabinet ministers in Windhoek, spokesman Brig Sigg Eimbeck said on Friday.

Unidentified gunmen opened fire on the homes of Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba and Defence Minister Peter Mueshahange early on Thursday morning.

A special constable who was guarding Pohamba's home was slightly injured in the attack. Nobody was hurt in the shooting in the other attack.

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Chappie back with the CCB

By HERMAN JANSEN

SI Times 24/6/90

NAMIBIA'S most wanted man is back at home in South Africa — and still working for the murky CCB.

Mr Leon "Chappie" Maree, 38, wanted in connection with the assassination last September of Swapo executive Anton Lubowski, said yesterday from his home in Johannesburg: "I'm still working for the CCB.

"Every country has an organisation like the CCB — the Mossad, the CIA ... they are 10 times our size, but are never called 'hit squads' or 'murder squads'.

"I have no regrets. I know, and the SADF generals know, we did nothing wrong."

Surprise

Mr Maree, who spent three months in Europe before returning home in April, would not say why he fled: "I can't tell you why I left except that I was sent out for a reason."

Namibian police issued warrants of arrest in February for Mr Maree and two of his Johannesburg CCB cell-members — former Brixton police chief Staal Burger and policeman Calla Botha. Both men also vanished and then reappeared.

Namibian authorities have formally requested the SA Government to extradite Mr Maree, Mr Burger and four right-wingers.

Mr Maree denies he was in Namibia at the time of the killing.

Mr Maree said he had been back in his double-storey home in Alberton since April after spending some time in West Germany.

His return took his wife Santie and his two children by surprise.

221 Testify

"I arrived at the gate — baggage and all — and pressed the button. It was quite a homecoming," he said.

Mr Maree said he had been available at all times to testify before the Harms Commission, which is investigating politically motivated murders inside South Africa.

"It must be clear to the commission that all my activities for the State, SADF and CCB were conducted outside South Africa's borders," he said.

Mr Maree set up an export and import business as "cover" for his CCB activities after leaving the Brixton Murder and Robbery Squad in June 1988. And his business was thriving, he said.

SA to give R26m to Namibia

SOUTH Africa will contribute R26,6 million in aid to Namibia and has called on the international community to add its support for the newly independent state. *Chen 24/6/90 (22)*

South Africa's temporary Charge D'Affaires in Washington, Frank Land, made the announcement at a United Nations-sponsored conference on aid to Namibia being held in New York.

Passports needed for SA visits to Namibia

(221)

Star
27/6/90

South African and Namibian citizens wishing to travel between the two countries from the beginning of next year will be required to present valid passports of their respective countries, Home Affairs and National Education Minister Gene Louw said yesterday.

No visa requirements will be introduced for Namibian and South African citizens.

He said after discussions between officials of the two governments, it had been decided to extend the arrangements already introduced.

● Namibian and South African citizens must be in possession of their respective identity or travel documents or South African or Namibian passports when travelling between the two

countries.

● A citizen of a foreign country, having permanent residence in South Africa or Namibia and travelling on documents from either country between the countries, will have to submit proof of permanent residence.

● A citizen of a foreign country, who does not have permanent residence in South Africa or Namibia, will require a valid passport issued by the country of which he is a citizen, as well as a visa for South Africa, unless such person is exempted from visa requirements.

● Citizens of the two countries wishing to travel after December 31 1990 will be required to present valid passports of their respective countries. — Sapa.

Ex-Plan members guard bases

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WINDHOEK. — Former members of Plan's special unit are guarding military bases in Namibia vacated by the SADF and United Nations peace-keeping forces, a spokesman for the Defence Ministry said here yesterday.

The men were recruited by the new Namibian Defence Force.

The spokesman was responding to a statement issued by the Windhoek-based National Society for Human Rights (NSHR) in which it alleged that about 60 armed men wearing foreign military uniforms had taken over a military base near Tsinsabis in Bushmanland.

The NSHR claimed the men constituted a private army affiliated to Swapo, but the defence spokesman said the men had been recruited and were on the payroll of the new Namibian Defence Force. — Sapa

Plan officer becomes cop

WINDHOEK. — A former Plan officer, Mr Hosea Andima, 41, has been appointed deputy inspector-general of the Namibian Police on the recommendation of President Sam Nujoma, Namibian Broadcasting Corporation radio news reports.

Mr Andima said the police would maintain a high standard of entrance requirements for recruits.

He was confident methods would be found to combat an increase in crime.

Mr Andima received his police and army training in Yugoslavia and various African countries. — Sapa

'Mystery troops' Namibian

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — The Namibian Minister of Defence, Peter Mueshihange, has confirmed that a group of armed men seen near Tsumeb in Angolan, Cuban and Soviet uniforms were members of the Namibian Defence Force.

Three executive members of the National Society for Human Rights, a group whose members comprise several former Swapo detainees, reported on Tuesday that they had been confronted by an aggressive group of heavily armed men near Tstinsabis, about 75 km north-east of Tsumeb.

Provocative

An NSHR press statement said the men, dressed in Fapla, Soviet and Cuban military uniforms, had acted "provocatively". The NSHR executives said had they not restrained themselves, a violent altercation would have ensued.

On Tuesday Mr Mueshihange said he knew of no soldiers in that area. They were all at Grootfontein base.

Yesterday, however, he said the men were indeed soldiers and a platoon of about 30 were occupying the former Bushman base at Tstinsabis. They had arrived from Angola recently and the Grootfontein base had deployed them to Tstinsabis.

The NSHR report added fuel to

much confusion about the state of security in the north. Home Affairs Minister Hifekepunye Pohamba is presently inspecting the area and will report back on the security situation.

A series of unconfirmed rumours and allegations talk of tension between former Plan and Swapol members doing police duty in the northern border areas. Last week a number of former Swapol regular police were withdrawn from Rundu and redeployed.

One Windhoek-based newspaper alleged that the move was due to what it called the suspected allegiance to Unita of the former Swapol members. Unita has its Jamba headquarters just across the Kavango River from Rundu and there are familial and friendship ties across this border.

Adding to the confusion and tension are unsubstantiated rumours that Fapla intends using Rundu as a launching pad for an attack on Unita.

A reporter for the Namibian newspaper on the border tour with Mr Pohamba said residents of the area had reported seeing several Casspirs and troop carriers on the Angolan side of the Kavango River. Residents said a number of the occupants of the vehicles were white. They spoke of a new Unita presence in the area.

The reporter found the border calm and saw no signs of an imminent invasion.

Stiffer tests to come as Namibia reflects on Nujoma's first 100 days

weeks before independence in the Namibian constituent assembly where leaders of seven political parties formulated and adopted one of the most liberal constitutions in the world.

Representatives from African countries visiting Windhoek expressed surprise that vigorous political opposition was tolerated in Namibia without bloodshed.

"Some African states felt Namibia had taken democracy too far," quipped opposition National Patriotic Front leader Moses Katjivungua.

He and other opposition leaders accompanied a government delegation to New York last month when Namibia was admitted as the UN's 160th member.

The most serious problems underlined by Nujoma when he assumed power were unemployment and a top-sided economy caused by years of apartheid.

But he made it clear that his government would pursue policies which promoted private enterprise.

"We are committed to a mixed economy," he said, adding that Namibia would create a favourable environment for private and foreign investment.

Last week, Nujoma led a delegation to an UN-sponsored conference in New York where countries and international agencies pledged more than R700m in aid over the next three years.

"The private sector is essential to the economic development of our community and the government aims at ensuring a more dynamic role so that it can be the engine for growth and prosperity," he said in New York.

Concerned about social upliftment, Nujoma toured Namibia extensively to look at housing problems and health care. One of the severest tests of Nujoma's Swapo-led government emerges early next month when the new government has to introduce the first independence budget.

The budget was heavily subsidised by SA in previous years, but this source of funding has now fallen away. — Sapa.

WINDHOEK — On March 21 this year President Sam Nujoma led the world's newest nation to independence after more than a century of colonial rule, first by Germany and then by SA.

On Friday, Namibians looked back and assessed Nujoma's first 100 days in office.

"(We) celebrate the dawn of a new era in this land and proclaim to the world that a new star has risen on the African continent," Nujoma told heads of state and dignitaries from all over the world who gathered in the first minutes of Namibia's sovereignty.

"Africa's last colony is, from this hour, liberated."

Nujoma, 61, pledged his resolve at the outset to bring about national reconciliation in Namibia after 23 years of war against SA control of the country.

The foundation for this policy was laid



● NUJOMA... private sector essential

44 Aids cases (221)

WINDHOEK - Namibian health authorities have reported 44 new Aids cases in May, bringing to 122 the total number of cases reported in the country this year.

90 *Sowetan* 5/7/90

Inaccuracies in Namibian report

221

Sowetan 5/7/90
ON Thursday, May 10 1990, *Sowetan* carried a report under the heading "Namibian judge slams SA over Lubowski case".

The report contained inaccuracies which have been drawn to the attention of *Sowetan* by the Department of Justice.

It was reported that the deputy Minister of Justice in Namibia, Mr Verkuil Rukoro, had criticised the South African Govern-

ment for failing to extradite potential co-accused to Namibia in the trial of Donald Acheson and the report conveyed the impression that extradition from South Africa to Namibia was impossible.

The remarks quoted were in fact made by the Attorney-General of Namibia, and the Department of Justice has informed *Sowetan* that procedures exist for extradition or obtaining the evidence of witnesses from South Africa which were not followed in the Acheson case.

The Department of Justice has, in addition, pointed out that the headline to the report was misleading.

Sowetan takes this opportunity to set the record straight and apologises for any embarrassment and inconvenience caused.

Crime rate has doubled since independence

ARGUS 10/7/90

221

A woman in the Etosha Cafe in Tsumeb wears three gold chains around her neck. A friend comments admiringly.

"Ag, ja, what can you do," the owner of the chains responds. "You must wear what you've got because if you don't it's gone when you get home."

The crime rate in Namibia has shot up following independence. When you ask police to confirm this they respond as if you were asking a dumb question.

"Of course," says Commissioner Johan Harmse, formerly district commissioner of Tsumeb, who recently took up the post of Regional Commander for the North in charge of crime.

Working on it

Other police sources in Rundu and Grootfontein speak of a 100 percent increase. Regional Inspector W Meuwesen, who heads the police force across the entire northern region from the Kaokoveld to Caprivi, including the districts of Tsumeb and Grootfontein, says the phenomenon is not something anyone is trying to hide.

Indeed, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba, has called a community meeting in Windhoek to discuss the crime

The crime rate in Namibia has rocketed, but authorities are hoping that this is just another of the teething troubles of independence. DALE LAUTENBACH of the Argus Africa News Service reports from Tsumeb.

problem in that area. He has called for the involvement of trade unions, community organisations and all political groupings.

Similar meetings are planned for towns throughout the country.

Says Inspector Meuwesen: "Yes, there is a rather unacceptable crime rate but we are working on it."

He points out that the crimes are more often than not those of theft and not violence.

Inspector Meuwesen attributes the crime increase to widespread unemployment (conservatively 30 percent) and the attendant post-independence problems that have yet to be tackled by the new Namibian government in job creation programmes and the like.

The economy has been hit, especially in the north, by the withdrawal first of the SADF and then of Untag, the United Nations force which to some extent filled the buying and spending gap left by the SADF.

According to estimates revealed by Dr Zedekia Ngavirue, Director-General of the National Planning Commission, over 40 000 returnees have come into the country and the demobilisation of two entire armies of former Swapo and SWA Territory Force fighters has put about 20 000 former combatants on the streets, jobless.

Period of grace

Inspector Meuwesen has a sanguine attitude to the problem. "The situation is not out of control. We are in a new phase," he says, predicting that this post-independence phenomenon will normalise with time and with the efforts of the police force, which is itself in a period of transition, recruitment and training.

"Maybe there are some people who feel so free now that Namibia is independent that they think they are free to take what they want ... later they will conclude differently."

Even the woman with the gold chains in the Etosha Cafe, while clearly a bit depressed, is not about to up and run.

"Ag, one must just live for each day, enjoy what you've got and see what happens."

Her friend smiles sympathetically.

NAMIBIA

Namibia

arms

CNA TIME
11/7/90

theft: 271

Probe

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police have begun a large-scale investigation into an apparently well-organised theft of arms and ammunition from a police special unit arsenal here.

"No arrests have been made and no definite leads are available," Namibian Police spokesman Brigadier Siggie Eimbeck said yesterday.

He declined to disclose how many weapons were stolen, but said the thieves' haul included a number of R-5 and G-3 rifles, 9mm pistols, machineguns, teargas canisters, rubber bullets and a "small quantity" of ammunition.

● Meanwhile, 10 members of the SA Defence Force's 32 battalion have been acquitted on charges of illegally entering Namibia, Brig Eimbeck said yesterday.

The men were found not guilty after showing their Namibian identity documents to a Rundu magistrate's court. — Sapa

Star 12/11/90 (22)

Namibian budget

supported

The Star's Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK — Opposition members of the Namibian National Assembly have praised the R2.5 billion budget presented last week while offering some criticism of its details.

Members of the UDF and ACN parties said too much had been allocated to defence (4.7 percent) and called for more to be spent on agriculture, rural development and land resettlement.

Leader of the NNF and deputy Minister of Justice Vekuii Rukoro supported the amount allocated to defence saying it was sufficient for Namibia's defence needs.

He said he was disappointed however by the small amounts marked for community development and housing, only 4.1 percent.

Mr Jan de Wet of the ACN warned that there would be greater demand for expenditure on social services. While the budget was "acceptable", he criticised the small amounts allocated to rural development and agriculture, only 6.7 percent.

Mr Justus Garoeb, leader of the UDF, called for the scrapping of general sales tax on basic items to relieve pressure on the poor and suggested that income tax might be reduced.

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221 Str 13/7/90

Lubowski: Namibians will study Harms findings in SA

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian state officials will travel to South Africa to study the findings of the Harms Commission as efforts to find the murderer of Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski continue.

Mr Harmut Ruppel, Namibia's Attorney-General, said today that by agreement with the South African Government, a member of his prosecutor-general's staff and the investigating officer in the Lubowski case would examine the Harms report when it is released.

What happened after that depended on what the Namibian officials uncovered, he said. His government was adamant, that if a strong case was made against any of the Civil Co-operation Bureau members for the Lubowski assassination, it would pursue the matter and ask for extradition.

There is still no extradition treaty between South Africa and Namibia but Mr Ruppel said this was no longer considered an urgent matter. Apparently both countries are satisfied now that they have the legislative means to request extradition of each other.

Origin of weapons hinders terror probe

By Craig Kotze and Gien Elsas

The availability of weapons such as M26 grenades — the kind used in a weekend Roodepoort hotel blast — is complicating police investigations into right-wing terror.

Police sources said today it was suspected that many weapons brought back by soldiers who served in Namibia were in circulation and this made it difficult to track down the origin of similar weapons found in the possession of right-wing extremists.

Detectives found the handle of an M26 grenade at the Roodepoort Hotel after an explosion on Saturday night. One man was killed and 21 people were injured in the suspected right-wing attack.

The grenade attack came only a week after police had seized a large arms cache of grenades, Claymore mines and dynamite in Yeoville and arrested three men with right-wing sympathies.

A third blast with suspected political motives took place at the Randburg home of a rightwinger, Hendrik Binneman, due to appear in court today in connection with charges of attempted intimidation, attempted sabotage and possession of arms and ammunition.

A 50-year-old Richmond Hotel waiter, Right Ngoma, was killed when a bomb detonated while he was carrying glasses from the bar to the hotel's scullery at 12.30 am on Saturday. The bomb had been placed on a windowsill.

In the second explosion, at 10.20 pm on Saturday, a man was killed and 21 people were injured when a white man hurled a hand grenade into a packed multi-racial discotheque at the Roodepoort Hotel.

Loud bang

Kelvin Netsware (25) died and two unidentified people were seriously injured.

Violet Yeki saw the man push open the door and roll something on to the floor.

"I wanted to go and see what this man had rolled into the room when there was a loud bang and everything became confused.

"I saw my husband fall down and then everybody panicked and wanted to get out. It was awful," she said.

Manager Mannie de Freitas said he was in an adjoining room when he heard the blast.

"People were screaming. There was blood flowing everywhere. There was a glass-covered crush of people pushing their way outside."

After the blast, enraged patrons reportedly attacked a white man outside the hotel. The man, who tried to help the injured, was rescued by police.

Most of the injured were taken to the Leratong Hospital in Krugersdorp. Five women — Emily Khobane, Ouma Malai (28), Reginah Dibobo (28), Magie Nyembe (22) and Margaret Kooks (32), the wife of Mr Netsware — sustained shrapnel wounds.

The 13 other men injured are Patrick Romakli (21), Eric Nqabeni (29), Hendrik James (23), Isaac Mpetla, Edwin Mgodwane (36), Thomas Maphoto (30), Johannes Dikatta (40), Geelbooi Moisheleng (27), Douglas Mohlahahi (28), Aloe Nakani (27), Simon Khaboei (28), Francisco Sithole and Silas Kekone.

● In reaction to the blasts, Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder blamed the attacks on Government reforms. He predicted that violence would increase as more reforms were introduced.



Roodepoort Hotel manager Mannie de Freitas surveys the damage after Saturday night's blast. One man was killed and 21 people injured after a man hurled a hand grenade into a packed multiracial discotheque.

Police thwart 'rip-off artist' in nick of time

By Craig Kotze

Johannesburg police have exposed a man they believe almost got away with a fraudulent scheme to "buy" Natal South Coast hotels that could have resulted in losses of up to R99 million.

The 40-year-old man was allegedly also involved in a R12 million scam to rip off wealthy Free State farmers in need of finance, The Star has learned.

But the Italian, who fled to Europe from his Newcastle base, was eventually lured back to South Africa by Hillbrow Detective Warrant Officer Jap Coetzee, who is investigating the case.

The suspect flew back to South Africa to pick up his girlfriend, but was arrested in Newcastle more than a year ago, it emerged today. His passport was seized while police continued their investigation. The Star's information is that

the man operated from Braamfontein and employed an agent.

The agent allegedly approached farmers near the northern Free State towns of Vrede, Frankfort and Harrismith and offered them finance on condition they paid him a tenth of the amount needed.

It is believed three farmers lost up to R2.5 million.

The South Coast scheme was thwarted in the nick of time — contracts were already drawn up — by an alert hotel owner. But the man allegedly got away with thousands of rand in lawyers' fees.

Sources said the Italian was also allegedly involved in non-existent schemes to build aircraft and tractors in South Africa.

A man is expected to appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court today in connection with the allegations of fraud.

Church wants Boesak back

CAPE TOWN — The Bellville NG Sendingkerk congregation would accept Dr Allan Boesak back as minister should he decide to return, the chairman of the church council and co-minister in the parish, Johan Retief, said yesterday.

Answering questions at an international news conference after the morning service during which the council announced it had given Dr Boesak three weeks leave of absence after receiving a letter from him requesting more time to reconsider his original resignation decision, Dr Retief said Dr Boesak was "much loved by all of us".

The NG Sendingkerk moderator would be sorely missed were he not to be present at the church's four-yearly synod in Belhar in September.

Since Dr Boesak was withholding his resignation as minister, this implied he was still moderator.

Tension between Namibian Press; government grows

Waiting for the storm to break

Sowetan 17/7/90

221
FOCUS

WINDHOEK - Theo-Ben Gurirab, Namibia's Minister of Foreign Affairs, is a man of striking dignity.

But he was even more dignified than usual when he gave the Namibian Press corps a dressing down recently. Not once did he raise his voice; not once did his manner betray anger. He was the soul of calm and one waited for the storm to break.

It didn't ... and as a consequence, the taut tent of air in which his audience was suspended when he fell silent, lent his message all the more authority.

As a foreign correspondent in Namibia, one watches the growing tension between the local Press and the new government with some discomfort.

Reign

Having survived the crude reign of Stoffel Botha in South Africa and the media emergency regulations which he refined to the heights of brutalising obscurantism, the experience of fragile Press freedom under the jackboot is all too fresh.

But - without ever, ever wishing Namibia a similar fate - there are moments of blind fury in which one can only view certain of the newspapers as tempting that very fate.

Having observed Gurirab's dressing down of the Namibian Press, we foreign correspondents muttered darkly to each other in the corridor that hell, we agreed with the man.

And it is a sour thing indeed to



Theo-Ben Gurirab

SOWETAN CORRESPONDENT

seek distance from one's colleagues; to break that unwritten code of journalistic solidarity, that international fraternity which has all journalists especially alert to and affected by some of the horrors that befall fellow hacks in the most far-flung corners of the globe.

In all the mud that is slung backwards and forwards between the Namibian government and some of the newspapers (one in particular), at issue here is not who's right and who's wrong as one spectacular claim after another is met with irritable denials from government.

Without access to the newspaper-in-question's always "reliable" but never named sources and "inside information", it is impossible to judge the sturdiness of the various trees up which these journalists bark.

Some of them might be good solid timber.

But "bark" is precisely the word for it is a matter of style, stress, sensationalism and emotional manipulation on the part of a particular paper that would seem to be creating the gulf between the Fourth Estate and the fledgling government.

Standards

Why spoil a good story with the facts, goes the old adage. Perhaps the newspaper does have some facts (from all those "reliable" sources) but the spirit of its reporting seems to be why temper a meaty allegation by seeking comment from those you are fingering for bad behaviour.

Ministers and their officials are never available, carps the paper in its own defence when government says but you didn't even ask for our side of the story.

For its part and to add even more weight to its appeal for a responsible Press, the government has to ensure that its members are available to the Press.

Right now, they are not very good at that but what strikes one is not so much an unwillingness to cooperate as an absence of good organisation and coordination.

By the standards of the international free Press, newspapers



Far from the madding crowd...Life goes on as usual in rural Namibia.

usually present allegations carefully delivered through the mouths of creditable third parties.

Usually too, those alleged against are asked to respond if it is a material issue and even a "no comment" becomes a potent answer of sorts in many instances.

In Namibia, it is the newspapers themselves that do the alleging - editorialising, it's called in the trade. Sure they sling in "it would seem" and "one might wonder" here and there, but the damage is done and invariably splashed across page one.

And having succeeded in teasing a response out of government by this stage, they publish the invariable denials, quoting the minister concerned as "raving"; asking "was it anger or was it emo-

tion in his voice".

For their part, the ministers invariably ask why are you so persistently sabotaging this new democracy we are trying to build.

New democracies, however fragile, need a strong opposition Press. Namibia's is not strong; it's clamorous and that all intelligent readers order a bucket of salt with their daily rags is common wisdom.

Such-and-such a paper gives you your daily chuckle but the mirth disguises the pain of watching the Press shoot itself in the foot.

"I have always had this nagging question: who is the Press answerable to?" said Gurirab.

Rumpus

On the same occasion he referred to a rumpus that has been going on between his department and a newspaper which alleged the violation of Tender Board regulations in respect of computer purchases.

Gurirab had been away for the duration of this particular series of allegations versus denials. On his return he took the first opportunity, the gathering referred to here, to offer clarification.

"Some of you will no doubt want to hear what I have to say about the computer acquisitions," he said. No one uttered; not a single member of the Namibian Press asked the Minister to give account.

Rue the day should Gurirab lose that quiet dignity of his. Rue the day that the Namibian government should decide to clamp down on those newspapers presently bent on finding fault and doing it in a style which might rob them of their real fault finding in the future.



Discussing the day's events in a downtown Windhoek bar.

CARE TUNIS 18/7/90 (221) ~~221~~

Namibia re-applies for extradition of 3

Political Staff

THE Namibian government has submitted a new application to the South African representative in Windhoek for the extradition of three right-wingers, two of whom are currently in detention, in connection with the murder of a security guard.

The three wanted by the Namibian authorities are Mr Leonard Veenendal and Mr Darryl Stopforth, both of whom were detained last week, and a German, Mr Horst Klenz.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria confirmed the application yesterday and said that when it arrived in Pretoria the Department of Justice would decide whether it complied with the provisions of the Extradition Act. This act allows for extraditions where a treaty with another country is not in existence.

However, the Department of Justice has maintained that two previous applications by Namibia for the extradition of the three men have not complied with the provisions of the law.

The new application for the extradition of the three men has been made in connection with the murder of a security guard at an Untag office in Outjo, Mr Michael Hoesab, last year.

However, an application for extradition against them for the murder of Constable Ricardo van Wyk, who died after the three made a dramatic escape, is also being considered.

Namibian attorney-general Mr H Heyman said previous applications had been rejected on technical grounds and because they were not submitted through the correct channels, but he believed the new application complied with South African law.

ANNOUNCE

Namibians to apply for SA residence

CAF 7/1/90 Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICAN citizens who were born in Namibia and were ordinarily resident there had now become aliens; the Department of Home Affairs warned yesterday.

People from Namibia who were studying or temporarily working in South Africa should urgently contact the department's nearest district or regional office to regularise their continued residence in the country, it said in a statement.

"Those persons who have, by the promulgation of the Act, ceased to be South African citizens, but who study or work in the Republic of South Africa, are therefore deemed to be aliens."

The department said the Act made provision for people whose parents or grandparents were born in South Africa to retain their SA citizenship.

People from Namibia who studied or worked temporarily in South Africa were regarded as ordinarily resident in Namibia.

Walvis: Namibia 'will fight'

19/7/90 The Star Bureau (221)
LONDON — Namibia may be heading towards confrontation with South Africa over the sovereignty of Walvis Bay, says the military journal Jane's Defence Weekly.

Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob told the journal that his country "is going to fight every inch of its territory to hold on to Walvis Bay".

He said under Namibia's new constitution, Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia.

But after Namibia was admitted as the 160th member of the United Nations recently, Mr Geingob said he did not rule out a negotiated settlement.

"We would certainly be discussing the subject with South

Africa," he said.

He admitted that Namibia was heavily dependent on South Africa:

He dismissed the \$500 000 (R1,25 million) received in US aid as "ridiculous", saying his country was not getting the attention it deserved from the US.

Jane's noted that a team of 32 British military instructors had started training an initial force of about 4 500 to 5 000 troops.

"The planned Namibian army will include a total of 9 000 former People's Liberation Army/Swapo guerillas, plus about 22 000 Namibians who served with the South West Africa Territorial Force under Pretoria's military supervision," he said.

Namibia: Pride and promise

STW 22/7/90

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THE point is vividly made. A giant, full-colour billboard on the road entering Windhoek from Namibia's main airport shows white and black children and proclaims: "Our free nation". The pride of independence is tangible in the Namibia of today. Its new national flag flutters not only from official buildings, but from restaurants, offices and homes.

For those who struggled for it through three decades, independence and being in power is still a heady experience.

Those who spent that time resisting the coming of a new order seem to be finding it easier than they expected to put the past behind them.

Both groups, freed now of the ignominy of being Africa's last colony, are finding they have little choice but to join together, to begin building a nation out of the shattered and divided society they inherited.

South Africa has a peculiar package of interests in watching how Namibians tackle the job and evaluate what degree of success they achieve. SA, clinging for so long to a disputed international mandate, was the "colonial" power.

Not only are SA and Namibia neighbours, but many of their citizens share daily shootings and incidents of violence. Petty kinship ties. Most important, though, Namibia has gained a post-apartheid society just as SA is setting out on the road to find one.



Lester Venter examines the future of our newest neighbour 120 days after independence

ners, waiting in vain expectation for the fruits of independence. Katutura, Windhoek's dormitory township, is a cauldron of discontent — with almost daily shootings and incidents of violence. Petty kinship ties. Most important, though, Namibia has gained a post-apartheid society just as SA is setting out on the road to find one.

The Swapo government has so far done the only thing anyone could think of doing: it asked for money. At a donors' conference in New York last month R718-million was pledged, of which R186-million is earmarked for short-term application.

But money has to be translated into projects that create jobs. And diplomats have cautioned that the international donations for the hard-fought-for independence is worth having at all.

And that's easier said than done. According to an opposition politician in the Namibian Assembly: "Now that it's time to deliver, there's nothing to deliver." The problem focuses the central issue facing the new society as a whole.

"We must have a just redistribution of wealth and opportunities," said Dr Zedekia Ngeivane, director-general of the National Planning Commission. "We are facing a question of not merely changing policies to address our problems, we have to stimulate growth."

The business of creating a more equal society out of a grossly unequal one is currently going under the euphemism of national reconciliation.

"The problem is that reconciliation means different things to different people," said Mr Nahum

Resolve

For a week after his appointment, NBC are in for the high jump. "Absentee farmers sprawling farmlands. A South African diplomat said: 'The new government has got off to a brave and enthusiastic start... but and resorts in the north — panic wave of cancelled tourist bookings for hotels came too late to prevent a train a newly structured Kenyans are helping SA. Many co-operative ventures, are working quietly behind the scenes.

The task of nation-build- ing lying before Namibia is daunting by any measure. But underlying it is a clear conviction that, with a little help from its friends, Africa's newest nation can succeed.

Stimulate

The solution being pursued for the displaced Namibians is representative of the central issue facing the new society as a whole.

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At this stage it is an open question just how Swapo will manage the joint issues of reconciliation and redistribution of wealth. Partly because of this, business confidence is buoyant. A Windhoek businessman said: "Six months ago there was a tremendous amount of fear and uncertainty around. But now you can feel it ebbing away day by day."

In Windhoek alone there is R200-million worth of development on the go — mainly by SA-based insurance and finance houses.

But bankers are warning that these projects will be completed in 18 months at the earliest. There is nothing to be gained from a state of emergency being declared and that a national immunisation drive would be launched.

Investigation showed the post-rainy season malaria

community is estimated at only R80-million to R90-million a year — not enough to provide a meaningful tax resource. Another change is likely to affect the ownership structures of Namibia's structures of Namibia's future, however, the government will be the main engine of growth. A merchant banker said the main area of growth is expected to be infrastructural development — schools, clinics, transport and electricity — in rural regions.

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Disease

Last week, a proposed multi-million-rand hotel and casino complex — that the SADF had taken its doctors and mobile clinics with it in the recent withdrawal from Namibia.

That discovery, however, came too late to prevent a panic wave of cancelled tourist bookings for hotels and resorts in the north — including the country's premier attraction, the Etosha Game Park.

This was the kind of damage that one of the country's top three industries, already in a severe post-independence slump, did not need.

However, it is the maturity of the Swapo government has shown over its lack of experience that has gained it the most respect.

SA and foreign diplomats respectfully acknowledged the manner in which Swapo

Pragmatic

has called for expertise to help it with its complex task.

Diplomats have also been complimentary about Swapo's quiet but pragmatic attitude to dealings with SA. Many co-operative ventures, are working quietly behind the scenes.

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Oom Hennie at State House

WINDHOEK. — A long-cherished dream of Swapo's "oldest white supporter", 71-year-old Mr Hennie van Niekerk, came true on Saturday when he and his wife Karen dined with Namibian President Sam Nujoma at State House.

"Oom Hennie", a retired businessman, said he and Karen had agreed the meeting was "the greatest day in our lives apart from our marriage".

He had remarked to a government official that "one day before I die I want to meet our president and touch his hand" and was pleasantly surprised when Swapo's deputy leader Mr Festus Naholo contacted him to set a lunch date.

Mr Van Niekerk said he regarded Mr Nujoma as "the soul of our freedom" and "a sincere man who cares deeply about his country and its people". — Sapa

CPY 1/17/91 26/4/90 (221)

Windhoek's first freeman

WINDHOEK. — President Quett Masire of Botswana became the first person to be accorded the freedom of the city of Windhoek when he arrived yesterday on an official visit.

With a warm "Welcome Comrade Masire", Namibian President Sam Nujoma greeted the first head of state to visit officially since independence.

Dr Masire's party includes Botswana's Minister for External Affairs, Dr G Chiepe, and senior officials of the ministries of finance and development planning, commerce and industry, works, transport and communication, labour and home affairs.

The visitors will see the Ruacana hydro-electric plant, Etosha National Park and Rossing uranium mine before returning home on Friday. — Sapa

(221) Star 26/7/90

FEATURE

Angola could help solve Walvis Bay problem

The status of Walvis Bay has still to be resolved — but it is not the only deepwater port which is available to Namibia.

DALE LAUJENBACH of The Star's Africa News Service drove about 500 km into south-west Angola to the bay of Namibe.

NAMIBE (Angola) — Angola's southern port of Namibe would, with some development, offers superior facilities to Walvis Bay.

Namibian Transport Minister Klaus Dierks says the commercial port at Namibe is Walvis Bay's equivalent with a 10.5 m maximum draft.

But across the waters on the northern side of the bay is Sacoport, a port built to handle the heavy-duty market for the iron ore mined to the east around Swakopmund. Sacoport has a 19 m draft and Angola and Namibia are investigating its adaptation to an oil port for the delivery of Angola's energy products to northern Namibia.

Namibe, formerly Moçimboa, has a rail link to Lubango, the Huila province capital directly to the east, and is linked by road to Ovambo by road. There is also an airport, the Xaivô Gargarin.

But like just about every bit of infrastructure in Angola, this transport network needs reconstruction and development before it can work efficiently and tune in to competitive open markets. We were told that the Yarl Gargarin handled "mainly commercial traffic" but we saw only MIGs on the runway and for obvious reasons were not allowed to take photographs.

The now-redundant Sacoport facility is guarded by a military garrison, and soldiers patrol the commercial port of Namibe beside which the town itself is situated. Even here, on this far-flung coast, separated from inland Angola by the forbidding Namib desert and a dramatically steep ascent to the interior, what overrides civilian concerns is the fact of war and its debilitating effects on human life and the economy.

The overwrought splendour of the colonial building which serves as the town's headquarters, and where we were received, is an uneasy anomaly in Namibe.

A steep carpeted staircase swept us to a peppermint green reception room. Someone had polished the brass but down the

stately corridor in the black and pink marble bathroom, the toilet did not flush ... They don't in Angola.

Lunch was served in a candy-pink room under chandeliers by quiet moon in white jackets. We drank Portuguese wine or (dellicious) Lubango beer brewed, apparently, in South African-made equipment. The crockery was created with Republica Popular de Angola, the Peoples Republic.

Outside, just along the road on the way to the commercial port, the people live in hovels clinging to a desert cliffside. Some shelter in crumbing caves and the children swarm around you to have their photo taken in a country where a casually pointed camera ensures arrest.

The roughly 200km road between Lubango on the high inland plateau and Namibe at the coast is an adventure in itself.

At the edge of the Lubango plateau, the road drops down the sheer Leba mountain in a spectacular serpentine that snakes down hundreds of metres beside a plummeting gorge.

Across the chasm a curtain of rock hangs like classical drapery and baobab branches trace designs against the vast Namibian sky.

"Do people do mountaineering here?" you ask. The possibility is acknowledged with a smile but no people don't do that here. Again, the subject as you share the view of which your Angolan

hosts are rightly proud, is war. The first harpin corner of the serpentine was destroyed by South African forces in the early 80s but has been rebuilt.

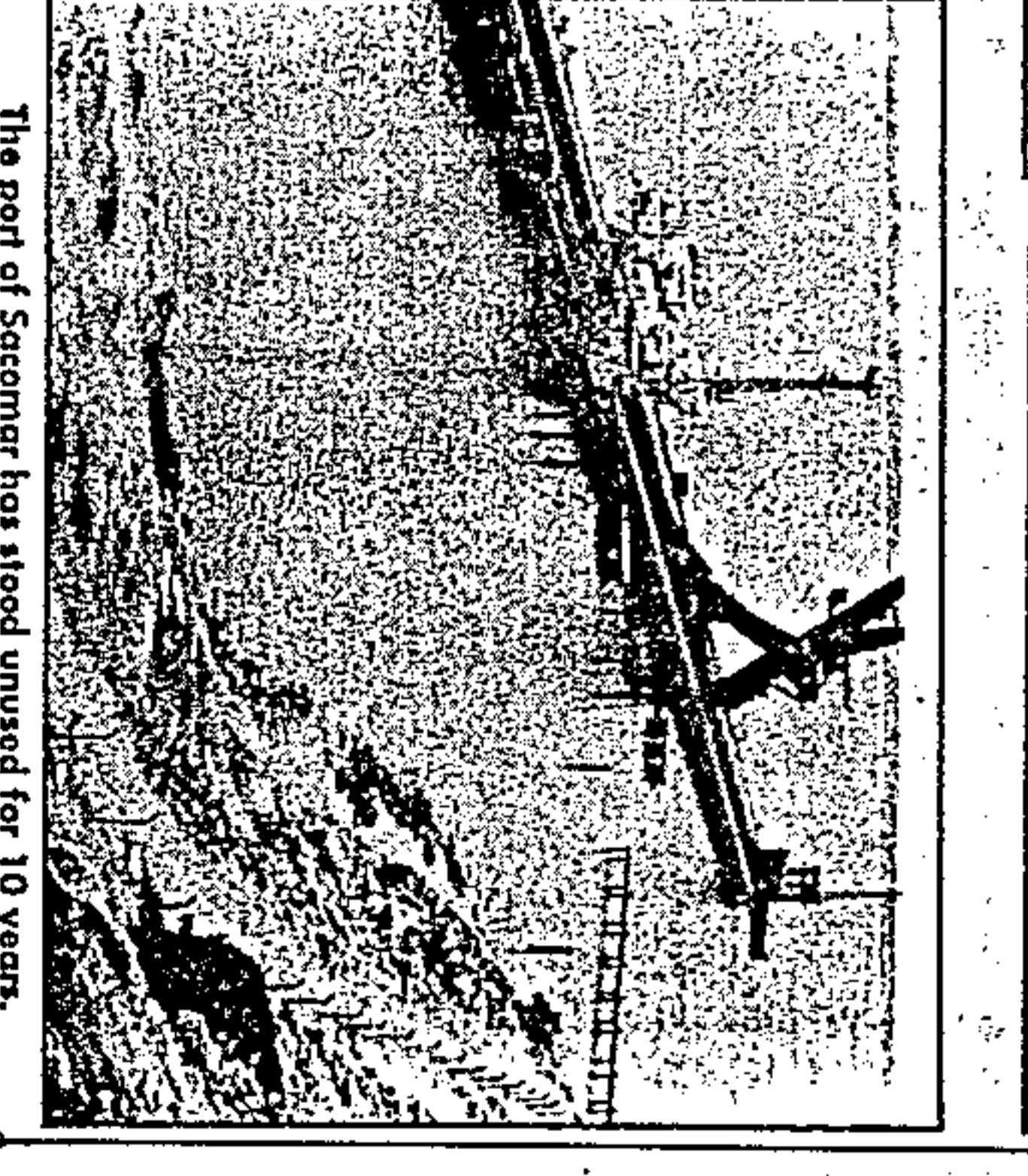
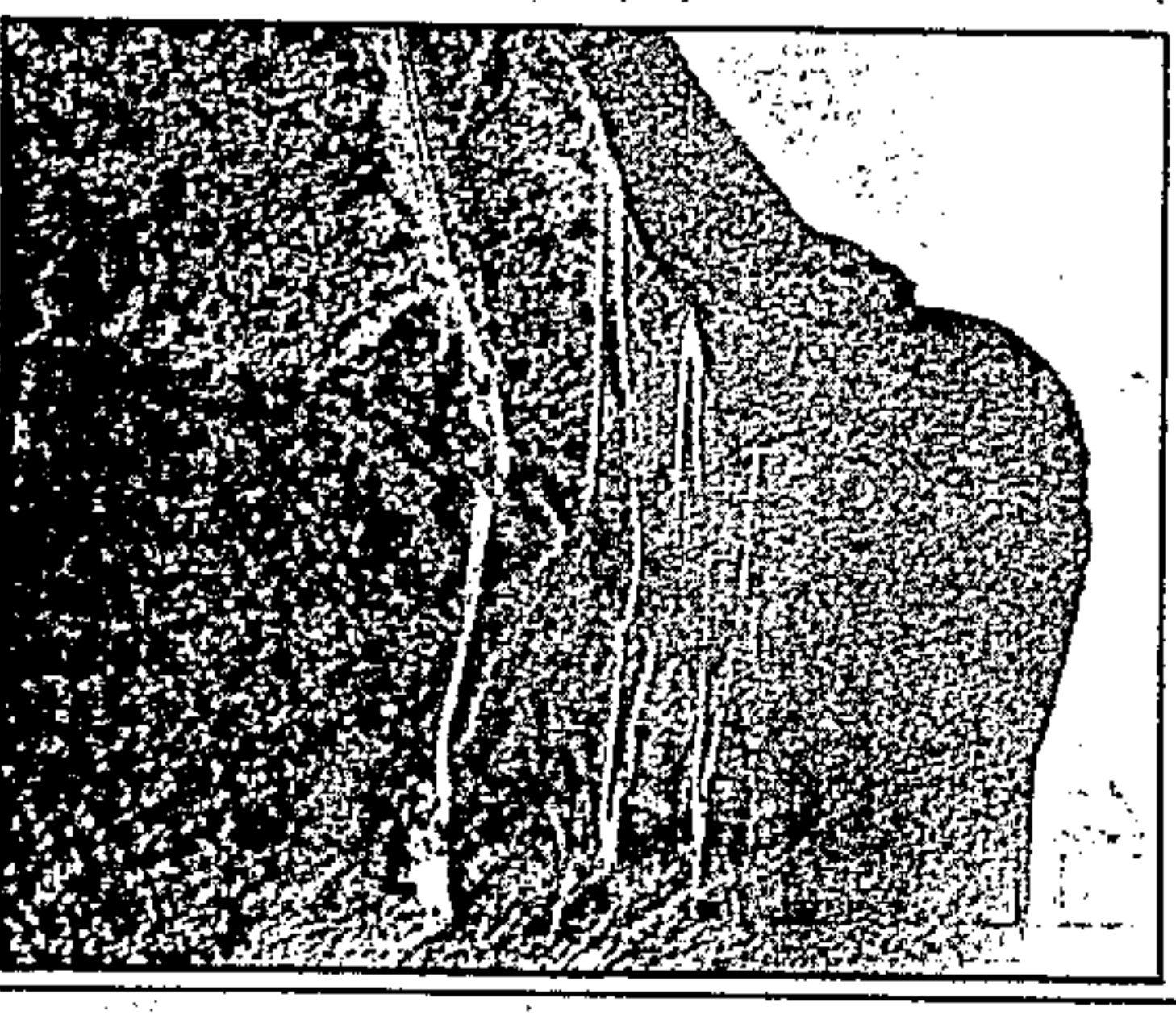
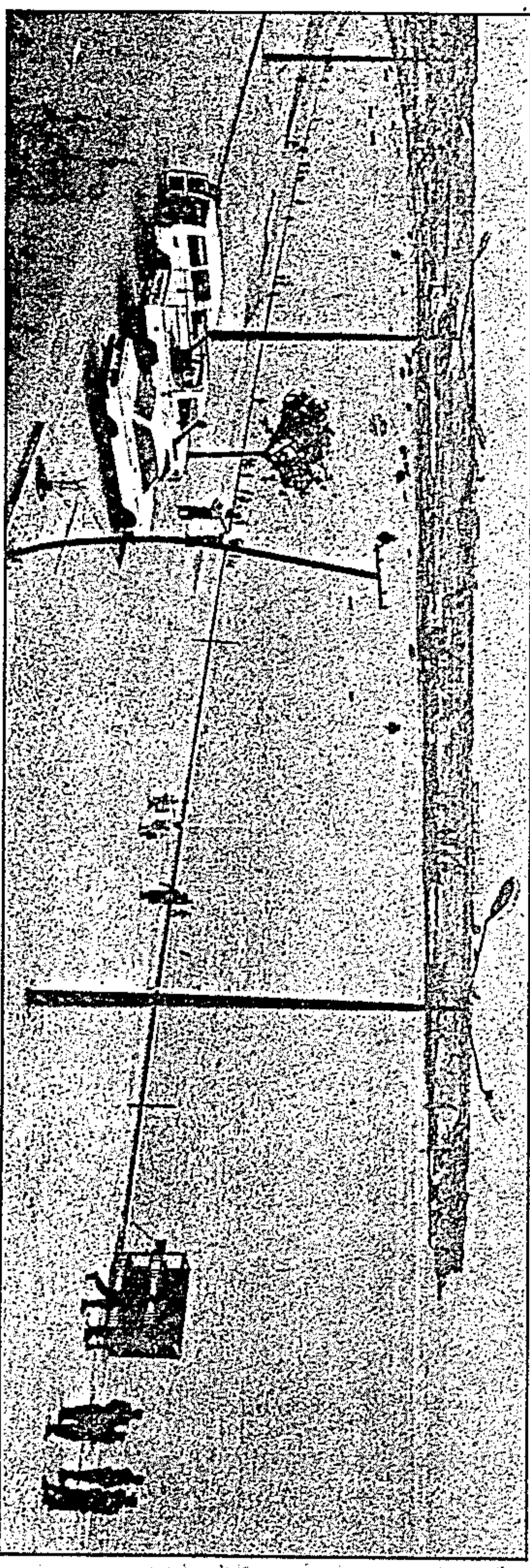
As the road leaves the Leba Pass in the Chela range of mountains and heads west for Namibe, the vegetation thins and dries out in the gravel hills of the Namib desert. Sea cloud dulls the coastal strip.

Along the way you pass small gatherings of people, men in uniform, and some cattle. You drive in the middle of the road making way only occasionally for the odd truck or military vehicle, none of which look fit enough for the average roadworthy test.

A shocking green patch marks the entrance to Namibe with banana plantations in unlikely combination with olive groves. The faded town is busy with people doing you-wonder-what. Everywhere the monuments of yesterday — shops, cinemas, businesses — are closed.

Mr Dierks stresses that the potential use by Namibia of Namibe does not take the heat off South Africa in resolving the Walvis Bay question. Namibia considers Walvis de Jure part of its territory and Namibe is not the way out for either party.

It could be part of the way in for Angola though. It has the natural properties and some appropriate infrastructure. And like everything else in this beautiful, tired country, it begs revitalisation.



The port of Sacoport has stood unused for 10 years.

The sweeping bay of Namibe (above), with the commercial port in the background. A less treacherous rail route also links Lubango and Namibe, on the edge of the coastal desert plain.

...city is guarded by a mil- polished the brass but down the to have their country where

Youth groups join in call to SA

The Star's Africa News Service

221 8704 26/7/90

WINDHOEK — Namibian Swapo Youth and Angolan MPLA Youth leagues have joined voices in calling on South Africa to return Walvis Bay to Namibia immediately and to withdraw all support for "Unita bandits".

A delegation of the Angolan Youth League in Namibia, at the invitation of Swapo counterparts, have spent several days visiting Windhoek and the north of Namibia.

At a press conference this week they condemned the United States and South African administrations for their continued support by way of arms and ammunition to Unita.

"We call on them and on others who give support to the forces of destruction to stop forthwith and give peace a chance," said Hadino Hishongwa, leader of the Swapo Youth League and Deputy Minister of Labour in the Namibian government.

Botswana

A liturgy of protocol surrounds Sam Nujoma

24/7/90 Star 221

The presidential style of Namibia's first own head of state is the subject of some scrutiny.

What's Sam Nujoma doing? How is he doing it? Too much red carpet, too little? And, naturally, who's paying for this?

Reactions range from unguarded pride to a cynicism not uncoloured by bitterness.

The first flurry was caused by the presidential motorcade with its revving Angolan outriders and noisy high-speed behaviour. If you're on the road when the sirens screech and the cavalcade approaches — from either direction — get out of the way.

Those who have been either slow or reluctant have told their horror stories to the local newspapers. They have reported abuse by a bunch of hoods in the President's security retinue

Sam-watching is all the rage in Namibia. Reactions to the pomp and protocol surrounding the first head of state ranges from deep pride to cynicism. DALE LAUTENBACH of The Star's Africa News

Service reports from Windhoek.

(predictably in dark glasses) and some have claimed to have had AKs and other sundry hardware thrust threateningly in their direction.

Different people, different cultures, different expectations.

Some Sam-watchers mutter bitterly that the first symptoms of the sort of black African dictatorial style they believe inevitable of Africa are beginning to show. Mostly they seem to be the type who would be deeply disappointed if their prejudices were not confirmed.

Others though view all signs of presidential flamboyance

with a deep pride: That's our man, our leader, father of our Nation. It must be so.

Then, too, there's all the protocol that surrounds a head of state and that is new to Namibia.

One diplomat here puts it so well: "The liturgy of protocol", he calls it, with a deep sigh and a chuckle.

And he should know. Each time President Nujoma returns to Namibia from a trip that has taken him beyond the borders, the entire diplomatic corps is expected to drive to the airport to greet him, along with a good

ly representation from the Cabinet.

Windhoek airport is close on 50 km out of town though and the road is no dual highway.

Still, it's protocol and each time the little podium in Namibia's red, green, blue and white flag colours is trotted out with the red carpet.

Isn't this a bit banana republic, I asked my African diplomatic source, pushing my luck and manners a bit.

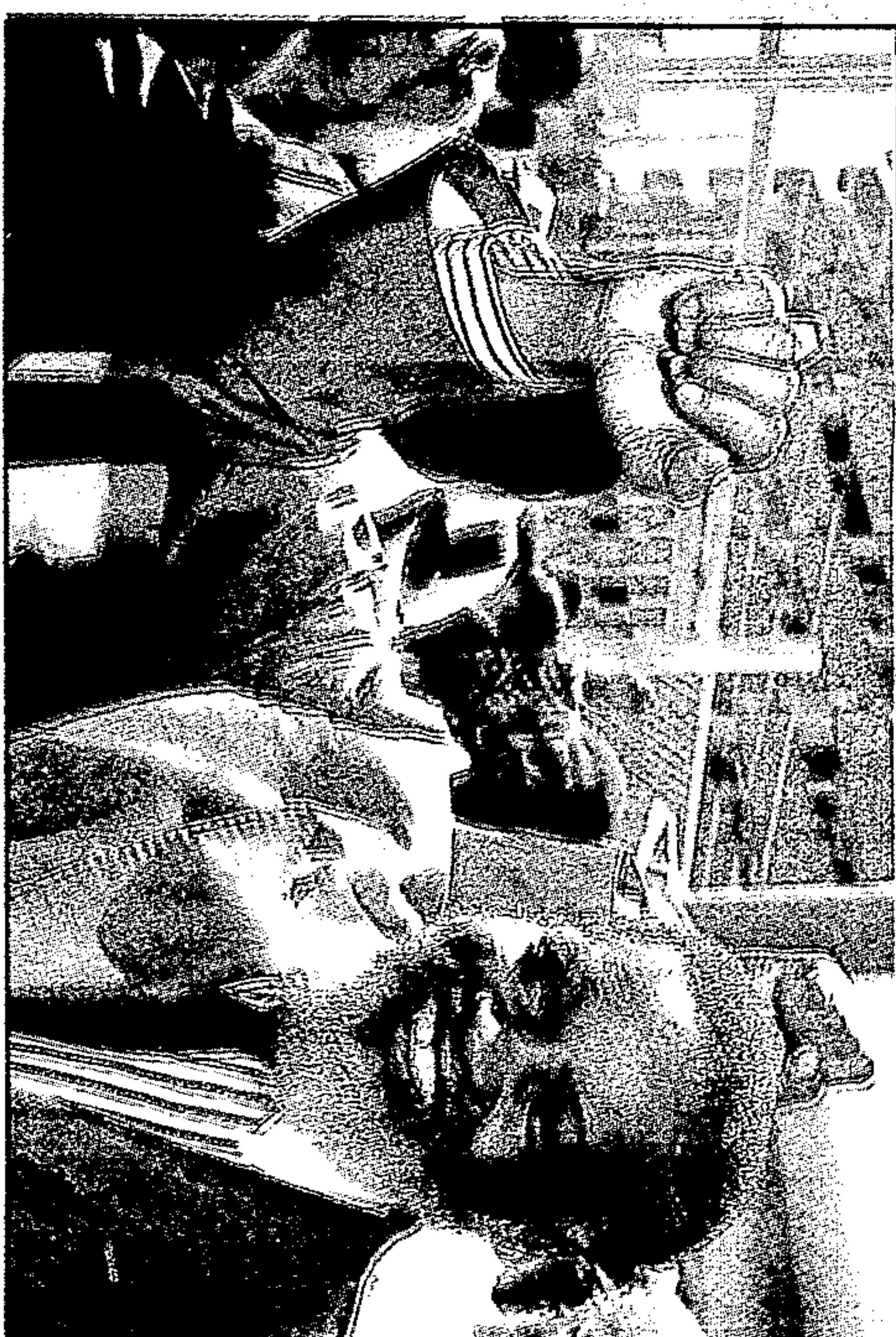
He smiled enigmatically and shrugged: "Aag, all African states do it this way." I wouldn't say he looked all that approving.

As for the President, his image by and large manages to rise above the rumpus around him. Sam, as he's called fondly, remains Sam. He has a warm, friendly mien and that hasn't slipped once.

Surrounded by the high point of pomp on Monday for the arrival of President Quett Masire of Botswana, the first head of state to visit post-independence Namibia, both leaders had Namibian flag colour cravats ceremoniously tied around their necks by two small children.

Our Sam leaned forward kindly to the little boy busying himself with the bow and whispered: "What is your name?"

He didn't do it for the benefit of the press, he just did as Sam does.



Namibia head of state Sam Nujoma . . . Reactions range from unguarded pride to cynici

Car crash possible link to Namibian arms raid

(22) Stec 27/7/90

By Craig Kotze

The South African Police are to contact the Namibian police in connection with a large haul of stolen weapons found in the boot of a car outside Pretoria this week, police said.

A spokesman confirmed today that inquiries would be made to establish if the arms were stolen from a Namibian armoury.

The other option believed to be under investigation is whether the guns were among those taken from a military base in Wemmer Pan in May.

By this morning, police had not yet found a suspect, Daantjie Bester (50), whose identity document was found in the car which carried Namibian num-

ber plates. He wears spectacles and walks with a limp.

A man was seen running from the vehicle, believed to be stolen, after an accident near the Hartbeespoort Dam.

No further details have emerged on the suspect.

Detectives have already ruled out the possibility that the weapons found in the car were those allegedly stolen by fugitive Piet "Skiet" Rudolph from Air Force headquarters at the Easter weekend.

Weapons recovered on Wednesday include six R-1 rifles, eight shotguns and four Z88 9mm pistols. No R-1 rifles were stolen in the Air Force raid.

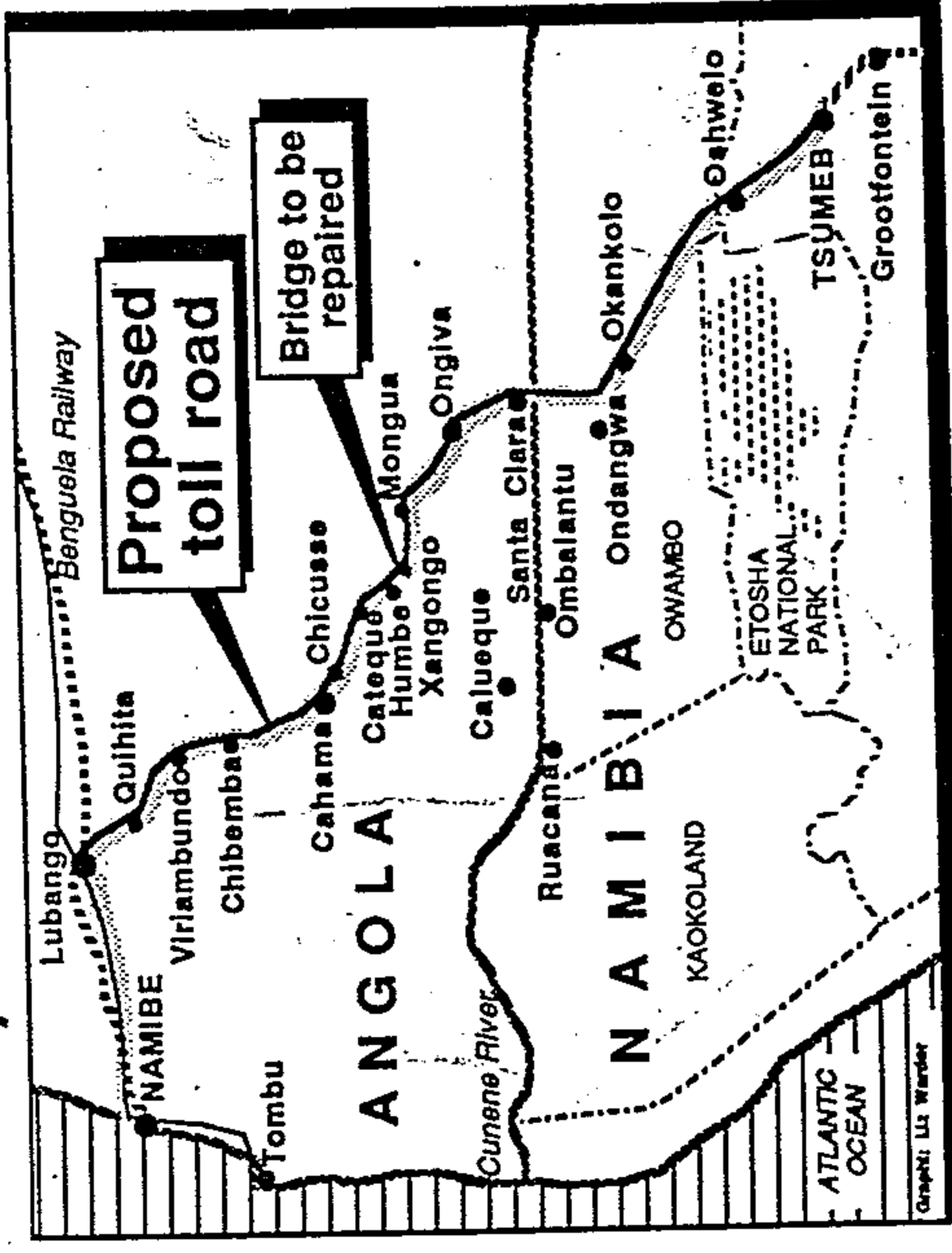
Bold Angola/Namibia transport plan

Namibia's independence has freed it to consider plans and projects with neighbouring Front-line states hostile to South Africa. The new nation understands that only economic development will consolidate this independence and one significant project is the opening up of the road, rail, air and sea transport system between Ovambo and south-west Angola. **DALE LAUTENBACH** of The Star's Africa News Service accompanied a Namibian-Angolan delegation on the road through the Namibe Corridor.

LUBANGO (Angola) — The Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference has given Namibia and Angola the green light to establish the feasibility of reviving and developing the transport network that could link the countries across their common border.

The so-called Namibe Corridor begins on Angola's west coast at Namibe with port, air, rail and road facilities. Road and rail go east to Lubango, southern Angola's major city and agricultural production centre, and the road turns south, across the Cunene River, to meet Namibia's road infrastructure at Oshikango in Ovambo.

But much of the infrastructure on the Angolan side has been severely damaged by the war of the past 15 years, particularly South Africa's invasion of these southern provinces.



Klaus Dierks, Namibia's Deputy Minister of Transport, examined the route recently with a team of advising engineers and calculated that reconstruction would cost between \$50 million and \$100 million (R130 million and R260 million).

His vision, supported absolutely by his Angolan counterparts, he says, is that the system should not burden the State budgets of either country but should be made to pay for itself on the basis of the free market.

As the project has been endorsed by

SADCC, there will be access to soft loans and international bank funding.

The road from Lubango to the Namibian border needs major reconstruction and the bridge over the Cunene River at Xangongo, destroyed twice by South African forces in 1975 and in 1981, is presently impassable for commercial purposes.

Mr Dierks envisages a three-phase project: an emergency phase of initial reconstruction over two years; an upgrading and rehabilitation phase over three years; and a final phase "to orga-

nise the whole system on a free-market basis". The latter includes the possibility of raising revenue from toll roads, he says.

He is also insistent that, wherever possible, Namibian and Angolan engineers and technicians should be used. At a remove, probably through existing links to Namibian companies, South Africans will possibly become involved, too.

Another major part of the scheme would be the conversion of the deep-water port of Sacomar at Namibe from a defunct iron-ore handling facility to an oil port. This could receive refined oil products from Angola's refinery at Luanda for export by rail and then road into northern Namibia.

Review

Mr Dierks has presented the draft terms of reference prepared by his department to the Angolan government and his counterpart, Job Graca, is similarly enthusiastic.

The SADCC transport commission and technical unit in Maputo must now review the project and then it will be put to international tender.

There is no conclusive list of the products that might be transported along the network, but Namibe has rich fishing resources and Lubango its agricultural produce for possible export to Ovambo.

Mr Dierks says South Africa's eventual inclusion was discussed at a recent SADCC transport meeting and its potential contribution to the sub-continent's constellation of resources was eagerly awaited.

Ministers' homes attacked

WINDHOEK: - Security for Namibia's newly-elected cabinet ministers has been stepped up after armed attacks on the homes of two top ministers.

Unidentified gunmen opened fire on the Windhoek homes of Defence Minister Peter Mueshihange and Home Affairs Minister Hifikepunye Pohamba in almost simultaneous attacks.

Mueshihange's home was hit by a volley of automatic gunfire fired from a passing car while Pohamba's attackers are thought to have used small arms, also shot from a car which pulled up outside the house.

Both ministers and their families were asleep in their homes when the attacks were carried out, but all escaped unhurt. A police guard at Pohamba's house was hit in the side by a bullet but



Pohamba

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was not seriously injured.

As yet, no group has admitted responsibility for the attacks though the police suspect "right wing" elements. No arrests have been made.

Prior to independence, such an attack could only

have been carried out by rightwingers, but now the security situation in Namibia is far more complicated.

It is significant that the two houses attacked were those of the ministers responsible for the police and army.

Unemployed former freedom fighters not recruited into the new Namibian police and defence forces have been increasingly disgruntled with the new government.

Some of these former Plan (People's liberation Army of Namibia) fighters feel abandoned by their leaders.

And to rub salt into the ex-combatants wounds, their one time arch enemies — former members of the South African Koevoet and the SWATF security forces — continue to receive pension payouts from funds left behind by the SA government.

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'Coup plot': Namibia angry

ARGUS
11/8/90

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Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police have reacted angrily to reports in a Windhoek newspaper which claims to have information about a Unita-linked plot to overthrow the Nujoma government.

A number of diplomatic sources have said that the Namibian government is concerned about destabilisation.

The government is reported to have received information from sources formerly linked to South Africa's surrogate forces in Namibia and now possibly linked to Unita.

Home Affairs Minister Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba has also expressed concern about destabilisation and the possibility that a force for this purpose had been trained in Unita camps in Angola.

The Namibian newspaper claimed this week to have obtained a "top secret" document which one of the supposed plotters passed on to Namibian intelligence.

The plotter claimed to have been part of a group of 500 former Koevoet and 101 Battalion members.

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Namibian coup plot uncovered

WINDHOEK — Namibian Prime Minister Hage Geingob yesterday said security forces had uncovered a plot to overthrow his government.

His announcement followed claims by The Namibian newspaper that 500 ex-members of the South African counter-insurgency unit, including Angolan rebels, had been involved in a coup plot.

The paper said the plot was financed by unnamed sources in the US and revealed by conspirators who had defected to Namibia's security forces.

The conspirators were reported as saying arms for the coup were obtained while they were serving in the SA army.

On July 9, a large quantity of weapons and ammunition was stolen from an arsenal outside Windhoek. A few days later, gunmen opened fire at the homes of Cabinet Ministers, injuring a guard. — Reuter.

What's going on

SA 'elements' bent on destabilisation, say

WHILE they support President F W de Klerk in his reform initiatives, some neighbouring states are worried that securocrats in South Africa are still intent on destabilising their countries. But South Africa's man in Namibia rejects these fears on the grounds that the reforms are irreversible and backed by the entire Cabinet. DALE LAUTENBACH of the Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.

THE continuing threat of southern African destabilisation by certain South African elements is undermining the credibility of President F W de Klerk's internal reform policies, senior Namibian and Angolan sources have warned.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and Angola's ambassador to Windhoek, Alberto Bento Ribeiro Kabulu, joined this week in expressing their grave concern about a continuing South African threat to peace and stability in the region.

Both governments have made it clear they support President de Klerk in his reforms, but their representatives made it equally clear that they feel the international credit he is getting from the reforms may be devalued by the impression that elements in South Africa are still bent on destabilisation.

This impression has been discussed in general terms in government and diplomatic circles in Windhoek recently. But this week, it was given particular focus by the allegation in a Namibian newspaper that a group of about 500 well-armed and organised former members of Koevoet and 101 Battalion, with links to Unita, were planning to overthrow the Namibian government and to assassinate several of its senior members, including President Sam Nujoma.

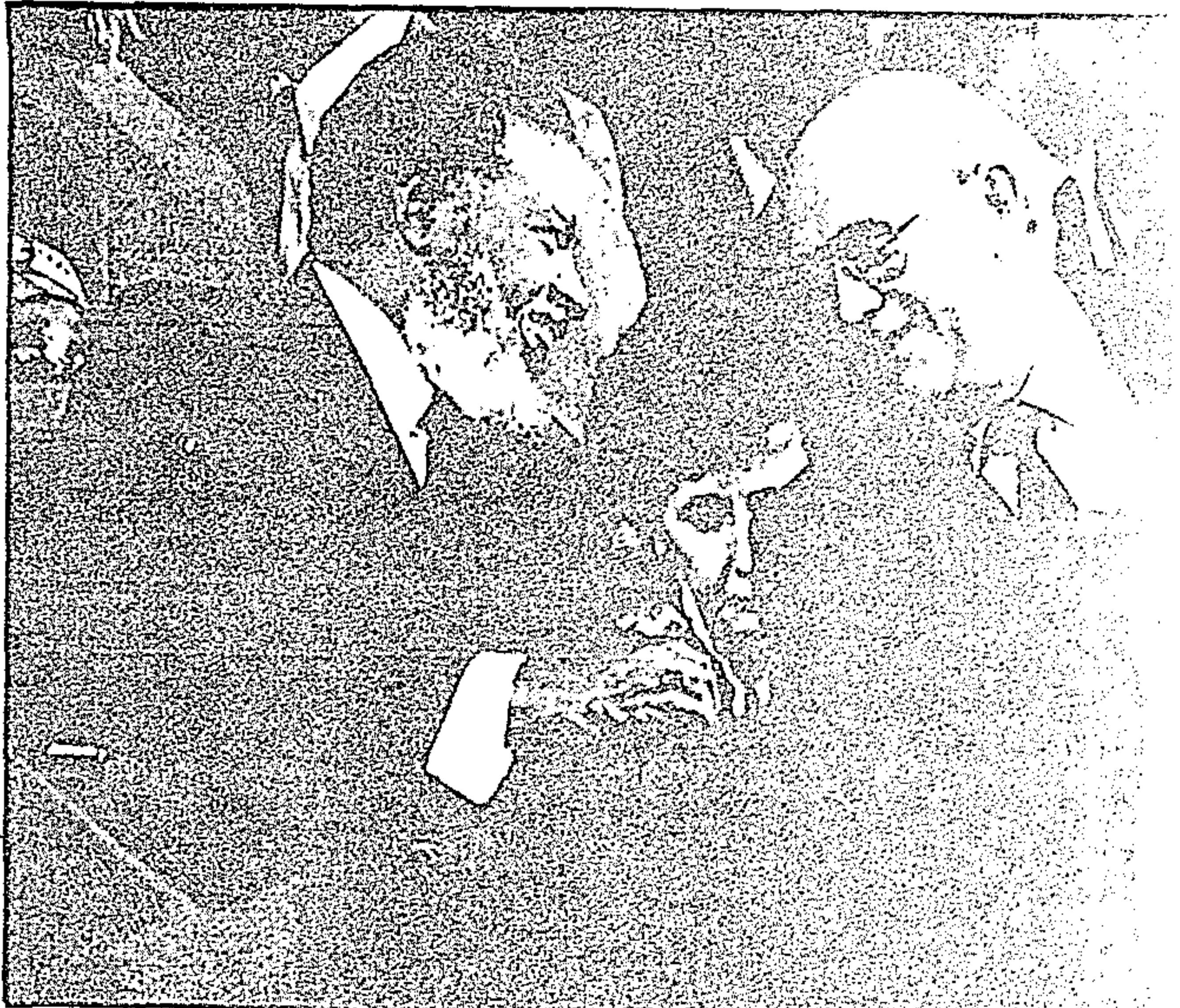
The government has not confirmed the allegation but neither has it denied it. Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya said the Cabinet was awaiting the outcome of police investigations before reacting.

Mr Ribeiro warned relations between Angola and South Africa were going through a frosty phase. Both he and Mr Gurirab challenged Mr de Klerk to put his house in order.

"Much has been said about the refreshing style of the pronouncements of President de Klerk about a new South Africa," said Mr Gurirab.

He acknowledged the threat to Mr de Klerk from the right wing in South Africa. He went further, though, and said the South African leader also had a problem with destabilisation from within his country.

"He has to contend with those who are allies of General (Magnus) Malan and who, under P W (Botha) were actually running South Africa: the military intelligence powerhouse, the securocrats. We know they are still very much a formidable force for



WARM INTERCHANGE: The cordial relations evident between Sam Nujoma and F W de Klerk at Namibia's first summit in Windhoek, may lead the way to a "frosty phase" as securocrat elements in South African are said to be undermining peace.

Ecksteen aims to remove susp

SENIOR South African diplomats have refuted the Namibian and Angolan concerns that "elements" with South African links continue to pose a destabilising threat to Namibia and to peace initiatives in Angola.

Riaan Ecksteen, chief South African representative to Namibia, countered that these suspicions made little sense in the light of the message President de Klerk was conveying to the world.

"The process of getting South Africa back into the international forum and of regaining international respectability is irreversible," he said.

"On this President de Klerk has made numerous statements, in fact

this is one of the ideals he has set for himself and his government. Confrontation therefore has no place in this thinking because it will undo what the President has achieved over the past several months."

Mr Ecksteen said everyone must have been impressed with the new policies South Africa had adopted and was promoting.

"And this is being done with the full co-operation of the Cabinet. To try to prove to the contrary is not only to do an injustice to individuals and their departments but to completely misunderstand the new direction South Africa is taking in internal affairs and external relations.

"I wonder whose interests are

being served by trying to drive a wedge between the President and the so-called securocrats."

Conversations with other South African diplomats have also revealed the SA concern to eradicate the perception of a split between hawks and the reformist thinkers in the SA Government.

Rusty Evans, deputy Director General (Africa) in the SA Department of Foreign Affairs, said that, since Namibia's independence, his department had been working closely with the Defence Force in order to advance the process of peace in Angola and Mozambique.

Mr Ecksteen said that eradicating the suspicions of the past would be one of his tasks in Namibia.

President de Klerk. The evidence is that General Malan, albeit out of the limelight, is still very much part of the establishment."

Under normal circumstances General Malan should have been summarily fired, said Mr Gurirab. Mr de Klerk had been unable to do this though, fearing his own survival as a leader. As a result, the securocrats who had been forced out of Namibia "along with their agents that they trained, financed and deployed, are brooding, licking their wounds and at the slightest opportunity they can start a programme of destabilisation against our country."

In the light of this, the Namibian

government was taking the coup plot story seriously, Mr Gurirab said. Concern had already been aroused by the gunfire attacks on the houses of a number of Cabinet Ministers last month, the theft of arms from a police store in Windhoek, reports of arms caches in the homes of leading members of opposition political parties and continued telephone calls to newspapers threatening insurrection.

Mr Gurirab said South Africa's history in the region gave his government reason to be "nervous and to anticipate possible threats against our republic".

Both he and Mr Ribeiro expressed concern at the transfer to South Afri-

ca of 32 "Buffalo" Battalion and the so-called Bushman Battalions. In the Namibian and Angolan view, their continued deployment under arms and under the South African flag was not only a violation of the accords which were reached for the implementation of Resolution 435, but posed a threat to the sovereignty of Namibia.

There was disturbing evidence, said Mr Ribeiro, from newspaper reports and Angolan sources of information, that elements of the former territorial and para-military forces (Koevoet) had made their way back to northern Namibia and Unita-held south-eastern Angola. He quoted

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What's going on, F W?

South Africa bent on destabilisation, say Namibia and Angola



ARM INTERCHANGE: The cordial relations evident between Sam Nujoma and F W de Klerk at Namibia's independence have given way to a "frosty phase" as securocrat elements in South African are said to be undermining peace in the region.

-Ecksteen aims to remove suspicions-

South African diplomats refuted the Namibian and Angolan concerns that "elements" in South African links continue to pose a destabilising threat to the region and to peace initiatives in the area.

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Mr Ecksteen said that eradicating the suspicions of the past would be one of his tasks in Namibia.

"Had these suspicions been present a decade ago, one could perhaps have understood it... Today, however, given the settlement process through which Namibia gained its independence and the different vision of the South African Government in respect of the constitutional development in South Africa, it is hard to believe that these suspicions still prevail."

Complicating the task of allaying the various fears though was the fact that only in the last year had South Africa and Swapo had direct contact.

"Had we had that contact over a much longer period and under the new policy guidelines now prevailing in South Africa, the task might have been easier."

President de Klerk. The evidence is clear, Malan, albeit out of the context, is still very much part of the picture.

In normal circumstances General Botha should have been summoned, said Mr Gurirab. Mr de Klerk had been unable to do this because of his own survival as a result, the securocrats had been forced out of Namibia and their agents that they financed and deployed, are licking their wounds and at the best opportunity they can launch a programme of destabilisation in our country".

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government was taking the coup plot story seriously, Mr Gurirab said. Concern had already been aroused by the gunfire attacks on the houses of a number of Cabinet Ministers last month, the theft of arms from a police store in Windhoek, reports of arms caches in the homes of leading members of opposition political parties and continued telephone calls to newspapers threatening insurrection.

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sightings of Casspirs in the region and of "white men".

Said Mr Gurirab: "You've got a context (the history) and a (present) situation in which the present preoccupation of this government is not things that we are imagining — there is more than smoke out there and we must speak up against the possibility of our republic being undermined."

Namibia, he said, had to address the questions: "What does South Africa want? What do the securocrats want? What does President de Klerk want?"

Mr Gurirab said he would like to think that President de Klerk wanted

regional and international acceptance for his isolated, sanctioned, pariah state. He pointed out that Namibia had afforded him the opportunity of breaking some of that isolation by the very significant top-level meetings he had in Windhoek on the occasion of Namibia's independence.

"He appreciated that and they all considered it a success. He, unlike any other South African leader since General Smuts perhaps, stands to gain if what I have said about his wish to be accepted at home, across the board in South Africa and regionally, is true.

"And he would also like to be accepted internationally as a legitimate leader of South Africa. Therefore I would like to believe that President de Klerk and those among his colleagues who want that to come to pass would not like to be seen sponsoring at the same time elements or allowing elements, by looking the other way, to organise and carry out certain activities against a country like Namibia."

Namibia's independence and the credibility that South Africa achieved in that process had given hope to South Africa and the international community had indicated it was ready to give South Africa a chance — if it behaved.

"We would like to think therefore that this leader of South Africa, unlike his predecessors, would not want to stir up things."

Mar Ribeiro said that the political principles on which the 1988 New York Accord and the Brazzaville Protocols were based were quite acceptable to Angola.

"But we see some contradictions between some acts of the South African Government and these principles. It is difficult to understand why our nationals (the Angolans in 32 Battalion) who participated on the South African side are still under South African command." His government had substantial evidence of connections between Unita, the former territorial forces and some "segments of South African Government which persist with the old policies".

"For President de Klerk to make his policies more credible, some change is needed. We're looking for the facts, the reality to give credibility to his principles and the new co-operation."

Angolan relations with South Africa had cooled at about the time the MPLA government entered into direct talks with Unita to settle the country's internal conflict, he said. Asked whether this was the result of the South African "segments" he had referred to attempting to sabotage the peace initiatives, he said: "Sabotage is your word, but yes, you can assess it in that direction."

Despite the present scenario, there was still the opportunity to achieve the peace his government sought and to achieve regional goodwill.

"After all these years of war, the great advantage now is that we've discovered we can speak the same language. But those 'segments' of the South African government of which I have spoken, they need to be converted, persuaded to the new policies."

'Coup': Editor warned

WINDHOEK. — Namibian Police have warned the editor of the Namibian newspaper, Ms Gwen Lister, that she could face charges for publishing a report on a possible attempt to overthrow the Namibian government.

Under the headline "Coup Plot Uncovered", the newspaper on Monday published a report quoting a "top secret" document stating that a group of 500 men, reportedly with close ties to Unita, might have been plotting to overthrow the Swapo-led government and assassinate top members of the party hierarchy.

In yesterday's edition of the Windhoek English daily, a report said police had visited Ms Lister on Thursday and had asked her to disclose the source of the document and to make a statement. — Sapa

THE BUSHMEN'S STRUGGLE FOR SURVIVAL ...



People in transition ABOVE: Trance dancing, /Aotcha. RIGHT: N #aisa leads blind #Oma, Naute, Kavango



Pictures: PAUL WEINBERG

Homeless — by decree and by w

UNTIL the 1950s several thousand Bushman people were still hunting large game with poisoned arrows and gathering wild food in the westward extension of the Kalahari basin in Namibia.

This area provided a last refuge for the Bushman people, hunted as vermin since the first arrival of Dutch settlers at the Cape in 1652. In the Kalahari basin they were able to continue their ancient way of life, living in small, mobile bands of about 40 people, each one centered on and supported by the resources of a *riofre*, the Ju/'hoan Bushman word meaning "the place to which you belong", or "the place which gives you food and water". Bushmen have lived around these *riofres* for as long as 40 000 years practicing one of the most ancient and simple human technologies on earth.

In the past 40 years, however, life has changed drastically for Namibia's Bushmen. In the mid-1960s the Odendaal Commission recommended to the South West African government that the West Caprivi and Bushmanland be designated as "homelands" for all the people classified as "Bushman" in Namibia. Ironically, the proclamation of "homelands" has meant the loss of vast areas of land traditionally used by the Bushmen. The process of "legal" dispossession, which predates the decision to establish homelands, signalled the end of the hunter-gatherer way of life for the vast majority of Namibian Bushmen. Beginning in the 1950s the Department of Nature Conservation began to expropriate large sections of the traditional hunting lands for game and nature reserves. The process began with the Hai//om Bushmen being driven from their lands to make way for the Etosha Game Reserve. Around the same time the Kxoe Bushmen lost their land on the Kavango River when it was proclaimed a nature reserve. In 1968 the Department of Nature Conservation expropriated the

West Caprivi for a game reserve. About 6 000 Ju/'hoan people were evicted from the land they had lived on for centuries.

In 1970 Bushmanland was established for the Ju/'hoan Bushmen. It meant the loss of 90 percent of their traditional land of Nyae Nyae, and all but one of their permanent water-holes. Southern Nyae Nyae, about 32 000 square kilometres, was expropriated by the administration and given to the Herero as Hereroland East.

Northern Nyae Nyae, about 11 000 square kilometres, was first incorporated into the Kavango homeland and then proclaimed the Ikandam Game Reserve in 1982. One of the last acts of the Interim Government of National Unity was to confirm the expropriation of the Ikandam Game Reserve.

Today, 33 000 people classified as "Bushman" in Namibia have no land on which to hunt, gather or produce food and are increasingly without work. Without land they have resorted to employment in the army or to ill-paid work for white and black farmers. The vast majority who have been unable to get employment squat near places of work, dependent on the wage earners. This had been the pattern for so long that new generations have grown up without the skills to hunt and gather. Malnutrition and disease led to a five percent decline in the population classified as "Bushman" in the 1970s.

Today, the classification "Bushman" is a wastebasket into which many sorts of people living on the lands of others or on communal lands — not only readily identifiable as Bushmen from their appearance — have been dumped. Between 1982 and 1986 over 3 000 people were assigned this classification. For the administration this has been an easy way to label those who did not fit neatly into any ethnic category.

The Ju/'hoan people of Eastern Bushmanland called Nyae Nyae,

Historically exploited and maltreated for years, the Bushmen of today are Namibia's underclass — landless and desperate. This extract has been taken from *Shaken Roots*, The Bushmen of Namibia, by Megan Biesele

have been more fortunate. Some 3 000 out of the total population of 33 000 Bushmen have retained ties to a fragment of their land. For the past generation they have been the only people in Namibia who have hunted and gathered for their living while learning new farming skills. They are also the only people classed as "Bushman" who still have real residential ties to their foraging territory.

Nyae Nyae stretches north to south along the Namibia — Botswana border between the Kavango River and the Eiseb Valley. Originally it extended over approximately 50 000 square kilometres. Hunter-gatherers need more than 37 square kilometres per person to sustain a stable population in this area. An uplift in the rock formation brings water to the surface in Nyae Nyae. Clearly visible on a geological map, the uplift makes Eastern Bushmanland rise like an island in a sea of sand. Twelve permanent and nine semi-permanent water-holes make the land habitable.

The sand surrounding and isolating Nyae Nyae is deep and without surface water. In this region, the water-table lies between 300 and 1 000 metres below the surface. For many years the waterless approaches to Nyae Nyae protected the Ju/'hoan inhabitants from being shot and enslaved, the fate of so many other Bushman people in Namibia.

In contrast to Nyae Nyae, Western Bushmanland — two thirds of the homeland created in 1970 — lies in the deep sand sea. Water must come from boreholes requiring expensive

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pumping engines. The cost of fuel for pumping makes subsistence farming impossible. Bush foods and game are scarce. Gifblaar, a plant poisonous to cattle, is very common.

It was in Western Bushmanland that the South African Defence Force chose to locate its "Bushman" battalion headquarters and bases. Bushmen from Namibia and those displaced by the Angolan civil war were recruited into the army as trackers and infantrymen for the offensive against Swapo and Angola. Thousands of Bushman people lived in Western Bushmanland until the elections in November 1989, supported by the relatively high salaries of war. Now with the war over, people have nowhere to turn. Some are apparently trying to eat grass in a desperate struggle to survive.

As the first free elections signalled the successful end of the liberation war approximately a quarter of the Bushman population — 9 000 out of 33 000 — were fully dependent on salaries and services provided by the SADF and South West African Territorial Force.

Most of the Bushmen who made a career of army life over the last decade are Barakwengo, Hai//om and Vasekela people from the northern areas and from Angola. Now, as the wages of war dry up, the soldiers and their families squat in a kind of numbness. They have no land and no homes. "My future?" one man said. "I don't see a future."

Other ex-soldiers are more fortunate. Ju/'hoan Bushmen from Eastern Bushmanland around Tjumkui have land to return to, and families have stayed on the land to develop and possess it. /Keace/Kunia, whose people live at the permanent water-hole at /Aotcha settled by #Orma Slump, welcomed the end of life in the army when the war ended. /Keace/Kunia has no regrets as he recalls his war experiences. "They told us we would be getting on a plane in Rundu. We had to fly at

night because when you fly into Angola in the daytime they shoot you down. The flight is about 1 000 kilometres. When we arrived there, they told us to be very careful of going out in the open, because planes were flying over and shooting from the air. It was here that we saw fighter planes for the first time in our lives. The white people lined us up and we stood there and looked at them. Then the white people said, "Hey Bushmen, you must watch out for those planes; if they see you they'll shoot you dead" — and after that we knew.

"When we were on the ground later, we were very much afraid, because the planes were searching for us up in the sky above. They shot at us terribly, pursuing us relentlessly. Three trucks full of white people were hit by shots from the planes. One of the trucks was blasted into pieces as small as sand.

"People were also throwing hand-grenades. These bombs are certain death and even to speak of them is to speak badly. The only reason we lived through it is we were taught how to be careful. If this had not happened, none of us Bushmen would have returned. All our thoughts were put to living through it.

"We saw the villages of the dead, those who had been killed, and their dead children. We saw the skulls of dead people, and those of children who had died. When you walked through these villages, you were stepping on death, the corpses of dead people. It was horrible. You had to step on them and they just crumbled to dust.

"If hunger gripped your middle while you were on these 'ops' and you hadn't seen food for three days, and then you had a chance to eat, you couldn't eat the food because it all tasted like death.

"Every day they were shooting at us with mortars. The only thing was to get into trenches. You dig a big hole that you can get into up to your eyes. Then you lay big tree trunks across the hole, not small tree trunks but big

ones, firmly you would lie. "Also while you had to be If you step on your legs so left, a terrible So they kept shooting at trenches even to dig down there their Until they those could k

"We saw n were not right people, thin which they show that we hair, the clot we had to ca saw someone supposed to take his guns ble. When y but just spent night when y thought you ple did die be had entered the bodies.

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● Shaken Roots and Paul Wer

... AND EFFORTS TO SAVE THEIR CULTURAL HERITAGE

Saving a priceless cultural heritage

YOU wouldn't splash water on the Mona Lisa to make it look brighter, says archaeologist Dr Janette Deacon with a rueful smile. You wouldn't even be able to get near it with a bucket of water.

But unlike Leonardo Da Vinci's well-protected work, she says, the San (Bushman) rock art at thousands of sites scattered throughout South Africa is frighteningly vulnerable to weathering such as acid rain, unintentional damage and above all, deliberate vandalism.

Cape Town-based Deacon, the only archaeologist employed by the National Monuments Council, has made it a mission to save what she regards as a priceless artistic and cultural heritage.

She faces imposing obstacles: ignorance, indifference, a lack of funds and the total absence of a co-ordinated nationwide plan for the proper conservation of rock art.

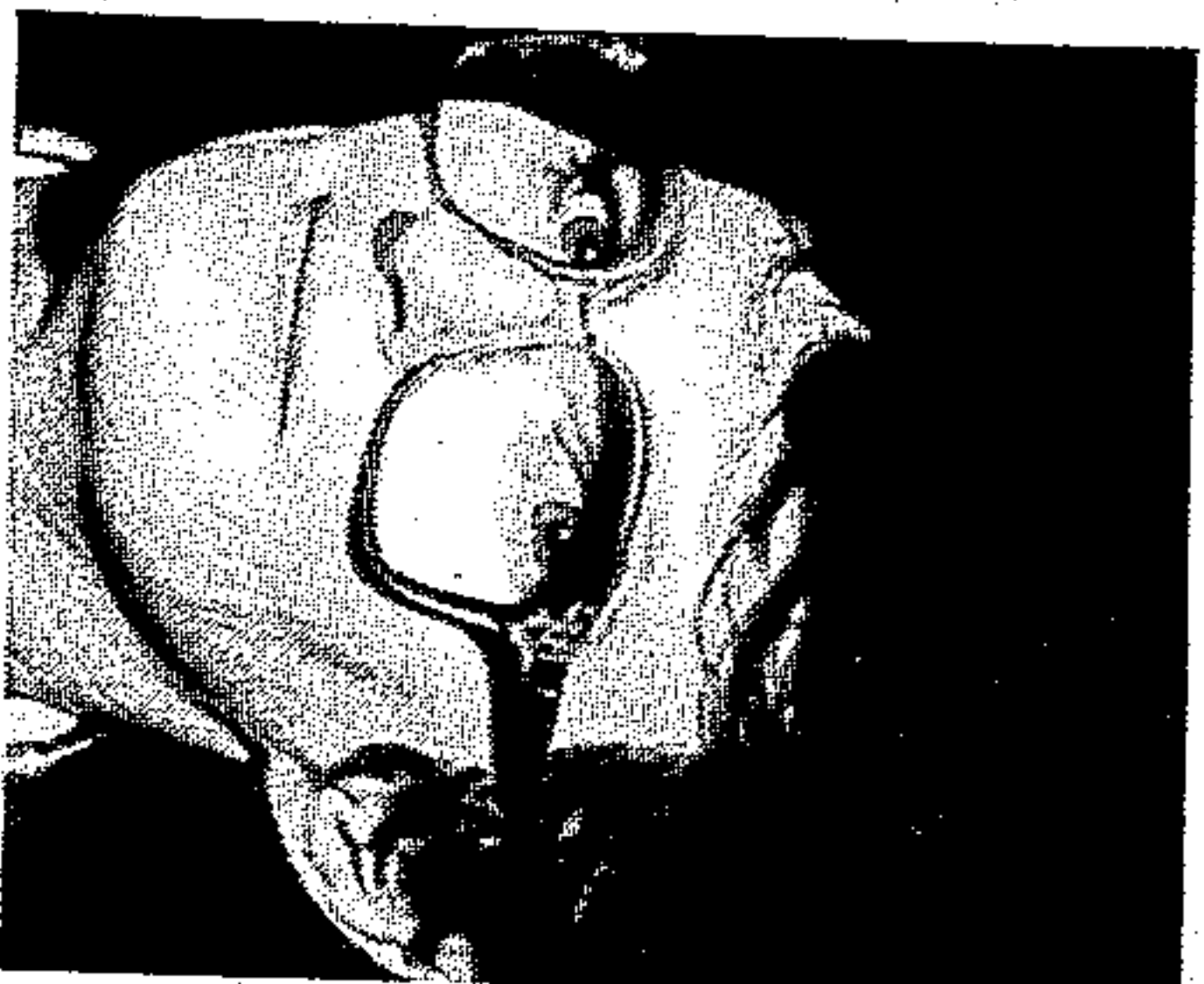
"If these paintings and engravings had been signed by Pietercel or Titus de Jongh they would not be in the sorry state they are today."

What she and other South African archaeologists are pushing for urgently is a national statutory institute or body that will co-ordinate research and recording and preservation programmes, act as a repository for recordings, designate sites which can be used as tourist attractions and generally promote public awareness of San rock art.

The NMC has neither the staff nor the funds to do this.

"We asked the Department of National Education if it would consider funding something like this, and got

The conservation of rock art is being hampered by a severe lack of funds. A Cape Town archaeologist talks to a Weekly Mail reporter about the need for a campaign to save this artistic heritage



Dr Janette Deacon ... Only one chance to get it right
Picture: FASHIID LOMBARD

cause the amount of public support one can expect in a fund-raising drive is directly proportional to the number of people that are interested in the subject.

"The solution would seem to lie firstly in building up public interest and secondly in persuading state and provincial authorities that the rock art is a potential gold-mine for the



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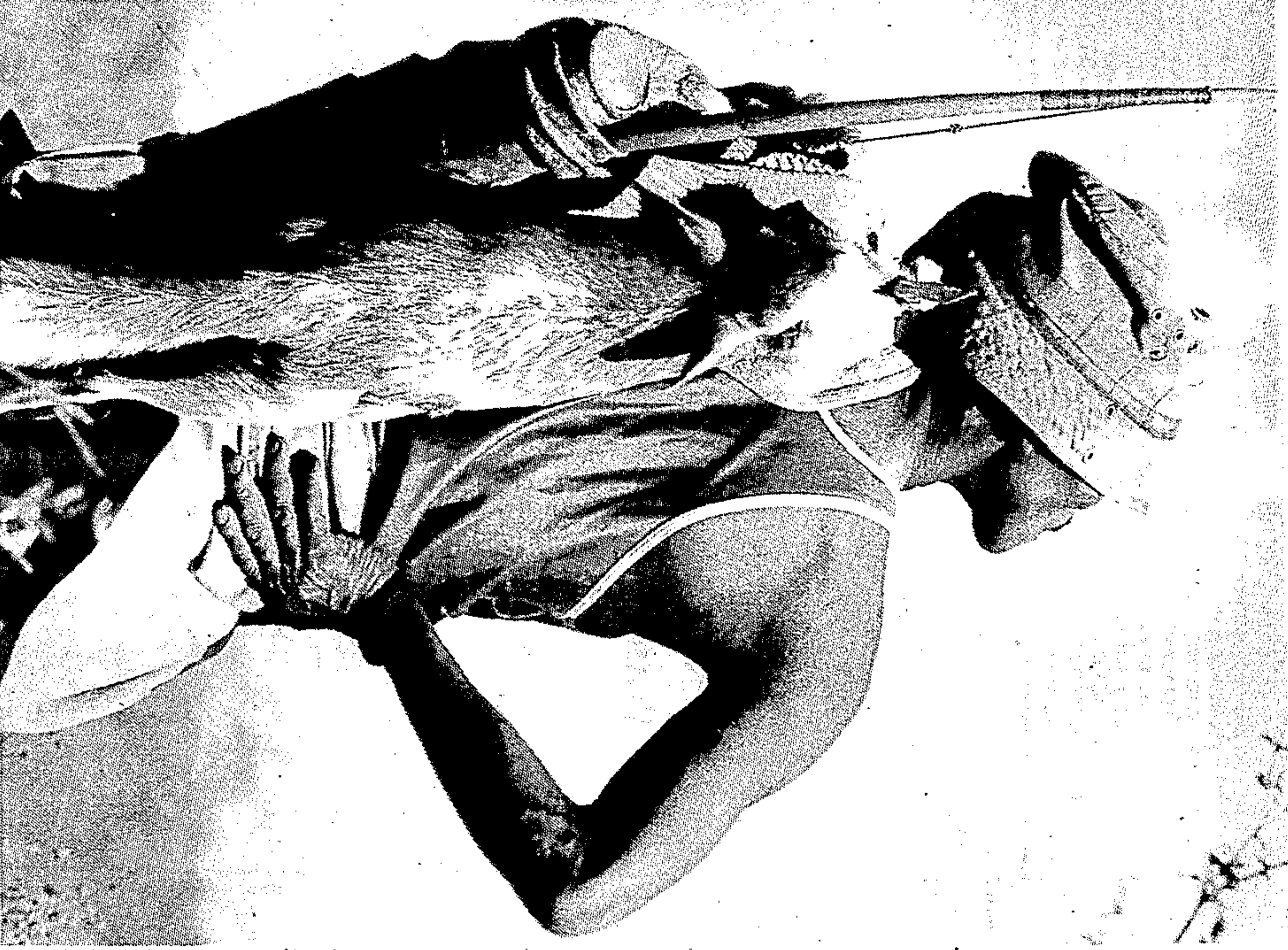
in the sand. That's how
ve to go home.
; you were walking there
careful of 'foot bombs'.
d on them they'd tear up
there'd be only a slump
slump."
pt shooting at us and
is, so we had to dig the
deeper. We were taught
into the heart of the sand.
ombs couldn't hurt us.
hot the bombs of gas;
all us all.

any things that clearly
t. We saw bones of dead
s belonging to Swapo,
old us to bring back to
ad killed someone. The
res, the skulls of Swapo
ry back to them. If you
e lying dead you were
turn his body over and
t. The stench was terri-
n hadn't anything to cat-
the day doing that, at
re lay down to sleep you
were going to die. Peo-
cause the wind of death
hem, from turning over

l, but not too much. All
s kill black people, and I
t. I don't ever want to
nother person and see
ant to get out, and what
buy cattle and go to live
rat/Aotcha. I want to
y; pay, buy cattle, and
n my father. My father
he taught me to hunt,
went into the army. To-
t's old, and I must go
in."

stridn't agree when I
go into the army. But I
ay — I thought it was
ko. It was only later that
fing people. The whole
Angola, all I thought
ying alive long enough
my family."

ots by Megan Bliese
nberg (EDA, R29,95)



Old lifestyles ... The Bushmen have been struggling to hold onto their
land and their hunter-gatherer way of life

in the department."
She has also, on behalf of the
NMC, submitted proposals for such
an institute to the President's Coun-
cil investigation into a national envi-
ronmental management system.

Why the urgency?
"South Africa has some of the old-
est dated works of art in the world.
These paintings and engravings are
important not only for their out-
standing artistic merit, but also for
the record they provide of the be-
liefs of an extinct culture," she says.

"The fact that rock art is akin to
the art of medieval churches in Eu-
rope, providing a unique opportuni-
ty to demonstrate the intricacies of
the religious beliefs of the San art-
ists, means that it is a truly non-
renewable resource.

"When rock art is damaged or re-
moved, no amount of money or
miracle of science will bring it back.
It cannot be recreated.
"If we do not act now to save our
rock art with the same fervour
adopted, for example, for the enor-
mously successful Save the Rhino
campaign, there may be little left in
centuries to come for our descen-
dants to enjoy.

"Ironically the San rock engraving
that provided the Save the Rhino
campaign with its logo may be more
at risk than the rhino itself. The situ-
ation is becoming critical."

Although she is hopeful of state
money, Deacon is more optimistic
about the possibility of mobilising
funds from private enterprise and
the general public — if they can be
made aware of the issues involved.

Surprisingly, she blames herself,
the NMC and fellow archaeologists
for the fact that the South African
public is "largely unaware" of the
existence of rock art, much less its
importance.

"We have held in the past that the
location of rock art sites should be
kept secret to prevent vandalism by
ignorant visitors.
"Although this may have been ef-
fective in the short term, I believe
that in the long term it may prove to
have been counter-productive be-

She emphasises, though, that if
selected sites are opened up to the
public, they will have to be carefully
managed. The study of vandalism
has become virtually a sub-branch
of archaeology, and archaeologists
throughout the world have been
pooling their knowledge on how to
solve this problem.

"A study on vandals some years
ago in the United States showed that
of archaeological sites, rock art was
the most vulnerable to vandalism.
"The typical vandal there was
found to be male and over 30. He
worked in a group, came from a
town of less than 25 000 inhabi-
tants, seldom moved more than
160km from his hometown, was a
repeater, and tended to go for places
that had already been vandalised or
showed signs of deterioration."

A form of vandalism is complete
disregard for paintings, such as
Deacon found on a Western Cape
farm where the owner has built a
swimming pool at the edge of a
painted shelter and planted a lawn
up to the rock face, with sprinklers
to water it — and the paintings —
every day.

Part of the solution, then, is obvi-
ously to keep sites clean, and last-
month Deacon accompanied a visit-
ing Australian rock art expert to the
badly vandalised "Bushman restau-
rant" site in the Cedarberg to learn
techniques for removing graffiti.

But beyond that, she says, man-
agement techniques and protection
measures will have to be devised in-
dividually for each situation. Above
all the public must be educated to
appreciate and care for rock art.

"Although I believe that rock art
must be made more available to the
general public if we are to enjoy
their support for its conservation, I
am frankly nervous about opening
up rock art sites for the tourist
trade," she says.

"We have only one chance to get it
right. But it is up to us to take up the
challenge to ensure that the ideolo-
gy, feelings, religion and art of the
San are there for people to see in the
next century. This may be our last
chance."

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CM 7/8/88

Explosions follow claim of coup plot in Namibia

221

Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — Staff at a Windhoek daily newspaper, The Namibian, last night set themselves to producing this morning's edition among the charred ruins of their office after it was destroyed by three phosphorus grenades early yesterday morning.

Editor Ms Gwen Lister said she believed the attack was politically motivated following her reporting last Monday of an alleged plot by former members of the South West Africa Territorial Forces and Koevoet to stage a coup that would topple the government.

Last night the Namibian Prime Minister, Mr Hage Geingob, supported Ms Lister's view and questioned whether the police were involved in the attack. He remarked that "some of the police were so angry about it that they questioned Ms Lister" about her article.

The weapons used were of South African origin. Yesterday evening the shadowy right-wing group the Wit Wolwe claimed responsibility.

Shortly after being informed of the event around 3am yesterday, Ms Lis-

ter said she was disappointed by the police who failed to provide a guard for the premises or to cordon them off.

Brigadier Sigi Eimbeck of the police said she unnecessarily "lacked trust in Home Affairs Minister Hifiki-punye Pohamba's police force". A guard was unnecessary in the circumstances.

Last week he lashed out at her for "irresponsible journalism" after the article appeared.

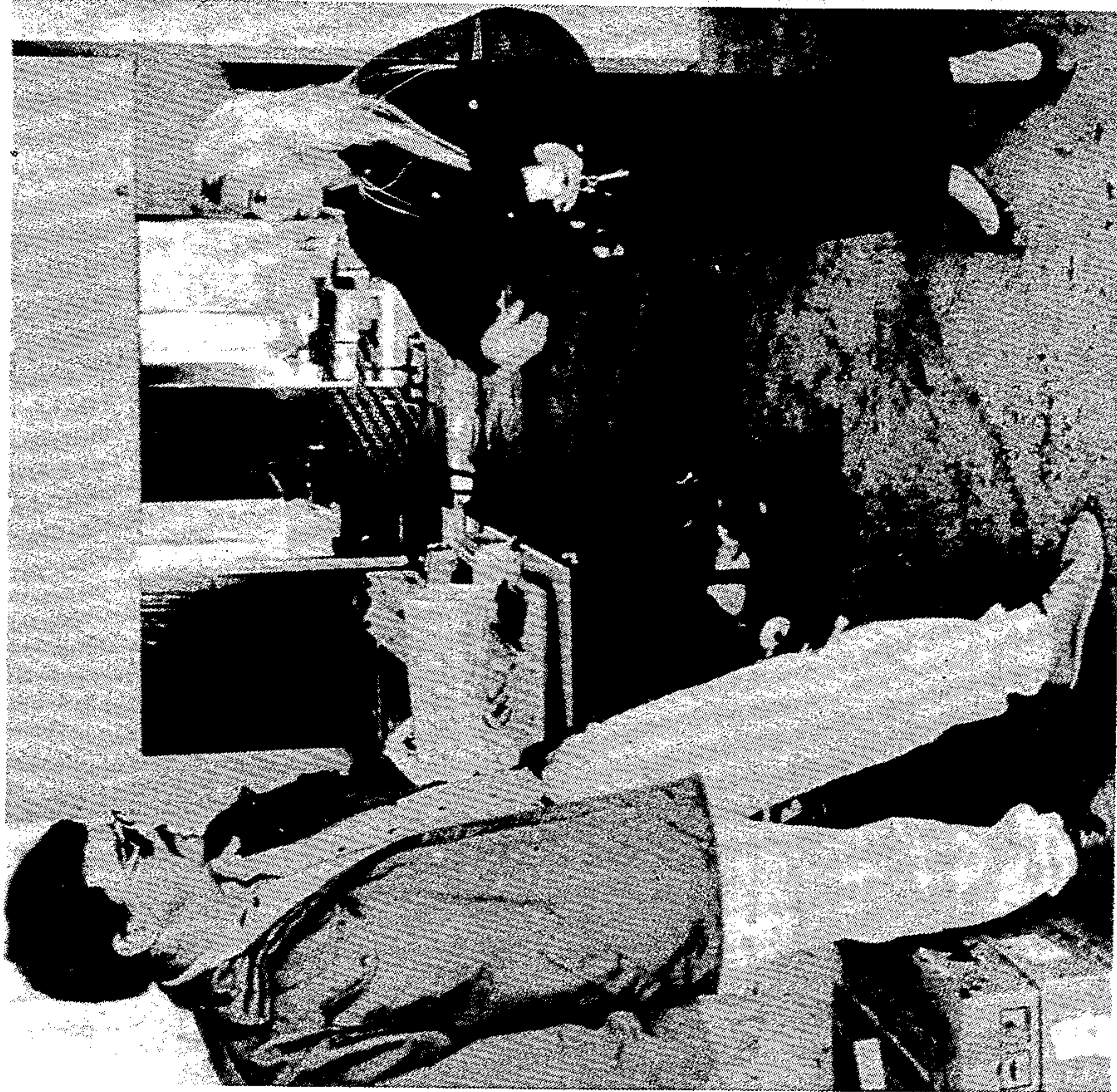
Police said neighbours heard the three explosions around 3am, then heard a car speeding from the newspaper offices.

In the partly charred main editorial office, cameras had been heaped together and burnt. Reporter Pius Dunaiski said documents including pictures of the four members of the shady South African Civil Co-Operation Bureau (CCB), wanted in Namibia for the murder of Swapo politician Anton Lubowski, appeared to have been singed out in his office and torched.

Yellow smears from the phosphorus grenades scarred the walls.

Ms Lister estimated damage to be in the thousands of rands.

In 1988 the offices of The Namibian were gutted in an arson attack at other premises.



BOMB DAMAGE . . . The editor of the Namibian, Ms Gwen Lister, and a police explosives expert inspect the offices of the newspaper yesterday after three phosphorus grenades severely damaged them yesterday morning.

Picture: REUTERS

Namibian destabi

THE continuing threat of destabilisation in Southern Africa by South African elements is undermining the credibility of President F W de Klerk's internal reform policies, senior Namibian and Angolan sources have warned.

Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab and Angola's ambassador to Windhoek, Alberto Bento Ribeiro Kabulu, has joined voices in expressing their countries' grave concern about a continuing South African threat to peace and stability in the region.

Both governments have made it clear they support President De Klerk in his reforms but their representatives made it equally clear that they feel the international credit he is getting from the reforms may be devalued by the impression that elements in South Africa are still bent on destabilisation.

This impression has been discussed in general terms in government and diplomatic circles in Windhoek recently. But it was given particular focus by the allegation in a Namibian newspaper that a group of about 500 well-armed and organised former members of Koevoet and 101 Battalion with links to Unita were planning to overthrow the Namibian government and to assassinate several of its senior members, including President Sam Nujoma.

Challenged

The government has not confirmed the allegation but neither has it denied it. Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya said the Cabinet was awaiting the outcome of police investigations before reacting.

Mr Ribeiro warned that relations between Angola and South Africa were going through a frosty phase. Both he and Mr Gurirab challenged Mr De Klerk to put his house in order.

"Much has been said about the refreshing style of the pronouncements of President de Klerk about a new South Africa," said Mr Gurirab.

He acknowledged the threat to Mr de Klerk from the right wing in South Africa. He went further though to say that the South African leader also had a problem with destabilisation from within his country.

"He has to contend with those who are allies of General (Magnus) Malan and who, under PW (Botha) were actually running South Africa: the the military intelligence powerhouse, the securocrats. We know they are still very much a formidable force for President De Klerk. The evidence is that General Malan, albeit

While they support President de Klerk in his reform initiatives, some neighbouring states are worried that securocrats in South Africa are still intent on destabilising their countries. But South Africa's man in Namibia rejects these fears on the grounds that the reforms are irreversible and backed by the entire cabinet. DALE LAUTENBACH of the Argus Africa News Service reports from Windhoek.



Theo-Ben Gurirab

out of the limelight, is still very much part of the establishment."

Under normal circumstances General Malan should have been summarily fired, said Mr Gurirab. Mr De Klerk had been unable to do this though, fearing his own survival as a leader. As a result, the securocrats who had been forced out of Namibia "along with their agents that they trained, financed and deployed, are brooding, licking their wounds and at the slightest opportunity they can start a programme of destabilisation against our country."

Deployment

In the light of this the Namibian government was taking the coup plot story seriously, Mr Gurirab said. Concern had already been aroused by the gunfire attacks on the houses of a number of cabinet ministers last month, the theft of arms from a police store in Windhoek, reports of arms caches in the homes of leading members of opposition political parties and continued telephone calls to newspapers threatening insurrection.

Mr Gurirab said South Africa's history in the region gave his government reason to be "nervous and to anticipate possible threats against our republic."

Both he and Mr Ribeiro ex-



Elements of Koevoet, the notorious 'terrorist busting' outfit operating in Namibia.

pressed concern at the transfer to South Africa of 32 "Buffalo" Battalion and the so-called Bushman Battalions. In the Namibian and Angolan view, their continued deployment under arms and under the South African flag was not only a violation of the accords which were reached for the implementation of Resolution 435, but posed a threat to the sovereignty of Namibia.

There was disturbing evidence, said Mr Ribeiro, from newspaper reports and Angolan sources of information, that elements of the former territorial and para-military forces (Koevoet) had made their way back to northern Namibia and Unita-held south-eastern Angola. He quoted sightings of Casspirs in the region and of "white men".

Said Mr Gurirab: "You've got a context (the history) and a (present) situation in which the present preoccupation of this government is not things that we are imagining — there is more than smoke out there and we must speak up against the possibility of our republic being undermined."

Namibia, he said, had to address the questions: "What does South Africa want? What do the securocrats want? What does President De Klerk want?"

Mr Gurirab said he would like to think that President De Klerk wanted regional and international acceptance for his isolated, sanctioned, pariah state. He pointed out that Namibia had afforded him the opportunity of break-

ing some of that isolation by the very significant top-level meetings he had in Windhoek on the occasion of Namibia's independence.

"He appreciated that and they all considered it a success. He, unlike any other South African leader since General Smuts perhaps, stands to gain if what I have said about his wish to be accepted at home, across the board in South Africa and regionally, are true. And he would also like to be accepted internationally as a legitimate leader of South Africa.

"Therefore I would like to believe that President de Klerk and those among his colleagues who want that to come to pass would not like to be seen sponsoring at the same time elements or allowing elements, by act of looking the other way, to organise and carry out certain activities against a country like Namibia."

Namibia's independence and the credibility that South Africa achieved in that process had given hope to South Africa and the international community had indicated it was ready to give South Africa a chance — if it behaved.

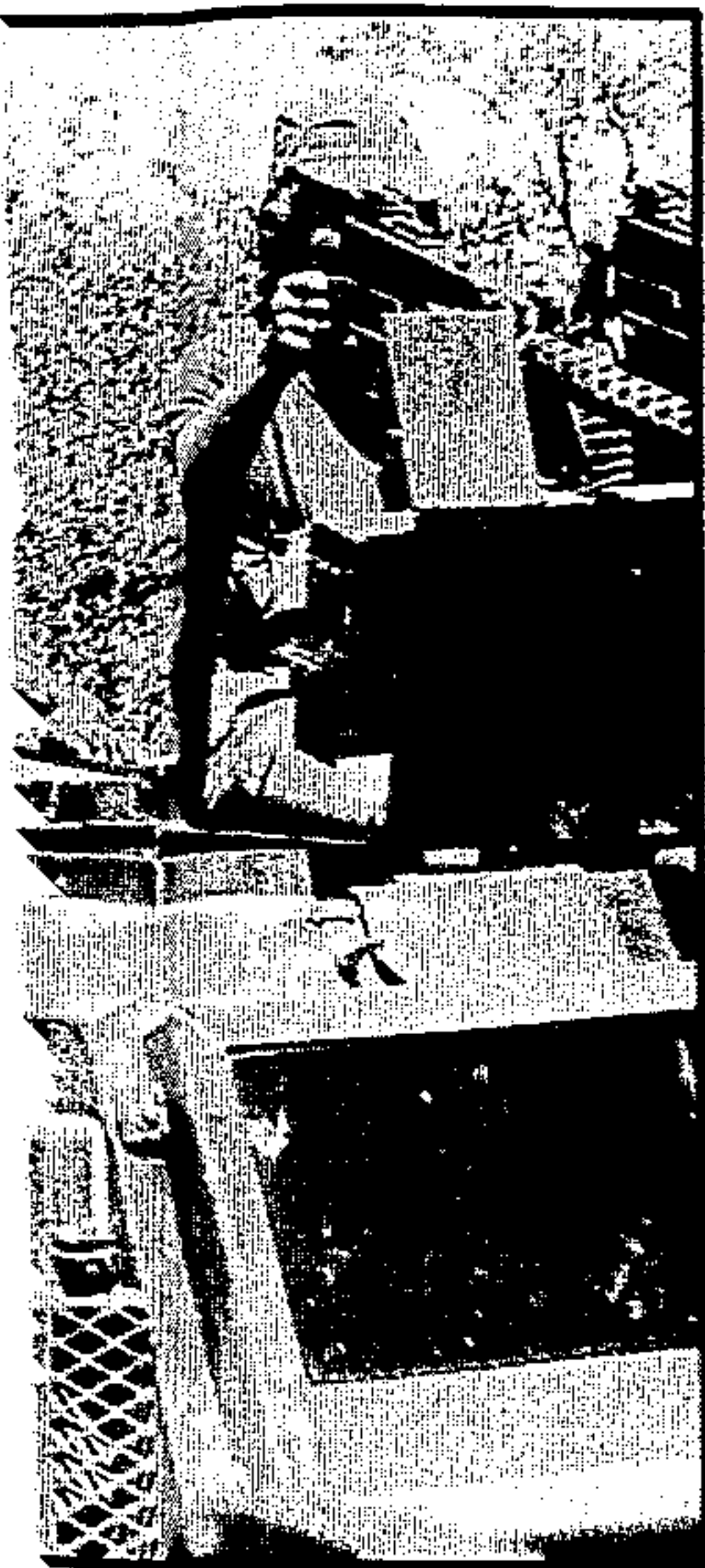
"We would like to think therefore that this leader of South Africa, unlike his predecessors, would not want to stir up things."

Mr Ribeiro said that the political principles on which the 1988 New York Accord and the Brazzaville Protocols were based were quite acceptable to Angola.

"But we see some contra-

isatation threat

SA diplomats firmly refute the claims



fit, which it is feared is still

dictions between some acts of the South African government and these principles. It is difficult to understand why our nationals (the Angolans in 32 Battalion) who participated on the South African side are still under South African command."

His government had substantial evidence of connections between Unita, the former territorial forces and some "segments of South African government which persist with the old Policies.

"For President De Klerk to make his policies more credible, some change is needed. We're looking for the facts, the reality to give credibility to his principles and the new cooperation."

Angolan relations with South Africa had cooled at about the time the MPLA government entered into direct talks with Unita to settle the country's internal conflict, he said. Asked whether this was the result of the South African "segments" he had referred to attempting to sabotage the peace initiatives, he said: "Sabotage is your word, but yes, you can asses it in that direction."

Despite the present scenario though, there was still the opportunity to achieve the peace his government sought and to achieve regional goodwill.

"After all these years of war, the great advantage now is that we've discovered we can speak the same language. But those "segments" of the South African government of which I have spoken, they need to be converted, persuaded to the new policies."

SENIOR South African diplomats have refuted the Namibian and Angolan concerns that "elements" with South African links continue to pose a destabilising threat to Namibia and to peace initiatives in Angola.

Mr Riaan Eksteen, chief South African representative to Namibia, countered that these suspicions made little sense in the light of the message President De Klerk was conveying to the world.

"The process of getting South Africa back into the international forum and of regaining international respectability is irreversible," he said. "On this President De Klerk has made numerous statements, in fact this is one of the ideals he has set for himself and his government. Confrontation therefore has no place in this thinking because it will undo what the President has achieved over the past several months."

Mr Eksteen said that to keep suspicions alive that South Africa wanted to destabilise or was destabilising any neighbour was to misunderstand President de Klerk.

Mr Eksteen said everyone must have been impressed with the new policies South Africa had adopted and was promoting.

"And this is being done with the full cooperation of the cabinet. To try to prove to the contrary is not only to do an injustice to individuals and their departments but to completely misunderstand the new direction South Africa is taking in internal affairs and external relations. I wonder whose interests are being served by trying to drive a wedge between the president and the so-called securocrats."

Conversations with other South African diplomats have also revealed the South African concern to eradicate the perception of a split between hawks and the reformist thinkers in South African government.

Mr Rusty Evans, deputy Director General (Africa) in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, said that since Namibia's independence, his department had been working closely with the Defence Force in order to advance the process of peace in Angola and Mozambique. He believed this tandem ap-



Riaan Eksteen

proach with members of the Defence Force who could make a contribution was necessary if peace was to be achieved.

"We have been working hard at the peace process in southern Africa and if our motives are questioned we would be concerned; if there are concerns about our commitment to the peace process, they are unfounded."

Mr Eksteen said that eradicating the suspicions of the past would be one of his tasks in Namibia.

"Had these suspicions been present a decade ago, one could perhaps have understood it, given certain events that have taken place such as the attack on Cassinga (by South Africa) just after South Africa had accepted the Western settlement proposals in May 1978.

"Today, however, given the settlement process through which Namibia gained its independence and the different vision of the South African government in respect of the constitutional development in South Africa, it is hard to believe that these suspicions still prevail."

Complicating the task of allaying the various fears though was the fact that only in the last year had South Africa and Swapo had direct contact.

Newspaper bombed after alleging coup plot

221 MBW 6/18/80

Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Three phosphorus grenades were lobbed into the offices of the daily newspaper, the Namibian, causing extensive damage but no injuries.

Editor Miss Gwen Lister believed the attack, using what she said were South African-made grenades, may be linked to the report of an alleged coup plot her newspaper ran last Monday.

In that report, the Namibian claimed to be in possession of documents outlining a plan in which about 500 former members of Koevoet and the South West Africa Territorial Forces would overthrow the Namibian government and assassinate key members, including President Sam Nujoma.

The government reacted

cautiously, saying it viewed the allegations seriously and that police were investigating.

The grenade attack occurred at 2.30am on Sunday and Miss Lister said the editorial section of the office was "devastated". She could not yet estimate the cost of the damage but feared much of the newspaper's computer equipment had been severely affected by smoke.

She hoped to have the newspaper on the streets early today. She said that people flocked to the newspaper's offices yesterday to offer support. But she was not impressed by the co-operation of the police.

A police spokesman denied Miss Lister's allegations that the police had been less than co-operative and thorough in their investigations.

Paper's office bombed

WINDHOEK - Three phosphorous bombs caused damage estimated at thousands of rand at the offices of *The Namibian* newspaper in Windhoek early yesterday.

The editor, Gwen Lister, said the editorial office and computer equipment were seriously damaged in the explosion.

Those responsible also destroyed all the cameras in the offices.

Eyewitnesses have claimed three men were responsible for the attack.

Lister said the men broke into the daily newspaper's offices and placed three bombs at strategic places. Police are investigating.

Last Monday the paper carried a report of an alleged plot to overthrow the Namibian Government.

So refer 6/18/90

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SAFETY • I

Namibian experience to guide prisoner policy

221

b (day 6/8/90

ALAN FINE

WHEN leaders of government and the ANC meet today to attempt to remove remaining obstacles to negotiation, a critical part of their work — concerning the release of political prisoners and the return of exiles liable to prosecution — will be guided by the Namibian experience, sources on both sides have confirmed.

US lawyer Gay McDougall of the Washington-based Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights has produced an analysis of the handling of the issue in Namibia and elsewhere, with particular reference to the work of Danish jurist Professor C A Norgaard.

Norgaard was the independent jurist appointed by the UN to determine which Namibians qualified for amnesty and/or release as political offenders during the Namibian independence process.

In determining the nature of a political offence, Norgaard worked according to a definition whose detail was not made public. However, having examined the cases he considered and looking at international law on the subject, McDougall's paper could be a strong pointer to what the ANC and government seem about to agree on.

The basic definition would appear to cover all people jailed, or liable to be charged, "because their political beliefs, associations or deeds were considered a threat to state security".

The definition would be aimed at including "all those who acted with political motives during and as part

of some form of uprising" and the validity of tactics used would generally not affect their rights to release or amnesty.

However, for an offence — be it an attack on an individual or the sabotaging of property, even private property — to qualify as "political", there would have to be "a connection between the target and the political aim pursued".

In one case in Namibia this factor was, it appears, used by Norgaard to adjudicate that one person who attacked a bank should not be released — the bank was not considered a political target.

While persons convicted, or liable to be charged, in terms of security laws like the Internal Security Act would clearly qualify as political offenders, areas of uncertainty could arise with regard to persons convicted under other statutory or common law.

Contested

McDougall considers one category of political offence in particular — "largely spontaneous attacks on property or individuals which were perceived as symbols of oppression" (including official buildings, township officials, members of the security forces and suspected informers) — to be the most difficult to clearly define.

She has identified several cases in Namibia where Swapo and Administrator-General Louis Pienaar con-

tested the issue and where Norgaard approved release of the prisoners.

Norgaard released five people convicted of public violence who had disrupted school exams and stoned police vehicles and the school. Although his reasons have not been made public, McDougall speculates he reasoned that although the students' actions were only indirectly targeted at government they were sufficiently calculated to create pressure for change.

Norgaard also found an attack on a petrol pump could be considered political because of implications for the transport infrastructure of the country, as was a murder of a farmer who had collaborated with security forces.

In another case Norgaard considered a murder "to be a political offence because of a connection between the deceased and the security forces".

In SA, government sources have indicated the timing of the release and return of political offenders is to be linked to levels of violence in the country, with the "hardest cases" being held or kept out until last.

It is understood the definition is designed not to cover offenders like Barend Strydom, and possibly also not perpetrators of UDF/Inkatha violence in Natal.

It has already been reported ANC and government sources say they have agreed on the appointment of a local jurist or panel of jurists to adjudicate over cases which fall into "grey areas" of the definition.

Fire-bombing 'abhorred'

APC Times 7/18/90 (22)
WINDHOEK — Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob yesterday expressed his abhorrence at the fire-bomb attack on the offices of the Namibian newspaper, but said he did not believe there was a conspiracy to overthrow the government.

Mr Geingob's remarks came amid publicly strained relations between the Namibian newspaper and the Namibian Police following the publication in the newspaper of a reportedly secret document containing allegations of a plan to take over the Swapo-led government and kill its political leaders.

No arrests have yet been made, police said. — Sapa

Namibian army to help fight street crime

9/18/90
Own Correspondent

WINDHOEK. — The army will be joining the police in Namibia in an effort to combat crime, President Sam Nujoma announced this week.

Mr Nujoma gave Defence Minister Mr Peter Mueshange the go-ahead to assist the police at the request of the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Hifiki-punye Pohamba.

"Members of the Defence Force will perform some special functions as a measure of crime prevention, including guarding public property and government institutions that are frequent attacks of vandalism," the president said.

He also said the salaries of low-ranking members of the police would be raised and that more vehicles would be made available to them to perform their duties.

SB raid on ANC office in Namibia

South 16/8 - 22/8/90

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THE African National Congress representative to Namibia was visited by the security police after he made claims of secret visits to the country by a former Koevoet commander and other senior officers of the South African military intelligence.

The representative, Mr Abbey Chikane, said in a statement the movement was aware that extremists were recruiting former members from Koevoet and 201 and 202 Battalions.

The strategy of these "extremists" was to destabilise the young republic and use the country as a springboard to crush attempts to bring about peace in Southern Africa, it was claimed.

"On Tuesday, the Namibian security police came to our offices and wanted to know whether we could provide them with more information for further investigation," Chikane said.

"We had no problem providing the information, but as we have the status of a diplomatic mission, the security police will have to go through diplomatic channels to approach us.

Concerned

"I am not suggesting they were harassing us or that we are reluctant to provide the information, but the proper procedures have to be followed."

Chikane mentioned several recent

events in Namibia that the ANC was concerned about.

These included the fact that the founder and former commander of Koevoet frequently flew from South Africa to northern Namibia.

He said the purpose of these visits was to recruit ex-Koevoet forces for activities, some in Natal, against the liberation movement in South Africa.

Chikane alleged that another purpose of the visit was to keep former Koevoet structures "alive" for destabilisation in Namibia.

He also accused these forces of giving assistance to Unita forces in Angola.

Accurate

The ANC was concerned that while it was deeply involved in peace in the region, there were those who did not support what the ANC and the South African government were doing.

He said while his information was accurate, he could not divulge his sources to the press.

"The ANC supports the concept of reconciliation and we regard Namibia as a very good example," he said.

"We therefore appeal to those who are undermining this concept to join us in an attempt to bring about peace and stability in our region."

The publication of Chikane's allegations in The Namibian, a Windhoek daily newspaper, apparently was the reason for an arson attack on its offices last week.

The Namibian government denied the existence of a coup plot.

World around us

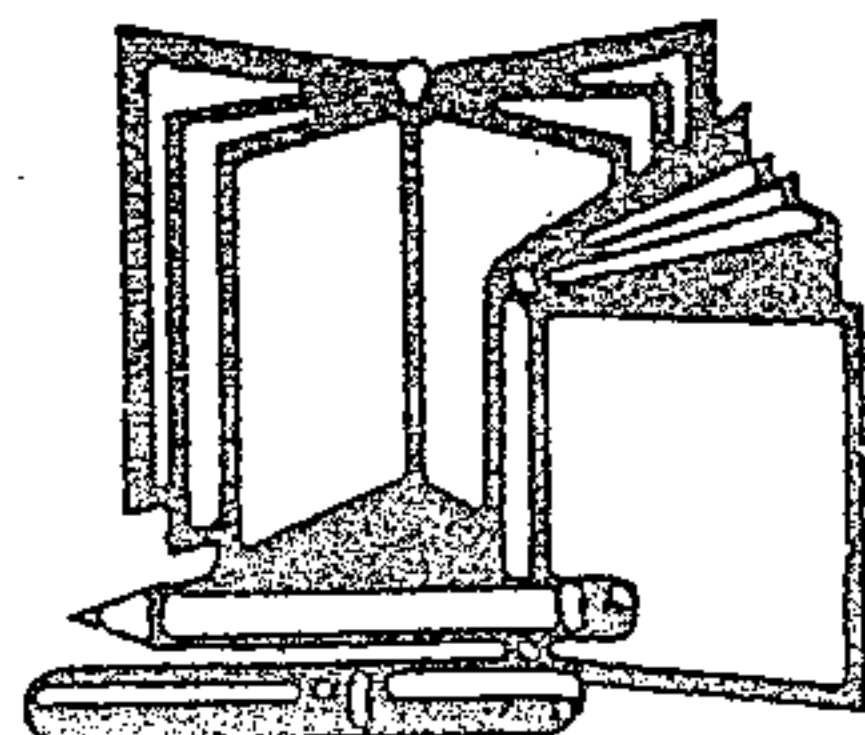
Soviet Soviets in Namibia *17/8/90* 221

A NINE-member fact-finding delegation from the Soviet Union has arrived in Namibia to explore potential for economic cooperation and trade.

And a similar 10-man mission from China is also here to examine trade potential.

A spokesman for the Soviet embassy in Windhoek told NBC radio the delegation from his country included representatives in the areas of education, mining, health and geological survey. They were scheduled to meet members of government and the private sector and the signing of specific agreements was expected by the end of their two-week visit.

SKILLS FOR LEARNING



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Joining sentences and adding information: clauses

Last week you learned how to join sentences and about conjunctions. This week you are going to learn about clauses. You are also going to put your knowledge into practice by doing a comprehension exercise.

Firstly, let us deal with clauses:

A clause is a unit in a sentence that includes a verb. Usually a clause begins with a conjunction. A complex sentence consists of a main part of a sentence (or main clause) and other clauses that add more information to the main clause.

Look at the following sentences: All verbs have been underlined and each clause written on a new line to help you recognise each new clause. The conjunctions are in bold.

Sentence 1: I followed the main coupe (main clause) because I wanted to know where the driver was going.

Sentence 2: A thriller is the kind of story (main clause) that you do not want to put down because it is thrilling and is written to keep your attention.

Sentence 3: The man drove fast (main clause) as he followed the car while other motorists hooted at him because he did not bother to indicate which way he was turning.

Now see if you can divide sentences into clauses. First find the verbs and the conjunctions.

Here are some points to remember:

- * The main clause need not be at the beginning of the sentence. You can recognise the main clause because there is no conjunction attached to it.
- * All other clauses start with conjunctions.
- * All clauses have a verb.
- * So a sentence with more than one main clause, will have more than one verb.

Exercise 1

Divide the following sentences clauses as we have done in the sentences above. Remember that only sentences with more than one verb will have more than one clause:

No lights went on in the house before which I parked. It seemed like a nice neighbourhood in which one could have bad habits. At seven twenty a single flash of hard white light shot out at Geiger's house. As the darkness folded back on it and ate it up, a thin tinkling scream echoed out and lost itself among the rain-drenched trees. I was out of the car and on my way before the echoes died.

Check your answers.

It helps to be able to divide a sentence up into smaller sections because then you can see more clearly what extra information the sentence gives you and what is the most important part of the sentence. The main clause is the most important part of each sentence.

Exercise 2

Look at the following sentences and decide what the most important point in each sentence is: (Remember, the main clause is the most important point). Underline the main clause.

1. The Geiger hideaway was perfectly silent again when I dodged around the hedge that masked the front door.
2. There was an iron ring in the lion's mouth for a knocker and I reached for it.
3. At that exact instant, as if somebody had been waiting for the cue, three shots boomed in the house.
4. There was a sound that might have been a long harsh sign.

Check your answers.



Reading Passage

For a fraction of a second Jerry saw Drake's face turn to him beseeching help: as if, too late, he had recognised where help lay. He mouthed something, but the din drowned it. Jerry hurled himself forward. Not for Nelson's sake, still less for Drake's; but for what linked them, and what linked him to Lizzie. But long before he reached them, a dark swarm closed on the two men, tore them apart and bundled the baggy of Nelson into the helicopter's hold. In the mayhem Jerry had drawn his gun and held it in his hand. He was screaming, though he could not hear himself above the hurricane of war. The helicopter was lifting. A single figure remained in the open doorway, then a second and a third and after that Jerry wasn't counting any more. In fury he threw up his hands, his mouth still calling, his face still silently imploring. Then he fell, and lay there, till there was once more no sound but the surf flopping on the beach and Drake Ko's hopeless, choking grief against the victorious armadas of the West., which had stolen his brother and left their hardpressed soldier dead at his feet.

Now answer the following questions on the passage.

1. For whose sake did Jerry try to help Drake?
2. Why could no-one hear what Jerry was saying?
3. Who might the single figure have been and where was the figure standing?
4. Why was Jerry not counting after the third orange flash?
5. Why was Drake grief-stricken? Give two reasons.

Check your answers.

Answers

1. For Lizzie's sake.
2. The helicopter was making so much noise. It was hovering over them.
3. The figure that might have been Lizzie. He was standing at the doorway of the helicopter.
4. He had been shot.
5. His brother had been stolen and Jerry had been killed.

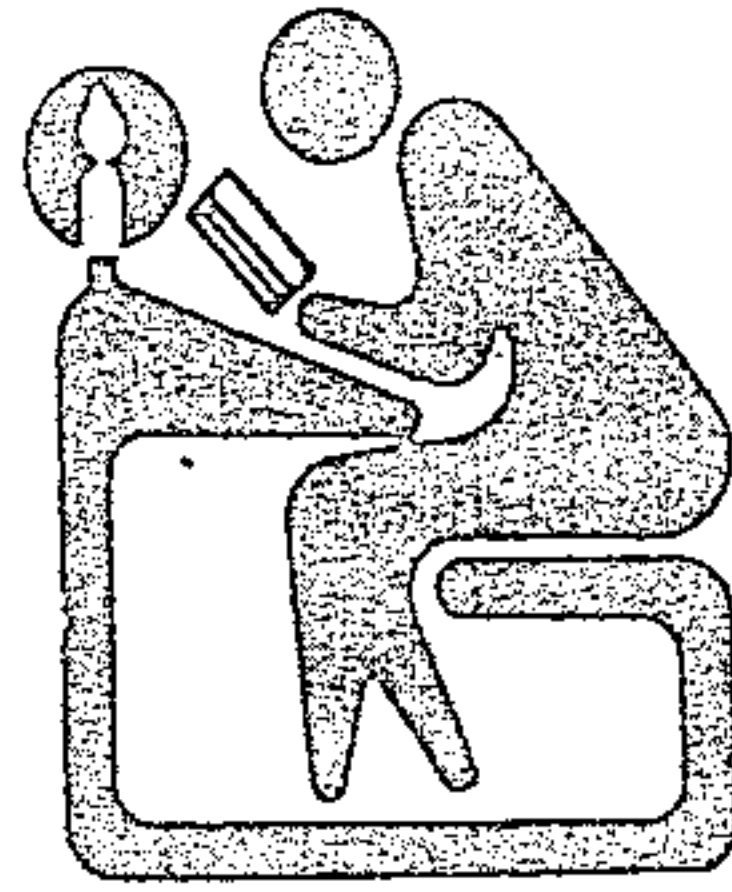
Exercise 3

1. The Geiger hideaway was perfectly silent again.
2. I reached for it.
3. Three shots boomed in the house.
4. There was a sound.

Exercise 2

(conjunction) I was parked. (clause)
 (conjunction) I seemed like a nice neighbourhood (main clause) in which
 (conjunction) one could have bad habits. (clause)
 At seven twenty a single flash of hard white light shot out of Geiger's house.
 (This is not a complex sentence; there is only one verb)
 As the darkness folded back on it and ate it up, a thin tinkling scream echoed
 out (main clause recognised because there is no conjunction here) and lost
 itself among the rain-drenched trees.
 I was out of the car (main clause) and (I was) on my way before the echoes
 died.

LEARNING NATION



Transfer of Power: 6⁽²¹⁾ The Constituent Assembly

New Nation! Learning Nation

Namibia

17/8 - 23/8/90

This series has been looking at the transfer of power in other countries. In this article we will look at the struggle of the people of Namibia for independence from South Africa. In particular, we will look at the United Nations Resolution 435 which formed the basis for independence, and at the role of the Constituent Assembly in drawing up a new constitution for Namibia. Perhaps we can learn some lessons from Namibia and bear them in mind when we think about South Africa.

Namibia was a colony of Germany. But, after Germany's defeat in World War 1 the League of Nations gave SA a mandate to administer Namibia, in 1921.

The Namibian economy was dominated by South African and European companies who used the racist legislation and the repression of the trade unions to exploit the population and the country's resources. As a result, the wealth produced in Namibia is taken out of the country. Namibia is also very dependent on the world market for basic goods. Over 90% of consumer goods are imported, particularly from SA.

For years Namibians and SWAPO pleaded with the UN to intervene and oversee the independence process. The issue of Namibia was even taken to the International Court in Holland and SA was found to be illegally occupying Namibia. However, the UN was powerless to expel the SA government from Namibia and implement any of its resolutions. In 1966 SWAPO embarked on an armed struggle against SA's occupation of Namibia.

Although the Namibian people resisted SA's colonialism, the organisations of the masses were weak. In 1971 about 20 000 contract mine-workers went on strike against the system of contract work. They were supported by workers in both the towns and the countryside. The strikes were followed by a rural revolt in Ovambo. The SA government ruthlessly broke the strike and it was only in the 1980s that mass organisations like the National Union of Namibian Workers (NUNW) again emerged.

Cuito Cuanavale and Namibian independence

In 1988 the joint Angolan and Cuban forces defeated the SA/UNITA forces in a major battle at Cuito Cuanavale in southern Angola. SA's defeat at Cuito Cuanavale weakened the government's bargaining power in southern Africa and the South Africans were forced into a settlement on

Namibia. Coupled to this was the internal struggle of the black majority in SA for an end to exploitation and oppression.

The Namibian independence process was then initiated in 1988 through the talks between SA, Cuba and Angola - the US and the Soviet Union had observer status. SWAPO and all other Namibian organisations did not participate in these talks which resulted in the Brazzaville and New York Agreements (September 1988). According to these Agreements, Namibian independence would be based on the UN Resolution 435 of 1978.

Resolution 435 (R435)

R435 was implemented over a period of one year. According to R435 there was to be an immediate ceasefire. The UN was to supervise free and fair elections on the basis of one person one vote, to elect representatives to a Constituent Assembly. The task of the Constituent Assembly was to draw up a constitution for an independent Namibia. During the elections basic freedoms like the freedom of speech, assembly and movement were supposed to be guaranteed.

The UN supervision was through a Special Representative, Martii Ahtisari, and UN military forces, UNTAG. South African Defence Force and SWAPO forces were restricted to their bases and the withdrawal of SA troops occurred over 12 weeks. The existing SA police force maintained law and order during the transition period. Prior to the election campaign political prisoners and detainees were released and refugees allowed to return. All discriminatory or restrictive legislation which might hinder free and fair elections were repealed.

On April 1, 1989 the power to govern Namibia was returned to the South African government via the Administrator-General, Louis Pienaar. The elections for the Constituent Assembly was through political parties registered with the Administrator-General. The constitution was to be decided on by a two-thirds majority of the Constituent Assembly. This meant that the winning party had to win at least two thirds of the seats in the Constituent Assembly in order to put its political programme into practice. The Constituent Assembly was also financially dependent on the Administrator-General in order to function. The Administrator-General also had the authority to pay individual members as he wished.

One of the major problems with the independence process was that SA which had oppressed Namibia for decades, was expected to ensure that the people of Namibia became truly independent from SA. SA, through the Administrator-General, officials and the police, controlled the independence process in Namibia. Another problem was that the bantustans in Namibia were not dismantled before the elections. (In SA mass-based organisations are demanding that bantustans be dismantled and reincorporated in SA before the elections for a Constituent Assembly).

In the elections on 6 November 1989, SWAPO won 41 of the 72 seats in the Constituent Assembly. Although this was a straight majority, SWAPO failed to obtain the two-thirds majority necessary to draw up a constitution on their own. Sam Nujoma, the leader of SWAPO, became president of the Constituent Assembly of independent Namibia.

But SWAPO had no power to implement a programme according to the needs of Namibians. As a result SWAPO had to enter into compromises with minority parties. Many of those minority parties are politically conservative, support SA, and are based on tribal divisions. The principles and functions of the Constituent Assembly were spelt out by the "Western Five", (that is Germany, Britain, France, the US and Canada). One of the key principles was the separation of the legislature, the judiciary and the executive. They also said that the new Namibia must be based on a capitalist economy.

We can see that Namibians did not participate in deciding the independence process for their country. Also, the Namibian working class and its organisations were too weak to reject this independence process that was imposed on them. The Namibians were also too weak to influence the independence process. With the result mass organisations like the NUNW were excluded from participating in the drawing up of the constitution for an independent Namibia. Only political parties participated in the drawing up of the constitution. No provision was made for the ratification of the Namibian constitution by the Namibian people. There is also no provision for recalling a representative if s/he is not accountable to their constituency.

Through these methods the imperialists ensured that their interests were secured. The separation of the three powers of government, the legislature, the judiciary and the executive dates back to the early capitalist revolutions. In 1789 the masses in France participated in the overthrow of the undemocratic rule of the king. After the revolution, the separation of the three powers of government was a means of ensuring that the masses of people were excluded from any significant participation in government. In capitalist countries the judiciary is appointed by the government. The people who make the laws, the legislature are people who are elected every five years or so. Between elections, elected representatives do not consult and are not accountable to their constituency. The executive who carries out the laws made by the legislature are paid civil servants. In this separation of powers there is therefore no provision for the direct participation of the majority of the people.

Capitalist parliaments differ from the experience of the soviets in Russia in 1917. The soviets or workers' councils were made up of elected delegates of workers, soldiers and peasants and they became the parliament of the oppressed. The Workers' Parliament did not function like parliaments in capitalist countries

Next week we will give a summary on the Transfer of Power and you can write to us and share your ideas.

Delegates were elected in the factories, the soldiers' barracks and the peasant villages. These elected delegates did not stop being workers but returned to work in their factory or village. In this way soviet delegates were in daily contact with their constituencies. When they went back to work, these soviet delegates also implemented the decisions and laws that were taken in the Workers' Parliament. Soviet delegates therefore did not become paid politicians. There was therefore no separation between work and politics. Furthermore, if a delegate did not represent the interests of the workers or soldiers, an election to replace the delegate could be held immediately in the factory or barracks. Delegates to the soviets therefore did not only remember their constituency when it came to election time.

Problems for Namibia

It is clear therefore that SA played a controlling role in Namibia's independence. This is also an indication of the extent of the problems facing the Namibian working class and their allies. Hence it is doubtful whether any significant redistribution of wealth will occur. SA and the multinationals have many ways of ensuring that their interests are protected. Let us look at some of the ways in which this control is being maintained.

1. SA continues to dominate the Namibian economy through her companies. SA also controls the only deep-sea port, Walvis Bay, and the transport system, especially the railways.
2. The multinational companies continue to exploit Namibian workers and mineral resources.
3. The privatisation of government owned companies which were already started by the Attorney-General during the independence process like the National Transport Commission, is likely to continue. This will mean the rising prices of basic needs such as transport and medicine.
4. The historical and unequal distribution of land remains. Huge tracks of land in Namibia are owned by landlords who live in SA, while many Namibian peasants have no land.
5. Land distribution is based on tribal bantustans which have not been dismantled.

Namibian police misconduct allegations to be investigated

ARGUS 23/8/90
221
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Allegations of Namibian police misconduct and human rights abuses are to be investigated by a commission of inquiry, Mr Hifikepunye Pohamba, Minister of Home Affairs, has announced.

Mr Pohamba said his department was reacting to reports in the media and from the National Society for Human Rights that certain members of the police force were acting in ways not consistent with a force intended to serve the public.

The commission would be led by police Deputy Inspector General Raonga Andimba and

would begin a seven-day investigation in the north of the country before reporting to the ministry.

Opposition newspapers and the NSHR have singled out the para-military border guard unit and the special constables deployed as an interim measure in their allegations of police brutality. Many of these police surrogates are former Plan fighters with no police training.

Acting president of the DTA Mr Mishake Muyongo told NBC radio there was a "vendetta" against all groups in opposition to the ruling party, Swapo. DTA members, particularly in

the north, were harassed and abused by Swapo-supporting police, he said.

If they were not called to order by the government, this would result in a breakdown of democracy and blame for this would lie squarely at the government's door.

Mr Pohamba appealed to the public to support the Namibian police force which is still in its infancy and not yet big enough to cope with the maintenance of law and order, particularly as crime has increased dramatically — by about 100 per cent according to police sources — since independence.

National Party changes name

WINDHOEK. — The exclusively white National Party of South West Africa has changed its name and opened its doors to all races.

Party leader Mr Kosie Pretorius told a media briefing here yesterday that although the NP had abstained from voting to adopt Namibia's constitution, the party was committed to uphold the supreme law of the country and to use legal methods to make changes deemed necessary.
"Therefore we feel morally obliged

to bring our (NP) constitution in line with the constitution of Namibia," Mr Pretorius said at the end of the party's 50th congress.

The party, the oldest in Namibia, and the only one totally supported financially from inside the country, is to be known now as the National Party, Mr Pretorius said.

The NP is represented in Namibia's National Assembly by the Action Christian National which holds one seat. — Sapa

Cap. T. 23/8/86

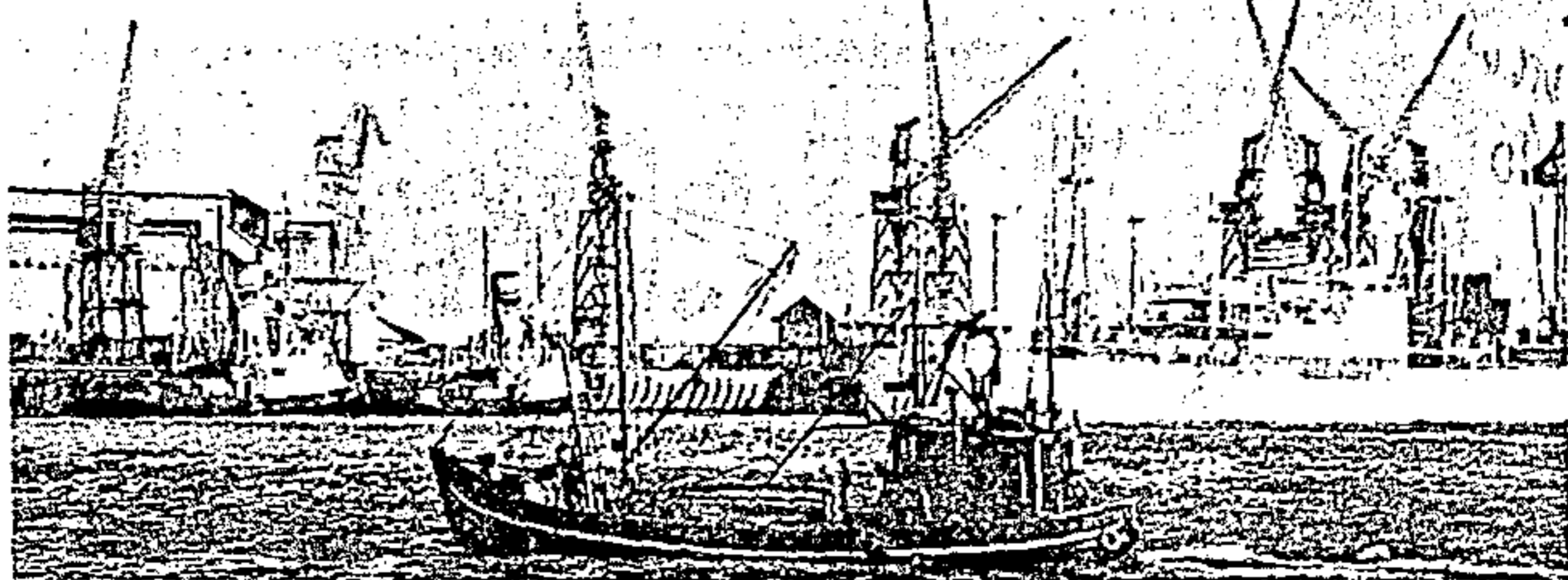
(22)

USaid for Namibia

CM-1473
24/8/80 (221)

WINDHOEK — The US Agency for International Development (USAID) and the US Peace Corps signed an agreement in Gaborone yesterday to assist peace corps projects in Namibia. The first group of 14 peace corps volunteers are due to arrive in Namibia on September 9.

plan refuse



Walvis Bay harbour ... everybody wants to avoid a protracted dispute.

Bay tug-of-port row

W/Lt ARGUS 25/8/90 221

By GRAHAM LIZAMORE
Weekend Argus Reporter

THE confrontation between South Africa and Namibia over the ownership of Walvis Bay could be defused by a unique scheme to sell shares in the strategically important harbour.

If the South African Transport Services privatisation plan gets on track, Namibia could end up a major shareholder the harbour — a move which, at the same time, would cool hostility between the two countries over its control.

Although South Africa legally owns Walvis Bay, it is Namibia's only viable access to the sea and last month Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob insisted that under the new constitution Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia.

He warned that Namibia would do everything to recover the port and the 1 134ha of mainly desert dunes surrounding the town.

There are many anomalies in Walvis Bay. While many black residents want it to be part of Namibia, a large number of its white residents hold dual citizenship and would prefer, along with the majority of coloured people, that Walvis Bay be declared neutral.

Burden on taxpayer

Another factor is that Walvis Bay is an additional burden on the South African taxpayer.

Namibia is the main beneficiary of the harbour but on the other hand is totally dependent on South African infrastructure and funding.

There is little likelihood at this stage of massive foreign investment so any development of the harbour will most likely have to be funded by South Africa.

This week the MP for Walvis Bay, Mr Christo de Jager, said it was unlikely that South Africa would relinquish its hold over the port.

Free port preferred

"There is however a chance that the harbour will be made into a company and shares sold to Namibia," he said.

According to Mr De Jager he favoured the issuing of shares as this would mean South Africa would retain the enclave while Namibia gained the material advantage of being the major shareholder.

However influential Walvis Bay businessman Mr Alan Louw said he believed all whites and many blacks

Buy-a-share scheme for harbour

preferred the idea of a free port to the shareholding option.

This view is also shared by the Mayor of Walvis Bay, Mr Nico Retief, and the port director, Mr William Sewell, who have had several high-level meetings with the South African government in the past few months.

Mr Andre du Pisani, research director at the Institute of International Affairs, said a further option was that South Africa could enter into a long-lease system with Namibia with Walvis Bay becoming the Hong Kong of Africa.

Protracted dispute

He said this would bring both countries immediate economic advantages.

The disadvantage was that the issue of Walvis Bay could become a protracted dispute which would not be in anybody's interest, he said.

Meanwhile Mr Louw, who has considerable business interests in the town, pointed out that there was increasing interest in the harbour from African countries.

"It is a particularly efficient and well-run harbour," he said.

Delegations "impressed"

According to Mr Louw there was a lot of activity in the form of business delegations from central and Southern African countries.

"They are very impressed with what they see here."

Mr Louw also said that fishing had become very important to the Namibian economy.

The pelagic fishing industry was well controlled but it would take some time for the white fish stocks to recover from overfishing.

No catches were allowed to be trans-shipped at sea. Levies were charged on all fish. Catches were checked in the harbour and then put back on the trawlers which then took the fish to Europe.

"This is a big income for Namibia."



Picture: HANNES THIART, Weekend Argus.

Lord Roberts, intact, and Major Philip Erskine, above, only fairly intact after the theft from Ida's Valley Homestead wine cellar of irreplaceable South African War memorabilia. Stolen and not recovered, left: The Absent-Minded Beggar, which the major believes was a "one-off".

and a box full of other
action took 20 years to
s probably the best in
ainly one of the three

ays Major Erskine, "is
lovingly put together,
ts own. Theft destroys

edy is that the collec-
den from public view,
e's way of sharing ...

1.
as exquisitely housed
glass cupboards in the

Erskines' old wine cellar which was used for weddings and charity events.

And it was given further exposure in the Pieter Oosthuizen book, and in several articles that the major wrote for his magazine, *Antiques in South Africa*.

But this is bad news day for potential thieves — the rest of the diminished collection has been removed, is under heavy lock and key, guarded by a sonorous alarm system and a large, loud dog whose bite is far worse than his bark.

Major Erskine is offering a R1 000 reward for information leading to further recovery of his collection. Please ring the CID'S Major Engelbrecht: 02231 3830.

CAPE TOWN 25/10/90
Namibia asks
proof of IDB

221
WINDHOEK. — Namibian Prime Minister Mr e Geingob has challenged a British publication, Africa Confidential, to provide the names of Namibian cabinet ministers allegedly involved in diamond smuggling.

This follows after the publication claimed that several cabinet ministers were illegally trading in uncut gemstones.

Mr Geingob described the allegations as senseless and untrue.

Anybody found guilty of such a crime would be dismissed immediately, he said. — Sapa

Two rightwingers facing trial in Namibia

By DE WET POTGIETER

RIGHT-WING activists Leonard Veenendal and Darryl Stopforth are likely to be extradited to Namibia to stand trial on charges of murder when their court cases in South Africa have ended.

Attorney-General for the Witwatersrand Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau confirmed this week that the Government was considering the Namibian requests for the extradition of Veenendal, Stopforth and Horst Klenz.

Hiding

Klenz has been in hiding since the murder of a young Namibian policeman last year.

Mr Von Lieres said that

in accordance with the South African Government's view on extraditable crimes, he had no doubt that President FW de Klerk would be "more than willing" to co-operate fully to help bring the culprits to justice in Namibia.

Veenendal and Stopforth are expected to first stand trial for crimes allegedly committed in South African territory before they are turned over to the Namibian police.

SIT news 26/8/90

221

OSLO. — Mr Nelson Mandela accused police yesterday of fuelling violence in black townships to weaken the ANC and other anti-apartheid forces seen as a threat to white minority rule.

"If it were just a clash between the Inkatha and the ANC it would have been over. It is the South African police who are fuelling it," said the ANC leader.

Mr Mandela, in an impromptu address to about 100 admirers at Oslo's airport, said thousands have died in the 4½ years of conflict and asked: "Why has the government not used its capacity to stop this violence?"

"Because (the government) has used this in an attempt to crush the ANC, which (it) sees as the main threat to white supremacy,"

Cap. 1015 27/8/90

Mandela welcomed in Norway

he said.

The airport crowd, mostly Norwegians waving ANC flags or saluting with raised fists.

Mr Mandela arrived in Norway's capital to join Nobel laureates, statesmen, human-rights activists and others in a four-day conference on the problem of hatred, which began yesterday.

Norwegian Foreign Minister Mr

Kjell Magne Bondevik and Mr Eli Wiesel, the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize-winner, were among those greeting Mr Mandela at the airport. Mr Wiesel, a Romanian-born author, and the Norwegian Nobel Committee organized the conference.

The seminar, called "The Anatomy of Hate", is expected to draw about 70 delegates from 30 countries, including Czech President Vaclav Havel, French President Francois Mitterrand and former US president Mr Jimmy Carter.

The deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Leon Wessels, is also attending the conference. Two other South Africans, Dr Allan Boesak and author Nadine Gordimer will take part in the debate on South Africa. — Sapa-AP

The struggle continues — on the economic front

ARC 45 29/8/90

221

SWAPO supporters cheered yesterday's fighting heroes at a celebration marking the launch of its armed struggle 24 years ago. But it was the concerns of today — water, employment, roads — that really animated the crowd.

A milling mass of people, wildly estimated at anything between 10 000 and 20 000, made their way to far-flung Ongulumbashe in Ovambo for Namibia Day on Sunday. It was here, 24 years ago on August 26, that Swapo's first Plan fighters initially engaged the South African Defence Force.

President Sam Nujoma, who was spared the long dusty track to the remote site by arriving in a helicopter, said Namibia's folklore would enshrine the day and those first guerrillas who now stood before him as grizzled veterans.

The crowd cheered and the President played out the resistance theme: names from an even longer tradition like Witbooi, Maharero and Mandume, whose severed head was displayed in Windhoek by the South African administration in 1917 as a sign that the territory was "under control".

The President said researchers were still busy with a full reconciliation of all the Namibians who had died in the war. He had hoped to

have the final figures for this day of celebration and the minute's silence he declared for the nation's dead but the task had proved greater than anticipated. Interim figures put more than 11 000 Namibians dead, more than 9 200 in direct combat. Some 359 had been permanently disabled by the war.

Deeper chord

But the realities of today seemed to strike an even deeper chord with the crowd. There will be water here soon from Calueque (a dam on the Cunene inside southern Angola), said Mr Nujoma to applause and ululation.

He promised water piping systems across the vast flatness of rural Ovambo; he noted the electrification schemes already lighting up areas of Caprivi to the east; he said road upgrading was a priority; education would be reorganised and schools integrated and freed from their apartheid character; health schemes were on the government agenda. He said a government agriculture scheme for the veterans of Ongulumbashe would generate jobs.

Tackling a sensitive point — that Swapo has been in power for five months and that the person in the street has had as yet little direct experience of the benefits of independence — Mr Nujoma

promised that the government's plans and programmes would soon be visible.

If it appeared that not much was being done to achieve the social and economic justice that Swapo had



NAMIBIA NOTES

Dale Lautenbach

promised: "the fact is a lot is being done", said the President. Namibia Day was guerrilla glory and tough rhetoric about the triumph over the "facist and racist colonial dictators", but it was also clearly an opportunity for Swapo to gum a bandaid on its Achilles heel: that the new government has yet to be seen to be really delivering the goods and getting to grips with governing.

Publicity for Namibia Day included dramatic posters featuring three heavily armed fighters against a blue sky. "The Aim was Independence", the text asserted simply. The complexities of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia were lost in the celebration of what was presented as a direct military triumph over South Africa's occupying forces.

But the show of support at Ongulumbashe, which is really only reliably reached in a four-wheel drive vehicle, must be a measure of approval for how Swapo is choosing to celebrate its history. Namibia's diplomatic corps also turned up in force for the event, from the ambassador of Swapo's "first brothers" in the struggle, Angola, to representatives of the first world including West Germany and the United States.

South Africa's Joe Modise, commander of the armed wing of the African National Congress, represented Namibia's southern neighbour and his message to South Africans on this day of liberation was "we've come a long way; redouble your efforts; victory is in sight".

He made the point though that this was not a renewed call to arms following the recent suspension of the armed struggle in South Africa.

But for all the political agendas that could be read into the subtext of the day, it was the prominence of the Ongulumbashe Platoon of grizzled veterans, their khakis now baggy on thin old bodies, that signified the hope that there was no more fighting to be done militarily.

They stood unflinching before the VIP platform under the hot Ovambo sun until former Plan commander, best known by his nom de guerre, Ho Chi Minh, ordered chairs for the oldest among them. They tottered up to the platform to receive medals from "the President and their commander, John Ya Otto", relieved for the crowd his group's small beginnings in a training camp in Tanzania. Spines stiff with pride, the survivors of those early days performed a straggling march past, at least one of their number charming the audience with an about-turn in the wrong direction.

The government message since independence, along with its much-repeated call for national reconciliation, has been that the struggle does indeed continue ... but on the economic front.

SA tourists
GNT 7/11/90 30/8/90
beaten up
(221)
in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — South Africa has formally complained to the Namibian government about the maltreatment of two holidaymakers, Mr Shaun Beech and Mr Victor Beech, who were reportedly assaulted by border guards in the north of the country.

Spokesman Mr Braam Eckhard said yesterday that the protest note had been handed to the Namibian Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The two Kempton Park brothers were detained on August 15 by border guards in Ovambo, during a hitch-hiking trip through Namibia.

After being beaten up and allegedly giving false confessions of spying for South Africa, the two men left for Kavango where Namibian border guards again stopped them, tied their hands and feet and took them in an armoured car to a military base. — Sapa

ree

60
80

Cops probe 221
COP 11-5 31/10/90
Namibia attack

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian Cabinet and police are conducting high-level investigations into the detention and assault of two South African hitch-hikers, Messrs Shaun and Victor Beech, in northern Namibia.

A police spokesman said the regional police commissioner of the north had begun an immediate investigation. — Sapa

NAMIBIA - GENERAL

SEPT. — DEC

BLINDFOLDED, ASSAULTED AND HUNG UPSIDE DOWN

Nightmare in Namibia

From DALE LAUTENBACH, Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Two young South African men intend suing the Namibian government for damages claiming that they were assaulted by Namibian police or military.

And the office of the South African government representative here has launched a "strongly worded" protest note to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Braam Eckhard of the SA office said there was no excuse for the brutal assault on two members of the public. His office had complained too that they were not informed of the arrest of two of their citizens in Namibia.

Major-General Tommie Thomasse of the Namibian police said today it was still unclear whether the civilian-clothed men who allegedly assaulted South African brothers Shaun and Victor Beech in Oyambo two weeks ago were police or defence force members.

General Thomasse confirmed, however, seeing Mr. Shaun Beech shortly after the alleged assault and said there was evidence that he has been assaulted by someone as his buttocks were inflamed and blue.

The Times newspaper has claimed that the brothers were to sue the government for R1.2 million. Legal representatives for the two men said this amount was inaccurate and "excessive".

In an interview yesterday Shaun and Victor described what they claim to be the circumstances of their visit to the country.

They both resigned from artisan jobs "in the Kempton Park area" to hitchhike around Namibia.

Shaun said he was a national serviceman in 1984-'85. "In the Fifth Signals Unit," he said, when pressed, "It's

When it was suggested that the war was now over, Victor replied: "Yes, the war's over ... but still."

The brothers had hitched to Oshikango on the Namibian border with Angola where they asked for directions to the Ruacana road through Endola.

They said they had no reason to believe that there should be any suspicion about the presence in the territory of white South Africans.

It was clear though, by the way they were treated at Oshikango, that their South African documentation was the reason for the treatment which followed, they said.

The immigration officer confiscated their licensed firearms and detained them for about eight hours before handing them over to men in civilian clothing armed with AK-47s.

These unidentifiable men took the brothers to Oshakati and en route blindfolded Victor and assaulted Shaun by hanging him upside down from a tree and assaulting him with a wooden stick.

Shaun said they accused him of being a spy and he eventually made a false statement agreeing to this and that he was in Namibia to "cause discord and kill (Cabinet) ministers".

They were eventually taken to the police in Oshakati where General Thomasse and others interviewed them. They were told that they were free to go and that their bona fides as tourists had been verified.

Advised to travel to Kavango to the east where "things were quieter", they were again arrested, just east of Rundu on August 21. This time they were confronted by members of the border patrol. They were questioned again and then released.

The government has declined to comment until the investigation is complete. There are signs, however, of official concern about a growing number

3 held in arms cache find ^{CAA 7/19/73 1/9/80} (22)

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police have arrested three Windhoek residents after discovering an "unusually large" amount of arms and ammunition at their homes, police Commissioner Siggie Eimbeck said yesterday.

"The arms, automatic and semi-automatic rifles, pistols, grenades and a large amount of ammunition, are almost all military weapons," Commissioner Eimbeck said.

While the origin of the weapons had yet to be confirmed, indications were that some of the weaponry was stolen from a police store in Windhoek in July. The men were apprehended on Wednesday morning. — Sapa

Namibia removes guards

WINDHOEK - Former Swapo guerillas and SWA Territory Force members would be withdrawn from border guard duty in northern Namibia not later than noon today, Prime Minister Mr. Hage Geingob said yesterday.

They would be temporarily replaced by trained members of the new Namibian Defence Force until properly trained and equipped police officers took over.

Geingob said in a

statement that the Namibian authorities had taken reports of undisciplined conduct by the present border guard special constables very seriously.

"Urgent and decisive action will be taken to remedy this unfortunate situation," he said.

Several reports had been received of the temporarily-untrained special constables harassing and intimidating tourists and civilians en-

tering Namibia through border posts.

South Africa last week formally complained to Namibia about the detention and assault in the north of two South Africans, Mr. Shaun Beech and Mr. Victor Beech of Kempton Park.

Shaun Beech said his unpleasant experiences included being suspended horizontally from a tree and beaten with a pole to confess he was "a spy".

Sapa.

Tambo is coming

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Star 3/9/90 (221)

6 arrested after huge Namibian arms find

By Dale Lautenbach,
The Star's
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian police have swooped on what is believed to be the biggest illegal arms cache in the country's history and arrested six men.

The prime suspect, who the police have named as a Mr H Tietz, has eluded arrest along with an eighth suspect, 29-year-old Holger Bernd Moeller.

Police Deputy Commissioner Udo Klopfer of the Special Branch who, with his colleagues, was clearly excited by what he described as the biggest arms find in Namibian police history, yesterday said all eight men linked to the case were in their 20s, white and either German or Namibian citizens. Most of the non-Germans were Afrikaans-speaking.

Nothing in the information given by the six men arrested or in the 12 homes searched by the police in the past few days had revealed any link to a known organisation, he said.

Some of the men had served in the South African security forces, one for 10 years as a permanent member.

The only identifying docu-

ment police have for Mr Moeller is an SADF card.

The cache was found in several Windhoek homes. The biggest, found in the living area of a house in the affluent suburb of Eros, was shown to reporters. It filled the back of a cattle truck and comprised a range of equipment from South African security force radios to G3, R5 and R1 rifles.

Much of the equipment was stolen from the Namibian police in two incidents earlier this year.

Coup rumours

Other weapons displayed to the press included 12,7 mm machine-guns, M26 handgrenades, 20 mortars, anti-personnel mines, three rifle grenades, RDX powder and plastic explosive, 2,5 kg of TNT, teargas, thunderflashes and various pieces of military clothing and equipment such as teargas masks.

The six men are expected to appear in court today.

In the interests of ongoing investigation, Deputy Commissioner Klopfer refused to make a hard-and-fast link to several disturbing incidents in Windhoek in recent months. He did,

however, cite the find against a background of "rumours about a coup" which are being investigated.

The incidents in which the houses of two Namibian Cabinet Ministers were fired at and the phosphorus grenade attack at the offices of the Namibian newspaper last month had contributed to rumours of a coup, he said. He refused to reveal a more precise link.

He did, however, point to a box of phosphorus grenades among the arms seized which were similar to those used in the attack on the Namibian. Five grenades were missing from the otherwise packed box.

Investigations during the past few months into the rumoured coup and the other incidents began to tally on Thursday night after a shooting incident at a home in Windhoek West.

"One of our prime suspects was involved," said Deputy Commissioner Klopfer. He was arrested and the first part of the total cache was seized at his house. The arrested man provided further leads and in the course of Friday, Saturday and yesterday, another five men were arrested and several separate arms caches found."

Namibia seizes six in big arms find ²²¹

Argus 3/9/90

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police have swooped on the "biggest" illegal arms cache in the country's history and arrested six men.

The prime suspect, whom the police have named as a Mr H Tietz, has eluded arrest along with another suspect, 29-year-old Mr Holger Bernd Moeller.

Police Deputy Commissioner Udo Klopfer of the Special Branch, clearly excited by what he described as the "biggest" arms find in Namibian police history, said yesterday all eight men linked to the case were in their twenties, white and either German or Namibian citizens.

NO CCB LINK

Most of the non-Germans were Afrikaans speaking.

However, nothing in the information given by the six men arrested or in the 12 homes searched by the police in the past few days revealed any

link to a known organisation, said Deputy Commissioner Klopfer: "No AWB, no Aksie Vrye Volk ... nothing."

Questioned, he said no Civil Co-operation Bureau link had been found either. Some of the men had served in the South African security forces, one for 10 years as a permanent member.

The only identifying document police have for Mr Moeller is an SADF card.

The cache was found in several Windhoek homes, the biggest and what the police have described as "the jackpot", in the living area of a house in the affluent suburb of Eros. The "jackpot", shown to the Press, filled the back of a cattle truck and comprised a range of equipment from South African security force radios to G3, R5 and R1 rifles.

The incidents in which the houses of two Namibian Cabinet ministers were fired at and the phosphorous grenade attack at the newspaper, the Namibian, last month had heightened rumours of a coup, said Deputy Commissioner Klopfer.

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"One of our prime suspects was involved," said Deputy Commissioner Klopfer. He was arrested and the first part of the total cache was seized at his house.

The six men arrested are expected to appear in court today.

CAN 7/1/85
3/9/90

Six held in Namibia after arms found ⁽²⁴⁾

WINDHOEK. — Namibian police have arrested six young men after arms caches were found at their Windhoek homes, Deputy Commissioner Udo Klopfer of the police's special branch said yesterday.

He told a media briefing the arrests followed information provided to the special branch last week.

Namibian police have been investigating shooting and grenade attacks in the city as well as the theft of a large amount of weapons from a police armoury here and ammunition from a military base.

Commissioner Klopfer said the six were German and Namibian citizens. Although they knew each other, they were not connected to any known group. They are due to appear in court today.

Police are looking for two suspects to assist in the investigation.

Mr H Tietz, in his mid-20s, with blond hair and moustache, and employed as a mechanic, was last seen on Friday. The second man, Mr Holger Berned Moeller, formerly served in the South African Defence Force, Commissioner Klopfer said.

● Meanwhile Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob said yesterday that former Swapo Plan guerillas and SWA territory force members would be withdrawn from border guard duty in northern Namibia not later than 12 noon today.

They would be temporarily replaced by trained members of the new Namibian Defence Force until properly trained police officers could take over.

Several reports have been received of the temporarily-untrained special constables harassing tourists entering Namibia. — Sapa

Windhoek six charged with high treason

WINDHOEK — Six young men appeared in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges, including high treason, in connection with arms caches found at their homes. 8109 49190

They are: Coenrad Treves of no fixed address; Thomas Henke of 10 Bonschew Street; Joseph Kleynhans of Windhoek Prison House; Tobias de Klerk of 14 Voltaire Street, Acadamia; Alexander Schreiner of 47A Church Street and Holm

Nebe of W Kurz Street. None of their ages were given.

They were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to September 17 for further investigation. (221)

The men were arrested at various Windhoek houses at the weekend. Police found military weaponry, stolen from a police armoury in Windhoek and ammunition from a military base outside the city in July, at six houses in the capital. — Sapa.

Six on treason charges

WINDHOEK — Six young Windhoek men appeared in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court yesterday on several charges, including high treason, in connection with arms caches found at their homes.

They are Mr Coenrad Treves, Mr Thomas Henke, Mr Joseph Kleynhans, Mr Tobias de Klerk, Mr Alexander Schreiner and Mr Holm Nebe. The men, in their mid-20s, are all Namibian residents, although Mr Henke and Mr Schreiner hold German passports.

Among the weapons confiscated were automatic rifles, machine-guns, mortars, phosphorous grenades, flares, long-distance two-way radios, a 12.7mm Browning machine gun and a RPG-7 rocket launcher.

Police had arrested a seventh man on Sunday night and said further arrests in connection with the case were expected.

The case was postponed until September 17. — Sapa

Ocfish sells Namsea stake for R14-m

By Duma Goubale 221
Oceana Fishing Group (Ocfish) yesterday disposed of its 54,5 percent shareholding in Namibian Sea Products (Namsea) to UK-based Arun Holdings for a cash consideration of R13,7 million — equal to 565c a share.

Namsea relies heavily on fishing activities in Namibia and prospects there have deteriorated in the past year.

Ocfish has recently been em-

broiled in negotiations with the Namibian government, at one stage threatening to take legal action against the Namibian Sea Fisheries Department after Namsea's fishing quotas were slashed by 52 percent.

In addition, lower lobster catches resulted in a 100 percent reduction in Namsea's attributable earnings to R1,5 million (R3,1 million) for the six months to June 1990.

The Namsea share has reached a

high of 850c and a low of 400c in the last 12 months.

The 600c per share that was paid compares with Namsea's net asset value of 367c at the end of September 1989 and represents an historic (for financial 1989) P/E ratio of 2,8 times.

Since this is a change of control it must be assumed that an offer of 600c a share will be made to minority shareholders.

Bid to deport rightwingers

By Monica Nicolson

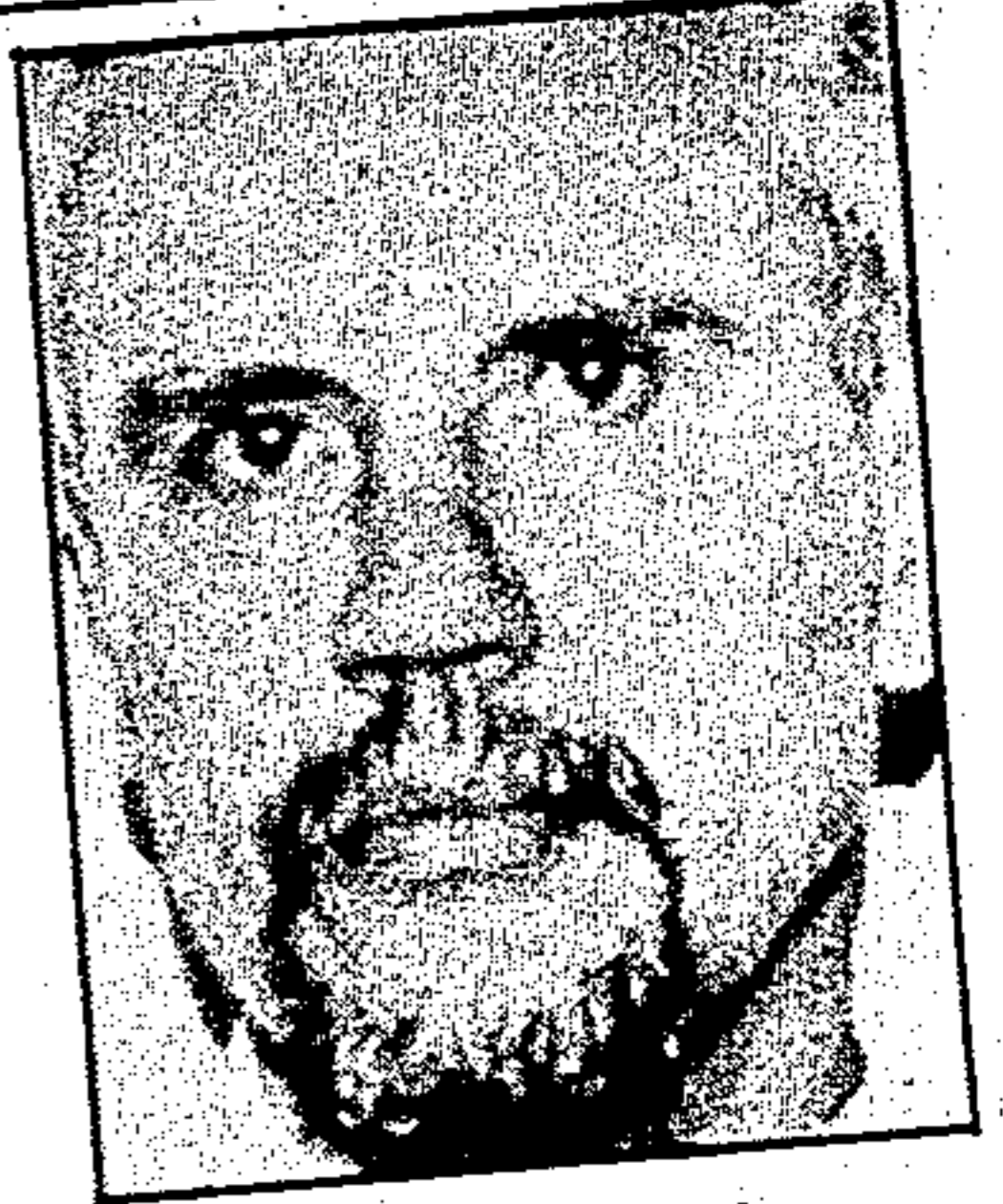
Warrants of arrest have been issued for three rightwingers in a step towards having them deported to Namibia to stand trial on charges of killing a policeman and attacking Untag forces.

They are Leonard Veenendal, Darryl Stopforth and Horst Klenz. Mr Stopforth and Mr Veenendal (former AWB chief in Johannesburg) are already in detention awaiting trial. They

will appear in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court tomorrow in connection with recent Witwatersrand explosions.

Police have appealed to the public for help in re-arresting Mr Klenz, a West German citizen.

Namibia has applied for the extradition of the men so they could stand trial for the murder of security guard David Hoaseb (22) and Constable Ricardo van Wyk (21).



Wanted . . . Horst Klenz.

CCB's Maree denies role in Lubowski death

CCB agent Leon "Chapple" Maree yesterday denied involvement in the murder of Swapo executive member and lawyer Anton Lubowski or in any CCB projects inside SA. He admitted to gathering information which he followed up externally. Maree's first public admission to being a CCB agent came when he appeared as a State witness yesterday in the bail application of David Kofmansky, charged with forex fraud involving R29m, who claims he did arms deals on Maree's instruction. Maree denied doing any transactions in-

TANIA LEVY

volving weapons or aircraft and said Kofmansky was a "connan". Their only meeting had dispelled Maree's suspicions that he might be a foreign agent, he said. In cross-examination, Maree said he was in SA when the Harms Commission sat and Free State Attorney-General Tim McNally knew he was prepared to testify but did not call him. Harms Commission secretary Erasmus confirmed this, saying it was felt

Maree had nothing of value to tell them. "You must remember Maree only arrived back in SA after Namibia had been granted independence," Erasmus added. Maree was sought for his alleged involvement in Lubowski's murder in Windhoek last September. The commission's frame of reference excludes Namibia. Maree admitted yesterday to returning to SA in April after being overseas for four months at the CCB's expense but said it was coincidental he was away when a war-

To Page 2

Maree 810221 219190

221 From Page 1

rant for his arrest was put out in Namibia. Maree said he had not been in Namibia at the time of the murder. Asked why he had not made contact with the police if he was innocent, Maree said he did not want to be detained like Irish national Donald Acheson, whom he had never met. Maree rejected as "false evidence" cer-

tain statements made by fellow CCB agent Abram "Slang" van Zyl during the Harms Commission. The statements, read out yesterday by defence advocate Hymle Brand, implicated Maree in plans to eliminate advocate Abdullah Omar and End Con- scription Campaign member and journalist Gavin Evans.

**TIM COHEN and
MIKE ROBERTSON**

US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Herman Cohen would visit SA this week — his third visit this year — a US consulate spokesman said at the weekend.

The spokesman said Cohen would lead the US delegation to the Joint Commission on Namibia meeting in Windhoek on Thursday and Friday. 5/10/90 10/9/90

On his way to Namibia, Cohen would stop off in SA and see "a variety of people across the political spectrum". Cohen would meet several Cabinet Ministers to be briefed on developments in SA and to finalise plans for President F W de Klerk's visit to the US later this month. De Klerk is to meet President George Bush in Wash-

Cohen to call on SA Ministers this week

ington on September 24.

221

Government sources said a meeting between Cohen and De Klerk had not been arranged, but could not be ruled out. At this stage meetings with Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Constitutional Development Minister Gerrit Viljoen and Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee had been planned. Cohen would also meet Foreign Affairs director-general Neil van Heerden.

It was understood Cohen would also hold talks on attempts to end conflict in Angola and Mozambique.

CAP 7/23 11/9/60
2 on arms
221
theft charge

WINDHOEK. — Two men appeared briefly in the Magistrate's Court here yesterday in connection with charges relating to the theft of weapons caches in the city.

Mr Robert Montgomery, 25, and Mr Christian Kleynhans, 23, were not asked to plead.

The magistrate granted a request to have the case joined to that of six men who appeared last Monday on the same charges. — Sapa

We're talking to Cubans

Sowetan 12/9/90 (221)

WINDHOEK - The ninth ordinary session of the Joint Commission between South Africa, Angola, Cuba and Namibia is due to begin here tomorrow.

South African Foreign Affairs Director-General Neil van Heerden will lead the South African delegation and the chief of the Angolan Defence Force and deputy Minister of Defence, General Antonio do Santos Franca Ndalú, will lead the Angolan delegation.

Mr Peter Tsheehama, Namibian deputy Minister

for State Security, will lead a 13-person Namibian delegation and chair the meeting.

The Joint Commission was established following the signing of the Brazzaville Protocol which set the ball rolling for the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia. The forum was designed to facilitate discussion and the resolution of any dispute arising from the tripartite agreement between South Africa, Angola and Cuba.

Heavy govt borrowing unlikely

FINANCE director-general Gerhard Croeser yesterday moved to calm fears in the capital market that government would place heavy borrowing demands on the market during the remainder of the fiscal year. *B 104y 12/9/90*

He told a seminar on government spending in Johannesburg last night government would probably need only a further R800m from the gilts market, in spite of an increase in its financing requirement.

Fears that government would draw heavily on the gilts market had fuelled bearish sentiment on government stock and widened the difference between the interest rate on its long-term stock and

GRETA STEYN

Eskom's to more than 50 points at one stage. *(232)*

Croeser said the latest revision of government's financial situation yielded a financing requirement of R12,4bn. Government had already financed R7,7bn of that — R5,5bn on the open market and R2,2bn from the Public Investment Commissioner (PIC), which invests the government pension funds in gilts.

"The PIC is a huge source of finance that we can tap if we need to. It could provide an additional R4bn during the rest of the year, which means we would need only a

□ To Page 2

Borrowing *B 104y 12/9/90*

small amount from the open market. Our borrowing needs should not place any upward pressure on market interest rates."

He also noted government expected a small overrun of about R500m on its revenue. This would mainly be the result of an expected R828m overshoot on personal income tax — a spin-off, he said, of higher than expected wage increases. Revenue from company taxes, however, would be significantly less than budgeted (by

(232) From Page 1
R480m). On the spending side, an increase of 12,9% instead of the budgeted 11,8% was expected. The deficit would be slightly more than 3% of GDP, compared with a budgeted 2,8%.

On the longer term aims of fiscal policy, he said: "Far more emphasis needs to be placed on spending of a socio-economic nature, especially in a new SA. We will continue using the 'peace dividend' from less spending on defence to this end."

Canadian envoy

221

Sowetan
WINDHOEK - Mr
Wayne Hammond has
been designated as Can-
ada's first high com-
missioner to Namibia,
NAMBC radio news
reports.

11/9/90

He is due to arrive in
Windhoek on September
24. Prior to his posting to
Namibia, Mr Hammond
served as director of the
Africa and Middle East
programmes division in
Ottawa. - Sapa

Namibia's hiccupps bout otherwise doing well

221
South 1319-19/9/90

SIX months after the country gained independence, Namibia's new leaders are honouring pledges to multiparty democracy and free enterprise but finding expectations aroused by freedom tough to fulfil.

"The government is abiding by the constitution and is clearly committed to multiparty democracy," said Dirk Mudge, a leading political adversary of the ruling Swapo government.

"But there is not much it can do to show tangible fruits of independence in the short-term," said Mudge, chairperson of the 21-seat Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA) — the biggest opposition grouping in the 72-seat National Assembly.

Frustrated

The government has honoured its commitment to freedom of the press, acted to curb human rights violations by former Swapo guerrillas and bolstered the parliamentary tradition by promoting multiparty consensus on sensitive issues.

But workers, former guerrillas and radical youth are becoming frustrated that Swapo has failed to meet promises about land, jobs, water supply, education and health.

"Other than the brightly-coloured flag, there is very little to distinguish the old South West Africa from the new Na-

September 21 marks the end of the sixth month of Namibia's independence.

JOHN BATTERSBY, who was in Namibia recently, reports on what has happened there since the South African flag was lowered:

this policy. You can see people going about their normal business in the streets.

"Everyone is happy and the business community supports the policy of national reconciliation," he said.

The streets of Windhoek are bustling and a trendy new shopping centre was recently opened by Nujoma, who has been actively courting the white business community.

There are few soldiers or armed policemen to be seen and a relaxed atmosphere pervades the capital city.

Racial hatred

"We are encouraging all levels of investment in a free market economy," said Nujoma.

"Our constitution guarantees a multi-party system. But it has not been easy



Namibian President Sam Nujoma

National Congress and the government will succeed in eliminating apartheid and achieving a genuine united and non-racial South Africa," said Nujoma.

Rhetoric about the redistribution of land and nationalisation of industry created expectations among rank-and-

to independence has gone smoothly so far and socialist rhetoric has receded. Nujoma welcomed the fact that mining managements had agreed to negotiate with trade unions and said the government would play a mediating role when necessary.

"In some mining companies the situation is pretty bad," said Nujoma. "It is the worker's right to demand a living wage."

He said the country's first priority was to create jobs through private investment — and the state sector — to absorb the many returned exiles, displaced people and former Plan fighters.

Defensive

At a speech at the commemoration on August 26 of the 24th anniversary of Swapo's armed struggle Nujoma struck a defensive note on the question of delivering the benefits of independence.

"Although it may look to some people as though not much is being done to bring about socio-economic change and to consolidate peace and security, the fact is that the implementation of the government's development plans will soon be visible."

He had just announced plans for the provision of piped water, electricity and better roads in the war- and drought-ravaged northern sector.

Given the withdrawal of South

mbia, conceded a western diplomat. President Sam Nujoma, whose stature as a symbol of national unity has been enhanced during Namibia's first six months, has committed the country to a policy of reconciliation.

"Our government has adopted a policy of national reconciliation and unity and extended a hand of friendship to the whites," Nujoma said in an interview at State House, former residence of South Africa's administrator-general. "We have succeeded in implementing

because of many years of racial hatred and mistrust."

On September 2, six white men were arrested after large quantities of arms were found in several Windhoek homes. But Nujoma says he does not suspect any organised attempt by the South African government to destabilise Namibia.

"Our government fully supports President FW de Klerk's reforms and we hope negotiations between the African

file Swapo supporters in the run-up to a national ballot in November last year in which Swapo won 56 percent of the vote.

But subsequent deliberations in a multiparty constituent assembly led to the new Namibia adopting one of the most democratic constitutions in Africa.

The new government is firmly committed to equality in healthcare and education, but talk of state control of industry and land redistribution has all

African economy and its dependence on white farmers and businessmen — to retain foreign investor confidence — have produced a mood of pragmatism in the new government.

The exchange of quasi-diplomatic representatives with South Africa is a further indication of the pragmatic approach.

Business activity is down on last year's levels but Namibia's 75 000 or so whites are generally relieved that the transition

tion to the Namibian budget, limited prospects of foreign budgetary aid and inherited debts of some R600-million, the prospects for the Namibian economy do not look promising in the short-term.

Elusive

Without its own money supply, Namibian interest and inflation rates are governed by prevailing South African rates.

Namibia has established its own central bank and recently began acquiring its own foreign reserves. But plans to establish its own currency are at least two years away.

Independence will be elusive until South Africa's retention of the country's only deep-water port at Walvis Bay is resolved.

The return of some 40 000 Namibian exiles and the demobilisation of some 30 000 former guerrillas and soldiers of the South African-trained territorial force have pushed up the 30 percent unemployment rate closer to 40 percent.

Unemployment has led to an upsurge of crime.

Tourism has fallen sharply, but government officials insist the comparison is unfair because of the presence last year of some 10 000 cash-laden United Nations personnel and the rush by South African and German tourists to have their Namibian holiday before independence.

Priorities

Recent global events have also worked against Namibia.

Its pre-independence ballot coincided with sweeping changes in eastern Europe which resulted in prospective West European donors shifting their priorities.

Current donor pledges to Namibia for 1990/91 fall short of Pretoria's suspended contribution to the national budget.

Former soldiers at loose ends

NAMIBIA'S 23-year-old bush war is over but the new government is facing a dilemma over how to incorporate the 30 000 or so combatants who fought it.

"With the removal of the South African army, a huge vacuum was left in the north of the country," said Information Minister Hildipo Hamutenya in an interview.

Thousands of former fighters have joined the estimated 35 percent of unemployed Namibians and have added to the expectations associated with independence and freedom.

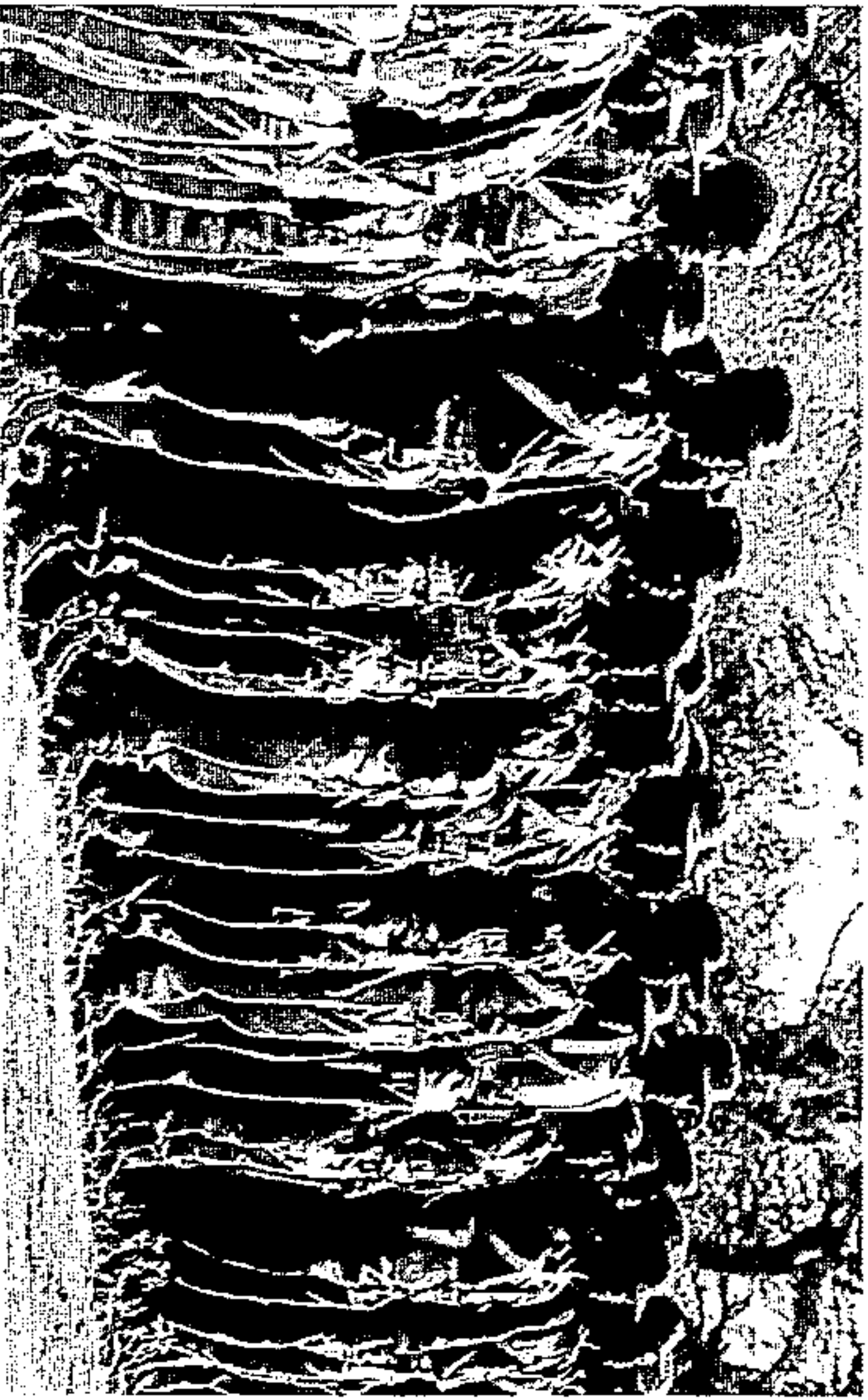
British

"The people want to see a quick solution to the problem of unemployment and they are looking to the government," he said.

"But the process is not as quick as we would like it to be."

Since Namibia achieved its independence six months ago, the British army has begun training a 10 000-strong Namibian armed force made up of former Swapo guerrillas and ex-soldiers of the South African-led South West African Territorial Force.

Swapo never disclosed the number of guerrillas in its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) but it is estimated at more than



SWAPO COMBATANTS: what to do with them?

10 000 guerrillas.

At an emotion-charged ceremony

in a remote Ovambo village last month, about 20 000 Swapo supporters commemorated the 24th anniversary of Namibia Day which marks the beginning of Swapo's military struggle.

Veterans of the "battle" of Ongulumbashe — the first encounter with South African security forces — were decorated and senior Swapo officials lauded the role played by the

armed struggle.

Former Plan guerrillas are reluctant to speak out publicly about their plight, but one articulated the feeling of many former fighters in a candid interview with the pro-Swapo daily, The Namibian.

"We sacrificed our lives to serve in Plan," said 28-year-old Maria Emmanburg who served in the frontline of battle for five years.

"We gave up the chance of going to

school, and now we can't get jobs because we don't have an education. We have military training but now they tell us we can't join the army."

Nujoma said in an interview it was impossible to absorb all former guerrillas in the new Namibian army.

Hamutenya said it was taking time for donors to release funds pledged at a New York donor conference in June and projects would take a while to establish.

"One of the projects we are finalising is the creation of development brigades for those who were in military uniform," he said.

He said it was hoped that about 15 000 former fighters from both sides could be absorbed in a construction training programme and an agricultural scheme.

Both ventures would fall under the Defence Ministry. The building programme, which is to be set up with Swedish technical and financial assistance, will focus on the construction of low-cost housing in the southern of the country.

The end of the fighting has restored a semblance of normality to the lives of the dominant Ovambo tribe in the arid northern sector.

221

1319-1919/90

is celebrate victory after decades of bloodshed and anxiety caused by the "border"
d to their new national identity.

Namibia waits for black SA govt to hand back Walvis Bay

By GIFT SIPHO SISO (221)

NAMIBIA is banking on a future black government in South Africa being sympathetic and handing back Walvis Bay.

This became apparent when President Sam Nujoma - on a five-day state visit to Botswana - was asked what his government was doing to secure the enclave from South Africa.

"We shall continue to fight verbally with the South African government over the port city," he said, adding that the United Nations had

recently adopted Resolution 432 as a basis for determining the vexed question of whether Walvis Bay belongs to Namibia or South Africa.

"We have told this to the South Africans on several occasions and our standpoint is quite clear and we hope they will understand and co-operate and accept that Walvis Bay is an integral part of Namibia," Nujoma told his audience, which included Botswana's Dr Quett Masire and several Ministers.

Soon after his release from prison, ANC deputy president Nelson Mandela was told by Former Robben

Island inmate Andimba Toivo ja Toivo that should the ANC become the next government in South Africa it would be "hands off our port city."

The Namibian government appears to have relaxed on that issue, waiting in the wings for favourable developments in South Africa and wishing that their "friends, the ANC" could become the future government.

Although the ANC has not publicly stated its standpoint on Walvis Bay, it is known to understand and accept that the port city belongs to Namibia.

Profound change in the heart of Namibia

WINDHOEK — Since Namibia became independent six months ago, the question South Africans ask, without fail, is "What is it like up there now?"

On the surface, life in the territory once considered by many as a fifth province of SA continues much as before.

But there has also been profound change since Namibia was welcomed as a full, sovereign member of the international community on March 21.

The leaders of the long armed struggle to free the country from more than 100 years colonial domination, first by Germany and later by SA, now hold the reins of power, but in a multi-party democracy.

Before taking office in March, the ruling Swapo party and six opposition parties drafted and adopted in record time a constitution that ranks among the most liberal and democratic in the world. In terms of that constitution, the new government has embarked on programmes to improve the life of all Namibians.

No handouts

Right at the beginning of this year Namibia boldly opened its schools to all races — and the desegregation passed without any hint of a problem. Today children of all communities play and learn together, forming friendships in which colour has no role.

Priority is also being given to agricultural and rural development, health care and housing. Requiring and requesting international development support, government ministers have stated the country does not want handouts, but rather assistance in the form of expertise and training to equip Namibia to stand on its own feet.

In restructuring the government service, former civil servants hold their old jobs but under new heads.

A few weeks after independence, and at the height of indecision in the government service, an official, in Afrikaans, was overheard referring to her new Swapo boss not as "the" or "our" but as "My minister".

While inflammatory remarks are occasionally heard from the left and the right of the political spectrum, the general feeling is Namibians are settling into the new dispensation with a measure of security.

In his review of the first six months, President Sam Nujoma said that while the groundwork had been laid for socio-economic recovery, the economy had not picked up to the government's satisfaction.

One of the major problems facing the country is a high rate of unemployment, rated by some officials at more over 35%. The government is planning a development brigade to train former servicemen in skills to enable them to enter the job market. It is also preparing an investment code, due for release before an investment conference early next year, to attract overseas investment to Namibia.

A group of SA businessmen on a visit earlier this month expressed "pleasant surprise" at the degree of business confidence and optimism because of the political realism. A senior politician has likened the young democracy to a newly built wall. "The bricks are strong and the mortar is of good quality, but at this stage a push could make it fall over," he said. "We all still have to work so hard."

There is a growing understanding that most of what is wanted will have to be done by Namibians themselves. Housing Minister Libertine Amathila, when providing squatters with services sites near Windhoek last month, said: "There is no such thing as a free lunch."

A London University academic, David Simon, who has studied the Namibian situation for many years, visited the country in August for the first time since independence. "After decades of isolation, Namibia is at last opening itself to the world in a mood of remarkable reconciliation and optimism," he said.

"The new government's policies of pragmatic restructuring in a mixed economy, if implemented coherently, bode very well for the country's future." — Sapa.

Namibia banking on IMF to help it balance the budget

WASHINGTON — Namibia will sign the article of agreements of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank today, becoming the 153rd member of the twin agencies.

Membership will open up access to a number of facilities at the institutions, some of which are already being used.

But the country knows only too well that it is facing an extremely competitive world challenge for both public and private investment and will have to lure investors with an open and reasonable investment code.

According to IMF sources Namibia will receive an initial quota of 70 million Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), equal to about \$50 million, and similar to

the quota accorded to Madagascar and Mozambique. In comparison South Africa's latest quota is 915,7 million SDRs, the highest of any African country.

The membership of both agencies has already provided some benefits to the country.

A joint IMF-United Nations Development Corporation \$5 million technical assistance programme is being implemented and further economic training programmes in the country are on the cards.

Namibia will undoubtedly make use of some of the other IMF programmes aimed at overcoming structural balance of payments problems, as the withdrawal of SA subsidies has left a huge gap in its coffers.

South Africa's contribution to Namibia's budget peaked at R470 million in 1987, but dropped to R80 million in its last official subsidy for the 1989-90 budget.

The country's relatively high per capita income will initially work against substantial aid from the World Bank, but most economists are optimistic that multilateral and bilateral aid donors will serve most of the country's short term development needs.

Attracting longer term, private, investment will be more difficult, however, but could be facilitated by an open and reasonable investment code.

So far progress has been good and Namibia has been praised for the content of its new constitution, which embraces a commitment to market-based enterprises.

The government will host a conference in Windhoek in November to attract potential investors, by which time the country should have formulated its economic development goals and an investment code.

Namibian cops hold 17 in roadblocks

CHA Files

26/9/90

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WINDHOEK. — Namibian police arrested 17 men and confiscated large quantities of ammunition in two roadblocks on the road to Rehoboth, Police Commissioner Siggs Eimbeck said yesterday.

Thirteen of the men were believed to be former members of the SWA territory force and the police paramilitary unit Koevoet, he said.

At 2pm on Monday, police arrested two men after a large amount of ammunition was discovered hidden among a consignment of salt on the back of a bakkie at a roadblock on the road to Rooikop near Walvis Bay.

The ammunition included 4 438 7,62 bullets for R5 automatic rifles and a few rounds for 303 rifles.

Twelve illuminating rockets and a long-range B16 two-way radio were also found, Commissioner Eimbeck said.

The two men are due to appear in Swakopmund Magistrate's Court next week.

An hour-and-a-half later, still acting

on information, police stopped a bakkie with 15 men 5km outside Rehoboth on the Klein Aub road and confiscated 98 bullets for a Tokarev pistol.

These men are also due to appear in court next week, but at Rehoboth, Commissioner Eimbeck said.

Meanwhile, former Baster Kaptein Hans Diergaardt is still refusing to leave state-owned property in defiance of a Namibia High Court order.

The court ordered Mr Diergaardt to leave the premises, but deputy government attorney Mr Chris Brandt said authorities would deal with the issue this week.

Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob told the National Assembly in Windhoek that the government would not allow citizens openly to flout the rule of law.

"It is indeed a very grave situation for a citizen to disobey the laws of the land."

Mr Geingob questioned where Mr Diergaardt received the arms used by the civilians barricading themselves on the controversial property. — Sapa

9/11/74

Boy shot dead in 'mix-up'

WINDHOEK. — A 13-year-old Rehoboth schoolboy was shot and killed by an unidentified group of men armed with AK-47s on Friday night while travelling in a bakkie near the town, a Namibian police spokesman said on Saturday.

Initial police investigations showed that the vehicle the youth was travelling in may have been mistaken for that of Mr Isaak Cloete, the right-hand man to former Baster Kaptein Mr Hans Diergaardt.

Police Commissioner Siggie Eimbeck said the boy, Premarco Dunn, died instantly.

Earlier in the day four men in plain clothes armed with AK-47 rifles, and claiming to be members of the Namibian Defence Force, had visited a farm west of Rehoboth looking for Mr Cloete and for a description of his car. — Sapa

By GREG MILLS

Namibia: Any lessons for a new SADF?

SHAPING the role and structure of a post-apartheid SADF presents a minefield of problems. Given the force's recent history of regional destabilisation, attacks against ANC targets in the neighbouring states and in combating internal unrest, there are enormous political obstacles, as well as related pitfalls in the social and economic aspects of integration.

"Integration" here refers not only to the possible accommodation of MK, Poqo and Azanla cadres within the SADF, but to complete non-racialism in the force. For although the SADF has long prided itself over its multi-racial character, this is not exactly true: black units remain distinct racial and ethnic groupings, and all senior command posts are filled by white officers. SADF strategic planners would do well to look at the Namibian experience as a most pertinent and recent illustration of the process of integration.

There are, of course, a number of obvious differences between the Namibian independence situation and that in South Africa. For one, the returning guerrilla forces (about 10 000) outnumbered the 8 000-strong SWA Territory Force (SWATF). Both forces were demobilised, the new Namibian Defence Force (NDF) starting virtually from scratch.

Preference

Furthermore, as a colony proceeding under international supervision towards independence, the role of the third parties has been much greater than might be anticipated here.



Although the SADF is proud of its multi-racial character, black units remain distinct racial groupings.

Although there was initially debate whether Namibia should possess a defence force at all, in December 1989 a Tripartite Committee was formed to decide on the composition of the NDF.

Bringing Swapo/Plan (People's Liberation Army of Namibia) and SWATF members together under the chairmanship of a Kenyan soldier, this committee did much to engender a spirit of reconciliation between the former adversaries.

The NDF comprises former Plan fighters, demobilised SWATF combatants and a handful of ex-SADF South Africans. It was decided that preference in the NDF be given to combatants on both sides rather than former national servicemen.

With so many to cater for, no national service system was planned. For political reasons, no provision was made for the inclusion of former members of the disbanded SWA Police Counter-Insurgency Unit, Koevoet.

British methods

Shortly after independence, a British Military Advisory Training Team (BMATT) arrived to take charge of the training of the NDF.

Originally invited for one year, it seems likely that the 55-strong team will stay at least another. Based at Okavango just north of Windhoek, the BMATT has identified and trained leader groups, the first such completing the one-month-long course this June.

These men will go on to train other groups under British supervision. By using British methods and tactics, it was hoped that this new approach "leaving out the past for both sides" would assist the integration process.

Senior members of the Ministry of Defence deny the existence of any problems thus far. Yet, even with the presence of a strong reconciliatory spirit, it appears that there are many areas which require decisive government action.

Though it was anticipated that the NDF should have no more

than 5 000 trained men by the end of the 1990/1 financial year, this will be exceeded with the induction of about 1 500 "Border Guards" from the north. The northern area has been hardest hit by the SADF and, later, the Untag withdrawal, both forces spending an estimated R35 m per month there.

Returnees

This is also the area from which Swapo recruited most fighters, many of whom, promised so much, are now languishing unemployed. Their disappointment is reflected in a high suicide rate among returning cadres. With nearly 90% unemployment in the north, the government has attempted to accommodate many of these disaffected within the army.

It might also have to compel companies to employ returning exiles, for there is evidence that white-owned enterprises, which dominate the economic terrain, are discriminating against returnees.

These ex-guerrillas are a powerful political and organising element. The betrayal felt has already prompted some to say they "will go back into the bush and do it again".

They provide a potential power-base and means of control for ambitious politicians, particularly as their military culture clashes with the democratic trend of the government.

However, if the NDF was to incorporate all former Plan and SWATF personnel this would demand a force level way above the 10 000 ultimately envisaged.

Instead, the government has proposed the

concept of Development Brigades, essentially civilian retraining schools for ex-combatants. Part of the R36 m promised by South Africa for rehabilitation schemes will hopefully be used here.

Policy loyalty

Problems within the Namibian defence structure are likely to be encountered in the formation of a new SADF.

These include: transforming Plan from a guerrilla force to one which requires strict routines of financing, accountability and logistical organisation; a lack of discipline in a bush guerrilla army with much fraternisation between ranks; a lack of civil-military distinction arising from the involvement in politics of nearly all Swapo fighters; deciding upon rank designations (now a mixture of Commonwealth and Eastern bloc countries) and dress where SWATF uniforms carried unacceptable political implications; and the difficulty of translating one rank structure with strict educational requirements to another.

Integration in the Police Force has not progressed easily, perhaps as a result of its association with the hated Koevoet. Even with the inclusion of nearly 1 200 ex-Plan into their ranks, there are still doubts as to police sincerity and loyalty.

Despite all these difficulties, post-independence Namibia has one major advantage over South Africa: there has been a unified effort towards racial and political reconciliation.

□ Dr Mills teaches at the University of the Western Cape.



ocratic, but is it culture?"

NAMIBIA: Next week the country will have been independent for six months ...



The message of reconciliation is forgive and forget but for the victims of the war of independence this is not very easy

IT'S six months since independence in Ward 11B of Oshakati Hospital and the inmates are taking seriously President Sam Nujoma's message that the way to build a new nation in Namibia is to forgive and forget.

Simon Ndakewa, combat name "Guerrilla", was shot when he crossed the Cunene River in 1986 and ran into a Koevoet counter-insurgency patrol. He was taken prisoner, systematically tortured for a week with the bullet in his back and then sent to hospital.

Next to him, is Junias Shiwedha, a People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) fighter who came to Ward 11B taken prisoner after being captured in 1985. He was "turned" by his captors and fought for South Africa's 101 Battalion before he stood on a landmine in the Caprivi Strip.

The two soldiers, once on opposite sides of Namibia's liberation war, are now close compatriots. "The president says we must *edhminathanepo hyopashiqwana* — forgive and forget the past," says Guerrilla. "Sometimes, when I take the wheelchair for a ride in the streets outside the hospital, I see the Koevoet men who tortured me. It's not easy to push down this desire for revenge. But I can forgive them."

A kilometre away, at the International Guest House, raucous bellows emanate from the bar. A waiter who worked as a Plan courier during the war is playing dice on the teak counter with white soldiers from the South West Africa Territory Force, who have been demobilised.

A collective amnesia about the war and its atrocities has developed in the northern provinces of Namibia, says Dr Nestor Chivutu, a surgeon at Oshakati Hospital. "They are pushing the pain to the back of their minds. If people start to

Forgive and forget

with out 5/10 - 11/10/90

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Namibia has successfully built a new nation — but the people who suffered most during the war of independence have not yet seen the benefits.

By EDDIE KOCH

think about what happened, it will be war again. Nobody wants that."

In the north of Namibia the fanfare that accompanied the independence elections is over. Freedom Trees — the blue, red and green flags that zealous Swapo supporters mounted atop giant wild figs and maroela trees — are still there but are frayed and faded. The United Nations peace-keeping contingents have left. So have the hordes of journalists that swarmed around the villages for a few heady weeks in April.

Today you can walk to Love Spot Number Two or Freedom Square or any other cuca shop that sells cheap red wine and a potent brand of German rum and stagger home without fear of being shot. Or you can take one of the many taxis whose lights twinkle in the dark as they ply the roads between Oshakati and outlying villages now that the dusk-to-dawn curfew is over.

And when the collective will to forget the atrocities of the war fails to prevent conflict, there is always Namibia's new constitution. Foibe Jacobs, co-ordinator of legal services at the Legal Assistance Centre in Oshakati, tells us that human rights abuses by police and soldiers are a thing of the past.

At independence the new government left with only 1 200 policemen to control Namibia's 800 000km square, hastily recruited a force of border guards from the ranks of demobilised Plan fighters to patrol the volatile border with Angola.

Officials of the DTA, Swapo's main political opposition were regularly harassed and roughed up and white tourists from South Africa were detained and assaulted on charges of spying for Unita.

"These forces have now been withdrawn and replaced with regular troops from the new national army. There are few human rights violations in the way that there were before. We are now kept busy with labour issues, people who are not paid their wages by businessmen or fail to get their pensions," says Jacobs.

The case of Immanuel Ngombe leaves little doubt that Namibia's new constitution, with its stress on human rights and democracy, is being strenuously enforced. On August 26 Ngombe, a senior DTA official, fired on Nujoma's aircraft with an automatic rifle as the president jettied in to Oshakati. He was arrested, charged and released by the local magistrate on R1 000 bail. There can be few countries in the world where a person accused of attempting to assassinate the president is dealt with so leniently.

John Liebenberg, a photographer who

has spent the last 10 years of his life monitoring the war and its atrocities in Owamboland, knows of a place on the outskirts of Oshakati where the government's message of reconciliation takes on a different meaning: the mass grave where 140 Swapo fighters were buried after being killed by Koevoet patrols during the infiltration ordered by Swapo commanders on April 1 in defiance of the pre-independence ceasefire.

After Liebenberg published pictures of dead people being dumped into the grave, the Council of Churches in Namibia exhumed the bodies and buried them in individual graves. There is no fence around the makeshift cemetery; no plaque to commemorate the young men who died for the 'eve of their freedom. The only tombstone is a mound of white sand covered by thorny branches with an empty bottle of Tassenberg wine stuck into the soil.

Jacob Kuhangua, Swapo founder-member who drafted the organisation's first constitution, is an eloquent proponent of the view that reconstruction has meant that the heroes of the liberation war have been forgotten and the old colonial oppressors forgiven.

Kuhangua is paralysed after being stabbed in the back during one of the liberation movement's many internecine feuds. He now lives a few kilometres from the Angolan border at the Nakayale centre for war veterans who have lost their limbs.

He was sitting in his wheelchair outside a small hut, reading the *Namibian* newspaper when we drove into the camp. An article had Swapo's Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya justifying plans to give Nujoma a monthly sal-

ary of R15 000. Government ministers needed to be protected against the temptation of corruption, argued Hamutenya. Official austerity was displayed by the fact that Namibian ministers drove the smallest of Mercedes Benz's range.

"If I could sell just one of those cars, I would give first to the mothers and the children, and then, when the mothers have had their share, I would give it to the people who have lost their legs and arms in the forests of Angola. We are asking them to share," said Kuhangua.

"Those graves, they should be decorated so that the parents and children of these people can visit their sons and stop there for a little moment. They should not suffer like this. They are the ones who forced the South Africans to the conference table and made independence possible ... Did we fight only to enjoy ourselves?"

Owamboland is the most heavily populated district in Namibia. It is home to 700 000 people, nearly half the new nation's population. There is a shortage of land. The environment has been devastated by war. SWATF, which injected R6-million a year into the local economy, has been demobilised — the beer and-bully-beef economy that was sustained by war has gone into recession.

At least 40 000 Swapo refugees have returned since independence and most of them are settled in Owamboland. The UN High Commission for Refugees stopped its food relief programmes in June. One in every four people is unemployed. Rape, housebreaking and other forms of violent crime have doubled in frequency since independence.

But the society is characterised by stoicism that stems from decades of oppression and multiple levels of suffering. Says Jacobs: "Since the new government came to power not a single school has been built. But it has been there for only six months. We have waited half a century for our independence and we can still wait."

The victories and the tragedies that have accompanied six months of independence are compressed into the be-

Ethnic violence shifts to factories

ON September 4, 300 men wearing cloth headbands, shouting "Usuthul!" and allegedly backed by balaclava-clad whites, launched an armed raid on the Sebokeng hostel complex. In the ensuing carnage, 19 members of the National Union of Metalworkers (Numsa) died.

Ominously, two of the hostel blocks singled out by the vigilantes housed Usco and Samancor workers on a wage strike. Other residents were employed at Iscor's Vanderbijlpark works, the scene

Fuelled by the Reef violence, ethnic rifts are opening up on the shop floor. Worst hit is the National Union of Metalworkers, which accuses employers of showing little interest in defusing conflict. By DREW FORREST

national leadership has sold out the Zulu people," said Potwa vice-president Floyd Mashele.

He says that as grievances centre on national leaders, conflict is difficult to resolve within union structures. "Inkatha people say they won't be satisfied until Nelson Mandela and Mangosuthu Buthelezi shake hands on television."

How can the unions repair the damage? One option is to discipline or expel members implicated in sectarian vio-

Namibian community clash with new envoy

Integration ruffles German-speakers

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Sowetan 5/10/90

WINDHOEK - "He's one of those rare, crazy ambassadors who makes the whole business of diplomacy worthwhile," quipped a Windhoek academic admiringly.

Harald Ganns, former West German ambassador and head of the newly unified mission in Namibia, has certainly made his mark in this small community with its persistent German influence.

Agree with him or not, he is not a figure easily dismissed: he's broadly respected and, among the diehards in the German-speaking community hoping to safeguard yesterday's colonial exclusivities, he has touched a few nerves.

'Touchy'

The ambassador acknowledges that his relationship with the German-speaking community is a "touchy issue" and it goes back to a school parents meeting he addressed on the subject of his government's integration policies shortly after his post-independence arrival in Namibia.

The Windhoek DHPS (Deutsche Hohere Privatschule) is heavily subsidised by the German government and as such, Ganns did not believe a firm presentation of German foreign policy - not his own, he stresses - would be misplaced.

"I confess I was a bit tough with them and not everyone liked it. When I came here I had been a diplomat for 25 years ... OK, now I feel a bit more like a politician. I have made my position very clear: not very diplomatic perhaps, but necessary."

More importantly though, Ganns says he has had encouragement from all sides, including the German community.

"I think my position has been strengthened by this." By the controversy, he means. He has certainly got people talking, and perhaps, examining some past prejudices in the context of an in-

FOCUS

SOWETAN African
News Service



HANS-DIETRICH GENSCHER

dependent Namibia.

The German-speaking community in Namibia comprises some 25 000 people in a total population of about 1.5-million. There are about 15 000 German passport holders among the 25 000, some - an unknown number - with dual nationality, says Ganns and some third-generation Namibians.

The sentimental links to Germany run deep and while, strictly, Ganns represents only German nationals, a number of German-speaking Namibians probably fail to make the technical distinction and still look to the German ambassador in their midst as one of their community leaders.

As a result, Ganns's ambassadorship takes on a wider - and more delicate - meaning.

There was a ripple in the community here, for example, when a journalist reported erroneously that Ganns had been involved in radical socialist student politics in his youth.

Student debate long behind him and overtaken by 25 years in the service of foreign affairs, much of it in Africa, he laughs. He was active, yes, but not as leftist

as people think.

Anyone really wanting a label for him needs only look to German foreign affairs under its sometimes controversial minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

"I'm convinced, happily, that Mr Genscher's policies are right," says Ganns. Those policies have not always gone down well with German-speaking Namibians though.

"On Mr Genscher's visit here in 1978 the reception he got was the worst of his whole career and it hurt him deeply. He thought he was defending their interests in the long-term and history has proved him right."

Back then Genscher viewed Swapo as not the only political voice in the then South West Africa but "definitely the most important", says Ganns. Consequently, it was Genscher policy to talk to Swapo.

"That wasn't popular - not in the FRG and especially not here."

Many German speakers in Namibia "played mainly the South African card against Swapo", says Ganns. "Again, the facts prove who was right but since then many in the community have learnt from history." He refers proudly to powerful figures - no names given - in the community who are going the path of cooperation now.

Economic

"This small community is big in importance: imagine economic life in Windhoek without the German-speaking community. But because of that it has a special responsibility to the development of the country - and I see more and more people who see it that way too."

Those who don't and who have not adapted to Genscher thinking are ruffled by one of the primary tenets of that policy. Ganns explains: "My government is convinced that if Namibia is to succeed, all ethnic groups must collaborate. There cannot be separation and the earlier all eth-

nic groups learn to be together, the better. In the first place, of course, that refers to schools."

And therein the problem. Ganns praises the DHPS for having implemented integration policies for over 10 years now. "We've been pushing that since 1978 and our financial subsidies were a means to push it. There was criticism that we were using the money to push integration and yes, there is truth in that."

But while the DHPS has a fair mix of ethnic groupings among pupils alone, is this enough? asks Ganns.

"More important than the facts - the proportions of black to white - are the minds. We'd like to see integrated schools as the norm rather than the exception. People still point and say 'See, there's a black child'. It's still a point of discussion."

And it's minds that Ganns will continue to challenge. The school has settled down with black pupils in the classrooms for instance but their presence in the hostels remains anathema to some parents.

Challenge

Ganns was appalled too that not one parent of a black school pupil was elected to the 15-member school committee this year. There were two candidates - "and they didn't have a chance".

Since then, one of these has been co-opted on to the council but Ganns notes that this was not the result of free and fair elections.

And there is not one black teacher in the school, he adds.

He speaks gently then of his own children who went to local schools in the West African countries where he was posted earlier in his career.

That is the time to start, he says and Namibia will have to live with his conviction. "If I had asked my son whether he had played sport with a white child or a black child he wouldn't have known what I was talking about."

Namibia (221)

Star 12/10/90
pins hopes

on fishing

The Star's Africa News Service
WINDHOEK — Namibia's state revenue should stabilise by 1993, with the fishing industry playing a major role in the achievement, says Finance Minister Dr Otto Herrigel.

He told an Agricultural Union annual meeting in Windhoek yesterday the development of fishing resources could provide 25 percent of gross national product.

It was government policy, however, that this resource be left largely unexploited this year to enable stocks to recover.

A motor assembly plant would be established at Gobabis, about 130 km from the Botswana border, with a view to exporting vehicles to South Africa, he said.

Dr Herrigel said the company, which had still to be named, intended exporting cars to other African countries at a later stage.

A tarred road linking Gobabis to the Witwatersrand through Botswana was expected to be completed by 1994.

Botswana had started work on its section of the road and Namibia would begin construction when the road reached the joint border.

Business sources earlier reported that a French motor manufacturing company had shown interest in investing in Namibia. — Sapa.

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OKTOBER

No. 12791

RECTIFICATION

Notice is hereby given that the regulation number in the preamble of *Government Gazette* No. 12790 of 5 October 1990, was incorrectly published. The correct number should read as follows:

Regulation Gazette No. 4569.

REGSTELLING

Hiermee word bekendgemaak dat die regulasienommer in die aanhef van *Staatskoerant* No. 12790 van 5 Oktober 1990 foutief gepubliseer is. Die korrekte nommer moet as volg lees:

Regulasiekoerant No. 4569.

PROCLAMATION

of the

State President

of the Republic of South Africa

No. 182, 1990

PUBLICATION OF AN AGREEMENT CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA WITH REGARD TO THE CONFERMENT OF IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES

Under section 5 of the Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges Act, 1989 (Act No. 74 of 1989), I hereby publish the Agreement in the Schedule concluded on 18 May 1990 by means of Exchange of Notes between the Government of the Republic of South Africa and the Government of the Republic of Namibia, wherein provision is made for the conferment of immunities and privileges upon Representatives, Deputy and Assistant Representatives, personnel attached to missions and family members of the said representatives.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Third day of September, One thousand Nine hundred and Ninety.

F. W. DE KLERK,

State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Cabinet:

R. F. BOTHA,

Minister of the Cabinet.

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PROKLAMASIE

van die

Staatspresident

van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika

No. 182, 1990

PUBLIKASIE VAN 'N OOREENKOMS AANGEGAAN TUSSEN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA EN DIE REGERING VAN DIE REPUBLIEK VAN NAMIBIË MET BETREKKING TOT DIE VERLENING VAN IMMUNITEITE EN VOORREGTE

Kragtens artikel 5 van die Wet op Diplomatieke Immuniteite en Voorregte, 1989 (Wet No. 74 van 1989), publiseer ek hierby in die Bylae 'n Afrikaanse vertaling van die Ooreenkoms op 18 Mei 1990 by wyse van Notawisseling aangegaan tussen die Regering van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika en die Regering van die Republiek van Namibië, waarin voorsiening vir die verlening van immuniteite en voorregte aan Verteenwoordigers, Adjunk- en Assistent-verteenwoordigers, personeel verbonde aan missies en familieledede van die genoemde verteenwoordigers gemaak word.

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Derde dag van September Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-negentig.

F. W. DE KLERK,

Staatspresident.

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-Kabinet:

R. F. BOTHA,

Minister van die Kabinet.

12791—1

UK company makes cash bid for Namsea

By Tom Hood

CAPE TOWN — Arun Holdings, a British-based company, is making a R9,9 million cash bid for a full takeover of Namibian Sea Products.

The company paid R13,7 million in September to take over Oceana's 54,5 percent stake in Namsea (formerly South West Africa Fishing Industries.)

A spokesman for stockbrokers Simpson McKie said Arun was offering 565c a share to the minorities. The offer applies to shareholders registered on November 12 and closes on November 30.

The price represents a 7,6 percent premium on the current 525c a share on the JSE.

Namsea today disclosed it would have to spend millions of rands to diversify into white fish trawling and tuna fishing industries.

No final dividend will be paid

for the year to September 30 and no dividend payments are envisaged for the immediate future.

The reason for this policy is to strengthen the company's cash position to provide capital for diversification of the fishing industry in Namibia.

"This will enable the company to further contribute to Namibia's national product, especially by increasing employment opportunities for Namibians," say the directors.

Profits plunged to R2,1 million after tax for the year to September from R6,9 million last year, resulting in earnings of 59,9c (163,5c) a share.

Shareholders received only a 15c interim payout this year compared with a 65c interim last year and total dividends of 155c.

Lower lobster catches were a major factor in the profits plunge.

WINDHOEK - The recent chief-of-army appointment by the Namibian Defence Ministry of one of the country's most controversial figures - known in some circles as the "Butcher of Lubango" for his alleged supervision of atrocities in Swapo camps - has caused an outcry which the government must have anticipated.

The question then is why, with their copybook remarkably clean so far, did the government run the gauntlet of the vociferous opposition that has been ongoing ever since Solomon "Jesus" Hawala was first rumoured to be in line for the job.

Mr. Hawala, former Swapo security chief and head of Plan intelligence and counter-intelligence where he picked up his reputation for alleged atrocities against fellow Swapo and Plan members who had, again allegedly, "turned", will head the

**From DALE LAUTENBACH
Sowetan Africa News Service**

Namibian army as Major-General.

The post is, *de facto*, the most powerful position in the defence force. While Hawala's senior officer, Lieutenant-General Dimo Haambo, is chief of the defence force and as such in charge of the three traditional sectors, it is not a command post but a civil service appointment to the ministry.

In addition, there being no navy or airforce now, he who rules the land forces, rules.

Diplomatic circles in Windhoek willing to discuss the appointment

wondered why Swapo had made this choice when they knew that it would cause the flak to fly: what was the agenda? who stood to gain? who had been the Hawala lobbyists and why? There are no answers.

Support

One observer said what the diplomatic community was waiting for was assurance from the government that the appointment was not a turning back on the policy of national reconciliation - a policy which has won Namibia much support and praise so far and one in

which there has been a good deal of consistency. The observer said that if the Hawala appointment was precisely to show that the door of national reconciliation swings both ways, that would constitute assurance.

For example, the top policeman in Namibia, Inspector General Piet Fouche, was from "the other side" although this analogy should not imply that there were similar accusations of human rights infringements to lay at his door.

Another diplomat, noting first that this was a decision by a sovereign government, wondered whether the government appointment will have on the Namibian army soldiers.

They are constituted from both former Plan and former SWATF fighters in what the Defence Ministry has insisted is a 50-50 mix.

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Hawala
26/10/90

'Butcher' takes charge of army

ternational report on the human rights situation in Namibia, as monitored at the time of independence, in March strongly recommended that all former soldiers and police be retained and schooled, particularly in human rights.

More importantly, it warned against granting amnesty to people suspected of having committed human rights violations in the past since this could lead to similar violations in the future by creating a sense of impunity.

Swapo deputy chief coordinator Festus Nangolo defended the Hawala appointment, saying it was in the spirit of national reconciliation and that there were other similarly senior people from "the other side" who had been absorbed already into Namibian public life.

"We will name them if we are forced to," he said. "But we don't want to start a witch-hunt."

Will reaction to the Hawala appointment spark the witch-hunt? Does Namibia need a witch-hunt now, in its impoverished infancy?

These are hard questions but human rights violations are equally hard to erase from the slate - from both sides.

This was part of the great national reconciliation plan: to get the very enemies of yesterday working together.

What now though? Will former Plan fighters who respected Hawala's senior rank in the past read this as a sign that it gives them greater authority than their former SWATF comrades in the new army.

Victors

And what of those SWATF comrades? They have enough South African propaganda from the past to rid themselves of in their new role and now they not only have to accept the enemy and self-declared victors but the very man painted as arch among the enemies.

And even if the Hawala appointment is genuinely in the interests of national reconciliation, it will still not be totally absolved on those grounds. A recent Amnesty In-

28/9/96
S/Times

SI Times 28/09/96
**Acheson
slips in**



DONALD ACHESON

**to visit
fiancee**

By HERMAN JANSEN

The Irishman who was held in Namibia in connection with the assassination of Swapo lawyer Anton Lubowski is back in South Africa — apparently illegally.

No record that Donald Acheson, 53, had entered the country "officially" could be found by the home affairs department.

But Mr Acheson is back at the Kensington, Johannesburg, flat of fiancee Cindi Leo.

"Don has only been here for a couple of days to visit me. He will be leaving soon," Mrs Leo told the Sunday Times yesterday.

Bullets (221)

Swapo executive Mr Lubowski died in a hail of bullets from an AK-47 in front of his Windhoek home on September 12 last year.

After being in custody for eight months, Mr Acheson walked out of the Windhoek Supreme Court a free man in May this year after the state withdrew charges against him for lack of evidence.

During his time in custody there was speculation that he was a hired killer for organisations as diverse as the KGB, the CIA, the IRA and the CCB.

After his release he flew to Swaziland where he was reunited with Mrs Leo.

Attorney Jennes Schultz, who acted for Mr Acheson in Windhoek, confirmed that he has been back "a week or two".

"As far as I know he entered South Africa through Jan Smuts. It's news to me that he is here illegally."

Walvis Bay talks soon, says Namibia

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Namibian foreign minister Theo-Ben Gurirab is "confident" negotiations to resolve the Walvis Bay dispute with South Africa will begin before the end of the month.

In New York for the United Nations Child summit, Mr Gurirab told NBC Radio that South African officials had been "flexible" and he believed the future of Walvis Bay could be worked out bilaterally.

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Meanwhile, even before the resolution of the dispute, Walvis Bay port facilities are increasingly attracting the attention of neighbouring states.

VIALE ROUND TRIP

Zambia is already exporting copper through the port and now Zimbabwe is considering exporting its coal by this route.

Until now Zimbabwe has relied on Mozambican and South African ports. The Minister of Mines and Energy, Mr Chris Andersen, told a Press confer-

ence here that Zimbabwean coal could be exported through Walvis Bay, and salt from Zimbabwe could be brought back, making the round trip more viable.

He said a test consignment of Zimbabwean coal had already been sent to the copper mine in Tsumeb to fuel its smelters.

Tsumeb is just north of Grootfontein, through which coal destined for Walvis Bay would travel.

Seeing democracy at work

1964 2/10/90 221

HOW extraordinary it is to see a piece of legislation enter parliament, incur the wrath of the opposition, engage all sides in furious debate and, finally, emerge amended, all parties happy.

Extraordinary, yes, because I've done my time in the South African parliament where the shrill cries of the opposition seldom made the slightest difference. Perhaps a tinkering here, a cosmetic touch there but I certainly cannot recall a piece of legislation significantly altering shape because of its unacceptability to the other side of the house.

But that is exactly what happened in Namibia's National Assembly last week and on a Bill no less sensitive than the President's pay package.

At the start of the week, Prime Minister Hage Geingob tabled the draft Bill providing for a R180 000 annual pay packet on top of which a R60 000 allowance, both tax free, was proposed for the president. After retirement the president would get the same basic salary and on retirement a gratuity in the form of a double cheque would be paid.

□ □ □

In addition, the president and his or her spouse would be non-paying beneficiaries of a medical aid scheme.

Too too much, screeched the opposition on all sides. And the Press took up the cry.

When Namibia is seeking Least Developed Nation status at the United Nations "we would expect our leaders to associate themselves with moderate salaries and modest lifestyles", said Ms Gwen Lister's newspaper *The Namibian* (the selfsame one usually accused of being a Swapo mouthpiece).



NAMIBIA

NOTES

By
Dale
Lautenbach

The Windhoek Advertiser, now bearing the unmistakable stamp of former Windhoek Observer editor Hannes Smith said the proposals had dealt a blow to the government image when "sacrifice and austerity" was required of government executives faced with the "arduous process of elevating the masses to better levels".

"Our Head of State (President Sam Nujoma) has shown himself as a personality applying extreme strictness in his personal life," wrote Smit. "He neither smokes nor drinks. The country has come to accept him as a sound example in morality."

But at R240 000 a year, all that clean living was brought severely into question.

Debate in the National Assembly battered along. No one disputed that Namibia's first citizen be accorded the dignity of that station (and although we learn that dignity is an abstract noun, the trappings cost). But the presidential salary could not be discussed in isolation from the economic situation of the country, argued all the opposition parties.

DTA chairman Dirk Mudge did the sums: Namibia's budget is R2,2-billion for the current financial year, South Africa's R72,932-billion. But the South African president gets a salary of R167 477 and a R36 000 allowance.

A "superpower salary", critics said of the Namibian package and the de-

bate was a heated one, Mr Geingob being ruled out of order twice.

But by committee stage on Friday the ruling party had clearly done some work behind the scenes and put forward an amendment that stuck with the R180 000 salary but cut the allowance completely.

The conservative ACN, the National Party clone in Namibian politics, had raised the point that the presidential retirement package was unconditional. A president could be in office for one week and still be entitled to the full pension.

Here the ruling party took note too. A president must now serve five years at least to qualify. This condition is only waived if the Head of State is incapacitated during that time due to physical or mental ill health.

□ □ □

So democracy prevailed and isn't that how it should be in a country that boasts a democratic constitution. Not necessarily must be the answer. Too often in the South African parliament I witnessed the supreme cynicism of National Party members defending that warped process as democratic: for the people, by the people... knowing full well that the great rubber stamp in the sky would seal the NP's every design.

Perhaps if Swapo had won a two-thirds majority in the November elections last year that sort of cynicism would be emerging in Namibia and the rubber stamping process might have sealed the R240 000 presidential package. Perhaps...

In the event, and that hypothetical cynicism notwithstanding, how refreshing it was to see some democracy in action.

A bull called Reconciliation

TECHNICALLY speaking, he wasn't Champion of Champions at the Windhoek Show, but the bull called Reconciliation, spotty black and white, a Namibian flag fluttering at his neck, championed the heart and soul of the occasion.

With the buttery early summer evening light melting over the massed parade of beasts and proud boere in the arena; with the smell and sizzle of boerewors and the crackle of the announcer's voice rising above the hubbub of music, mooing and chatter, this was quintessential show.

Not in the manner though of the cumbersome Rand Easter but like the smaller Boland shows in Robertson and Worcester which excited me as a child.

The metaphors of my nostalgia were in for a mixing: the Afrikaner agricultural passions that I had observed from a rooinek's distance were about to muck in with the politics of independent Namibia.

President Sam Nujoma was due any minute to declare the show open and from now on The Namibia International Trade Fair. Cabinet Ministers and ambassadors had already arrived and might be forgiven for wondering what on earth they were doing watching about 150 cattle mill about.

Would the President arrive with the usual screech and din of his cavalcade? Surely the beasts would stampede when the motorbike sirens blared? Feigning cynicism, we journalists waited: if there was to be any story at all tonight it would be a stampede.

As it turned out, the night provided a far better story but a much harder



NAMIBIA

NOTES

By

Dale

Lautenbach

story to write for it was a truly happy one; one that brought a lump to your throat and tempted, God forbid, purple prose.

Sirens silenced, the President arrived beaming, in his element. I've witnessed the great and unaffected warmth he has with people but had only heard reports of how much the man loves farming and the stuff of the soil.

This night I saw both and if a lurid scriptwriter had had the President climb on to the back of the bull called Reconciliation and ride off into the sunset with Namibia in tow, momentarily, I would have been taken in.

The President took the "march past" of the teams of winning beasts, a tireless smile that could only have been genuine greeting for all in turn. Flanked by frantic security men who threw themselves between Mr Nujoma and the odd flying hoof of a recalcitrant cow, he shook hands with each farmer.

Dressed in their motley khakis, short pants and funny floppy hats, the farmers responded proudly. Their only apparent dilemma was not the politics of shaking hands with a black president but how the hell you do it: you've got the halter of a multi-ton bull in one hand and without losing

control you have to take off your floppy hat and offer your right hand to the President. The audience was gripped by the charm of it all.

And all the while the announcer's voice bore witness to yesterday's apparent impossibility realised here: "Oom Ryno", "Oubaas van der Merwe" and a familiar boer "van Grootfontein se wereld" .. nothing had changed; everything had changed.

There were beasts and boere too from "the Republic" as the old South Westers call South Africa still .. from Napier, Pofadder and Upington.

And in Namibia, the boere spirit is also German, as in: "Das is ein kwaai oukie," said the announcer of one beast and boer combination.

Suddenly the President was confronted by a familiar face among the parading farmers. "It's you," exclaimed Mr Nujoma, clapping with delight as Jan de Wet, National Assembly member for the ACN, Namibia's National Party clone, offered his hand and displayed his winning bull.

If you really looked for it, the difference between what might have been under the old dispensation and tonight's display was a subtle broadening of recognition. No white farmer was shunned of course, nor did they shun the President. But the farm labourers leading cows number two, three and four etc in each team also got to shake the President's hand.

And to a shy cowherd who had perhaps not dared dream before, President Nujoma responded with fatherly cry: "Young farmer!"

The bull called Reconciliation — and there really was such a beast — lowed approvingly.

Namsea to diversify after poor season and results

8 Day 26/10/90

221A

NAMIBIAN Sea Products (Namsea), which was recently sold by Oceana Fishing to Windhoek-based Arun Holdings, is to diversify following a poor lobster season and a massive decline in earnings.

Commenting on the company's performance for the year to end-September in which earnings declined to 59,9c from 163,5c a share, the new directors said they had decided to make considerable investments in white fish trawling and tuna fishing sectors in Namibia.

They warned shareholders the 15c dividend declared would be the last for some time as the company would retain earnings for new investments.

Namsea is currently involved in pelagic — pilchard and anchovy — and rock lobster fishing through associated companies Seaflower Lobster Corporation and United Fishing Enterprises (UFE). The decline in earnings was ascribed largely to reduced lobster landings by Seaflower.

Although turnover increased by 21,6% to R9,8m and operating income by 21,9% to R2,5m, a virtual free fall from R8m to R1,5m in interest receipts and associated companies' dividend contributions reduced

LESLEY LAMBERT

untaxed earnings to R3,9m (R10m). Taxed earnings amounted to R2,2m.

Seaflower's poor lobster landings of 375 tons (717 tons) out of a quota allocation of 1 121 tons, were attributed to unusual physical characteristics in the ocean which affected the lobster's feeding habits and appetite for bait. Persistent swells and high winds had also impeded fishing operations, the directors said.

Pelagic UFE's landings of all pelagic species grew to 65 509 tons (53 755 tons).

Quota allocations for the 1990/91 season have not yet been announced.

Directors said results for the remainder of the financial period would depend on the level of lobster catches and the market for canned fish products.

Arun has offered Namsea minority shareholders a cash consideration of 565c a share for all or part of their shareholdings. The share, which hit a high of 850c in November last year and then tumbled to 400c in May, has recovered to 525c. The offer closes on November 30.

Flak for Citroen Namibia plans

By DON ROBERTSON

PLANS by Paris-based Citroen to build a R100-million assembly plant in Namibia and export cars to South Africa have been attacked.

SA manufacturers say Citroen's intention to export luxury cars to SA could destroy an over-traded market.

Spencer Sterling, president of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of SA (Naamsa), says that if Citroen opens in Namibia, it will have to comply with the Phase 6 local content programme for exports to SA.

But to be profitable, it will have to export between 50% and 60% of its cars to other countries to enable it to earn sufficient foreign-exchange credits.

Customs

It will also have to compete with BMW and Mercedes-Benz.

Investigations by Peugeot and Renault about returning to Southern Africa after their politically motivated withdrawal showed there was little likelihood that a new manufacturer could succeed.

It is believed that Citroen representatives have had discussions with Customs and Excise in SA about duty which might be charged on cars from Namibia.

But as Namibia is part of the Customs Union in Southern Africa, it is unlikely that the company will be charged the 110% duty normally placed on imported cars.

Group Income

Copper mine strike ends

6/10 am 7/11/90

LUSAKA — More than 2 000 miners at Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) Nchanga open-pit copper mine who went on strike last Saturday returned to work yesterday.

Workers, demanding higher wages, said their present salaries could not meet the high cost of consumer goods and services.

The Mine Workers Union of Zambia (MUZ) general secretary Francis Kunda intervened on Monday and urged the workers to return to work while the union negotiated higher salaries with the ZCCM.

According to Nchanga division GM Edward Shamtete, all the striking miners reported for work yesterday and production had returned to normal at the world's second largest open-pit copper mine. He could not say how much production had been lost during the strike. — ANO.

Namibian AIDS deaths up

WINDHOEK — Namibia recorded its highest monthly AIDS fatality rate in September with the deaths of two of the 62 new reported cases, NAMBC reported.

Ministry of Health and Social Services epidemiologist Steve Titus said 316 new cases were reported during the first nine months, bringing the total to 505 cases.

Since 1986 42 AIDS-related deaths have been recorded. Statistics indicated that AIDS cases doubled every eight months, said Titus.

(221)

A regional breakdown for 1990 showed most cases occurred in the central region, where 91 cases were reported.

6/10 am 7/11/90

Caprivi, in the northeast of the country, followed with 80 cases, while 36 cases were reported in the Ovambo region, also in the north.

Only two known cases of AIDS have been reported in the south of the country since the beginning of the year.

— Sapa.

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Aids alarm in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — Namibian Aids cases are doubling every eight months, the latest statistics show.

A further 62 Aids cases were reported in September, three times the number reported in the same month last year. South 8/11-14/11/90 (221)

There were two Aids-related deaths in September, the highest monthly rate since the first Namibian Aids cases were reported in 1986.

So far 505 cases of people infected with the virus have been reported since 1986 —

316 cases in the first nine months of the year, with 62 new cases diagnosed in September alone. So far 43 people have died of the disease.

Medics estimate that the real number of Aids cases is three times higher than the official statistics suggest.

It is thought that the greater increase in reported cases for September compared to previous months was due to more people taking blood tests after an Aids awareness campaign had been held that month.

Seventy-five percent of the reported Aids cases are in the 15 to 44-year age group — the most economically active, child-producing section of the population — which underlines President Sam Nujoma's fear that the Namibian economy could be crippled by Aids if the society does not change its sexual mores and behaviour.

Almost all Namibian Aids cases are caused by the virus being spread by heterosexual intercourse.

Of the cases reported in September, 55 percent were men and 43 percent women, with the sex of two percent unknown.

A year after Namibia's independence, the country's politics and economics are in a state of flux, but the foundations seem still to be firm, reports DALE LAUTENBACH of the Argus Africa-News Service in Windhoek.

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w/c ARGUS 10/11/90

Foundations firm in Namibia

BETWEEN November 7 and 11 last year, 97 percent of the Namibian electorate flocked to the polls in the election which would establish their national independence.

It was quite an occasion, as indeed was the entire year during which United Nations Resolution 435 was, finally, implemented.

Looking out of the window of his fifth floor office in Swapo headquarters in Windhoek a year later, Dr Peter Katjivivi's eyes are a touch misty as he recalls the day the Swapo victory was announced.

There had been false starts at independence before, hopes had been built and battered, so there was a feeling of disbelief when this day finally came to the Namibian people.

Dr Katjivivi, head of the Swapo research department and still analysing exactly what the '89 elections were all about, recalls the noise that day, the crowd.

"It's difficult to capture the mood. The message is that we are finally there and you are smiling and happy but you really don't know what it means. It took time to digest what had happened."

HE was touched too that while it was Swapo's victory, the atmosphere among all Namibians was buoyant, there was no fear, shops had not closed in anticipation of winners or losers running amok: "I was impressed that it was so well taken, calmly and with dignity."

Since then spats between the ruling party and the other six parties represented in the National Assembly have not always been dignified. And the cohesion of the DTA official opposition and other parties who entered the election in alliance arrangements has been tested and weaknesses revealed.

An alliance for a country's first independent election does not necessarily make the stuff of a solid political party once that country is up and running and in the ranks of the opposition the soul-searching about which direction to take continues, now, unresolved.

One example is the Namibia National Front with its one seat in parliament held by Vekuii Rukoro, an advocate who is Deputy Minister of Justice. He is NNF president and in parliament on that basis.

However, he is also president of his own party, Swanu (South West Africa National Union), which falls under the NNF umbrella. That umbrella is tearing in the wind now and Mr Rukoro says the future of the alliance is uncertain.

THE DTA, too, has a complex alliance structure of 11 different groups that was serviceable for election purposes but shows flaws when it comes to being a solid opposition party.

The chairman, Dirk Mudge, says the one-party possibility has been discussed at length but he believes this is not something to be forced on DTA supporters, many of whom still value their particular group representation through the alliance system.

Prior to the elections though it became possible for individuals to have DTA membership in what Mr Mudge describes as an evolutionary move to one-party status. As it stands now, the DTA is a sort of hybrid, no longer strictly alliance and not yet a party.

Mr Mudge believes though that at least 75 percent of the almost 200 000 people who voted DTA are no longer interested in membership of parties within the alliance.

"De facto, the DTA operates like a party but I don't know how long it will remain like this."

The relationship between Swapo and its official opposition is not a good one in that there has been much mud-slinging from both sides with the DTA accused of being unpatriotic former puppets and Swapo being accused of being too domineering.

MR Mudge appreciates though that "at least so far, democracy works in this country." Having conceded that, however, the general

tone of the DTA attack on Swapo could have a casual observer believing that democracy was on the way out here.

Swapo is in the power seats but without a two-thirds majority and faces regional elections within the next year with an electorate that some believe is unhappy that its high election expectations have not been met.

Nevertheless, a confident message is put out from party headquarters.

Says the deputy chief coordinator Festus Nangolo: "Yes, the people are impatient, but that is human. They've suffered for many years and expected freedom to bring manna which is not the case."

However, they trust Swapo's commitment to development, he says... "They know it will happen." He claims too that support for Swapo has greatly increased since the elections with defections from the DTA and the National Patriotic Front.

THE NPF appears, however, to be canvassing effectively and claims to be eroding the DTA.

The government has appealed to Namibians for patience while it gets down to the business of making things happen.

And there is evidence that there are things in the pipeline by way of international aid pledges and later, Swapo hopes, after the Investment Conference to be held here early next year, in the form of foreign investment.

Certainly the deliberate and careful pace at which the government is negotiating the implementation of aid and planning for the medium and long term has pleased the international community.

They are happy that there has been no post-independence steam-rolling, no brutal assertions of power.

But this perception is probably lost on an impatient electorate.

Swapo admits 'the people are impatient'

Namibia looks back after independence

221

Sowetan
12/11/90

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Impressed

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An alliance for a country's first independent election does not necessarily make the stuff of a

A year after Namibia's independence election, the country's politics and economics are in a state of flux, but the foundations seem still to be firm, reports Sowetan correspondent Dale Lautenbach.



solid political party once that country is up and running and in the ranks of the opposition the soul-searching about which direction to take continues now, unresolved.

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Commitment

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They are happy that there has been no post-independence steam-rolling, no brutal assertions of power.

But this perception is probably lost on an impatient electorate.

Says Katjivivi: "People complain that we have been slow. I accept that but the advantage is that we have the opportunity to get things right and we will lose that opportunity if we don't use it now."

"Apart from Mauritius, we are the largest multi-party democracy in Africa... this is what Namibia means."

He is confident that the careful government approach will pay off within the next five years. Is Swapo prepared to lose some support to frustrated aspirations now and regain that by its achievements before the next general elections in just over four years from now?

Support

Katjivivi smiles. No politician would admit losing support: "We're not doing this simply to win votes... we're overhauling the entire system. Obviously we don't want our support eroded but we need to intensify the campaign to inform people, take them into our confidence."

Regional elections, once the delimitation commission has sorted out the country's new areas, could be nasty and scrappy. With opposition parties in a state of flux and Swapo probably a bit more vulnerable than it would like on the high expectations issue, platform rhetoric will probably be more below the belt than above.

General elections due in 1994 will be more interesting.

Lubowski 'desperate for money'

THE Harms Commission believes assassinated Swapo national executive member Anton Lubowski became an agent of South Africa's Military Intelligence Directorate (MI) because he needed the money.

He was recruited, it says, in the first half of 1989 while "desperately seeking funds to keep his overdrawn bank account below the limit allowed by the bank."

The recruitment had taken place because Mr Lubowski had access to Swapo "and because he was particularly vulnerable through having lived far above his income."

Mr Lubowski was said to be so desperate that in June last year MI paid him R100,000 in advance, contrary to normal procedure.

Three months later he was dead.

The commission says Mr Lubowski could have been killed by any organisation and not necessarily by the Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB), although

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this is not ruled out.

"The CCB was suspected of the murder," says Mr Justice Louis Harms. "Without suggesting that the CCB was responsible ... the facts do not show that the CCB was not responsible for the act."

The judge says Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan erred in disclosing to Parliament that it was believed Mr Lubowski was working for MI "because the mere disclosure compromised certain existing information channels".

He added: "Insofar as the statement was meant to convey that the fact that the deceased was an MI agent is proof of the fact that the SADF was not involved in his death, the premises are wrong."

"The CCB was suspected of the murder. The CCB acted independently of MI. MI probably did not even know of the CCB's existence."

"The CCB, in its turn, had no direct access to MI. Without suggesting that the CCB was re-

sponsible, the facts do not show that the CCB was not responsible for the act."

The 15-page section on "the so-called Lubowski case" retraces the events which followed Mr Lubowski's murder in Windhoek on September 12 1989.

These included working closely with officials of the Namibian Justice Department, the Lubowski family and legal representatives, taking evidence from other parties, and obtaining bank documentation.

The commission was empowered by President de Klerk to look into allegations that Mr Lubowski had been a paid agent of the SADF — which resulted in the SADF applying for "utmost secrecy" to be maintained during the inquiry. This involved a request for an *in camera* hearing.

Mr Justice Harms agreed to this because existing information systems could have been jeopardised, and the freedom or lives of agents exposed to danger.

On April 27 this year, the Lubowski family decided to withdraw from the proceedings because the commission's terms of reference did not include an investigation into the death of Mr Lubowski.

According to Mr Justice Harms, an amount of R100,000 was paid to Mr Lubowski in three instalments during June last year. Documentation had been signed by members of MI, and the company, Global Capital Investments, had been used "as a front by MI in several transactions".

Some of the money was channelled through Paradiso Trust, to which Mr Lubowski had sole signing rights.

Mr Justice Harms says that "it is ... certain beyond any doubt that money that had its source in MI was paid to Mr Lubowski or in favour of him. The facts are indisputable...."

He comments that Mr Lubowski's death was a severe setback to MI. □

Lubowski was framed - ex-wife

Sta 14/11/90
By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

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WINDHOEK — Gabi Lubowski, former wife of assassinated Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski, dismissed as "ridiculous" the Harms Commission findings that he had accepted money from Military Intelligence because he was desperate.

Mrs Lubowski said that during the 17 years she had known Anton, he had always lived beyond his means, but this had never worried him.

He was always "absolutely correct" about receiving

money.
The money that he did receive in June last year was from someone he thought was a trusted friend and fellow Swapo supporter, she said.

Mrs Lubowski said Anton was an idealist who had become deeply disillusioned about the "political game" in the last months of his life.

"I think Anton was a stumbling block for some people because he was fighting for the true independence of all the people of Namibia."

She said Mr Lubowski was "framed" as a spy for an unknown reason.

Lubowski 'was framed as a spy'

Sowetan 15/11/90 (221)

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Mrs Lubowski said Anton was an "idealist" who had become deeply disillusioned about the political game in the last months of his life:

"I think Anton was a



ANTON LUBOWSKI

stumbling block for some people because he was fighting for the true independence of all the people of Namibia with no mining rights promised here, fishing rights there."

She said Anton was "framed" as a spy but for what precise reason she was uncertain. - *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

Visit Namibia. It may bring back your hopes

221

w/Mark
16/11 - 22/11/90

NAMIBIA, in its eighth month of independence, is battling with the oil crisis and other new challenges — but still offers a way ahead to its former ruler, South Africa.

In racial reconciliation, ward could yet become teacher.

Namibia is of critical importance. Its fortunes will have a direct bearing on the far bigger and more intractable problems to the south.

Whites in Namibia are having it pretty good. Swapo won power comfortably but not overwhelmingly. They have to tread lightly. The top leadership acts with caution and moderation, notably President Sam Nujoma and Prime Minister Hage Geingob. The South African half-nelson over the economy and Walvis Bay helps to concentrate the mind, too.

The political atmosphere is bracing. Government actions have the excitement of newness — whether a labour code, the equalising of social pensions for all races, or entry to the International Monetary Fund.

A country once spurned by the world as part of the apartheid setup now bristles with international links: aid agencies, at least 26 accredited diplomatic missions, a visiting athletics team from Zimbabwe, reports of a European car plant at Gobabis, meat exporters gearing up for post-sanctions markets — and a procession of visiting figures, from Bishop Trevor Huddleston to the director of planning of the city of Kitchener, Ontario.

Going fast are inhibitions and practices of the old South African order (though some Afrikaans communities are getting their own schools in a system, officially at least, going English).

I saw evidence of the changed mood at a social occasion an hour's drive from Windhoek, where lawyers, trade unionists, educators, journalists and others mingled casually. People danced and socialised till the early hours in carefree fashion.

Not long ago they lived over-close to bombings, assassinations, spying, police raids, war. Normal social contact was inhibited. But now, fears of landmines and guerrilla attack have faded — except for nervousness about the loony right who spasmodically disturb the peace (for example, bombing newspapers like the *Namibian*).

Loonies apart, most people seem to be pulling together in the officially-encouraged air of "national reconciliation".

On a recent visit to Namibia, **TONY HEARD**, the former editor of the *Cape Times*, found little room for pessimism — in spite of post-independence problems

In Windhoek blacks were more in evidence in responsible positions — as officials, hotel management, shop and office staff. Some advancement might have been rather quick — there was criticism of the competence of returnee magistrates trained in Lusaka, and of the standards achieved by some psychological personnel appointed to hospitals. Such problems are endemic in societies being liberated.

Change seems to be, predictably, slow in reaching the country areas — where I saw the same old white faces of pre-independence days behind official counters, and where farm labourers no doubt see little or no difference.

The direction of the economy has not changed much, nor is it likely to.

Security in Windhoek was aimed not at guerrillas, as before, but at the crime wave which feeds on raised expectations amid Third World poverty.

The country's constitution is impressive. Provisions guaranteeing fundamental human rights — including a fair trial, privacy and freedom of expression — and also setting up an ombudsman, are enlightened and exemplary.

Swapo is not strong enough in the National Assembly, nor under the constitution, to ride roughshod over the opposition. The latter can field about 40 percent of the members and has some competent speakers, who polished their oratory while Swapo was fighting in the bush. There are simmering disputes between Swapo and other groups in far-flung areas like the East Caprivi and Kavango, marked by hut burnings and court actions. I encountered a feeling that Nujoma should spend more time in country areas fostering reconciliation.

The appointment as army chief of Solomon "Jesus" Hawala has caused a furore, with even church opinion objecting.

Critics were quick to label him the "Butcher of Lubango" (reference to his alleged mistreatment of Swapo dissidents), and said that Swapo was making a mockery of

"reconciliation".

Yet it was equally forcefully noted that the decades-long dirty bush war produced no angels; that there are similarly notorious people, from other sides, still active in public life. Throwing the first stone is not easy.

Some of the police and home guard personnel have used high-handed methods — for instance, the summary detention of a 15-year-old doing a survey of church affiliation in Windhoek who was unlucky enough to visit a deputy minister's house. But police commissioner Siggie Eimbeck was apologetic, describing the home guard action as "lacking in finesse".

There have been reports of planned coups and plots against Nujoma. An opposition politician, Emmanuel Engombe, was arrested in August for allegedly conspiring with others to shoot at the presidential aircraft, but released after the prosecutor-general had sent a senior aide to Ondangwa for an on-the-spot investigation and decided not to prosecute. This decision reflected well on the independence of the juridical process.

The press is as lively as ever, with half a dozen daily newspapers, all tabloid, battling it out in various languages. Some editors carry on their pre-independence exposure of government maladministration (for example, alleged nepotism in channelling aid, misuse of official transport, excessive foreign travel) — with one such editor incongruously committed to exposing women's breasts.

The press debate, personal and vituperative at times, is remarkably free; and those in South Africa who see the Namibian press as inhibited simply can't or won't read.

The really dangerous thing facing the fledgling nation is economic downturn because of the oil crisis.

A widespread rent boycott by blacks threatens the stability of the parastatal building corporation — echoes of South Africa.

Because of unhappiness over pay, conditions and pensions, wildcat strikes among workers are frequent. Unemployment is high, about a third of the labour force.

The 100 000 whites are, basically, staying put — though there are incipient signs of a "brain drain" of experts.

A German-Namibian businessman said to me: "There are ups and downs. There's room for improvement — and I am not happy about some of the hard-liners in government. But, as things stand, I can live with it."

Star 16/11/90 (221)

US urged to drop all Namibia sanctions

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The United States embassy has sent an urgent message to Washington urging it to advise US state and local authorities that sanctions should no longer be applied to independent Namibia.

The Star Africa Service raised the sanctions issue at a press conference held in Windhoek by Prime Minister Hage Geingob yesterday, noting a report from a Washington correspondent that 48 state and local laws considered Namibia a target for sanctions.

This was despite the automatic falling away in Namibia of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act passed by Congress in 1986 on March 21 this year, the day Namibia became independent.

At the press conference Mr Geingob confirmed that his country was indeed still feeling the whip of sanctions and urged the US to speed up the slow bu-

reaucratic process of removing sanctions laws by state and local authorities.

The embassy later released a statement expressing its concern about continuing sanctions against Namibia.

The statement noted that in May the US Export-Import Bank launched a series of programmes to encourage American exports to Namibia.

It said the bank was "optimistic about Namibia's prospects as a democracy" and had reported favourably on the Namibian economy.

The embassy statement concluded: "With regard to the remaining state and municipal sanctions, the embassy has sent an urgent message to Washington asking that these jurisdictions again be advised that Namibia is a free and independent country, and that the US government policy is to encourage, not restrict, trade between the US and Namibia."

● Sanctions catch-22 — Page 11.

Border crossings ruling

Argus Africa News Service *17/11/90*

WINDHOEK. — All South African and Namibian citizens must hold passports by December 31 to cross the borders of these two countries.

The Namibian Ministry of Home Affairs warned Christmas travellers that they would no longer be able to use identification documents, which have served at the border crossings until now, from that date.

There are *221* no visa requirements for travellers between the two neighbouring states.

Star 16/11/90

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Sanctions catch-22

MONTHS after Namibia severed its shackles to South Africa, the newly independent country is finding that it cannot trade with the United States because of sanctions legislation which remains on dozens of state and local authority law books.

Africa's newest independent nation is finding it was a lot easier to get the US to impose sanctions than to remove them.

Efforts by the State Department to get state and local authorities to repeal sanctions on Namibia are apparently being ignored, while the anti-apartheid community, so vociferous in its support for sanctions, has clammed up on the need to remove them.

A report prepared for the Namibian government on US state and local sanctions on the country concludes that this issue is the single greatest obstacle to increased US trade with, and investment in, Namibia.

The report was ordered after a Namibian company found it could not import certain goods from the US because of "potential domestic repercussions" in America.

Officials of the US company concerned explained that some of their business involved US state and local government contracts, and that in applying for such contracts they were required to submit various forms and sworn affidavits.

In an irony born of bureaucratic oversight and plain cussedness, Namibia finds that when it comes to US trade, it is still in the pariah class, DAVID BRAUN reports.

These forms often asked for certification that the bidder did not do business with "South Africa and Namibia".

The officials stated that although they were aware Namibia was independent and no longer covered by the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act (CAAA), "as long as bureaucrats in state and local governments who review our bids are not aware of the new realities in Namibia, we can't afford the risk of doing business here".

The CAAA, passed by Congress in 1986, imposed a series of sanctions on South Africa and any territory "administered, legally or illegally, by South Africa".

The effects of the CAAA against Namibia automatically fell away when Namibia was no longer administered by South Africa, as of March 21 this year, when the territory gained its independence.

However, in scores of state and local laws across the US, Namibia was specifically named in sanctions measures, and the situation

has not been rectified.

The investigation has found that Namibia was included by name in at least 48 state and local sanctions laws. Only four localities have so far removed Namibia from sanctions laws.

The report says: "It should be noted that due to a lack of knowledge among state and local officials about Namibia during the time these laws were drafted (much of which still exists today), much of the information on these sanctions and their applicability is complex and at times contradictory."

In an attempt to expedite the removal of state and local sanctions against Namibia, the US State Department sent a letter on June 1 to state governors, urging them to "terminate measures they have imposed that are inconsistent with good economic relations between the United States and Namibia".

However, the report adds: "In the eyes of the state and local governments that have enacted sanctions against South Africa and Namibia, the State Department has been on the wrong side of this issue all along. A letter urging state and local governments to amend their sanctions against Namibia is treated with the same contempt as previous letters urging them not to impose sanctions against South Africa." — Star Foreign Service. □

Dollar gold price Rand gold price

Namibia rethinks SA aid pledge

82-2211190 (221)
WINDHOEK — The Namibian government is to reopen discussions with donor agencies and countries to begin a development brigade project to assist ex-combatants, as it was not going to use the R36 million pledged by South Africa for that purpose, Information and Broadcasting Permanent Secretary Bob Kandetu said yesterday.

He told a media briefing that although the Namibian and SA governments had agreed that

the R36 million would partially fund the development brigade, subsequent actions had occurred which the Namibian government "did not take kindly to".

Among them was the attitude leading up to the visit last month by Democratic Turnhalle Alliance chairman Dirk Mudge to President de Klerk to discuss the R36 million.

"Subsequent to that, the government took a second look into this

whole thing," Mr Kandetu said.

The government felt it did not want to handle these funds for these various reasons and expected Pretoria to distribute the money to former combatants from both sides in the bush war.

Soldiers of Swapo's former military wing and SA-led forces fought a 23-year bush war in northern Namibia before Namibia's independence in March. — Sapa.

Talks breakdown over army payout

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Sowetan 23/11/90

WINDHOEK - Negotiations between the South African and Namibian governments on the payout of R36-million to former fighters in the war for Namibia appear to have broken down.

Namibia has refused to have anything further to do with the package.

Information Permanent Secretary Bob Kandetu said the Cabinet had decided to dissociate itself from talks aimed at a mutually acceptable distribution of the money and had appealed to South Africa to make the payout to former Swatf, Koevoet

and Plan fighters itself.

"In view of the fact that the South Africans were dealing with this government while discussing it with others, the Cabinet believed there had been a breach of protocol and decided to dissociate itself," said Kandetu.

The breakdown appears to have been sparked by the meeting between DTA official Opposition chairman Dirk Mudge and South African President Mr FW de Klerk.

This meeting was widely criticised following Mudge's assertions that, because the Namibian government had not concluded the terms of the payout, he would take it upon himself to clarify the problem. Mudge's move was seen as untimely inter-



MUDGE

ference while bilateral negotiations at government level were reportedly going smoothly.

The R36-million had, until then, been treated as an aid package from South Africa and the ne-

gotiations were geared to finding a use for the money which would benefit all former fighters in the territory.

Negotiations seemed to be leading away from the idea that the money should be made as a direct payout to former soldiers and should be used to finance a development brigade for their incorporation instead.

Kandetu said the Namibian government had not dismissed the development brigade idea but was now seeking to finance it with help from other international donors. - *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

No SA, Kiwi
accord yet



For 23/11/90 (221)

Namibia's bank chief quits

WINDHOEK — The governor of Namibia's Central Bank, Dr Wouter Bernard, has resigned and has asked that the three-month notice period be shortened.

Dutch-born Dr Bernard said he handed in his resignation 10 days ago after informing

President Sam Nujoma of his decision.

His resignation would be discussed at next week's Cabinet meeting, when the Cabinet would also consider a request that the three-month notice period be shortened.

Dr Bernard added that once this request had

been granted, he would explain his reasons for resigning. His resignation was not due to personal reasons.

Dr Bernard was appointed as governor in July after being recommended by the International Monetary Fund. His salary was also paid by the IMF. — Sapa.

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221 Sowetan 23/11/90

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Star 27/11/90 (221)

Namibia threatens fish pirates

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab underlined the seriousness with which Namibia views the weekend capture of five Spanish pirate fishing boats when he said yesterday: "Next time we might be talking about dead bodies."

Mr Gurirab said the Namibian Defence Force members who seized the boats, with catches worth a total of R15 million, had used a helicopter and possessed the weapons and the will to sink the boats if necessary.

He stressed this was the third time his government had complained to the Spanish diplomatic mission about Spanish fish piracy in Namibia's 200-mile exclusion zone.

He called on Spain to stop the "stealing of our marine resources" and rejected the argument from Spanish Ambassador Carlos Sanchez de Boado that the pirates were only a few individuals.

Initial reports were that six boats had been captured and two had escaped. Mr Gurirab confirmed that one of the six had escaped.

Spotted

Dr Jan Jurgens, head of Namibia's Fisheries Department, said it was impossible to estimate how much Namibia had lost to fish piracy this year. Just one boat fishing for a year could catch fish worth R15 million, he said.

A complaint to the Spanish government last month had named 35 boats spotted in Na-

mibian waters since April. More recently, 12 illegal boats had been spotted.

Just before Namibian independence on March 21, the International Commission for South-East Atlantic Fisheries had requested all foreign vessels to withdraw. Until independence, Namibia had no jurisdiction over its waters and there was an international fishing free-for-all there for years.

Mr de Boado said his government was embarrassed by the piracy and had done everything it could by way of appeals to the operators.

The captains and operators of the captured boats will appear in court in Luderitz soon. The law provides for fines of up to R1 million each and the confiscation of the boats, catches and nets.

Namibia joins EC aid programme

Star Foreign Service

BRUSSELS — Namibia has formally joined the European Community's Third World aid programme and will gain preferential treatment for its exports and EC grants and soft loans to develop industry and infrastructure.

Namibia's signature on the latest Lome Convention applying to 60 African, Caribbean and Pacific states and the 12 EC states comes after protracted talks undertaken since its independence.

Manuel Marin, European commissioner in charge of the talks, said yesterday: "It has not been easy to (get) this far. But I am convinced that the specific arrangements will make a very positive contribution to the development of Namibia."

Signatories to Lome qualify for duty- and quota-free access to the EC market for a range of products, though quotas are established for agricultural products.

British stay on in Namibia

CAL-F-4 28/11/90
OWN Correspondent

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WINDHOEK — The British Military Advisory and Training Team (BMATT) is to stay on in Namibia for a second year.

This was announced yesterday by the British High Commission in Windhoek, which said the news had been delivered to President Sam Nujoma in a letter from Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

The decision follows Namibia's request in October for the British team to stay on, following discussions with the British Secretary of State, Mr Tom King, a High Commission statement said.

The team, which will continue to train the country's integrated army, will start its new term in March 1991, a year after Namibia's independence.

The statement added: "In her response to Mr Nujoma, Mrs Thatcher welcomed the contribution the team's presence has made to the Namibian government's national reconciliation policy."

general here

CALL 7,945 5/12/90 221

Final edition in Namibia

WINDHOEK. — One of Namibia's oldest newspapers, the National Party mouthpiece Die Suidwester, is to close this month.

Don't invade us, Nujoma warns

From DALE LAUTENBACH

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — President Sam Nujoma has challenged the South African government to account for the "clandestine" transfer of hundreds of Namibian citizens to South Africa where they were "received by South African generals and army officers".

In his hardest-hitting speech since independence and in fighting mood, the president warned an end-of-year Swapo rally in Katutura yesterday that his government would show "no mercy" to those seeking to create chaos in Namibia, whether they be ordinary criminals or "reactionaries supported by the boers".

His government backed President De Klerk's reform initiatives all the way but if Mr De Klerk was playing games of "intrigue" and planned to invade Namibia using former fighters from the territory "we are prepared

to go back to the bush".

To echoing applause he said: "We are ready. We will fight."

Mr Nujoma was referring to recent reports of about 150 Namibians who arrived from northern Namibia and were seen leaving Windhoek on an Upington-bound train "where they were received by South African generals and army officers".

"We understand the boers are saying that those people are going to guard South African military installations. President De Klerk has millions of unemployed in South Africa, why not use them?"

The group of men who left for Upington with their wives and children about two weeks ago refused to identify themselves but were described by railway officials as former Koevoet and Swatf fighters, a description broadly accepted in Windhoek.

The officials also said at the time

this was not the first trainload to go to South Africa. They estimated about 1 000 had already made the journey.

Inquiries to the office of the South African Representative at the time were met with a "we don't know".

Mr Nujoma raised another more recent report at the rally, that of "a big number of Ovambo-speaking people being flown to South Africa from Walvis Bay".

"Who chartered that plane, who received them? The South African government must answer these questions. These bandits they have taken to South Africa, if they send them back to invade us, we are ready (to fight)."

He exhorted Namibians to arm themselves and shoot anyone who tried to rob or attack them.

● A spokesman of Defence headquarters in Pretoria declined to comment and referred inquiries to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Gurirab wants an explanation from Pik Botha

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab intends demanding an explanation from his South African counterpart Pik Botha for the continuing movement of former Koevoet and South West African territory fighters into South Africa where Namibia believes they are being received by the SADF.

Mr Gurirab, attending yesterday's graveside memorial service for 11 Namibians shot by SA police in 1959 during a protest, said he would be sending a letter to Mr Botha.

This demand follows a hard-hitting speech by Namibian President Sam Nujoma at a Swapo rally in Katutura on Sunday in which he challenged the SA Government to account for the "clandestine" transfer of hundreds of Namibian citizens to South Africa where they were "received by South African generals and army officers".

In his hardest-hitting speech since independence, Mr Nujoma said that his government would show "no mercy" to those seeking to create chaos in Namibia,

whether they be ordinary criminals or "reactionaries supported by the boers".

Mr Nujoma was referring to recent reports of 150 Namibians who arrived from Namibia and were seen leaving Windhoek on an Upington-bound train "where they were received by SA generals and army officers".

The group of men who left for Upington with their wives and children about two weeks ago refused to identify themselves but were described by railway officials as former Koevoet and SWATF fighters, a description broadly accepted in Windhoek.

Recently, chief representative Riaan Eksteen said his government was "not involved in or concerned with members of Koevoet who travelled to South Africa".

Mr Nujoma said, too, that "DTA propaganda" about Namibians fleeing into Unita-held south-east Angola for fear of the Namibian border guards, was false.

The truth was that DTA-supporting members of the territorial forces had crossed to join Unita at Jamba "commanded by General Hans Dreyer (head of Koevoet) and General van der Merwe".

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Star 11/12/90

Fear of Koevoet ²²¹ unfounded - Vlok

The Minister of Law and Order, Adriaan Vlok, has invited the Namibian police to visit South Africa to brief themselves on the activities in South Africa of former members of the counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet.

The invitation follows allegations by President Sam Nujoma that former Koevoet members were preparing to attack Namibia from South Africa.

Mr Vlok said that there were about 250 former members of the defunct unit in South Africa who had fled from Owamboland. He said they had been disarmed and that they were used in a civilian capacity for tracking purposes in the Eastern Transvaal. *slow 12/12/90*

Mr Vlok said that they had been given strict instructions not to approach the Namibian border.

The Minister said the police had done everything in their power to convince former Koevoet members to return to Namibia. He added that President Nujoma had been informed.

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12/12/90

★ Cape Times, Wednesday, Dec

Ex-Koevoet boss 'not with Unita'

Political Staff

THE ministry of Law and Order denied yesterday that former Koevoet police unit boss Major-General "Sterk Hans" Dreyer is with Unita in Angola.

Namibian President Sam Nujoma claimed at the weekend that General Dreyer was with Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi at Jamba in Angola.

But ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze said yesterday that the allegation was "ridiculous" and added: "I know he is in Durban at present."

General Dreyer, a former head of the security police in Maritzburg and Port Elizabeth, was head of Koevoet in Namibia until December last year

when he was transferred to Pretoria.

Captain Kotze said yesterday that General Dreyer, who gained experience in counter-insurgency techniques in the Rhodesian bush war in the 1970s, had since retired from the police force.

He also denied Namibian allegations that former members of Koevoet had been recruited into a force to oust Mr Nujoma and the Swapo government.

"South Africa will not allow itself to be used as a springboard for targets in neighbouring countries," he said. "Any nature of an offensive operation against a neighbouring state will not be tolerated."

Lubowski: 'Not enough ^{star 19/12/90} evidence for extradition' 221

WINDHOEK — There was insufficient evidence to warrant two South African suspects being extradited to Namibia to face murder charges following the assassination of Anton Lubowski, President de Klerk is reported to have said.

This is according to a report published in The Namibian newspaper in Windhoek yesterday, citing a letter Mr de Klerk had written to the late Swapo leader's parents.

According to the report, Mr de Klerk replied to a letter Molly Lubowski had written to him as a last resort, as the assassins had not been arrested.

Mr de Klerk reportedly told them in his letter, dated No-

vember 30, that the Namibian authorities' evidence against the suspects was too weak to present to a SA magistrate.

He advised the couple to approach the Namibian authorities, which were responsible for supplying adequate evidence to warrant an extradition.

In May this year, the Namibian authorities unsuccessfully applied for the extradition of two former Civil Co-operation Bureau members, Chappie Maree and Staal Burger, to stand trial for Mr. Lubowski's murder.

No comment was forthcoming yesterday from Mr de Klerk's office. — Sapa.

APT

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Lubowski: FW on suspects

WINDHOEK. — There was insufficient evidence to warrant two South African suspects being extradited to Namibia to face murder charges following the assassination of Mr Anton Lubowski, President F W de Klerk has said.

A report here yesterday cited a letter Mr De Klerk had written to Mr Lubowski's parents in which he allegedly told them that the Namibian authorities' evidence against the suspects was too "weak".

No comment was forthcoming yesterday from Mr De Klerk's office. — Sapa

CMT-1045
21/12/90
**Nujoma's
guards ²²¹
charged**

WINDHOEK. — Three charges of attempted murder have been laid against members of President Sam Nujoma's presidential guard unit in the past fortnight following shooting incidents.

Police Inspector Werner Gevers said the latest charge follows an incident in Swakopmund on Wednesday.

According to news reports, a member of the unit lining the route the president was to follow opened fire on a vehicle, causing a flat tyre.

The vehicle was crossing an intersection with a green light in its favour and the driver was unaware of the approaching motorcade.

Last week guards fired at two vehicles in central Windhoek. — Sapa

Namibia and SA in border tension

SI Times 22/12/90

221

A WEEK of border tension between South Africa and Namibia has upset bilateral relations between the two nations.

The Namibian government has imposed strict border controls on South Africans moving in and out of the SA enclave of Walvis Bay and has threatened to close a bridge on the SA border. The newly-independent country's largest commercial house, the diamond-mining giant CDM, has joined the dispute.

Officials of the SA-controlled De Beers subsidiary have hinted that travel restrictions could lead the company to reduce its role in Namibia.

Tension began to rise early this week when the SA government heard through diplomatic channels that the Namibian government planned to close a bridge between Alexander Bay, on the SA side of the Orange River, and Oranjemund, the CDM-owned town on the Namibian side.

Detour

Early information indicated that the Windhoek authorities meant the closure to affect only Namibians — South Africans would still have free access over the bridge which, because it leads into privately-owned Oranjemund, is not open to the public.

But it later transpired that the intended closure would entail a detour of hundreds of kilometres for CDM employees travelling to and from South Africa.

CDM officials in Windhoek drew up a hasty memorandum on the costs and other implications of a closure.

While diplomats on both sides tried to find a solution, a second surprise came.

Windhoek decreed that

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

South Africans at Walvis Bay had to have passports to travel to Namibia.

SA then hastily responded with a similar decree — Namibians wanting to enter Walvis Bay would need a passport.

Both countries said the new requirements would take effect on December 31.

The Namibians added that the Alexander Bay bridge would stay open "until further notice".

It was largely diplomatic posturing, because the two governments agreed a considerable time ago to implement normal border controls and passport requirements by December 28.

Diplomats speculated that the Swapo government was being pilloried by radical supporters who felt Windhoek was being too accommodating of Pretoria.

Talks

It is believed pressure has also been piled on by Namibian trade unions, hence the flexing of muscle aimed initially at CDM.

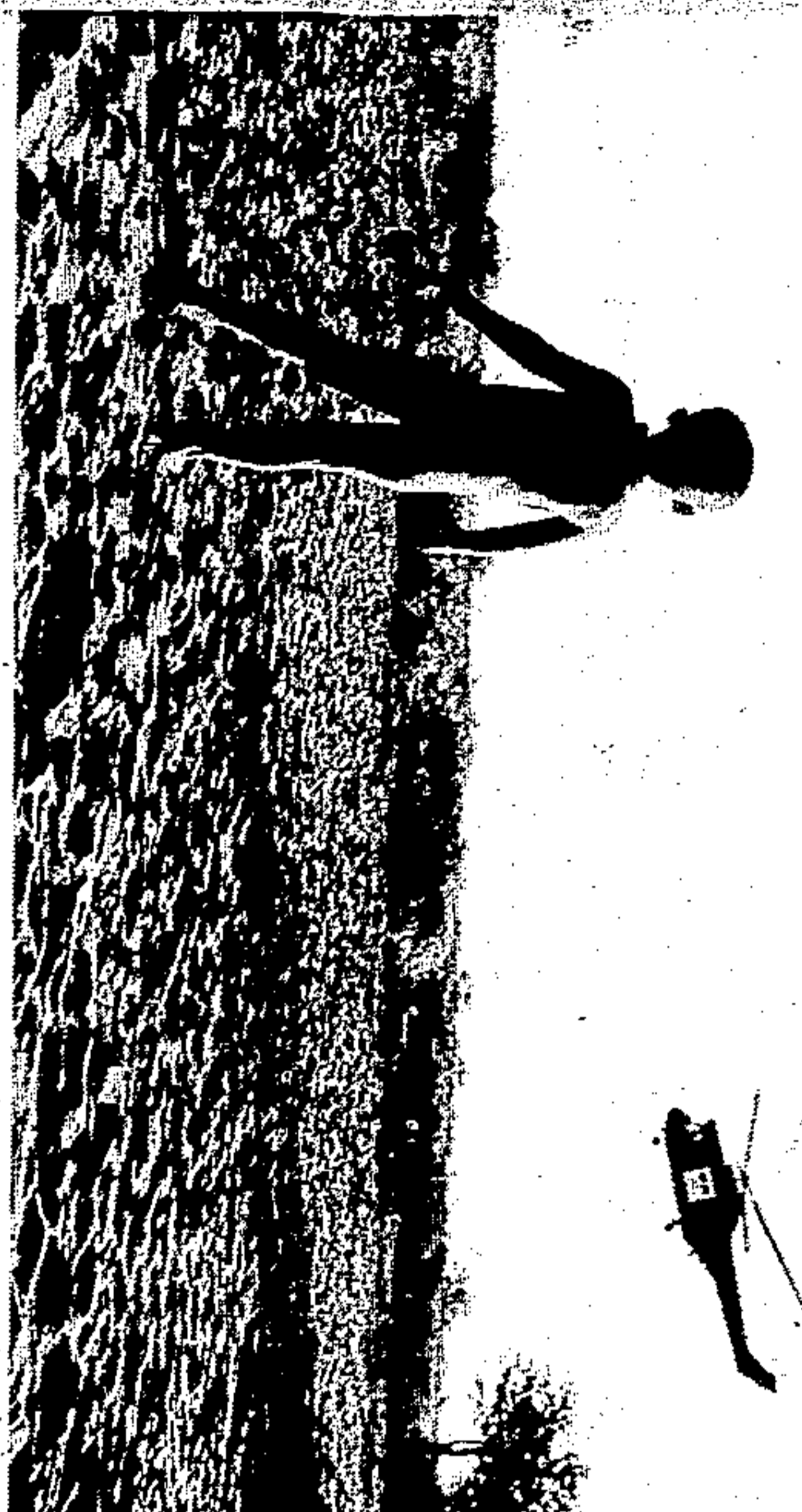
It is thought by Pretoria analysts that the Namibian government is keen to show its authority over the country's main capitalist enterprise.

Diplomats on both sides were this weekend discussing the border issue.

Mr Tevis 24/12/90 221

Highlighting the Khoisans' plight

Staff Reporter



UNEASY TWAIN . . . Khoisan are struggling to adapt to a market economy in modern-day Namibia in which few have access to the land. They traditionally subsisted from the land.

Picture: PAUL WEINBERG

THE Khoisan are battling to survive in the new Namibia, in which they find themselves at the bottom of the pile, with little chance of employment. Depicted as "children of nature" and "the beautiful little people", less than three percent of the Khoisan have access to land today, after decades of being dispossessed by both white and black settlers. The Khoisans' plight is depicted by photographer Mr Paul Wienberg in his exhibition "Shaken Roots", on display at the SA Museum until January 31, together with an introductory text written by American anthropologist Dr Megan Biesele. The "Shaken Roots" project was undertaken to inform as many people as possible of the "present situation of Khoisan in Namibia".

With the help of the Nyae Nyae Farmers' Cooperative, Khoisan with land are being taught skills in cattle farming and vegetable gardening, as well as in making and selling craftwork — all part of their search "for ways to build a self-reliant future".

NAMIBIA - GENERAL - POLITICS

1991

JANUARY - JUNE

Nujoma's guard shoots motorist

Cape Times 3/1/91

ZZ1

WINDHOEK — A political row has erupted in Namibia after President Sam Nujoma's presidential guard shot and wounded a motorist outside Swakopmund this week.

The motorist, Mr Helmut Goldbeck, was injured in both legs after members of the guard opened fire with automatic rifles when he apparently failed to give way fast enough as the motorcade drove past.

Mr Goldbeck, whose condition was described as satisfactory following surgery to remove the bullet, has laid a charge of attempted murder against the guard.

Mr Nujoma's motorcade, travelling at high speed through the city streets, has been criticised by several political parties for posing a threat to pedestrians and motorists. There have also been several other incidents recently where guard members have allegedly fired at motorists.

And the Tourism and Safari Association of Namibia joined in the row yesterday, expressing concern at the incident.

The chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), Mr Dirk Mudge, yesterday condemned the action, saying that Mr Nujoma's life had not been threatened in any of the incidents.

The DTA is to consult attorney-general Mr Hartmut Ruppel and the courts to clarify the question of the right of presidential guard to use firearms while regulating traffic.

Mr Nujoma's office has not yet commented on the shooting, but his spokesman Mr Daniel Smith said a statement might be ready today. Colonel Tubby Kike, the officer commanding Swakopmund police, said the incident is under investigation. — Sapa

Motorist shot by Nujoma's guard wounded in legs

221
Agas 3/1/90
WINDHOEK. — A motorist shot and wounded by Namibia's presidential guard is in Windhoek hospital for surgery.

Mr Helmut Goldbeck was wounded in both legs when the presidential guard fired with automatic rifles at his vehicle outside Swakopmund on Tuesday night.

A Windhoek hospital spokesman said yesterday a bullet had been removed from one leg, and a further operation was underway to remove a bullet from the other leg.

Mr Goldbeck had been transferred from Swakopmund hospital to Windhoek.

Meanwhile Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, yesterday condemned the action.

'RECKLESS SHOOTING'

He said the presidential guard had turned a period of reconciliation into reckless shooting and bloodshed.

He said President Sam Nujoma's life had not been threatened before any of the shooting incidents involving members of the guard.

The DTA would consult the Attorney-General, Mr Hartmut Ruppel, and the courts without delay to seek clarity about the right of presidential guard members to use guns while regulating traffic.

Members of the guard have been involved in a series of shooting incidents involving motorists in Windhoek and Swakopmund over the last two months, hitting vehicles and narrowly missing occupants.

Mr Goldbeck, travelling with a friend, Mr Reiner Kring, was the first to be hit by fire from guard members with AK-47 automatic rifles.

Mr Nujoma's motorcade, travelling at high speeds through the city streets, has been criticised by several political parties for posing a threat to pedestrians and motorists.

Swakopmund, Namibia's main holiday resort, is thronged with thousands of holidaymakers at this time of the year. — Sapa.

Four lay charges against Nujoma's guards

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — At least four people have laid charges of attempted murder against President Sam Nujoma's guards after they were fired on by the guards while driving on public streets.

No members of the presidential guard have been arrested, however.

Namibian police spokesman Inspector Werner Gevers confirmed that three other motorists had laid charges against the presidential guard besides Mr Helmut Goldbeck, the farmer who was shot in both legs when the guard fired on his vehicle in Swakopmund over the New Year.

CABINET DISCUSSION

The public row over the trigger-happy guards is believed to have been discussed by the Namibian cabinet at a session in the seaside resort of Swakopmund, where the government has moved for the holiday season.

The President's office has made no public statement on the issue.

Mr Gevers was the first motorist to be wounded in the shootings. He was in a stable condition in a Windhoek hospital today after having had an operation on Wednesday.

The 43-year-old farmer from Omitara has filed charges of attempted murder and damage to property against the presidential guard.

His vehicle was fired on by the guard when he failed to move quickly enough out of the way of the presidential cavalcade or when he tried to overtake it — two conflicting accounts have been given.

The presidential guard first fired at motorists on December 10 in Windhoek, when the vehicles of a resident and of a farmer's wife from Gobabis were hit by automatic fire.

Shortly afterwards, when the government moved to Swakopmund, there was a further incident in the resort town and a fourth up the coast at Henties's Bay. The shooting of Mr Goldbeck was the fifth incident.

More charges against guards

221

Star 4/1/91

Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — At least four members of the public have laid charges of attempted murder against President Nujoma's guards after they were fired on while driving on public streets.

Namibian police spokesman Werner Gevers confirmed that three more motorists had laid charges against the presidential guard.

This followed the laying of charges by Helmut Goldbeck, a farmer who was shot in both legs when members of the guard fired on his vehicle in Swakopmund over the New Year.

Inspector Gevers said the complaints were being investigated.

The public row over the guards is believed to have been discussed by the Namibian Cabinet at a session in the seaside resort of Swakopmund, where the government has moved for the holi-

day season.

The President's Office has made no public statement.

Mr Gevers was the first motorist to be wounded in the shootings. He was today reported to be in a stable condition in a Windhoek hospital after having undergone an operation.

The 43-year-old farmer from Omitara has filed charges of attempted murder and damage to property against the presidential guard from his hospital bed.

His vehicle was fired on by the guard when he failed to move quickly enough out of the way of the presidential cavalcade, or when he tried to overtake it; two conflicting accounts have been given.

The presidential guard first fired at motorists on December 10 in Windhoek, when the vehicles of a local resident and of a farmer's wife from Gobabis were hit.

Nujoma's guards to be disciplined

CAF-Trip 5/11/71 Staff Reporter 221

NAMIBIAN President Sam Nujoma's controversial guards will be disciplined following the shooting of a motorist outside Swakopmund, according to reports.

Deputy Defence Minister Mr Philemon Malima expressed "disappointment" with the guards' actions and vowed that the "training and discipline" of the unit would be a priority.

Three separate charges of attempted murder have been laid against the controversial unit in the past three weeks. Mr Helmut Goldbeck was wounded in both legs last Tuesday as the presidential motorcade swept out of Swakopmund.

Mr Malima explained that former Swapo guerillas had taken over presidential guard duties from police two weeks ago.

THE way Namibia handled the independence process, which led to a constituent assembly and a multi-party democracy, was of considerable interest to the ANC, the organisation's representative in Windhoek, Abbey Chikane, said this week.

"In South Africa, with its 30 million people and numerous political parties, we will also have to have a multi-party system. The ANC will be prepared to govern with any other party with proven support - including the National Party. This would be a good example of a multi-party democracy."

He said the South African Government's resistance to the election of a constituent assembly could cause considerable tension.

Chikane, brother of South African Council of Churches general secretary Reverend Frank Chikane, said the ANC could learn much from the experience of Swapo, which had exchanged the gun for a political platform before the ANC could.

The ANC was in the fortunate position of being able to learn from the experiences and mistakes of all liberated African countries.

To counter white fears, the cultures of all groups would have to be protected by the constitution.

The Namibian example and economic mistakes of other countries had persuaded the ANC that a pragmatic approach would be needed, but one which would still tackle the economic plight of the disadvantaged.

The ANC would implement its policy of nationalisation diplomatically, not ideologically, with the particular aim of improving the quality of life among black people.

"We believe government should control 30 percent of trade and industry to obtain enough funds for more schools and an improvement in living standards. We will not nationalise that portion, but will get the business community involved."

Chikane said the ANC would probably adopt Swapo's ideas on national reconciliation: "It enabled them to start building a new nation."

Swapo's transformation from a liberation movement to a political party and the manner of the return of Namibian exiles were also examples the ANC could follow.

A negative aspect from which the ANC could learn was the Swapo Government's difficulty in meeting the high expectations of its supporters.

"South Africa also cannot avoid this problem, which has to be solved over a period of years. The only solution is to explain the problems to the people."

Chikane said the ANC was very concerned about the many black youths who gave up their schooling to participate in the liberation struggle. A large number were now unemployed and untrained.

"We are asking the business community and the international community to assist the new government in South Africa in solving the problems of unemployment and illiteracy. The ANC's responsibility is to make people aware of the new political realities and to reorientate them."

The ANC was also concerned about rightwing resistance to change. President FW de Klerk's government had to isolate extremist elements like the AWB's Eugene Terre'Blanche, Chikane said.

DO IT THE SWAPO WAY, SAYS ANC

APress 6/11/91

HIGH NOON FOR SAM'S GUARDS?

Special Correspondent

C/P 6/1/91 (221)

'Doctor' on 296 fraud charges

By MARTIN NTSOELENQOE

A MAN who allegedly went on a R49 196 shopping and travel spree with his R1 000-a-month limit Trust Bank credit card was this week promised the first available bed in a mental hospital.

Modiri Patrick Shole, 25, who is facing 296 fraud charges and is also charged with pretending to be a medical doctor, was arrested in July last year in his "consulting rooms".

He has been refused bail three times and has repeatedly asked to be sent to a mental hospital. Shole was not asked to plead and the hearing was postponed to February 5.

The prosecutor, SR Hulme, asked that the case be postponed to February 5 and magistrate Martin Muller postponed the case and promised Shole that if there was a vacancy at Sterkfontein Hospital on February 5, he would be sent there.

The court was told that Shole took out a credit card with a limit of R1 000 a month.

But he ignored the limit and went on a shopping spree, buying expensive clothes from exclusive shops.

He allegedly took trips around the country and frequented neighbouring states.

Teacher

Racist in court 26 years later

A JUDGE has given a white supremacist until next Monday to show why he should not be returned to Mississippi to stand trial - again - for the 1963 slaying of civil rights leader Medgar Evers.

Byron De la Beckwith, 70, was arrested this week in

'Witch' burnt, 19 held

KWANDEBELE police have arrested 19 people after they allegedly burnt



Armed to the teeth ... Nujoma's bodyguards carry mortars, grenades and automatic rifles.

THE itchy trigger fingers of Namibian president Sam Nujoma's Wild West-style bodyguards have led to a storm of protest after they opened fire with AK 47 rifles on a slowcoach motorist who failed to give way in time for the presidential motorcade to pass.

Helmut Goldbeck, a farmer from Omitara outside Swakopmund, is now recovering in a private Windhoek hospital after he was shot in both legs.

The burst of automatic fire hit him around 6pm on New Year's Day while he was travelling with a friend, Reiner Kring.

Nujoma's Press officer, Daniel Smith, said his office had made a statement to the Namibian police about the incident.

"We do not wish to interfere with the case," he said.

This incident follows four other reported cases of vehicles having been shot at by the trigger-happy guards. But Goldbeck is the first person to have been hit. Like those shot at before him, he has laid a charge of attempted murder against the guards.

In another incident on December 20, Nujoma's bodyguards fired at a car approaching a green robot in Swakopmund when the driver misunderstood a guard's signal for him to stop.

A witness described how the motorcade had raced down Moltke Street at 120km/h for Nujoma to meet an appointment with a supermarket owner. When Nujoma later left the supermarket he waved at the gathering crowd, but was laughed at.

Slow driver gets a burst of bullets

Although the first such charge was laid following a shooting in the streets of Windhoek in May last year, no guard has yet been arrested.

The Italian-trained guards were seconded from Angola's presidential guard to serve Nujoma for two years.

The latest incident has led to deep concern expressed by the local tourism industry, and by people scared these incidents will affect foreign investment.

DTA chairman Dirk Mudge said the untrained guards appeared to be the biggest threat to the president's life.

He added he had seen Goldbeck's bullet-ridden car and noticed one of the bullet holes had been in the passenger seat. "They did not try to stop the car, but to kill the occupants," he said.

"The DTA will seek clarity with the Attorney-General as to whether these guards may use weapons and whether they can take punitive action."

He called on trained traffic officers to be used to instruct people to clear the road when the president is approaching.



President Sam Nujoma ... laughed at by bystanders.

Sam Nujoma goes on holiday — with missile launchers

221 S/Times 6/1/91

By LESTER VENTER
Political Correspondent

WHEN most people go to the beach they take buckets and spades. Namibian President Sam Nujoma takes missile launchers.

The president's trigger-happy guard has outraged the sleepy coastal town of Swakopmund by stationing two mobile launchers outside his official holiday residence.

One of them — capable of shooting down aircraft — is parked outside the Cafe Anton, known far beyond Namibia's borders for its fine confectionary.

Charges

The missile launchers — and the crews who bivouac alongside — have further angered residents, already infuriated by the Presidential Guard's shoot-first-ask-questions-later attitude.

Four Namibians have laid charges against the National Guard for shooting at them, allegedly without provocation.

Victims claim bodyguards blaze away at cars that do not get out of the way of the 20-car presidential cavalcade.

Helmut Goldbeck, of Omitara, was shot and wounded this week when, according to police, he failed to stop quickly enough while Mr Nujoma was on the coastal road between Swakopmund and a fishing spot 15km north of the town.

Mr Goldbeck was taken to hospital in Swakopmund with wounds in both upper legs and was later transferred to Windhoek for surgery.

Other shooting incidents include one in Windhoek and another in Swakopmund be-



FIRE POWER ... a guardsman in Swakopmund

fore Christmas. No one was injured but vehicles were damaged.

The normally pleasant atmosphere in Swakopmund's Gothic-styled streets changed dramatically when Mr Nujoma moved into State House, on the beachfront, bringing with him a contingent of guards who patrol the streets in camouflage dress, reflective sunglasses and heavy personal

arms — some carrying rocket-propelled grenades.

One resident said: "We knew this sort of thing happened in tinpot dictatorships. We never thought it would happen to us."

Business people are worried about the impact of bad publicity on tourism. The number of visitors this holiday season, the first since independence, is significantly down.

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Eight bombs dropped near town in *ARGUS 7/1/91* north Namibia

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Eight bombs were dropped on Namibian soil by MiG-23 fighters in two separate incidents at the weekend — some perilously close to the northern town of Bagani — bringing to 16 the number of bombs which have hit Namibia in the past year.

Namibian police say they see the last "drop" on Saturday morning in a very serious light compared to previous similar bombings believed to have been mistakes by Angolan air force pilots.

Police spokesman Inspector Werner Gevers said two bombs were dropped in Caprivi near the old Omega base about 70km from Bagani on Friday. Witnesses saw two aircraft which they identified as MiG-23s. The aircraft approached from the east. This was the fifth bombing of Namibian soil since January 14 last year.

ERRORS OF JUDGEMENT

The sixth bombing, on Saturday, involved six bombs and again two MiG-23s, also approaching from the east.

Inspector Gevers said aircraft involved in the earlier four incidents had travelled from the north from Angola and the Namibian authorities were satisfied that errors of judgement were the cause in all cases and that the source was Angolan.

The Namibians were willing to see the Friday bombing as an error. But there was more concern about the Saturday incident as the bombs had hit the area of a water tower encampment 60m from a defence force base and 1 000m from the Bagani police station.

The six bombs, five of them believed to have weighed 500kg each, damaged buildings and a fence. Although the Bagani area is well populated, no one was hurt.

Inspector Gevers said police were investigating and would report to the government, which would take up the incident with whoever it saw fit. Angola was not being named as yet because the aircraft had travelled from the east.

DIPLOMATIC LEVEL

Police believed that if the attack was deliberate, the approach from an easterly direction could have been a ploy to either disguise the origin of the attack or to cast the blame on someone else. Inspector Gevers said the matter of "whodunnit" would be handled at a diplomatic level.

The Friday incident could be viewed as an error as the nearest Unita camp was only some three and a half kilometres away. There was no Unita camp in similar proximity to Bagani, however.

Of the 16 bombs which have hit Namibian soil so far, six have been of the white phosphorous variety and the rest were high-explosive, impact-detonating fragmentation bombs.

All have been of Soviet or East Bloc origin, police said.

CAP. TIMES 8/11/91 221

Northern Namibia bombed

WINDHOEK. — A senior Namibian Police team spent yesterday investigating two bomb attacks at the weekend near the northern Namibian outpost of Bagani, while the government held urgent discussions with the Angolan embassy here.

Eight bombs fell close to toilets at a Namibian Defence Force camp, a primary school and a Department of Water Affairs property, where roofs and windows were smashed in the attacks.

No casualties were reported in the attacks, but damage to property was extensive.

Police spokesman Commissioner Siggie Eimbeck said army witnesses identified Soviet-made MiG-23 aircraft carrying out an attack, dropping two bombs at 10am on Friday near the old military base at Omega, 70km from Bagani.

Almost 24 hours later the aircraft carried out another attack, at Bagani, dropping six bombs.

They are the fifth and sixth such bombing incidents in a year.

"People saw them coming from the east at a high altitude, and dive down to drop the bombs," said Commissioner Eimbeck.

They are believed to be Angolan government aircraft whose pilots possibly mistook Bagani for a Unita base im-

Probe into air attacks on military base, town

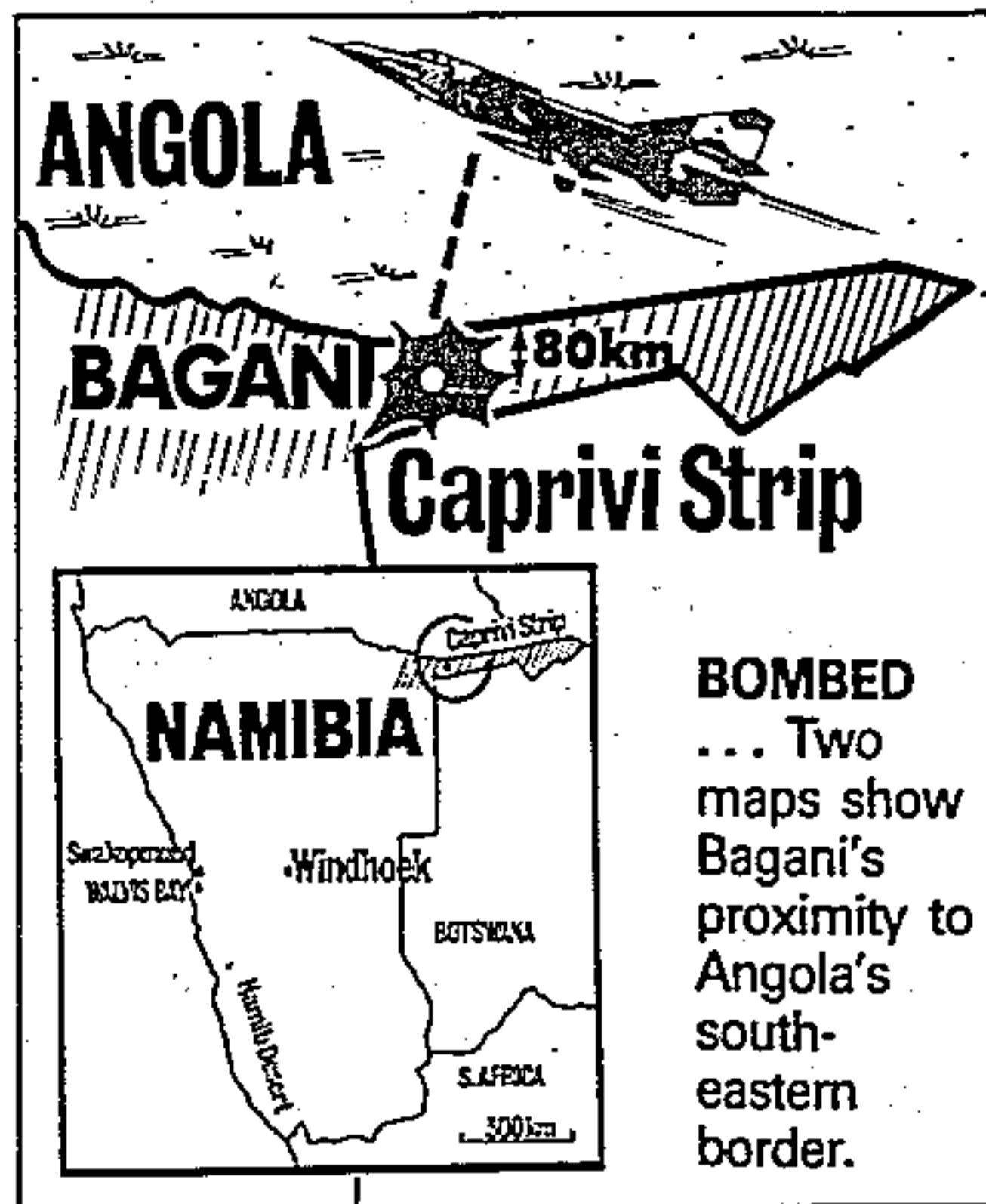
mediately across the border, where the police spokesman said the amount of fighting reported between the two forces recently had been low.

Bagani is only 25km from the border with Angola.

Commissioner Eimbeck said a preliminary police report indicated that the type of shrapnel found at one of the bomb sites was the same as that found after a similar attack in the area early last year. The bombs were apparently of a high-fragmentation type.

"The bombs all fell within 50m of one another. It was good shooting, but in the wrong country," he said.

Another police spokesman, Inspector Werner Gevers, said yesterday that



BOMBED
... Two maps show Bagani's proximity to Angola's south-eastern border.

heavy rains were preventing investigators from reaching the site of the Omega bombing incident.

Government spokesman Mr Vezera Kandetu told a media briefing here yesterday that discussions with the Angolan government were aimed at "trying to get the Angolans to help us understand what is happening — if they know anything about the incident". — Own Correspondent and Sapa

MiG bombing raids disturb Namibians

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Among eight bombs dropped on Namibian soil by MiG-23 fighters in two separate incidents at the weekend, a number were perilously close to the northern town of Bagani.

They bring to 16 the number of bombs which have hit Namibia in the past year.

Namibian police say they consider the last drop on Saturday in a serious light, compared with previous bombings believed to have been mistakes by Angolan pilots.

Identified

Police spokesman Inspector Werner Gevers said two bombs were dropped in Caprivi near the old Omega base, about 70 km from Bagani.

Witnesses saw two aircraft which they identified as being MiG-23s.

The bombing on Saturday involved six bombs.

Inspector Gevers said aircraft involved in the earlier incidents had travelled from the north from Angola, and Namibian authorities were satisfied that errors of judgment were the cause.

Namibians are willing to see the Friday bombing as an error.

There was concern about

the Saturday incident, however, as the bombs hit the area of a water tower encampment about 60 m from a defence force base, and 1 000 m from the Bagani police station.

The bombs damaged a number of buildings and a fence.

Although the Bagani area is well populated, no one was hurt.

Inspector Gevers said Angola was not being named as yet, because the planes had come from the east.

Police believe that if the attack was deliberate, the approach from an easterly direction could have been a ploy to disguise the source or cast blame on someone else.

Inspector Gevers said the matter of "whodunit" would be handled at a diplomatic level.

Eastern origin

The Friday incident could be viewed as an error, as the nearest Unita camp was only about 3½ kilometres away.

But there was no Unita camp in proximity to Bagani.

Of the 16 bombs which have hit Namibian soil so far, six have been of the white phosphorous type.

The rest were high-explosive, impact-detonating fragmentation bombs.

All have been of Soviet or East bloc origin, police said.

Sorry to bomb you — Angola

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — The Angolan Ambassador to Namibia has apologised to his host government for the "sad" incidents of "accidental" bombings on Namibian territory by the Angolan Air Force.

Mr Alberto Bento Ribeiro Kabulu said the bombs were meant for Unita rebel bases close to the northern border of Namibia and deeply regretted the accidental infringement.

There has been no official word from Luanda but reports indicate that the bombings of Bagani and Omega in Caprivi were caused by Fapla aircraft overshooting Unita targets.

If reports are confirmed, it would bring to 14 the number of bombs dropped on Namibian soil in three days.

The incidents appear to reflect an increase in fighting between Angola and Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita.

ry 10 1991

SA to give R36-m to Namibian fighters

By Dale Lautenbach
Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — Former combatants on all sides in the Namibian war can look forward to a "gratitude" payout from the South African Government by the end of April.

The amount of R36 million was pledged by the Government for distribution to combatants demobilised by the independence process in Namibia during October 1989.

Initially, a form of pay-out was agreed to before independence when Sam Nujoma approached administrator-general Louis Pienaar with a request for financial assistance for the former fighters.

Subsequently, President Nujoma and President de Klerk discussed the issue during Namibia's independence celebra-

tions at the end of March last year and it was agreed that Swapo's Plan fighters would also receive a share of the pay-out along with former Koevoet and territorial force members.

Asked what South Africa's reasons were for paying soldiers who might be considered by some as former enemies, the office of the South African representative in Namibia said it was an act of "good neighbourliness".

In the course of last year, the R36 million became something of a political rugby ball. DTA chairman Dirk Mudge accused the Namibian government of dragging its feet as to how the money should be used while many of the former combatants were still on the streets without jobs.

The Namibian and South African governments were involved in negotiations about the pay-out at the time, but the political mud-slinging seemed to sour the process and the result

was that Namibia pulled out, saying South Africa should distribute the money itself.

In order to do this with as few political ripples as possible, the Chief Justice of Namibia, Mr Justice Hans Berker, was asked to establish a committee to assist South Africa with the distribution.

That committee is now "actively engaged in dealing with the practical problems", according to the South African office. It says the process will take some time but hopes to have the payments made by the end of March.

Payments will be made only to former combatants who were in the service of Plan, Koevoet and territorial force units at the time of demobilisation.

Commandos and Citizen Force members do not qualify and money will only be given to former combatants physically present within Namibia's borders at the time of payment.

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CCB man 'was sent to Namibia to kill editor'

11/6/85
10/1/91
221

JOHANNESBURG. — Former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) agent, Mr Donald Acheson was sent to South West Africa (now Namibia) to assassinate Namibian newspaper editor Miss Gwen Lister but was not involved in the murder of Swapo official Mr Anton Lebowski, Mr Acheson said in an exclusive interview with Beeld newspaper.

Mr Acheson, code named "The Cleaner" told a Beeld reporter that anything he said was not to be published and he would deny anything reported from the interview.

'Easy scapegoat'

Beeld, however, said it felt the information was in the public's interest to be made known.

Mr Acheson, an Irish citizen who was held by Namibian police for eight months for Mr. Lubowski's death, said he had

been made an easy scapegoat by Namibian police.

"A senior police officer involved in the case was on the CCB's payroll and wanted to break me.

"I had to hang for the murder while the real killers got off scot-free," Mr Acheson alleged.

"I was in Namibia during the assassination, but was sent there to eliminate Gwen Lister. I also had to monitor the elections," he said.

He had to kill Miss Lister as she was a "troublemaker" and had links to the British Intelligence Service, he said.

According to Mr Acheson, who was recruited into the CCB at John Vorster Square, in Johannesburg, the murders of Dr Webster and Mamelodi activists Dr Fabian Ribeiro and his wife Florence, were possibly carried out by the same people, whom he suspected were CCB agents.

"All these people were shot

with AK-47 rifles from moving vehicles. Certain CCB members operate in this way.

"I also saw one of the CCB agents, after Mr Lubowski's death, with a suitcase full of American dollars.

'CIA was involved'

"Just before the murder the agent was visited by an American businessman and a Mr Hodgson. This strengthens my suspicion that the CIA was also involved in the murder," he reportedly said.

According to Mr Acheson, the CCB also killed a Johannesburg night club owner, Mr George Meiring, whose charred body was found in a piece of veld outside Johannesburg.

Mr Acheson said the CCB still existed. — Sapa.

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'I was sent to kill editor'

JOHANNESBURG

Former Civil Co-operation Bureau (CCB) agent Mr Donald Acheson was sent to South-West Africa (now Namibia) to assassinate Namibian newspaper editor Miss Gwen Lister but was not involved in the murder of Swapo official Mr Anton Lubowski, Mr Acheson said in an exclusive interview with Beeld newspaper here.

Mr Acheson, an Irish citizen who was held by Namibian police for eight months for Mr Lubowski's death, said he had been made an easy scapegoat by Namibian police.

"I was in Namibia during the assassination, but was sent there to eliminate Gwen Lister." He had to kill her as she was a "troublemaker" and had links with the British intelligence service, he said.

He suspected CCB agents of killing Mr Lubowski and also suspected that the American CIA was involved. — Sapa

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ARGUS
11/1/91

Police want to quiz Acheson over CCB allegations

The Argus Correspondent 221

JOHANNESBURG. — Police have launched an urgent investigation into allegations made by former Civil Co-operation Bureau agent Donald Acheson.

He claimed this week he was sent to Namibia to "eliminate" the editor of the Namibian, Ms Gwen Lister.

Mr Acheson, who has kept a low profile since the publication of his comments in Beeld newspaper, is still in South Africa despite an order for his deportation.

He told the newspaper he had had nothing to do with the murder of Swapo lawyer Mr Anton Lubowski, but had been sent to kill Ms Lister.

Spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Captain Craig Kotze, said yesterday that attempts would be made to obtain a sworn statement from Mr Acheson.

'THE CLEANER'

Mr Acheson said his CCB codename was "The Cleaner" and that he was in Namibia at the time of Mr Lubowski's assassination, but his job was to eliminate Ms Lister because she was a "trouble-maker".

The Irish national, who was in police custody for eight months after Mr Lubowski was murdered in August 1988, said the Namibian police had used him as a scapegoat.

"A senior police officer is on the payroll of the CCB and wanted to break me. I was to hang for the murder while the real murderers got off scot free," he said.

He also claimed he suspected the American Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the murder of Wits academic Dr David Webster and that he had worked for the PLO, the IRA, Soviet military intelligence and British intelligence.

'Nujoma's boys must behave'

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By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The "trigger-happy" actions of the Namibian Presidential Guard were taken to task by the opposition National Patriotic Front of Namibia today and President Sam Nujoma was challenged to "tell his boys to behave".

NPF president Moses Kat-

jiungua cut short his organisation's holiday to hold an "urgent" press conference because "we felt we could not wait or keep quiet when things which affect the lives of people, the Constitution of the Republic, the security and economic well-being of Namibia and the essentials of good government in this country are taking place".

He said the guard, by its ac-

Star 11/1/91
tions, and the shootings at several civilian motorists who had allegedly failed to obey the orders of the President's motorised escort, had earned Namibia a "bad name".

The image that the guard had created had to be reversed, he said, challenging the President to break his silence and review the guard's behaviour.

NAMIBIAN SYSTEM SUITS ALL

c/paper 13/1191

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Education is one of the spheres in which the Namibian government has made the most progress. This was achieved by close co-operation between experienced officials from the previous administration and consultation with all interested parties. Our Special Correspondent reports.

A COMPLETELY new high school curriculum, with subject syllabuses for Namibia, was drawn up last year within months. It is being introduced this year in Std 6.

Although it is initially aimed at preparing the large segment of weaker pupils to make a greater contribution to the development of the country, the new curriculum is considered flexible enough to meet the requirements of pupils who can progress faster.

Mother tongue education will be allowed until Std 5, then the medium of instruction will be English - but it will be introduced gradually.

Pupils can also study Afrikaans and German next to English throughout high school.

Educationists consider this rapid provision of a new school system as a great achievement. It is being attributed to co-operation within the Department of Education between the Swapo government, senior officials of the former admin-

istration and foreign advisers. Education Minister Nahas Angula and his deputy, Buddy Wentworth, are said to have been impressed by the high standard of education within the former white education department and wanted to retain it as a yardstick.

This is apparently confirmed by the appointment of Jan Visser, former director for white education, as deputy secretary of education - the highest position in the new administration to be held by a member of the former one. Wentworth has confirmed the gov-

ernment will not allow the quality of former white schools to be downgraded, but will improve the quality of education in other schools to the same level.

The big gap in education becomes apparent from the fact that of the 3 249 pupils who were in matric in 1989, nearly 30 percent were whites, while the whites constituted only seven percent of the population. The highly academic and Western-orientated curriculum was not suitable for the majority of the population. As a result, they could not achieve meaningfully and it did not prepare them for participation in the economic activities of a developing country.

The new curriculum has been based upon the so-called Cambridge System developed in Britain and used worldwide - although it has, in this instance, been adapted to suit Namibia. The biggest change is that much more provision is being made for pupils who want to follow a technical or occu-

pational-orientated direction. The Cape Senior Certificate examination will be replaced within two or three years, when the switchover has reached that level, by an examination for the International Certificate of General Secondary Education (ICGSE). This is apparently of a lower standard, because it would not give students access to a South African university.

Pupils who want university exemption will have two options. Should they attend a school where the ICGSE examination has to be written in the 12th school year, they can attend a 13th year which will better prepare them for university exemption than the present Senior Certificate examination. Another possibility is that such pupils write the advanced examination at the end of their 12th school year. These schools would be allowed to supplement the basic curriculum and shorten the secondary course year.

'Nujoma's ²²¹ guard must be retrained'

Star 14/11/91
By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — Following broad criticism for its silence on several incidents of shooting at the public by President Sam Nujoma's guard, the Namibian Cabinet Security Committee has announced that it will recommend a programme of retraining for the presidential guard.

There was no word of condemnation of the guards' behaviour following incidents in which five members of the public have been shot at for allegedly disobeying orders from the guards who make up President Nujoma's motorcade. One motorist was injured in the shootings.

In a statement, the Cabinet Security Committee said it "wishes to stress that the alleged incidents of improper conduct by persons in the employ of the army or police are being investigated and steps will be taken should any criminal behaviour be disclosed".

The committee would also "recommend to Cabinet a programme of retraining the presidential guard".

The committee also discussed "the general security situation in the country including reports of infiltration into our territory by hostile elements and the departure to South Africa by former Koevoet combatants".

11 Namibian civil servants detained ⁽²²⁾

From DALE ^{1/11/91}
LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa
News Service

WINDHOEK. — Eleven public servants have been detained in connection with malpractices and corruption in the selling and issuing of Namibian passports.

Mr Lucas Angula, head of citizenship in the Home Affairs Department, told NBC radio there were further malpractices to be rooted out in his office, especially in connection with identification documents and birth certificates.

An appeal has been made to Namibians to help the government in locating about 2 000 illegal foreigners still in the country. Three thousand temporary permits were issued last year but only 1 000 people with such papers had left the country.

By Tom Minney

"THEY thought their daughters would not be safe on the streets and that hordes of us would come," and that hordes of the first black chuckles one of the first black people to move into a white area of Namibia's capital.

Andreas Shipanga moved to central Windhoek soon after the Group Areas Act was repealed in 1979. The rest of the "hordes" have still not arrived to disturb the sleepy air.

His story shows the futility of white prejudice and fear and the inevitability of change. He remembers horrified looks when he and his then wife looked at the house.

The next day the estate agent came to say the house was not for sale — the Administration for Whites had threatened his business if he went ahead.

Rewarded

Shipanga persevered and was rewarded with years of rudeness and harassment from his National Party neighbours. The Shipangas had returned to Namibia after breaking with Swapo and were one of only three or four black families who could afford to move into town.

For up to 10 years after the law changed, they and a tiny handful of church leaders, business people and politicians were the only black faces — apart from servants. Prices for houses were prohibitive.

But as more black people got rich, many have built themselves five- or

White areas still remain restricted

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South 23/1/91

six-bedroomed homes in the "Luxury Hill" area of Katutura, Windhoek's township for blacks.

One reason for staying put was segregated schools. Apartheid planners prescribed at least five kilometres between white and black towns, and it would be a long drive to Katutura to take children to school each day.

Another was links to family and friends, who might not be willing or able to make long journeys into hostile parts of town. Research shows that such social networks are more important to people from a poorer background where support is vital for survival than to whites who would rather spend an evening with the television or swimming pool than with relatives.

A city council survey of 1985, six years after the Group Areas Act was repealed, showed less than five percent of people in white areas were black.

Later there was movement in suburbs dominated by road and railway companies who moved "coloured" workers in to replace departing white ones.

The same municipal survey showed that people classified white had moved the other way: only 36, most of them women, lived in Katutura and 58, mostly men, in Khomasdal, the town-

ship for "coloureds".

Researchers speculate they had been there for some time because of relationships, or were there for work.

House-moving did not pick up pace until the economic imbalance started to be redressed with the transition to independence last year.

Large government houses and housing subsidies and embassy and other high-paying jobs have been tickets into the homes and lifestyles of the former oppressors.

Rents

But not all are happy with the move into large houses in town. Social life is disrupted if not non-existent. Rents are high and neighbours unfriendly — particularly in suburbs such as Pioneers Park, formerly dominated by army personnel.

Many black people have no choice, however. Katutura was overcrowded before independence, with an average of eight people in a two- or three-roomed "matchbox" house.

Now Windhoek is groaning at the seams with 142 000 people, a 10th of the nation, and thousands more coming for jobs and dreams of a better life. It is virtually impossible to get a

house. Often the only accommodation available is the high-priced housing in former white domains. Some whites have sold out, although many are said to have tried to cancel deals when they found independence and a pragmatic government better than their fear and prejudice and told them.

In lower-class areas of former white Windhoek, nearly all the garages and servants' quarters are being pressed into service — each for a family paying high rents.

Housing in Khomasdal is also impossible to find.

Not a single white person seems to have bought a house in former township areas.

Oshakati was a garrison town for whites in the former northern war-zone, where every house had a bomb shelter and all cars were searched by troops on entry.

With the withdrawal of the South African army and cutbacks in the parastatals that are proving the last strongholds of Afrikaner rule, many houses were vandalised and then abandoned.

Some are squatted now by people promised houses during the long war for freedom who are now helping them-

selves.

Development in Oshakati — vital to stop the flood into Windhoek — depends on new forms of land ownership to be negotiated with traditional leaders and at a land conference. Oshakati and about 10 other large conurbations are to be proclaimed "towns" this year so that the government can sell and lease land.

If history is gradually spreading the different races into former "whites only" areas and forcing people to tolerate one another in a spirit of national reconciliation, it has not yet tackled the prejudices and tension caused by cultural and social differences.

As black people move into an area, large dogs and other security measures proliferate. Police are regular gatecrashers at parties. Social mixing is not easy, although professionals and business people are more ready to meet and be friends with black colleagues than are railway workers and police.

Plummeted

But property values — around R150 000 in town now — have not plummeted and black buyers of expensive houses prove themselves to be even more eager than the former owners to improve and conserve the value of their properties.

The fears of disaster now seem far away, with the "hordes" only still trickles, and the daughters not yet engaged to black boyfriends. Eleven years after the Group Areas Act was repealed in Namibia, white and black people may live next door to each other. They are not yet neighbours.

Arms cache at accused's work

WINDHOEK — An automatic rifle, ammunition and handgrenades have been found at the workplace of one of nine Windhoek men awaiting trial on a number of charges, including treason, police said.

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CAP-Trans 30/1/91
"An R-5 automatic rifle, six loaded magazines and four M-25 handgrenades were identified at the former workplace of Holm Nebe on Monday afternoon," they said, adding that he had jumped bail.

— Sapa

Villagers allege

Koevoet terror

By MATHATHA

TSEDU

OVAMBO policemen who are former members of Namibia's notorious Koevoet squad have been accused of assaults and intimidation of residents near Tzaneen where they are stationed.

Confirming the presence of the men in the area, police however denied that the Namibians were involved in the harassment of residents.

Police spokesman Lieutenant WF Voight said the men were a mobile unit involved in crime prevention in the farming community.

Residents of Lephepane Village, about 20km from Tzaneen, said the men, who only speak Ovambo and Afrikaans, raided houses and conducted searches without warrants and assaulted those who resisted or questioned them.

The residents said the men manned a permanent roadblock in the area, with no signs indicating that they were police.

They said a teacher, Mr Tommy Modipane, who refused to stop at the unmarked roadblock, was assaulted by a white policeman and the Ovambos last Tuesday.

Koevoet was a notorious unit of the South West Africa Police.

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Koevoet was a notorious unit of the South West Africa Police.

Fate of Koevoet family 'exiles' now in dispute

Star 30/1/91
By Dale Lautenbach
Star African Service

CAPE TOWN — Talks between South Africa and Namibia about the fate of 1 080 former Koevoet fighters and their families presently in South Africa have begun in a friendly spirit, according to Namibian Secretary of State Security Peter Tsheehama.

"South Africa has not denied their presence and has indicated that they're something of an embarrassment," said Mr Tsheehama yesterday after talks with a South African delegation to a session of the Joint Monitoring Commission (the JMC was established in terms of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia to monitor the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola).

Riaan Eksteen, chief South African representative in Namibia, said yesterday that the Namibian delegation was told that South Africa had done

nothing to entice the former members of the Koevoet unit to its country.

The "Koevoet issue" was something that South Africa also wanted to settle.

Former Koevoet members had reported though that they feared for their lives in Namibia and had addressed letters to the SAP about intimidation and threats from the Swapo government.

Controversy about Koevoet grew late last year when several hundred members of the force were seen leaving Windhoek on an Upington-bound train.

President Sam Nujoma demanded that South Africa account for its actions in harbouring its former fighters.

South African Minister of Law and Order Adriaan Vlok replied at the time that the men were being used in South Africa in a non-military capacity as trackers.

Mr Eksteen said South Africa conceded now that the term "trackers" had a particularly unfortunate connotation for Namibians with experience of the bush war in that country. The

tracking function in South Africa was mainly in connection with stock theft on the Lesotho and Eastern Transvaal borders he said.

Mr Tsheehama said Koevoet presence in South Africa in the employ of the police was in contravention of the Namibian constitution and the Defence Act in terms of which a Namibian citizen serving in a foreign military structure was obliged to give up Namibian citizenship.

Mr Eksteen said the attitude of many of the former Koevoet members was that they would rather lose their citizenship than their lives. South Africa was, however, eager to resolve the problem and had invited Namibian representatives to address the former fighters.

Mr Tsheehama said that if the ex-Koevoet members had a problem in Namibia, it was "our problem", and that the intravention of a foreign state was not the solution.

After the South African/Namibian meeting there was no clear indication of how the Koevoet problem was to be resolved, but both sides seemed happy that dialogue had begun.

Joint ^{Cap 7143}
^{30/1/91}
Commission
winds up
SA talks ²²¹

SOMERSET WEST. —
The multilateral Joint
Commission talks be-
tween South Africa,
Cuba, Namibia, Angola,
United States and Rus-
sia ended yesterday at a
luxury hotel outside
Somerset West.

The leader of the
South African delega-
tion, Mr Neil van Heer-
den, director-general of
the Department of
Foreign Affairs, told
journalists the commis-
sion had "so far accom-
plished the spirit of its
mission".

He said he was not at
liberty to divulge details
before a joint communi-
que, still being pre-
pared, was released.

The head of the Rus-
sian delegation, Mr Vya-
cheslav Ustinov, said he
was happy with the out-
come.

It was understood
from sources that items
discussed included the
final withdrawal of Cu-
bans from Angola by
July and allegations of
continued Koevoet sor-
ties into Angola.

The commission's fi-
nal two meetings are
scheduled for Havana
and Luanda later this
year. — Sapa



Talks to decide fate of former Koevoet fighters

Argus 31/1/91

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By DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa News Service
WINDHOEK. — Talks between South Africa and Namibia about the fate of 1 080 former Koevoet fighters and their families presently in South Africa have begun in a friendly spirit, according to Namibian Secretary of State Security Mr Tsheehama.

"South Africa has not denied their presence and has indicated that they're something of an embarrassment," said Mr Tsheehama after talks with a South African delegation to the tense ordinary session of the Joint Monitoring Commission.

The JMC was established in terms of the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia to monitor the Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

It has also become a valuable forum for bilateral meetings between Angola, Cuba, Namibia, South Africa and as

observers, the Soviet Union and the United States.

Mr Riaan Eksteen, chief South African representative in Namibia, said today that the Namibian delegation was told that South Africa had done nothing to entice the former members of the South African Police Koevoet unit to this country. The "Koevoet issue" was something that South Africa desired equally to dissolve.

The former Koevoet members had reported though that they feared for their lives in Namibia and had addressed letters to the SAP on intimidation and threats from the Swapo government.

Controversy around the Koevoet problem grew late last year when several hundred members of the force were seen leaving Windhoek on an Upington-bound train.

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South African Minister of Law and Order Mr Adriaan

Vlok replied at the time that the men were being used in South Africa in a "non-military capacity" as "trackers".

Mr Eksteen said that South Africa conceded now that the term trackers had a particularly unfortunate connotation for Namibians with experience of the bush war in that country.

The tracking function in South Africa was mainly in connection with stock theft on the Lesotho and Eastern Transvaal borders he said.

Mr Tsheehama said Koevoet presence in South Africa in the employ of the police was in contravention of the Namibian constitution and the Defence Act in terms of which a Namibian citizen serving in a foreign military structure was obliged to give up Namibian citizenship.

Mr Eksteen said the attitude of many of the former Koevoet members was that they would rather lose their citizenship than their lives. South Africa was however eager to resolve the problem and had invited

Namibian representatives to address the former fighters here.

Mr Tsheehama said that if the ex-Koevoet members had a problem in Namibia, it was "our problem" and that the intervention of a foreign state was not the solution.

After the South African/Namibian bi-lateral meeting, there was no clear indication of how the Koevoet problem was to be resolved, but both sides seemed happy that dialogue towards this end had begun in good spirit.

Jobs, wealth vital for peace — Mandela

CAPT TRUFS 1/2/91

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WINDHOEK. — Any political settlement in South Africa would not survive unless the economy was turned around to generate jobs and wealth which would make a rapid and visible impact on black living standards, ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela said here yesterday.

The process of political change in South Africa was taking place in a recession with a high level of inflation which had a dire impact on the most disadvantaged sections of the population.

"Mass poverty becomes ever more endemic. This is the engine which feeds growing social instability, crime and despair," Mr Mandela said.

"The process of political transformation cannot inspire hope among the people unless something is done now to improve their quality of life."

Mr Mandela said "this must entail a redirection of both public and private sector resources for the benefit of this section of our population".

Beyond the short term, SA's economy would require incisive restructuring to ensure the growth of a modern manufacturing sector to replace precious minerals, raw materials and agricultural products as the principal foreign exchange earners.

● An important meeting of the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress would be held within the next few days, Mr Mandela said in Windhoek yesterday. He did not name the venue.

● Namibian President Mr Sam Nujoma presented Mr Mandela with a cheque for R1 million from the government of Namibia at the close of Mr Mandela's visit yesterday. — Sapa

CAPT TRUFS 1/2/91 221

Nujoma seeks talks on Walvis

WINDHOEK. — Namibian President Mr Sam Nujoma yesterday called for negotiations on the integration of the South African-owned port of Walvis Bay into Namibia.

In his opening address to the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), Mr Nujoma said he supported the peace process in South Africa and urged President F W de Klerk to remove the remaining pillars of apartheid.

"Without the integration of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, our independence remains incomplete," he said.

Namibia, as the 10th and newest member of the regional co-operation body, is hosting the meeting for the first time.

On South Africa, Mr Nujoma said Namibia welcomed settlement negotiations but noted that apartheid still remained. — Sapa

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Dale Lautenbach of The Star's Africa News Service reports from Windhoek on a desire for dialogue

Military talks may hold key to regional stability

Star 5/12/91

THE key is the integration of South Africa into regional security arrangements. South Africa inside such arrangements is not dangerous. South Africa outside and alone, can be..."

That was Herman Cohen, United States assistant secretary of State for Africa, reflecting on how the region might profit from the continuation of the Joint Monitoring Commission in some altered and expanded form.

He is not alone in this.

A senior Angolan diplomat has spoken of the valuable contribution this talking forum could continue to make as the region moves through the difficult transition of the post-Harare Declaration period.

Neil van Heerden, South African Director-General of Foreign Affairs and leader of his country's delegation to the JMC, has also

endorsed the idea of ongoing dialogue.

As Mr Cohen put it, the JMC was the place where disagreements and ambiguities could be aired and resolved between the parties: talk, rather than war.

The original JMC, which has just had its third-last session and which is due to wrap up business in June, was established by tripartite agreement between Angola, Cuba and South Africa, with the US and the Soviet Union as observers.

Its original mission was to provide a forum for the negotiation and settlement of any problems which arose during the implementation of the United Nations peace plan for Namibia.

This included the monitoring of Cuban troops from Angola. Since Namibia became independent on March 21 last year, this has been

the commission's main remaining concern on a multilateral level and an ever shortening part of the meeting.

Much of the emphasis and value of the JMC has moved to the bilateral meetings. Here's where the interesting part now lies and here, too, is where the main concern is regional security beyond the specific concerns of the Namibian peace plan.

"The JMC is a unique organisation," said Mr Cohen. "Maybe the first of its kind."

It was essentially not a political-economic forum or a diplomatic forum but, crucially, a political-military meeting place where the generals themselves sat face to face, sized each other up and, without too much effort we are told, began laughing at each other's jokes.

But the full realisation of the

New York accords for Namibia's independence will not signal the end of military issues in southern Africa though, said Mr Cohen.

"The region is swimming in armies with large numbers of soldiers. We need a forum to reduce arms, the size of armies, to protect against border violations. And there's no other forum that can do that."

The Organisation of African Unity, for example, or any other African body could not have the same effect because the key player, South Africa, would be missing from the table, having been isolated from all such gatherings because of apartheid.

"And it's important to have South Africa involved as the most powerful military force," said Mr Cohen.

The Angolans certainly agree with that. They remain deeply

concerned and convinced that elements emanating from South Africa, be it from the right wing or from within the ranks of the military establishment itself, have not turned over the new leaf that the South African politicians are boasting about.

They say their is continuing destabilisation of Angola by South African elements — by way of support for Unita.

And to put and end to this, the people you really need to engage with across the table are the militarists or the securocrats, to use a term the Angolans insist has not yet died.

Mr Cohen said there was "an inclination" among commission members to find a way to continue the dialogue they have had so far where "South Africa has demonstrated it can cooperate with black African countries and that

constructive results can be achieved on political-military security".

No details are available yet as to how the forum would adapt itself to a broader one designed to address security across the region, but Mr Cohen suggested that the body could rewrite its mandate and invite other governments, such as Mozambique and Zimbabwe, to join.

Despite tensions at JMC meetings — and they do exist — there's also always a quaint sort of congratulatory air among the delegates. Gosh, we can talk to each other, they said when they first met. And still they comment on this healthy achievement.

From the millions of people who have suffered regional insecurity all these years, one imagines there's one reply: keep talking. □

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Police negligent — Namibian judge

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By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

SPW
11/2/91

WINDHOEK — The Namibian High Court has criticised "police negligence in imposing bail conditions" in the case of five rightwing activists who have disappeared prior to standing trial on charges of high treason.

The office of the Prosecutor-General has ordered the immediate arrest of the five men while the treason case is due to proceed against a further four men who have kept to their bail conditions so far.

Those who escaped during the past two weeks, according to police spokesman Inspector Sean Geysler, are Holm Nebe, Tobias de Klerk, Alexander Schreiner, Coenrad Dreves and Mr Thomas Henckert. A Windhoek newspaper claimed that "most" of the men were thought to be in Walvis Bay while "at

least one" had fled to Germany. The five are considered to be key figures in the case.

The treason charges followed a series of dramatic police swoops in August and September last year when large arms caches were found and nine men were arrested. Talk at the time was that a coup plot had been foiled.

This week Mr Justice Bryan O'Linn said he had found "irregularities" in the execution by the police of the stringent bail conditions that had been imposed on the five fugitives. He criticised police negligence.

Meanwhile the incident has caused concern in government circles and while Attorney-General Harmut Ruppel said the judiciary was an independent body and respected as such by the government, he said he had been worried when the treason accused were allowed bail.

Subsequently the Justice Department had reviewed the law on bail and problems of its "liberal application". Proposed

amendments were due to come before parliament shortly after it resumes business next month, he said.

There has also been speculation about the presence of "rightwing elements" in the Namibian police whose attitude towards the Swapo government could be less than supportive.

This was denied by Minister of Home Affairs Hifikepunye Pohamba. But Mr Ruppel said it was likely there was such a problem in the police force as numbers of policemen who had served under the previous administration had been retained and could be still loyal to it.

Gwen Lister, editor of the Namibian newspaper which has been subject to several rightwing attacks, one as recent as last August, told NBC television she was convinced there were members of the Namibian police who would like to see the new order subverted. She said it was possible that a CCB cell still existed within the ranks of the post-independence force.

Bombs dropped 'by mistake'

WINDHOEK. — Three suspected Angolan military aircraft dropped about 38 bombs into an area of northern Namibia yesterday and injured up to four people, evidently mistaking the target for positions of the US-backed Unita rebels, authorities said.

The high-flying craft, approaching from the east, bombed a site in north-eastern Kavango at 10am, police spokesman Inspector Sean Geysler said.

A senior government official speculated the aircraft were Angolan, mistaking the Kavango region for Unita positions in southern Angola.

Angolan aircraft have periodically bombed northern Namibia. The last time was on January 8.

The incidents have all been accepted in Windhoek as mistakes by the Angolan Air Force, which regularly targets the Unita headquarters at Jamba, just over the Namibian border. — UPI

Namibia angry over bombing

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The Namibian government has strongly condemned the latest bombings of its territory by at least two MiG-23s of the Angolan air force, and the Angolan ambassador has been summoned to convey the protest to his government.

Foreign Minister Theo Guribab said yesterday that while Namibia would "like to believe these dangerous incidents are not premeditated acts of hostility by Angola", it nevertheless

warned that "repeated acts... do not augur well for the excellent relations that exist" between the two neighbours.

Four Namibians were injured, one seriously, when bombs were dropped near the bridge over the Okavango River at Bagani.

Police say two cluster bombs were dropped, but only one exploded, detonating between 50 and 70 of its bomblets.

In addition, three 500 kg bombs dropped nearby and exploded.

Six bombs were dropped on Bagani a month ago, but no one was hurt.

No bases²²¹ in Namibia, SA assures Angolans⁹

Business Day Reporter
18/2/91

ALLEGATIONS that SA was still maintaining military bases along the Angolan-Namibian border are believed to have featured prominently at a weekend meeting between a high-level Angolan government delegation and President F W de Klerk.

Political Affairs Minister Lopo do Nascimento conveyed a personal message from Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, but no details of the meeting were released.

But government sources said it was believed that the Angolan claims of a SA military presence in northern Namibia were discussed, but that these were unlikely to seriously sour SA-Angolan relations.

The Angolan embassy in Windhoek claimed on Friday that SA was maintaining bases and installations which were being used for covert operations and to shelter rebels.

Sapa reports the Angolan ambassador to Namibia Albert Ribeiro was summoned by Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab on Thursday to explain Angolan bombing in the Bagani area between Kavango and Caprivi, close to the Angolan border.

Four people were injured on Wednesday when two MIG-23 jets dropped two cluster bombs.

SA government sources yesterday dismissed the allegations of SA military bases out of hand, and said Angola had been assured this was not the case.

Talks gave ANC 'tactical victory'

Business Day Reporter
18/2/91

CAPE TOWN — The ANC this week regained, internally at least, some of the initiative lost to President F W de Klerk's sanctions-busting announcements to Parliament on February 1.

After 10 hours of secret negotiations to finally thrash out the full meaning of the ANC's undertaking to suspend the armed struggle and "related activities", no explicit agreement was reached to satisfy the government's demand that weapons of war be surrendered or its rejection of the establishment of self-defence units.

According to the ANC the mass campaign to force town councillors to resign was now accepted as legitimate political expression.

All three issues were central pillars of government's motivated refusal to expedite the release of political prisoners and the indemnification of exiles. The government's relaxing on these issues, even temporarily, is seen as a tactical victory for the ANC.

The applications from prisoners and exiles will now be processed, probably in time to meet the April 30 deadline.

The lengthy, minutely detailed legalistic agreement reached after Tuesday's airport summit was released at separate news conferences held by two Cabinet ministers in Cape Town and by the ANC information chief Pallo Jordan in Johannesburg on Friday night.

In their accompanying comments and

answers to questions, clearly differing interpretations were attached to the agreement.

Both sides said the agreement promoted the negotiations process. Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said no compromises needed to be made.

However, at the end of the day Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok had to concede that the agreement had not fully dealt with the weapons problem.

Accord had been reached only with regard to ANC-held weapons which were legally licensable.

A liaison group would still seek a method "to gain control over" other weapons such as AK-47s.

He reiterated the government's urgent need "to get the guns out". This matter could not, however, be finalised at Tuesday's meeting, he said.

Another issue not finalised, and passed on for the further attention of the liaison committee, was the creation of self-defence units.

Again Vlok stressed government's absolute opposition to self-defence units being created by any organisation. "I don't want them," he said emphatically, "not with the ANC or the AWB".

Jordan's view was diametrically opposed. He told his news conference the establishment of self-defence units had been approved in principle.

● Comment: Page 8

Two killed in AK-47 hold-up on the Reef

TWO men died in one of two robberies involving AK-47 automatic rifles on the Witwatersrand at the weekend.

A Fidelity Guards security guard died in a gunfight with robbers who attacked his van, carrying hundreds of thousands of rands, on Saturday.

One of the four robbers died in hospital after being wounded. The other three fled without the money.

Sapa reports two men

Business Day Reporter

one armed with an AK-47 rifle, held up an Alberton construction company employee on Friday and escaped with a R10 000 payroll.

And in another armed robbery, police shot and arrested one of a gang of six who robbed the Rosslyn, Pretoria branch of Trust-Bank on Saturday.

Police said the six men

held up the bank manager and demanded the safe be opened. Staff raised the alarm and police arrived at the scene while the thieves were collecting the money.

One robber was wounded and arrested in a shoot-out that followed, but the remaining five managed to drive off in a getaway car.

A police statement said the robbers had fled "without the major part of their booty".

Baffled Bagani may start digging

Stw 19/2/91

The folk who live round Bagani in the Caprivi Strip have never dug anything more ambitious than a pit latrine or a well. But if the Angolans keep dropping bombs with careless abandon round their locality they are going to have to start digging slit trenches or even bomb shelters.

The bombing is made harder for these peasant people to bear by the fact that they have no idea why they are being showered with the latest in lethal technology by planes of a neighbouring country that is supposed to be friendly.

Nobody, except perhaps the Angolans, is sure why the Angolan MiGs keep bombing this village in Namibia on the banks of the Okavango River. One theory is that the Angolan pilots jettison their bombs in the area when they head for home after failing to find their targets at Jamba, the Unita headquarters, about 100 km to the east.

Angola's embassy in Windhoek has hinted darkly at South African destabilisation skulduggery in the region but has given no information to warrant the claim being taken seriously.

The most likely theory is that the Angolans are trying to hit a Unita base that is situated across the border in Angola, at least 10 km away. This doesn't say much for their aim.

Angolan pilots have tended to drop their bombs from a great height to avoid being shot down by one of Unita's sophisticated American Stinger missiles. Colleagues who have visited Jamba more recently than I have tell me that when the MiGs bomb it they do so from an altitude so high that they are difficult to see.

Given that Jamba is a collection of thatched buildings spread over many square kilometres, their chances of success are probably about as good as those of a poker player holding a pair of twos.

They may in fact have less chance of hitting their targets from their sophisticated jets than

Out of Africa

GERALD L'ANGE



the German aviators who used to toss artillery shells over the side of the cockpit on to the South African troops during the World War 1 campaign in South West Africa.

Flying rickety wood-and-canvas biplanes of the Red Baron style, the German aviators pioneered aerial bombing in southern Africa and perhaps in all Africa. To keep their shells nose-down they attached strips of canvas to the base. These fluttered so loudly as the shell fell that one South African said it sounded like "a giant stuttering in wrath". Once a German with a sense of humour substituted a pair of ladies' knickers for the canvas strip, thereby inventing the bloomer bomb.

Later they progressed to more sophisticated technology, attaching beneath the fuselage the canvas nose-bags that were used at the time to feed horses. The nose-bag was attached to a cord which the pilot pulled when he judged the moment was right, upending the bag and causing the shell that had been placed in it to fall out.

These primitive bombs actually hit their targets from time to time, in one case wiping out an entire South African gun crew, which seems to be more than can be said for the bombers of Bagani.

□ □ □

We all know why they do it but it still seems a little odd that the independent African nation of Namibia should be so openly friendly to South Africa when so many others in Africa are not. Take, for instance, a newspaper advertisement inviting exhibitors to the international trade fair in Windhoek in May.

"South Africans are particularly welcome," it says. □

Bombings and bangs as Nambians go to soccer

WINDHOEK - Since Maggie Thatcher called it a "funny old world", international events have been too serious for such trite reflections and Maggie has been all but forgotten.

But here in Namibia her words could still raise a dark chuckle.

Last week two aircraft with the "distinctive swept-back wings of the MiG-23" according to police investigations, dropped their ordnance on Namibian soil near Bagani in Caprivi.

Four people were hurt and Namibian Foreign Affairs dragged Angolan representation here over the coals and demanded a public clarification from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos' government.

Then on Sunday Windhoek went to soccer.

About 6 000 of us were out there to watch Namibia's Black Africa lose a little more credibly to Angola's Primeiro d'Agosto than they had in Luanda a few weeks back when they went down seven-nil.

Scored

This time Angola scored two and Namibia responded with one goal scored by (nice touch for national reconciliation here) the team's only

white member, a striker built more like a mean rugby forward than an agile soccer dancer.

Great atmosphere, nice way to wrap up a weekend.

"But mommie why are we playing soccer with them if they're dropping bombs on us?" asked a friend's young daughter afterwards.

We all chuckled ... darkly.

The Namibian Cabinet got its laugh too. Before the bombings had been announced publicly last week, the Angolan ambassador here was summoned to State House.

Gliding back to his office in his big black Merc with its distinctive red and white 001CD001 number plate that reflects his status as primeiro ambassador ... Bang. Roads are slick with summer rain and the ambassador is catapulted (unhurt) out of his tricky reverie as his driver collect head on with a minibus that was where it should not have been.

All leap out of respective vehicles to confront the enemy and Oh Oops, it's one of ours: the careening minibus that slammed the ambassador was from his very own embassy.

Windhoek being the small town it is, a number of Cabinet Ministers were passing by and saw the incident.

The Defence Minister was good enough to give the ambassador a lift but there can be little doubt that there was some dark chuckling about this Angolan own goal just hours after those unsmart Angolan bombs had hit Namibia.

The Angolans are awaiting a "definitive report by the competent authorities" before they claim absolute responsibility for the bombing but it is largely unquestioned here that the Angolan airforce did the job.

The least sinister version of why is that they were aiming for Unita territory just to the north and

missed ... as they have done about eight times before in the past year.

This time the Angolan ambassador put out a nicely double-edged statement that while not defending the bombings or claiming that they were in any way intentional, suggested unambiguously that Angola did have legitimate targets in northern Namibia by virtue of the number of South African elements still knocking around up there on covert destabilisation missions.

The Office of the South African Representative here was outraged. What on earth has South Africa to do with the incompetence of Angolan fighter pilots, it thundered in response. - *Sowetan Correspondent*

- Counter Officer
- Mail Handling Officer
- General Clerk
- Sorter
- Typist
- Exchange Superintendent
- Telecom Assistant
- Telephonist
- Clerk
- Assistant Administrative Officer
- Security Officer
- Postman
- Part-Time Branch Postmaster
- Part-Time Sorter
- Senior Telecom Electrician
- Technician
- Telecom Officer
- Assistant Telecom Officer
- Senior Telecom Assistant
- General Assistant, 1
- General Assistant, 2
- General Assistant, 3
- Cook
- Senior Superintendent
- Telcom Electrician

(2) No. No need exists in this regard as no official's services will become redundant.

SAP action

*8. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Law and Order:† *Hansard 19/2/91*

Whether members of the South African Police took any action against the persons who, on the day on which Mr Oliver Tambo arrived at the Jan Smuts Airport, allegedly removed the flag of the Republic and replaced it by an ANC flag; if not, why not; if so, what was the nature of the action taken?

Hansard 19/2/91 B71E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

No, not against any particular person or persons, because those concerned could not be identified in the large crowd.

On 13 December 1990 at approximately 13:17, the South African Police noticed that the flag of the Republic in front of the Jan Smuts Airport Building was being replaced by an ANC flag. With the help of, *inter alia*, the Dog Unit, the Police moved into the crowd of approximately 7 000 to 8 000 people and low-

ered a small ANC flag and replaced it with the flag of the Republic. *Hansard 19/2/91*

Petrol/dieseline: amount received

*9. Mr P H DE LA REY asked the Minister of Finance:† *Hansard 19/2/91*

What total amount did the State receive from the sale of (a) petrol and (b) dieseline in the Republic during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE: B72E

In the period 1 January 1990 to 31 December 1990 a net amount of R4 389 million accrued to the State from the sale of petrol and diesel. Itemization amounts cannot be furnished as the Petroleum Products Act 1977, (Act No. 120 of 1977) prohibits the disclosure of sale statistics of individual petroleum products.

Paul Kruger Memorial Hospital: alterations

*10. Dr W J BOTHA asked the Minister of National Health:† *Hansard 19/2/91*

Whether any alterations of and/or extensions to the section for Blacks at the Paul Kruger Memorial Hospital in Rustenberg are being planned; if so, (a) what progress has been made in this regard, (b) what total amount has already been appropriated for this purpose and (c) when will these alterations and/or extensions be commenced?

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL HEALTH: B73E

Yes, planning for extensions is taking place,

(a) the Bill of Quantities is nearly completed and the planning is therefore just short of the tender stage,

(b) no amount has been appropriated in the current financial year for this purpose and

(c) if funds are available, probably 1992/93.

Certain person: retirement benefits

*11. Dr W J BOTHA asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs:† *Hansard 19/2/91*

(1) Whether a certain person, whose name has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purpose of his reply, received any retirement benefits from the

State when he left the Public Service; if so, what retirement benefits; *Hansard 19/2/91*

(2) whether these benefits were paid in terms of existing regulations; if so, in terms of what regulations; if not,

(3) whether any special arrangements were made in respect of the payment of these benefits; if so, what are the details of these arrangements?

Hansard 19/2/91 B74E

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

(1) No, he did not receive retirement benefits from the State, but he did receive a resignation benefit.

(2) The resignation benefits was paid in terms of Regulation 13(1) of the Government Service Pension Act, 1973 (Act 57 of 1973);

(3) Not applicable.

Pollsmoor prison: purchase of land

*12. Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Correctional Services:† *Hansard 19/2/91*

(1) Whether it is the intention to purchase land in Tokai with a view to expanding the Pollsmoor prison; if so,

(2) whether this land has already been purchased; if not, why not; if so, when are the building operations expected to be commenced?

The MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES: B79E

(1) There is no intention of purchasing land in Tokai. Application was made however to retain land at Westlake, which currently belongs to other State Departments, for the Department of Correctional Services should those State Departments decide to withdraw. No purchase transactions will be involved but only transfer of land.

(2) No, no land was purchased in Tokai. Land was however purchased in Retreat (Steenberg) during 1970. Building works will, in all probability and if funds are made available, commence during 1991/92.

Suburban trains: crime

*13. Mr J H MOMBERG asked the Minister of Law and Order:† *Hansard 19/2/91*

(1) Whether there has recently been an increasing tendency in crime on suburban trains between Simonstown and Cape Town; if so, what are the relevant details; whether any steps are being taken to combat this crime; if so, what steps? B80E

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER:

(1) No, during the three months from 1 November 1990 to 31/January 1991, 51 serious crimes were committed on trains between Simonstown and Cape Town, in comparison with 73 crimes during the corresponding period a year previously. This represents a decline of 69,86%.

The details are as follows:

| | Nov 89 | Dec 89 | Jan 90 | Nov 90 | Dec 90 | Jan 91 |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Theft from person | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | — | — |
| Rape | 5 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 5 |
| Robbery | 12 | 8 | 18 | 6 | 18 | 7 |
| Attempted robbery | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Armed robbery | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Attempted murder | — | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Sodomy | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm | — | 3 | 2 | — | — | — |
| | 19 | 22 | 32 | 11 | 24 | 16 |

(2) In addition to the deployment of mobile units of the South African Police on this, as well as other rail trajectories country-wide, the Rail Commuter Corporation, in co-operation with the South African Police, is at present safeguarding Rail Commuter Stations, which will ensure more effective access control, in order to more effectively keep criminal elements off trains.

Extradition of certain persons *Hansard 19/2/91*

*14. Mr L FUCHS asked the Minister of Justice:

(1) Whether a request has been received from the Namibian Government for the extradition of (a) Mr Leonard Veenendaal and (b) Mr Darryl Stopforth; if so, with what result;

Nujoma
CM 10/11 26/2/91
shuffles
cabinet 221

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's President Sam Nujoma has announced the appointment of five new deputy ministers and a split in two ministries in his first cabinet shuffle since independence last year.

Mr Nujoma told cabinet members and the media at State House here that the reasons for the changes were that some ministers were overburdened.

The ministries that have been split are agriculture, fisheries, water and rural development, and education, culture, youth and sports.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Nahas Angula, said yesterday his ministry was to investigate losses of more than R300 000 paid in salaries to non-existent teachers in Ovambo.

Angolan bombing raids are a mystery to Namibians

ARGUS 20/2/91 (221)

Taking the line that there's "always something new out of Africa," GERALD LANGE, the Editor of The Argus Africa News Service, reflects on some current oddities on our continent

JOHANNESBURG. — The folk who live round Bagani in the Caprivi Strip have never dug anything more ambitious than a pit latrine or a well. But if the Angolans keep dropping bombs with careless abandon round their locality they are going to have to start digging slit trenches or even bomb shelters.

AFRICA

Like most Namibians, these peasant people have no idea why they are being showered with the latest in lethal technology by planes of a neighbouring country that is supposed to be friendly.

If the Angolans know why their Migs keep dropping bombs around the little village on the banks of the Okavango River they are keeping it a secret. One theory is that the Angolan pilots jettison their bombs in the area when they head for home after failing to find their targets at Jamba, the Unita headquarters, which is about 100 km to the east.

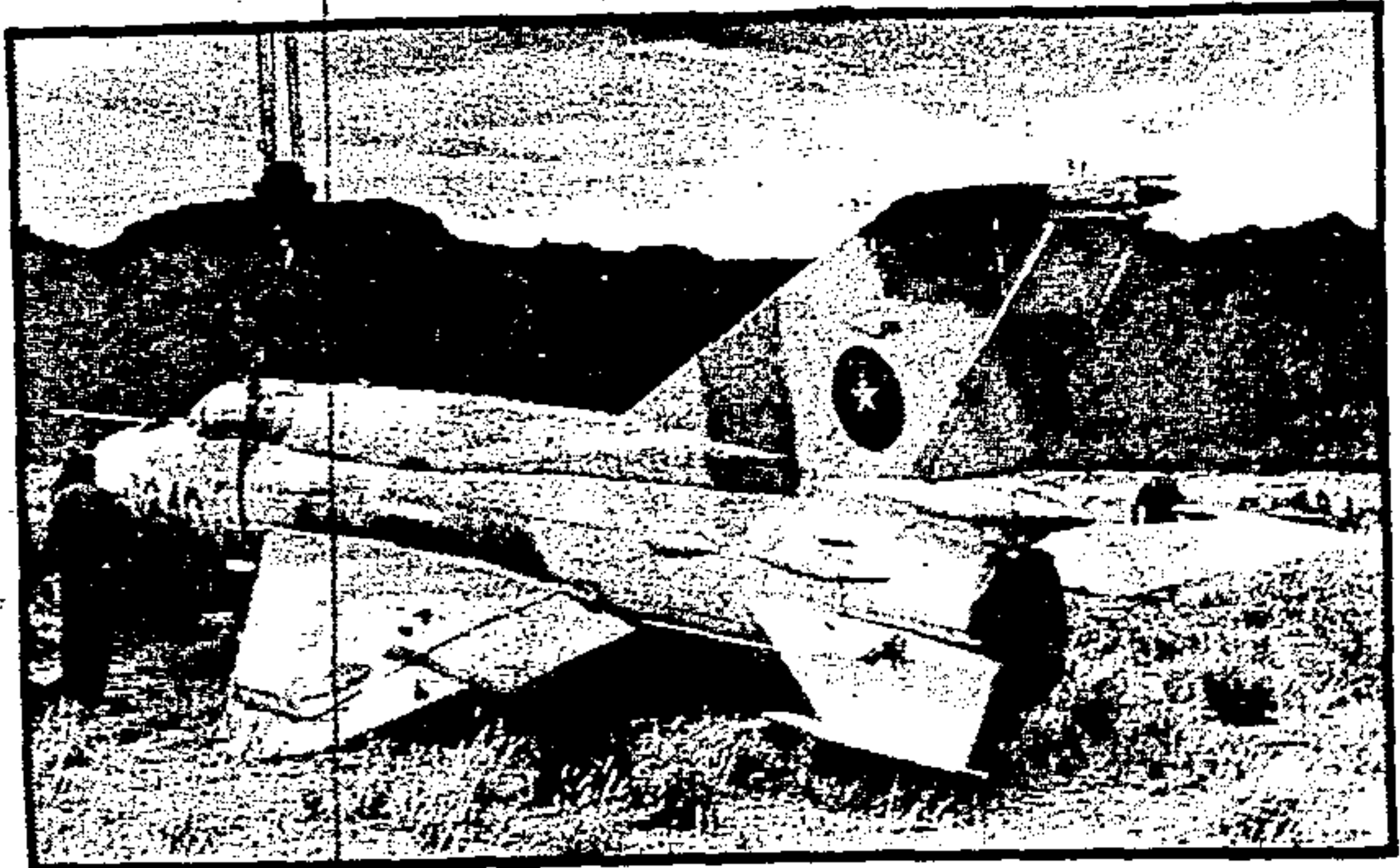
Angola's embassy in Windhoek has hinted darkly at South African destabilisation skulduggery in the region but has given no information to warrant the claim being taken seriously.

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Stingers

The most likely theory is that the Angolans are trying to hit a Unita base which is situated across the border in Angola, at least 10 km away. This does not say much for their aim.

Angolan pilots have tended to drop their bombs from a great height to avoid being shot down by one of the sophisticated American Stinger missiles possessed by Unita. Colleagues who have visited Jamba more recently than I, tell me that when the Migs bomb it they do so from an altitude so high that they are difficult to see.



An Angolan Mig 21 which crash-landed in Namibia two years ago.

Given that Jamba is a collection of thatched buildings widely spread over many square kilometres, their chances of success are probably about as good as those of a poker player holding a pair of twos.

They may in fact have less chance of hitting their targets from their sophisticated jets than the German aviators who used to toss artillery shells over the side of the cockpit onto the South African troops below during the First World War campaign in South-West Africa.

Flying rickety wood-and-canvas biplanes of the Red Baron style, the German aviators pioneered aerial bombing in Southern Africa and perhaps in all Africa. To keep their shells nose-down they attached strips of canvas to the base. These fluttered so loudly as the shell fell that one South African said it sounded like "a giant stuttering in wrath".

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pulled when he judged the moment was right, upending the bag and causing the shell that had been placed in it to fall out.

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We all know why they do it but it still seems a little odd that the independent African nation of Namibia should be so openly friendly to South Africa when so many others in Africa are not. Take, for instance, a newspaper advertisement inviting exhibitors to the international trade fair in Windhoek in May.

"South Africans are particularly welcome," it says.

While modernising the telephone system of Dar es Salaam, the Mitsubishi company accidentally tore up a main telephone cable, cutting off 2 000 subscribers and putting their phones beyond immediate repair. Among the victims was the Japanese embassy.

There must have been repercussions in Tokyo—or will be when the ambassador can get a call through.

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221

Angolans apologise for bombs

WINDHOEK — Angola has accepted responsibility for the bombs dropped near Bagani in northern Namibia a fortnight ago and promised it will not happen again.

"The Angolan government regretted the incidents, which were largely attributed to navigational errors, and promised the government of the Republic of Namibia that such incidents will be avoided in future," the Namibian Information Ministry said in a statement here yesterday.

Four Namibian civilians were injured when two Angolan Air Force MiG-23s dropped two cluster bombs near the Bagani Bridge, between Caprivi and Kavango.

Angola has also offered to compensate the injured. — Sapa

SA agrees to talks on Walvis Bay

CAL TWP
11/3/91
221

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

IN a surprise move, the South African government has agreed to negotiate the future of Walvis Bay and a number of small islands off the Namibian coast.

After years of steadfastly refusing to even discuss repeated claims by Namibia to the only viable deep-water harbour on its coast, Pretoria has finally agreed to place the thorny issue on the negotiation table.

The two governments announced in a joint statement issued simultaneously in Windhoek and Cape Town last night that high-powered delegations would meet in Cape Town on March 14 to begin negotiations.

In the run-up to Namibian independence on March 21 last year, South African government ministers repeatedly stated that the status of Walvis Bay and its immediate hinterland — which has legally been part of the Cape Province since the last century — was non-negotiable.

However, since independence, a number of bilateral agreements between the two countries, as well as pragmatic relations on the diplomatic

front, have caused a softening of attitudes.

Well-placed observers said last night it was now a matter of time before South Africa ceded the territories to Africa's newest independent nation.

As part of the trade-off, the Republic will be well-placed to insist on treaties that entrench Namibia's "friendly neighbour" status.

This is likely to include further agreements relating to co-operation in the fields of investments, banking, currency, customs union and tax systems.

The South Africa delegation, which will be led by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, includes seven cabinet ministers, the Administrator of the Cape Mr Kobus Meiring, Walvis Bay MP Mr Chris de Jager and South Africa's diplomatic representative in Namibia, Mr "Koedoe" Eksteen.

The Namibian delegation will be led by its Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Theo-Ben Guribab.

Significantly, controversial Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has not been included in the South African negotiating team.

Walvis Bay possession row looms

By Peter Fabricius
Political Correspondent

South Africa is expected to offer Namibia joint administration of Walvis Bay — but not possession — when the two governments meet on March 14 to discuss the enclave.

Delegations from both governments are to meet in Cape Town to determine the status of the harbour and the off-shore islands. *Star 1/3/91*

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha will lead a delegation of seven Cabinet Ministers, and Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab a three-Minister team, plus officials.

Walvis Bay and the dozen-odd islands remained as South African possessions after independence because they were never part of the UN-mandated territory which South Africa handed over on March 21 last year.

It is certain that the Namibian government will demand that Walvis Bay be handed over.

But it is expected that South Africa will resist the demands for now.

Diplomatic sources suggest that South Africa might throw Namibia a sop by moving Namibia's southern boundary from the north bank of the Orange River to the middle.

Talks on Walvis to start soon

Sowetan 4/3/91 221

NEGOTIATIONS on the future of Walvis Bay will start in Cape Town later this month.

South Africa has always maintained it owned the bay, despite Namibia's independence. Namibia has been unequivocal - Walvis Bay is part of the new state.

There are however, a couple of shifts which could emerge from a settlement.

With both sides wanting the area and Namibia needing it more than South Africa, it could remain South-African and be a free port for Namibia or it could be handed to Namibia with South Africa enjoying total access.

Namibia would benefit enormously from owning the port as it has no international trade entry point,

ISMAIL LAGARDIEN
Political
Correspondent

and South Africa controls the railway network.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, released a list of names of the two delegations in Cape Town on Friday.

The delegation is scheduled to meet in the capital on March 14.

Delegates

Botha will be accompanied by;

*Mr Barend du Plessis, the Minister of Finance

*Dr D de Villiers, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs and Public Enterprises

*Mr GJ Kotze, the Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry

*Mr Kent Durr, Minis-

ter of Trade and Industry Tourism

*Mr HJ Kriel, Minister of Planning, Provincial Affairs and National Housing

*Mr L Pienaar, Minister of National Education and of Environmental Affairs

* Mr JWH Meiring, Cape Administrator

* Mr CJ de Jager, Member of Parliament for Walvis Bay and

* Ambassador JA Eksteen, South African representative to Namibia.

Heading the Namibian delegation will be Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab with;

* Dr Ernest Tjiriange, Minister of Justice

* Dr Otto FC Herrigel, Minister of Finance

*Advocate Hartmut Ruppel, Attorney-General, and senior officials.

Mudge slams 'status' budget

WINDHOEK — The chairman of the DTA official opposition, Dirk Mudge, has accused the Namibian Government of "squandering the country's money" in a hard-hitting reply to the introduction of the mini-budget.

Finance Minister Dr Otto Herrigel last week introduced an additional budget for 1990-91 of R164,7 million.

Mr Mudge yesterday

Star 513191
said the government's spending priorities were wrong. (221)

The government had allocated only a small percentage of the budget for capital expenditure needed to reactivate the economy. Instead, Mr Mudge said, a "top-heavy" government had splashed out on "status and image" by way of luxury cars for members and a high-flying style.

— Star Africa Service.

CMI-1225 6/3/91

Walvis should be gift to 122 Namibia — Tutu

WINDHOEK. — South Africa should have given Walvis Bay to Namibia as an independence gift last March, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, said here yesterday.

"He (President F W de Klerk) made a superb speech here in March (1990)," Archbishop Tutu said in an interview. "He left out two things that would have made it the best speech ever.

"If we have caused you any suffering in the past, we are sorry," was the one thing.

"(And) to help you celebrate your independence we are letting you have Walvis Bay," was the second, Archbishop Tutu said.

"The world would have been astonished if that had happened and we would not have known really what to say."

The two governments will begin official talks on the future of the 1 124km² port enclave in Cape Town on March 14.

Archbishop Tutu and 25 Southern African Anglican bishops from South Africa, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique and Namibia are attending a synod here.

On Sunday, 10 of the participants attended a special service at St Mary's, Odibo, near the Namibia-Angola border, where Bishop Michael Nuttal of Natal apologised to the congregation for the "terrible things" white South Africa had done to them.

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Hand back Walvis Bay 221

HAVANA. — Namibian President Mr Sam Nujoma said yesterday that in coming negotiations with South Africa his government would not soften its demand that Pretoria hand back Walvis Bay.

The strategic port on the Namibian coast and several offshore islands were retained by South Africa after it conceded independence to Namibia in March 1990 under a United Nations plan.

Mr Nujoma was speaking at a news conference here at the end of a five-day visit to Cuba. — Sapa-Reuter

By LAURIE NATHAN
 IN MID-1990 Archbishop Tutu summed up the central challenges facing the South African Police: We should be insistent that the police use normal international standards of policing. They should not only be impartial but be seen to be impartial. We really need a police force that enjoys the confidence of everybody.

Outside government circles it is widely accepted that the SAP does not meet these criteria: it is overwhelmingly partisan; it lacks the support of the majority of citizens; it is racially segregated and biased; it is geared more towards counter-insurgency than crime prevention; and it has a deep-rooted culture of violence and disrespect for human rights.

Given the urgent need to reform the police, it is worth looking at the Namibian government's efforts to transform the South West African Police (Swapol). Established by Pretoria in 1981, Swapol had the same features and limitations as the SAP and played a similar role in enforcing apartheid legislation.

New arms policy

Unlike the colonial army, Swapol was not disbanded during the transition to independence. Its leadership and structure form the basis of the Namibian Police (Nampol). The definition of its role—to prevent, detect and investigate crime and to maintain internal security and law and order—has also been retained.

The government is determined, however, to transform the character of the police force and the way it fulfils these functions. The Ministry

of Home Affairs, which is responsible for policing, has pledged to reverse the "militaristic and brutal anti-people features" of Swapol and the public's negative view of the police.

The ministry's overriding objective is to establish a conventional police force that serves and is trusted by the entire population. Specific aims are to "civilianise" Nampol, improve its relations with the public and reorientate its focus from counter-insurgency to crime prevention.

The ministry has sought to realise these aims in a number of ways. For example, it has replaced military-style uniforms and vehicles, introduced a weapons policy which limits the circumstances in which the police may use their firearms, and issued strict instructions to Nampol members on their role and conduct.

Human rights

The police have repeatedly been told that they should put aside their political affiliations. Their role is to "serve and protect the public"; this is described as "a national duty which, to all intents and purposes, is above politics".

The ministry also invited a British police team to devise and supervise a new training programme for Nampol. The emphasis of the programme is on public relations, human rights and the prevention, detection and investigation of crime.

The government has taken a number of additional steps to combat crime, but believes that these will be inadequate without a high level of public co-operation with the police. The British officers in Namibia insist that sound police-community relations are the main ingredient in successful crime prevention.

The Namibian authorities have established Public-Police Relations Committees (PPRCs) throughout the country. The committees comprise representatives of Nampol, major public organisations, employer federations, trade unions, political parties and church, sport, student and community groups.

More democratic

The PPRCs aim to provide a forum for the police and the public to discuss matters related to policing, "crime and the social scene", and

"the fostering of proper relations". The initiative also seeks to encourage greater public involvement in combating crime.

Six months after the introduction of the PPRCs, Nampol officials and black residents of southern towns reported that considerable progress had been made towards meeting these aims. However, there had been less success in the northern Ovambo region where the police had played a particularly aggressive role during the war.

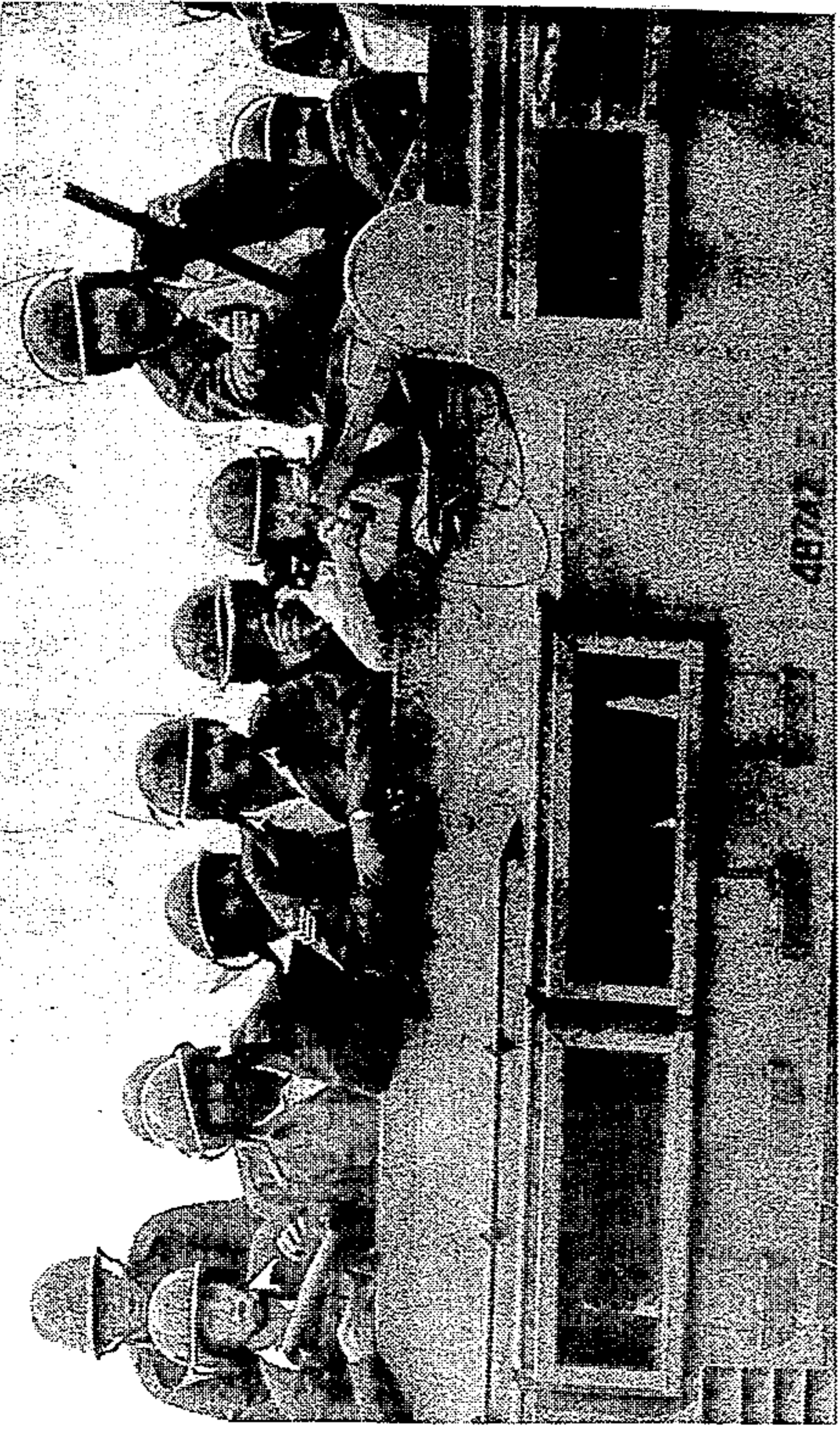
The significance of the PPRCs is that they are more than an exercise in public relations and crime prevention, as important as this is. They also provide a direct line of communication between Nampol and the public, with the result that policing in Namibia is likely to become more effective and more democratic.

'A service'

The value of the changes that the Namibian government has made to its police force lies primarily in the fact that they are part of an endeavour to effect a fundamental reorientation of the police.

If the SAP is ever to

Reforming the police: Lessons from Namibia



FORCE TO BE RECKONED WITH... What the new South Africa needs is for the regarded as a service — not a force.

meet the criteria identified by Archbishop Tutu — impartiality, credibility and compliance with internationally accepted standards — the South African government will similarly have to develop a new philosophy of policing.

This philosophy demands that the police are accountable to the public at both a parliamentary and grassroots level, that they serve all sections of the population in a fair and unbiased manner, and that their membership and leadership reflect the ethnic composition of the country.

The essence of the new philosophy is captured in the Namibian government's desire that Nampol comes to be regarded by its members and the public as a "police service" rather than a "police force".

□ Laurie Nathan is a senior researcher at the Centre for InterGroup Studies.

The battle for the bay begins

Stew 12/3/91



AS Namibia prepares to negotiate with South Africa over the future of Walvis Bay, its officials are looking for a helpful political spinoff from the Gulf War.

In that war, United Nations resolutions were given some of the strongest international backing they have yet received anywhere and the Namibians hope this will give strength to the UN Security Council resolutions declaring that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are part of their territory.

At the same time, the Namibians are aware that in the negotiations due to begin in Cape Town on Thursday they are calling into question a principle that has become holy writ in the Organisation of African Unity. This is that there must be no meddling with the territorial boundaries that

African states inherited from the colonialists, however open to dispute they might be.

On the regional front, Namibia is dealing with a South Africa that is beginning to bask in the credibility that has come from President de Klerk's reform policies.

This new credibility is helping to erode sanctions against South Africa and Namibia knows the South Africans are aware the process will be accelerated if Pretoria makes concessions on the Walvis Bay issue.

If the South Africans adopt an obstinate stance in Cape Town, however, the Namibians may cite the precedent created by the Gulf War.

A Namibian Foreign Affairs source said South Africa had in the past invoked "old colonial arguments" about the annexation of Walvis Bay by the British to the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope

in 1878, and the title then passing to South Africa at Union in 1910.

The South African legal argument notes, however, that when the League of Nations conferred a Class C Mandate for the administration of the then South West Africa on South Africa in 1919, Walvis Bay was specifically excluded. During South Africa's administration of South West Africa, Walvis Bay was treated as part of the territory for administrative purposes only.

However, in 1977, in the light of a growing international challenge to South Africa's apparent hope to make South West Africa a form of fifth province, South Africa transferred the administration of Walvis Bay back to the Cape Province. The government of Prime Minister John Vorster appeared to be trying to make sure that if the territory were to be lost to South Africa, Walvis Bay

would not be lost with it.

At independence the Namibians took care to have their constitution recognise Walvis Bay as a de jure part of Namibia. It was a position unambiguously, if symbolically, underlined recently when the first lady of Namibia, Koyambo Nujoma, accompanied by the then outgoing Minister of Fisheries, Gert Hanekom, arrived in Walvis Bay to open a fish processing plant.

The office of the Chief Representative of South Africa confirmed that the Namibian dignitaries had not sought permission to enter territory that South Africa considers its own. However, they decided to refrain from making an issue of it. A Namibian Foreign Affairs source said, however, that "we consider Walvis Bay ours and we'll go there freely". This symbolism was an impor-

tant element in the choice of a venue for the negotiations. It could not be Walvis Bay, for this would have posed the question of who was hosting whom. The Namibians were not prepared to be hosted by South Africa on ground they consider their own.

While President Nujoma said during his state visit to Cuba that Namibia's claim to Walvis Bay was not negotiable, the Namibian diplomatic position allows a little more room for manoeuvre.

It is that South Africa must recognise Namibia's sovereign right to the port and the offshore islands, but that once this principle is established, Namibia is prepared to look at a transition period during which the arrangement might be that of joint administration.

Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab has ruled out the idea of a

Free port, again on the basis of the jure Namibian. However, some Foreign Affairs sources have hinted that South Africa might be granted free access to the port for a period. For its part, South Africa seems not to have moved much from its argument that Walvis Bay is sovereign South African territory. The South Africans go further and cite the Organisation of African Unity decision in Lusaka in 1969 to recognise "present boundaries" (in other words colonial ones) as "the boundaries of what will be free and independent Africa states". The positions of both governments seem intractable, but the fact that they have committed themselves to negotiations indicates a willingness to find a solution. — Star Africa Service. □

221 14/2/91

THE negotiations starting today in Cape Town between Namibia and SA over disputed title to Walvis Bay and the Penguin group of islands could, if they go wrong, turn upside down critical aspects of international law affecting, among other things, other areas of southern African geography and sensitive UK territorial claims.

The world community insists Walvis Bay and the islands be surrendered to Namibia in resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council of the UN. The bay is the only deep-water port and viable harbour serving Namibia — 90% of the country's trade passes through it.

Having no natural resources, Walvis is primarily a strategic asset to Namibia. Without use of the port facilities, the Namibian economy would perish as it is wholly directed towards exporting mineral ore, ranching produce and what is left of the fish catch. Windhoek's control over Walvis would allow economic independence. For Swapo, denial of this control represents apartheid's purchase upon their throats.

So far Pretoria has set an unenthused pace — cultivating the impression that anything may be discussed while simultaneously reserving its legal position. UN Security Council Resolution 435 refrained from mentioning the territories for fear of scuppering the independence initiative; a similar concern excluded the matter during its implementation in 1989.

Politically, Swapo needs to deliver some advance towards reincorporation; extensive compromise might upset its chances in next year's elections for the upper House of the National Assembly. Current uncertainties are further delaying development planning, exacerbating the unemployment crisis.

Sources in the Union Buildings suggest a solution could take a number of forms. Ideally, for SA Foreign Minister Pk Botha, would be some Namibian involvement in the administration of Walvis Bay, either jointly or shared, while sovereignty stays where it is. Botha has stated "it

Walvis Bay outcome could unleash a wave of other claims

By Day 14/3/91

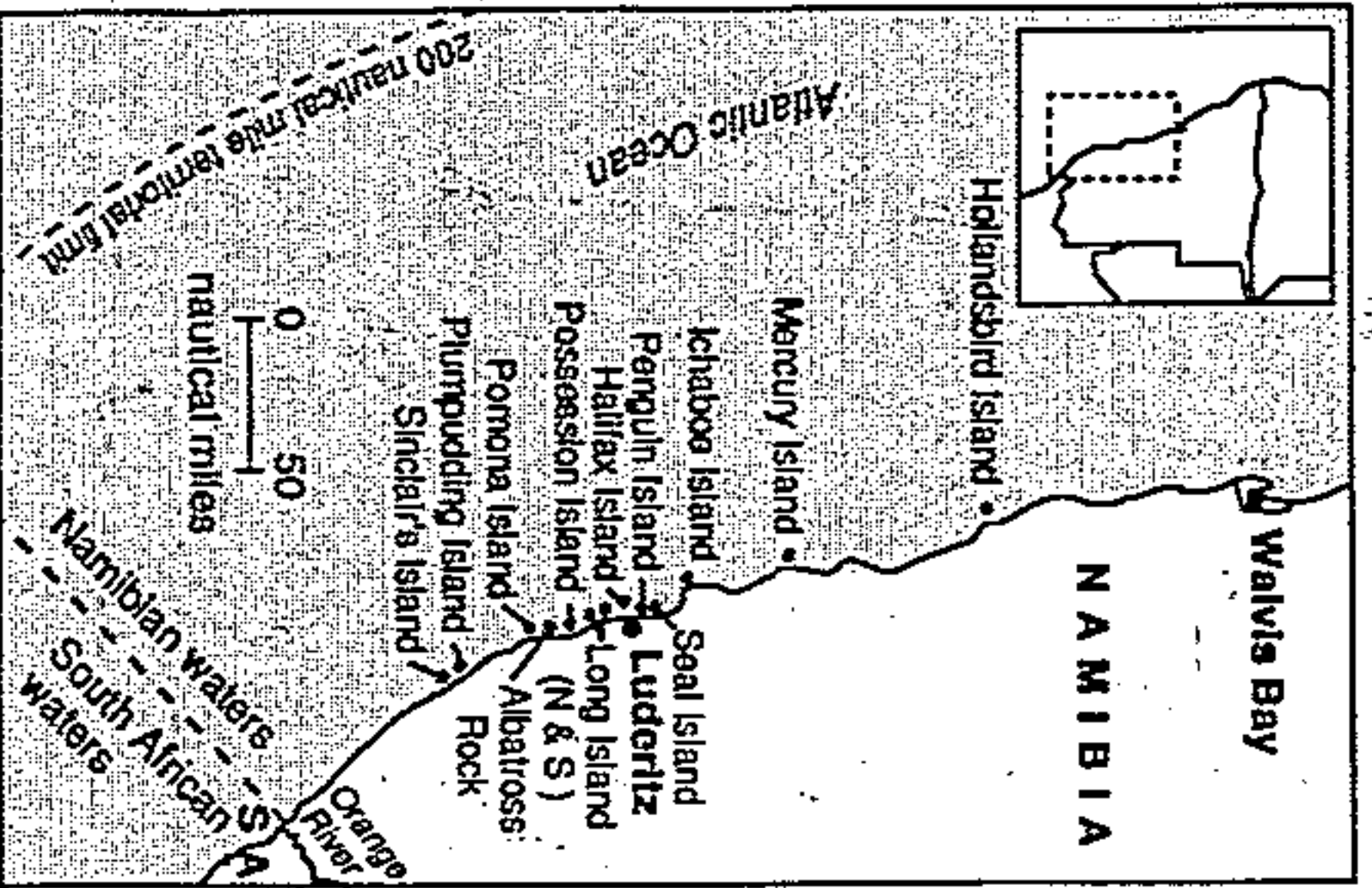
DEREK FLEMING

is not necessary to elevate this to an international dispute; we are prepared to be flexible". Should an amicable solution prove evasive, Swapo will unhesitatingly refer the issue of title to the International Court of Justice (ICJ).

Free port status similar to Hong Kong's is widely mooted, but remains impracticable for infrastructural reasons. Whites in the Walvis enclave wish SA to stay, believing Namibia insufficiently competent to maintain harbour facilities. The legal possibility of joint sovereignty exists as an alternative to Pretoria's ceding full title. A Swapo signature on a treaty establishing such a regime would put paid to the cherished notion of incorporation at law and in practice, at least until a government sympathetic to Swapo comes to power in SA.

Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, pragmatic and wily, might settle for interim, joint administration; phased-in control and full sovereignty later, after SA attains a new constitution.

Gurirab has gained one advantage in being the guest party at the first round of talks — protocol permits the Namibians to spell out their position before the dealing begins. If Swapo have altered their decades-old position, here is when the first indication may be given. It is, however unlikely.



Graphic: FROM KRISCH

Namibia could raise the "illegitimacy" of the De Klerk government and hence its *Jocum standi* in these discussions. But this would be a self-defeating argument for Swapo as it would allow the SA government to stall further on a negotiated solution. If delays continue until the advent of a new constitution for SA, the

perspectives of extra-parliamentary groups become relevant.

Azapo, PAC and the ANC unanimously agreed the bay and islands are properly Namibian. Inkatha hopes to find a position soon. None had considered that the jurisdictional bounds of a non-racial state might exclude cession of these territories under an entrenched section of the constitution.

ANC spokesman Yusuf Saloojee described the Penguin group of islands as returnable on the basis of "historical association and geographical proximity" — a known notion in the general development of international law. Mandela similarly assured Nujoma in public and in private last month.

But this opens up a whole series of previously unforeseen consequences. Such unqualified criteria strengthen claims by Lesotho to parts of the Free State and Swaziland to Kanguane. The ANC "resolves" the quandary by deferring all title claims till after the constitution is finalised. Windhoek's demands are exceptional, presumably, because Walvis and the islands' sovereignty is subject to two UN decisions.

Here the history of Walvis becomes relevant. Royal Navy Commander Dyer annexed the bay in 1878 in the name of "His Majesty". Letters Patent authorising transfer

to the Cape were taken up six years later, and in 1910 it transferred into the Union. Imperial Germany recognised SA title to the bay and 12 islands rich in guano down the southern coast. First claimed for Britain in 1861, the largest is 90ha. The richest South Atlantic fish resources were in these waters.

In 1922, Walvis Bay and the islands were transferred to Windhoek's administration as part of the "fifth province". In 1977 Prime Minister John Vorster returned them to Cape control pending the passage of Resolution 435 in 1978.

Clearly Pk Botha would prefer to avoid arbitration at the ICJ in a period when foreign perceptions of SA's polecat status are changing. But, in terms of international law, Pretoria's claim to Walvis and the islands is stronger than its earlier claim over South West Africa. Precedent for Swapo's contention is not extensive because it is recent and untried — though customary international law on the right to self-determination of decolonised peoples and territorial integrity of non-self-governing territories are settled law. Besides, Swapo has stuck to broad principles only.

Shifting criteria for establishing sovereignty — in Dyer's day merely raising the Union Jack and invoking a proclamation to a peopleless stretch of desert coast was sufficient — have consequences for other states. Britain, say, would be concerned about an ICJ opinion favourable to Swapo's position: it holds important for Crown sovereignty in the Falklands, Gibraltar and even Ulster. Should Swapo prevail at The Hague, the head of the Commonwealth won't be pleased.

If a solution is to be found, at least one side, perhaps both, need to move beyond yesteryear's rhetoric. Both stand to lose from protracted bickering. Every consideration urges a speedy, negotiated settlement of the Walvis dispute. The world is not watching indifferently.

Flerning, a journalist with a legal background, has drafted legal opinions for the then UN Council for Namibia, and at present writes for a New Delhi-based news agency. These views are his own.



WALVIS TALKS . . . Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha met the Namibian delegation at the airport yesterday. On his left is Namibian Foreign Minister and delegation head Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab.

Call track 14/3/91

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Talks on Walvis Bay start in city

Political Correspondent

NEGOTIATIONS on the future of the Walvis Bay enclave and number of small islands off the Namibian coast will begin at Westbrooke today.

The South African negotiating team, led by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha, includes seven cabinet ministers, Cape Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring, Walvis Bay MP Mr Chris de Jager and the diplomatic representative in Namibia, Mr "Koedoe" Eksteen.

The Namibian delegation, led by its

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, arrived at D F Malan Airport late yesterday afternoon.

In Walvis Bay itself, between 4 000 and 5 000 demonstrators took part in a peaceful march yesterday to highlight the talks. Namibian police said there were no incidents or arrests.

The negotiations follow years of steadfast refusal by Pretoria to even discuss repeated claims by Namibia to the only viable deep-water harbour on its coast.

Reining in Windhoek's press may prove impossible, writes Richard Steyn

Namibia's newspaper cowboys

Spec 14/3/91

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“I'M with you on the freedom of the press; it's the newspapers I can't stand,” says a character in one of Tom Stoppard's plays. This is the prevailing sentiment in Namibia, where the press is under growing — and wholly justified — pressure to discipline itself before the government is forced to step in.

For a city roughly comparable in size to Maritzburg, Windhoek must be one of the most over-newspapered capitals in the world, having as many as eight daily or weekly tabloids to choose from. Of these, only one or two make money; the rest are financed by political parties or interest groups who began grinding their axes in the old South West Africa.

Elementary standards of journalism are virtually non-existent. Most newspapers are a brew of court, crime and sports reports interspersed with what passes for political comment. News and opinion are invariably mixed; ru-

mour is dressed up as fact and freedom of speech is interpreted by a bunch of individualistic — and in some cases downright eccentric — editors to mean being allowed to say what they like about those they dislike.

Divorce cases are reported in salacious, lip-smacking detail and suspects are often named in rape and murder cases — as are victims. In one notorious instance, the name, address and school of a nine-year-old incest victim was printed.

Editorial comment is equally unbridled. Last weekend, a media conference sponsored by the Swedish government in an attempt to create order out of near-anarchy, provoked a remarkable outburst in the Times of Namibia.

The chairman of the conference, a respected attorney with interests in fishing, was informed that his arguments smelt of fish. The Swedish ambassador was told bluntly that his efforts were moti-

vated by guilt over Sweden's neutrality in World War 2.

While this kind of abuse might add greatly to the gaiety of the nation, it doesn't do much for the victims concerned.

Committed to preserving freedom of speech by the country's new constitution, the Swapo government seems in two minds about what to do next. A veiled hint last year by Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya that the government would have to step in if the press did not mend its ways led to last weekend's conference, which brought most of the editors together in one room.

The conference was opened by Mr Hamutenya himself, reputedly one of the most doctrinaire of Swapo's Ministers. Surprisingly, his speech was a model of gentle persuasion: the freedom of the media is one of our fundamental rights... Namibia's media practitioners have the unrestricted right to publish or put forth ideas and to

protect their sources of information... while the Namibian government has neither the desire nor the legal right to dictate to the country's media... it believes that self-regulatory mechanisms such as a code of ethics and a media council will salvage the profession and “stem the influx of quacks and imposters who may want to invade and bastardise” it.

In the end, the penny dropped among editors and journalists, quacks and imposters. Urged on by colleagues from neighbouring countries, the Namibians appointed a task force to set up a media council and institute a code of ethics as a matter of urgency. That was the easy part. Now come the difficult questions about funding the council, how it will operate and who will chair it.

And even if an agreement is reached over what constitutes reasonable journalistic practice in future, no one is confident that Namibia's editors will take much notice of it. □

Namibia's bid to reclaim Walvis Bay

South 1413 - 20/3/91

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Mr Pik Botha and Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab in Cape Town this week
PIC: SALLY SHORKEND

THE Namibian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, heading a delegation from Namibia, flew to Cape Town on Wednesday to hold talks with the South African government on the future of Walvis Bay.

They were met by South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Meanwhile, the South African Railway and Harbour Workers Union (Sarlwu) planned a two-day national stayaway this week in support of the Namibian government's demand for the reincorporation of the major harbour and off-shore islands into Namibia.

Sarlwu also demanded that no joint administration should occur over the harbour.

Outlining Namibia's position to the South African government, Gurirab said neither the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) nor the United Nations recognised South Africa's claim to Walvis Bay.

He said a vital component of Namibia's self-determination was that its political independence be linked to permanent

sovereignty over natural resources. "Consequently, Namibia's independence would be incomplete without the actual reintegration of Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands into the rest of the country."

He said South Africa would be in breach of trust if it continued to cling to Walvis Bay.

"Consequently, the refusal to hand over the mentioned territories on the day of Namibia's independence will remain a monument of treacherous intent, motivated by ulterior motives," Gurirab said.

"Both our peoples have had enough of conflicts, suffering and endless bickering over issues which, given the political will of the parties concerned, could be resolved. Surely, none of our peoples would want a protracted dispute over Walvis Bay."

He proposed that the two governments reach an agreement which would serve as a framework for the final settlement of the dispute on the enclave.

On reaching agreement on the central issue of sovereignty, a transitional administration should be put in place with immediate effect, Gurirab said.

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Windhoek to honour President Nujoma

WINDHOEK. — The freedom of the city is to be conferred on President Sam Nujoma here next week.

A municipal spokesman confirmed that Mr Nujoma would be honoured during Namibia's first anniversary of independence celebrations.

Mr Nujoma is being honoured for his efforts in bringing independence to the country and for his high regard for peace, stability and national reconciliation. — Sapa



Mr Sam Nujoma

Churches back Nam's claim to Walvis Bay

JOHANNESBURG. — The SA Council of Churches has expressed solidarity with the Namibian government in its bid to have the Walvis Bay enclave incorporated into Namibia proper.

Pretoria and Windhoek began talks yesterday morning on the future of the port, which is constitutionally run by South Africa.

The SACC said here yesterday that the enclave and off-shore islands were an integral part of Namibia. — Sapa

Walvis issue resolved in near future?

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

FOREIGN MINISTER Mr Pik Botha said yesterday that he hoped the future of Walvis Bay could be resolved "in the near future".

He was speaking after the first round of exploratory talks on the thorny issue between high-powered delegations from South Africa and Namibia.

Both Mr Botha and his Namibian counterpart, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, said progress was made during six hours of discussions at Westbrooke yesterday.

But both sides emphasised that no decision had yet been taken on the strategic enclave, the Penguin Islands off the Namibian coast or the Orange River boundary between the two countries.

The two negotiation teams will now report back to their governments on the proposals and counter-proposals made yesterday, and follow-up meetings can be expected in the near future.

The ministers did not go into details about their different opening positions, but sources close to the meeting said that South Africa ap-



WALVIS TALKS . . . Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha grins as he listens to his Namibian counterpart Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab addressing the press on the steps of Westbrooke yesterday.

peared to be willing to make the concession of joint administration of the disputed area an interim short-term measure.

Under such a scenario the issue of sovereignty would be held over until a later stage.

The official Namibian position has been the unconditional hand-over of the contested territory — part of the Cape Province since the last century — and the shift-

ing of the current Orange River borderline between the two territories from the northern shore to the middle of the river.

Mr Gurirab said after yesterday's talks that "my crystal ball shows light at the end of the tunnel but it is still too small for a time frame (for a final solution)".

While agreeing that progress had been made, he noted that the convening of the meeting had raised "high and un-

realistic hopes" and that some were expecting "miracles" to flow from the meeting.

But the mere fact that he and Mr Botha were standing next to each other on the steps outside Westbrooke was a "significant step in the right direction". Further meetings would no doubt take place in the days and weeks ahead, he said.

Asked whether he thought the negotiations would take years or months, Mr Botha said: "Hopefully it could be resolved in the near future" but then added pointedly: "It takes two to tango."

Mr Botha said there appeared to be a readiness between the two sides to resolve the issue in a way that would attempt to make both governments winners — a clear indication that an unconditional handing over of the territories was not on the cards.

Mr Botha said: "There are differences but also a readiness on the part of both governments to try to overcome these difficulties."

"I think we can come to an agreement that should not allow mere differences on the legal title issue to stand in the way of finding a solution to the advantage of both governments."

LESLEY LAMBERT

CAPE TOWN — Significant progress was made but no decisions were reached in negotiations between SA and Namibia on the future of Walvis Bay, the leaders of delegations from the two governments reported yesterday. *Day 15/3/71*

The delegations, lead by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha and Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, met for the first time yesterday to discuss the future status of Walvis Bay and offshore islands, and the Orange River border between the two countries.

Botha and Gurirab appeared optimistic that they could overcome political and legal obstacles to a resolution when they

Progress in talks on Walvis Bay's future

emerged from lengthy discussions in the historic Westbrooke residence. (221)

Further meetings would be convened once the delegations had reported back to their respective governments, the leaders said.

The SA government has made it clear that while it is willing to negotiate shared use of the harbour, it is not yet prepared to give up its sovereignty over either the enclave or the offshore islands.

It is understood the Namibians also want the Orange River border moved from the northern bank to the middle of the river.

Walvis Bay talks go into second round

221
AR 65 15/3/91

By MICHAEL MORRIS
Political Correspondent

FOREIGN Minister Pik Botha has indicated that South Africa is not prepared to allow differences over the future status of Walvis Bay to stand in the way of good relations with Namibia.

Negotiations are to continue between the two countries on the future of Walvis Bay and other matters after first-round discussions ended without a decisive result yesterday.

But, while Mr Botha acknowledged that the legal status of Walvis Bay was a point of disagreement, he added: "I think we probably could agree not to allow mere differences, even on the question of the legal title, to stand in the way of finding a solution to the advantage of both governments."

Shift boundary

Also on the agenda were the future of the off-shore Penguin Islands and the positioning of the Orange River boundary.

Sources said South Africa had told Namibia it was happy to accept shifting the boundary from the north bank to the middle of the river.

Mr Botha said there was mutual understanding of each other's "difficulties and problems" and a "readiness" on both sides to resolve differences as soon as possible.

"We are not looking for losers," he said. The meeting had reflected "almost an eagerness to follow the line and momentum of reconciliation that has started in Southern Africa", he said.

The first meeting between the two high-powered delegations led by Mr Botha and his Namibian counterpart, Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, ended after several hours at Westbrooke on the Groote Schuur estate yesterday afternoon with a Press conference at

which both ministers expressed the view that "progress" had been made.

According to sources, both sides recognised there was no "quick-fix" solution and that one could not expect agreement after only one meeting.

It was also accepted that the end product would involve "give and take". However, it was too early to say who would give and take what.

Both sides declined to discuss the substance of the talks, or even their starting positions.

They agreed in the talks to report back to their governments and continue discussions at a further meeting.

Mr Botha said: "I envisage further meetings after the two governments have had a chance to study the views, proposals and counter-proposals put here."

Mr Gurirab admitted that publicity surrounding the meeting had "raised high and unrealistic hopes". It was not reasonable to "expect miracles".

"This is the first meeting, and I agree some progress has been made.

Turning to Mr Botha, he said: "The very fact that you and I are standing next to each other in Cape Town is a very significant step in the right direction.

"I have no doubt that in the days and weeks ahead we will be able to get back together and continue the process we have started."

'Takes two to tango'

Mr Botha said in reply to questions that "hopefully, this matter can be resolved in the near future, but it takes two to tango. We must first report back to our governments".

Mr Gurirab responded: "My crystal ball shows light at the end of the tunnel, but it is too small to show a time frame."

No date has been set yet for another meeting.



Mr Pik Botha



Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab

Windhoek honours ex-opponent Nujoma

By Dale Lautenbach
Star's Africa Service

WINDHOEK — The Windhoek municipality is to confer the freedom of Windhoek upon President Sam Nujoma, the man who stood against the municipality 34 years ago when it decided to relocate all "natives" from the city's Old Location.

The municipality announced yesterday that the president would be honoured for his "endeavour to bring independence to Namibia and his regard for peace and national reconciliation".

The ceremony is due to take place on Thursday, when Namibia celebrates its first year of independence.

In 1957, a young Sam Nujoma was fired from his job on the railways because of his trade union activities and became one of the leading opponents of the Windhoek municipality's decision to relocate what it

then called "natives" from the Old Location to Katatura.

The relocation went ahead and the Old Location was developed as a white suburb. Katatura remains Windhoek's township today, being home to most of the capital's black residents.

The forced removal was not without opposition and 13 people were shot dead by police when they opened fire on protesters on December 10 1959. Mr Nujoma was an active member of this resistance movement.

Also in 1959, Mr Nujoma opened the first Windhoek branch of the Owamboland People's Organisation, the precursor of Swapo, and became its president.

After spending a week in prison in Windhoek in December 1959, he left the country to go into exile on March 1 1960.

December 10 is a national holiday, Human Rights Day, on the calendar of independent Namibia.

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Ruling due today on CCB claims

A Pretoria Supreme Court judge will decide today if three former operatives of the now disbanded Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB) can proceed on an urgent basis with a claim of more than R1,5 million.

The claim is in respect of pensions and other perks, against the Minister of Defence and the Defence Force.

The three men have instituted a claim under the code names of Derrick Farrell, Riaan Bosch and Daan du Toit for the payment of substantial benefits stipulated in their CCB service contracts.

These contracts, they said, were about to be nullified by coming legislation.

Du Toit said about 80 percent of CCB members were so intimidated by the threat of legislation that they accepted the retrenchment packages offered them.

Counsel for the three men, F Hattingh SC, said the CCB members' contracts specified a retirement package as if the member had reached retirement age should the CCB be disbanded.

SW Burger SC, for the respondents, argued that the matter was not urgent and the applicants were asking the court to interfere with the sovereignty of Parliament. — Sapa.

Walvis talks end in stalemate

CAPE TOWN — Negotiations between Pretoria and Windhoek over the control of Walvis Bay ended yesterday without a final agreement.

After several attempts to hammer out a joint press statement failed, the two Foreign Ministers, Pik Botha and Theo-Ben Gurirab, said they would have to report back to their governments on the day's progress.

Both were in a congenial mood as they spoke on the steps of the Westbrook residence after a hard day's bargaining.

The outcome was predictable after Mr Gurirab had compromised the talks earlier in the week by telling the Namibian National Assembly he would settle for nothing less than the unconditional surrender of Walvis Bay by South Africa.

Star 15/3/91
"The way we organised and convened the meeting obviously raised high and unrealistic hopes," he said.

There was light at the end of the tunnel, although "it is too small to show the time frame" within which a solution may be found, he added.

The two Ministers led high-powered delegations, numbering 11 Cabinet Ministers, supported by administrative and legal teams.

They met to try to resolve the dispute over the historic sovereignty inherited by South Africa over the Walvis Bay enclave — Namibia's only deep-water port — and the southern offshore Penguin Island group.

In addition, Namibia wants the boundary of the old Cape Colony moved from the northern shore of the Orange River to the centre —

the normal line for international boundaries.

No progress was made on any of these issues and Mr Gurirab would not say whether Namibia was prepared to negotiate them as separate issues.

After the talks ended, Mr Botha said it was the first time the two governments had discussed the issues.

"We conveyed to each other our views on these issues and, as you can imagine, there was a difference of opinion," he said.

Mr Gurirab said the fact that South Africa had not handed over the disputed territory on independence day, March 21 last year, "will remain a monument of tragic betrayal, motivated by a legacy of colonial conquest". — Sapa and Star Africa Service.

CP backs Tembisa expertise pact

Star 15/3/91
By Anna Louw East Rand Bureau

A unanimous decision by the Kempton Park Town Council, with the full support of a six-man CP caucus, will be sealed today with the signing of an agreement with Tembisa to provide the black local authority with administration expertise.

The agreement will be executed on an agency administration basis in which the

municipality will oversee operations in Tembisa.

Councillor Chris Bekker (CP) said the initial proposal advocating joint administration was amended so assistance would be conducted on an agency basis to prevent financial implications for the ratepayer.

The mayor of Tembisa, Solomon More, has welcomed the move.

He said Tembisa's debts,

which amount to more than R8 million in electricity and water accounts alone, would be best dealt with by an upgrading of standards.

In Germiston, management committee chairman Leon Louw said negotiations had been under way for some time between Germiston, Bedfordview, Katlehong and Palm Ridge, regarding co-operation on a municipal level.

By SEKOLA SELLO

ALMOST a year after independence, many of Namibia's colonial symbols remain in place - unlike in many newly independent African states.

Granted, Namibia - celebrating its first anniversary as a sovereign state on Thursday - now welcomes visitors to Namibia and not any longer to South West Africa.

But the capital is still called Windhoek - a colonial legacy. This is in direct contrast to when Lourenco Marques overnight became Maputo.

South Africa's former Prime Minister JG Strijdom is seemingly

Namibia's colonial symbols remain

Clippings 17/3/91

still honoured in Namibia as the country's major airport bears his name. Further, no places have yet been named after nationalist heroes, such as Chief Hosea Katako.

On entering Klein Windhoek one might as well be in a small German town. Streets in Namibia are still marked as strasse and each still bears a German name, apart from a few Afrikaans ones.

It would not be surprising if there exists a strasse named Van

Trotha, after a German general who almost wiped the MaHerero from the face of the earth following an uprising in 1904 against German domination.

It is only Windhoek's main street which has undergone a name change from Kaiser Strasse (after Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany) to Independence Avenue.

But where is a Kaunda Avenue - in honour of Zambia's President who did so much for Namibia in its

struggle for independence - or a Neto or Castro avenue.

English is now the official language but judging by some government buildings you could be forgiven for thinking it is either German or Afrikaans.

The General Post Office, for example, still reflects a bygone era, with signs in German, Afrikaans and English.

Of course, most government ministries now reflect the new Na-

mbia.

The police force has new powder-blue uniforms bearing a badge in the country's new national colours of blue, red, white and green.

The Department of Civic Affairs is a hive of activity with queues often extending onto the street.

African embassies are often situated at addresses with colonial names. Wouldn't it nice to have the Kenyan High Commission, one of

the largest, on Kenyatta Avenue and not on Leutwein Strasse as is the case today?

That the symbols of a colonial legacy remain in place does not mean everything about Namibia is as it used to be.

There are increasing numbers of blacks serving behind shop counters and working in offices - compared to this time last year.

The reception desk at Kalahari Sands Hotel, probably the most luxurious hotel in Windhoek, now has more African staff than before.

It will probably not be too long before one walks down a Katako Avenue, a true reflection of the country's character and history.

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stew 18/3/91
Peace Corps
for Namibia (22)

WINDHOEK — Director of the United States Peace Corps Paul Coverdell officially opened the Corps' Namibian head office yesterday.

Mr Coverdell is on a three-day visit to Namibia before visiting Zimbabwe, Kenya and Madagascar.

Since its founding in 1961, more than 125 000 US volunteers had served in more than 100 countries, he said.

They provided their energy and skills for two years without salary.

The largest number of Peace Corps activities were in Africa and the most recent programme in Namibia.

Mr Coverdell said Namibian volunteers were pioneers with a special responsibility of being in the country at a special time for its people. — Sapa.



How
The

Dispute over Walvis Bay and offshore islands

Namibia challenges

SA's new-era stand

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Sowetan
19/3/91-



THEO-BEN GURIRAB

WINDHOEK - The South African Government was subtly challenged to live up to some of its own new-era rhetoric when Namibian Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab presented his country's position on the Walvis Bay and offshore islands dispute.

At the one-day first-round talks in Cape Town last week, convened to find a solution for this last obstacle in the way of total decolonisation as the Namibians see it, Gurirab presented two elegantly veiled challenges, although they were more implicitly than directly stated.

Firstly he suggested South Africa drop the "discredited and outmoded legal doctrines," it was using to support its claim to Walvis Bay.

World view

An official in Gurirab's department put it more bluntly: if South Africa wanted to be part of the new dispensation (the "new world order" that has become fashionable thinking from Washington to the shaky Kremlin), it had to give up "old colonial arguments".

President de Klerk and his men have indeed given the nod to the new era and adopted its language themselves.

They talk freely now of the new South Africa, a new day, a new dawn.

But if reform in South Africa is to have any meaning, that new era must be understood to have overtaken the colonial world view, or so Gurirab's argument implied.

Continuing this line of thought, he presented new international legal practices which had arisen to take the place of the colonial world view. The right of peoples

to self-determination was a peremptory norm of general international law, he argued.

The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties held that "if a new peremptory norm of general international law emerges, any existing treaty which is in conflict with that norm becomes void and terminates".

So, the bits and pieces of colonial title South Africa held up to support its case, had to be measured against the rights of peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence.

If the title was incompatible with those rights, the title fell away and Namibia argues that geographically, culturally and "by national consensus", South Africa's title to Walvis Bay is out of line with the recognised rights of the contemporary world.

The legal arguments for claim from both sides will be the final test if South Africa eschews the option of showing goodwill. And this legal case will surely rest on interpretation of international law.

Further to the rights argument which Gurirab held up as the new norm, he invoked the newly exercised muscle of the United Nations following the success of the Security Council resolutions it passed on the Gulf crisis.

"By State practice, certain United Nations resolutions are not considered as mere recommendations but have in fact become binding principles of international law and have formed a framework for international action.

"In this regard, the recent UN resolutions on Kuwait and the degree of compliance thereto by the

international community, is a clear demonstration of present State practice."

Of course, UNSCR 435 for the independence of Namibia became a binding principle and achieved its ends. To the point here though, UNSCR 432 addresses itself specifically to Walvis Bay and has yet to be realised.

Resolution 432 says Walvis Bay is indisputably part of Namibia and that the UN will "remain seized of the matter" until incorporation.

Solidarity

Gurirab is obviously counting on new-found UN solidarity to spur 432.

But Namibia does not want to resort to the UN or the World Court. It wants to settle with South Africa bilaterally and its arguments are simply a show of strength at this stage containing the implied invitation that South Africa should rise to the challenge of recognising the new order.

Gurirab's second challenge at the meeting was of an entirely different nature. It was an emotional one and rested on that curious process by which white Afrikaners are clamouring to declare themselves African after so many

decades of apparently imagining that to be the worst possible fate.

Having made a case for a post-colonial international order and established "present State practice" with the strong example of Kuwait, Gurirab said South Africa would lack diplomacy and political sensitivity if it chose to cling to "discredited legal doctrines".

Sting

And then he went on to add the sting: "A nation such as the Afrikaner community, which so much wants to be welcomed into the fold of African peoples, cannot and should not be seen to be endorsing premises or doctrines ridiculing and humiliating the peoples and cultures of the very continent it wishes to be identified with."

Swinging to address the SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha himself (arguably the pioneer of the "we are all Africans" trend), Gurirab continued with a measured oratory: "I can assure you that my delegation and I did not come here to score points. I know that after all the arguments and counter-arguments, we will still not be able to steer clear of the following question: Where do we go from here?"

"... I recall, Honourable Minister, your repeated references to your people as an African people. By the same token, I expect they, when seeing themselves as part of this large and proud African family and continent, should find themselves on the side of those who strive to make good the injustices done against Africa and its peoples, rather than those hiding behind discredited and outmoded legal doctrines."

More than a few members of that proud family might have muttered "touche". - *Sowetan Correspondent.*

Political comment in this issue by Aggrey Klaaste and Deon du Plessis. Newsbills by Sydney Matlhaku. Sub-editing and headlines by Ivan Fynn. All of 61 Commando Road, Industria West, Johannesburg.

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R36m Namibian war payout

WINDHOEK. — Finality has been reached on the payout of R36 million by South Africa to former combatants, from both sides, in the Namibian bush war.

An SA Mission spokesman here said an amount of R12m had been paid into Namibia's Standard Bank to be divided evenly among 9 000 former members of the SWA Territory Force and Koevoet para-military police unit.

Payment will begin on April 2 to a

verified list of beneficiaries.

On Monday, South Africa's representative Mr Riaan Eksteen handed Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab a cheque for R12m to be paid out to former members of Plan, Swapo's military wing.

● Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe is due to arrive here this evening as Namibian President Sam Nujoma's guest of honour to the country's first independence anniversary.

Dale Lautenbach looks back on the first year of Namibia's independence

No boom, but no blow-up, either

Star 22/3/91

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"I survived the first year of independence". So declares one of the T-shirts printed to cash in on the celebrations of Namibia's first independence anniversary yesterday.

"I survived" is probably a bit irreverent for the tastes of the Swapo government, but it carries the ring of truth.

The country is not booming and there are still more problems than there are solutions, but one year down the line, the wheels have not come off.

National reconciliation, the government policy designed to contain the racial tensions and hatreds of the past, is still the official watchword, and is woven repeatedly into public addresses.

Of course there are racial tensions still: the legacy of apartheid survives statutory obliteration, it persists in hearts, minds and habits (like "baas" and "missus") and, above all, in pockets.

Capital remains largely white-controlled and just one of the nasty hangovers from the past is that white business has yet to make peace with black: there remains a "white" Chamber of Commerce where most of the business heavyweights still reside, and a National Chamber which, although a colour-blind body, is the home of smaller and predominantly black business interests. But both sides say their goal is a unified chamber.

President Sam Nujoma's guard and motorised escort has been the single shrill political outrage of the year. But while there are many Namibians who object to being shot at by way of traffic control, there are many too who think the President's high-speed, maximum-noise passage from A to B is fitting style.

In the end, the guards were withdrawn for retraining and the police investigated the various cases of shooting. Those results are now before the courts.

So democracy and the rule of law, as enshrined in Namibia's con-

stitution, has stood up, if a little slowly sometimes. In the National Assembly and on their own public platforms, opposition politicians have cried loudly that democracy is under siege. Then DTA chairman Dirk Mudge was invited by the government to address the private sector investment conference. He sang the praises of "our democratic country". "Where else could I stand up and say the things I do in public and not be locked up?" he asked.

School boycotts reflect one of the more severe problems as Namibia seeks to undo ethnically discriminatory education, but without sufficient means. It was revealed recently that only 5 000 of Namibia's 13 000 teachers (and those not enough) are qualified.

It was expected though that Namibia would struggle. The downturn in the world uranium market has darkened the picture further still for the next few years. The fishing industry, another big earner, is also stagnant as fish stocks are being nurtured to recovery after years of free-for-all fishing in Namibia's formerly uncontrolled waters.

Those are realities Namibia simply has to face. But there is another reality much more bitterly borne: the attitude of South Africa to what amounts to its former colony.

Prime Minister Hage Geingob noted in a recent interview with The Star Africa Service that nearly all former colonists had aided their colonies after independence. South Africa, however, had cut its subsidies and totted up a bill of R700 million which it says Namibia must pay. Further, it is still withholding an important Namibian lifeline, Walvis Bay.

A little goodwill from the south, such as writing off the debt, would go a long way to help.

There's much to survive still, but there is another legend on the T-shirt: "Long live Namibia". — Star Africa Service. □

THE WALVIS BAY ISSUE

OVER TO NELSON

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FM 22/3/91

Through a quirk of political fate, the decision on the handing over of Walvis Bay to newly independent Namibia will very largely rest in the hands of the ANC. Attached to that move — if it occurs — will be the nature of SA's future relations with the Swapo government of Sam Nujoma.

In a carefully calculated diplomatic move, Foreign Minister Pik Botha and his team of negotiators have shifted responsibility for the Walvis ownership issue to the NP's prospective partners in the constitutional negotiation process.

Senior government sources close to the talks on the enclave told the *FM* this week that the De Klerk government has, in principle, decided to hand over the harbour town to Windhoek.

That was the message which Botha gave to his Namibian counterpart, Theo-Ben Gurirab, when the two men and their negotiating teams met in Cape Town a week ago.

However, the South Africans made it clear to Gurirab that such a decision could not be taken by Pretoria alone — and that it would entail an amendment to the constitution. Walvis Bay's linkage to SA dates back to the colonial era and the Namibian claim rests on geographic and economic arguments; territorially it is part of SA. If SA agrees to cede authority, it would be internationally welcomed as a gesture of goodwill to a former enemy.

Botha emphasised that his government was not prepared to initiate any amendments to the constitution at this delicate stage of the pre-negotiating phase involving the ANC and other interested parties. Amendments — including any decision on the future of Walvis Bay — could, therefore, only be discussed, at the earliest, during the planned all-party conference due to take place later this year, Botha told the Namibian delegation.

As the NP had already agreed in principle to hand over Walvis Bay, a final decision on its future would rely on the other parties. The ANC would in all probability be the determining factor.

The *FM's* sources say that Gurirab was visibly disappointed by the outcome of the talks. The Namibian government had never doubted that Pretoria would hand over the town.

Now it finds itself having, in effect, to negotiate the issue with the ANC. This could raise problems.

Would the ANC want to hand over Walvis Bay, for example?

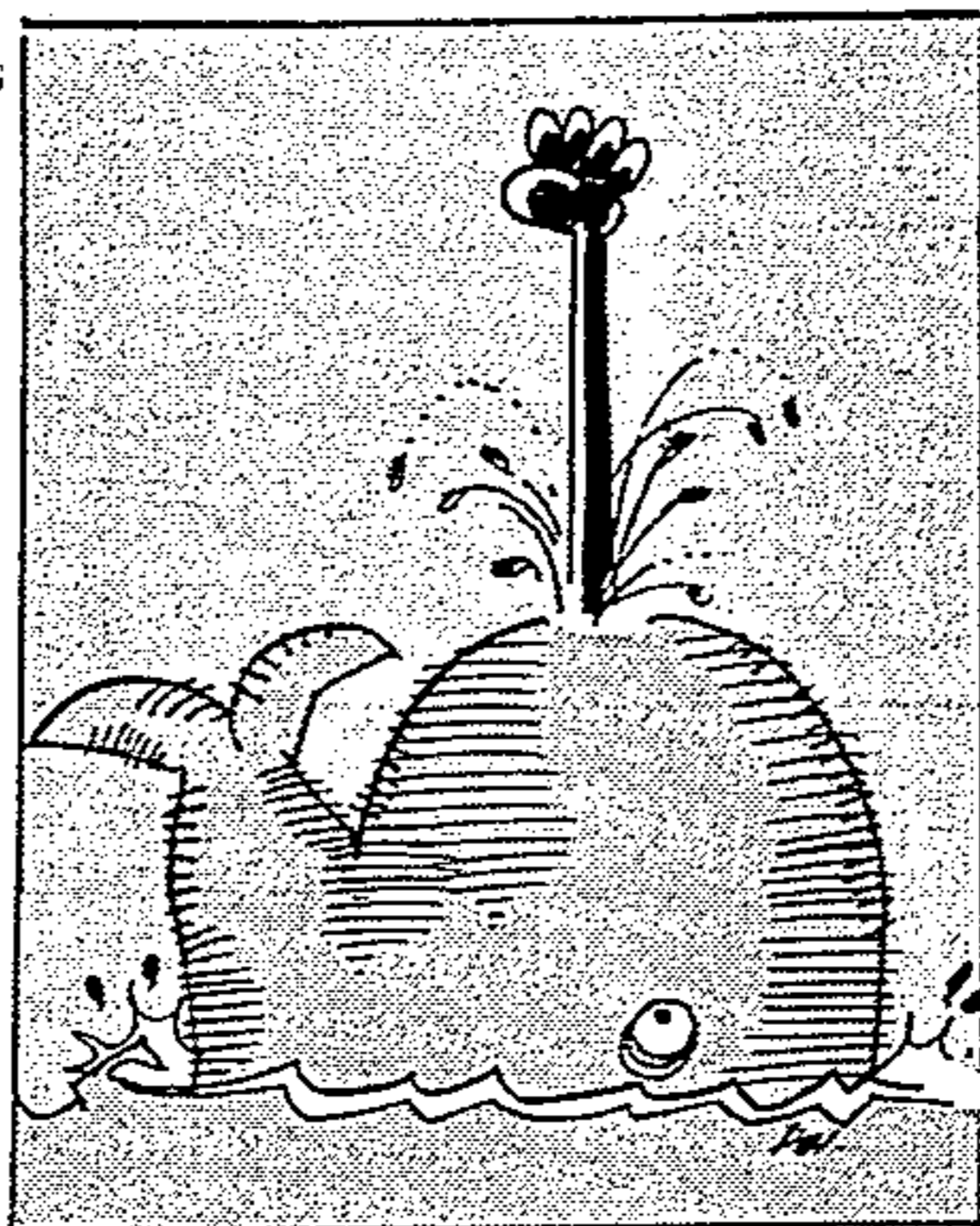
At this stage, the ANC has not indicated what its position on Walvis Bay might be. A reluctance to agree to a handover would sour relations between themselves and Nujoma's

Swapo — but the issue simply hasn't been adequately addressed within the ANC, along with many other issues.

Gossip

Diplomatic circles are buzzing with gossip about the relevance of the R1m donation by the Namibian government to the ANC recently, in the light of which, the ANC would presumably be hard pressed to deny Nujoma's claim to Walvis Bay, it is speculated.

There is also the obvious point that SA — whatever legal and historical claims it may have on the enclave — has a lot to gain internationally by handing over Walvis Bay. An obstinate position over the enclave could damage the diplomatic breakthroughs which began to manifest themselves after De Klerk started his reform initiatives. This week, the Johannesburg daily, *Beeld*, said all realistic South Africans accepted that SA should relinquish the town.



During the Cold War and the heyday of Soviet expansionism, it was to SA's advantage to have access to a strategic harbour close to Angola; but that has now lapsed, the newspaper argued. *Beeld* also questioned the financial benefits of Walvis Bay to SA. Compensation can be negotiated, it said, adding that instead of engaging in a futile battle for the retention of Walvis Bay, SA's energies should rather be directed at finding an acceptable solution for its own problems relating to land.

Botha told Gurirab that until such time as a decision had been taken by the all-party conference and the constitution had been amended, Pretoria would be amenable to the idea that Walvis Bay be jointly managed by the two governments during the interim period. Both Botha and Gurirab said they would report back to their respective govern-

ments.

No date has yet been set for another meeting.

Eddie Botha

THE CABINET**DEVICES AND DESIRES**

FM 22/3/91

Deputy Finance Minister Org Marais is back in favour but Agriculture Minister Jacob de Villiers is on his way out. In simple terms that's the message of last week's Cabinet reshuffle.

Marais, the second most senior deputy minister after Roelf Meyer takes over from Trade & Industry and Tourism Minister Kent Durr who is ambassador-designate to London. Marais' post will be filled by Durr's deputy, Theo Alant, once a firm favourite for Durr's job.

Marais, a former head of Unisa's business school, seemed to have reached the pinnacle of his political career as a deputy minister and was seldom tipped to go any further. He is regarded as a government workhorse, having chaired various commissions and investigations into technical aspects of financial and economic policy and has a suitable background for Trade & Industry.

Jacob de Villiers was brought into President F W de Klerk's first Cabinet as a specialist. He is indirectly elected by the Nat caucus and has not fought an election. A former "Farmer of the Year," he was apparently regarded as the right man to stem growing hostility in the financially squeezed and politically nervous farming community and to try to put agriculture back on to an economic footing.

However, it is understood that his autocratic management style severely undermined his standing among farmers and organisations marketing farm products. His replacement has been widely welcomed in the farming community. Though De Villiers retains his Development Aid portfolio, and has been given the added responsibility of Public Works & Land Affairs (previously with George Bartlett), it seems that his days in Cabinet are numbered.

Kraai van Niekerk, now "own affairs" Agriculture Minister, takes De Villiers' job. Though a Cape MP he is regarded as tough enough to handle the powerful rightwing farming lobby in the Transvaal.

His deputy will be Tobie Meyer, elder brother of Roelf Meyer — and also a former "Farmer of the Year." Meyer, the MP for Cradock, is regarded as a new-generation Nat keen to push on rapidly with reform.

The other new deputy minister is David Graaff, son of former United Party leader

NAMIBIA, ONE YEAR ON: Samantha Weinberg looks at the state of the world's newest nation



Happy birthday ... a Windhoek resident makes her feelings clear at the birth of Namibia, one year ago

Photo: JUSTIN SHOLK

NAMIBIA celebrated its first birthday on Thursday with an all-day party at Windhoek Stadium.

There was cause for celebration: the world's youngest country, with its turbulent past of colonialism and a bloody two-decade struggle for liberation, had survived its first year of independence with no major hiccoughs.

Contrary to expectations, there is a democratic government in power, intent on promoting national reconciliation; two formerly warring forces — the South West African Territorial Force and the People's Liberation Army of Namibia — have been incorporated and are being trained by the British as a professional army; the once-hated South African police force has changed into a much-liked national force, and there is peace in the land. People are proud to be Namibian.

In the Atlantic Ocean town of Swakopmund the German-speaking patrons of the Europa Hof Hotel discussed what had changed since independence.

"For me, life is much the same," said one. "There is more crime and less tourism, but apart from that, we are living the same way we used to."

"The politics are bad, of course, and the economy is worse but it is far better than we could have expected. We still have our farms, our businesses, our clubs and our friends."

The good, the bad and the birthday

w/ Mand 22/3 - 27/3/91

Unlike in the pre-election period of 1989, when many white South West-ers considered leaving the country at the first sign of trouble, emigration is seemingly no longer on the cards.

"We are Suid-Ouesters and we will stay. We aren't afraid of anything," said the large, middle-aged German manager of the local sports club.

In the sprawling township of Katutura on the outskirts of Windhoek, people are proud to be citizens of an independent Namibia, but increasingly dissatisfied at the apparent lack of support being given by the government to the population.

One year after voting them into a majority at the national assembly, loyal Swapo supporters are beginning to ask when the government will fulfill the often extravagant promises made during the election campaign.

"Where is the change? Where are the new houses, schools, clinics? Why have the roads in Katutura not been

tarred and above all, where are the jobs?" asked a community worker.

Criticism has been levelled at President Sam Nujoma's 14-car motorcade, which races through the streets, sirens howling, escorting the president's large Mercedes; at the large number of top-of-the-range cars being driven by R650-a-month drivers for ministers earning salaries of nearly R13 000 (plus housing allowances); at a recent courtesy visit to Cuba by Nujoma, for which he leased a plane from South Africa at a cost of around R800 000 for the six-day trip.

There is criticism, too, of the huge and costly administration, inherited from the South Africans but enlarged under the present administration.

Around 40 percent of Namibia's annual budget is eaten up by administrative costs. "Why is so much money being spent by the government, when people are starving and without jobs?" asks the leader of the official opposi-

tion, Mishake Muyongo.

On the ground — and among the more hardline Swapo ministers — there is an increasingly strong feeling that the government's almost obsessive adherence to policies geared towards promoting national reconciliation is just too expensive and aimed at pleasing the whites — at the expense of the much larger poor population.

Not only have white civil servants kept their jobs, but as yet there has been no land reform, no nationalisation of the large — predominantly South African-owned — mining companies, little effective means of redistributing income and few job-creating initiatives. What wealth Namibia has remains concentrated in the hands of the few.

The people are beginning to get impatient. They fought for the liberation of Namibia for 23 years, now they want jobs, land and houses, not just the abstract of national reconciliation.

The tourism and service industries expanded on the back of the artificial boom created by the massive United Nations and international contingent based in Namibia during the transition to independence, and are now unable to service their debts.

The fishing industry, one of the great hopes for the future, is being rehabilitated after being mercilessly overfished during the free-for-all when South Africa was in power.

The karakul wool industry is all but dead and beef and mutton prices have fallen — although the securing of a quota for beef export to Europe under the Lome Convention is a positive sign.

On a similarly upbeat note, the proposed development of a hydro-electric power station at Epupa Dam in the north would turn Namibia into an exporter rather than importer of power.

But the upturn in the economy is a few years off and in the meantime the Swapo government will be increasingly tempted to make concessions to the majority of the population for the sake of popularity — like confiscatory land reform and inflationary job creation — which might have deleterious effects in the long term.

If they can restrain themselves, keep to a tight budget and maintain their reconciliatory line but at the same time direct resources to poorer sections of the population then the future of Namibia could be bright.

No big deal as Namibia heads for No 2

By **SEKOLA SELLO** *AP Wire 24/3/91*
NAMIBIA'S first Independence celebration at Windhoek's Independence stadium this week was a low-key affair attended by only one head of state — a sharp contrast to last year's festivity when many world statesmen visited the country.

There was little bunting in the streets of Windhoek and only a few posters along Independence Avenue, formerly Kaiser Strasse. All was quiet in the normally bustling Katutura township, Namibia's version of Soweto, although there were several buses available to give people a free ride to the stadium.

The mood at the Independence stadium was also relaxed but not as ecstatic as last year. Only Zimbabwe's Robert

Mugabe made a state visit and was the only guest of honour. Several members of the diplomatic corps and an audience of about 8 000 attended.

President Sam Nujoma, in his address to the nation, spoke on the achievements of his government in the past 12 months — particularly in diversifying agriculture, the improvement of fisheries and exploration of gas and oil reserves.

In a surprising change of tone, the headline Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe said he was encouraged by the progress made in South Africa. He said the repeal of the Group Areas Act and allied Acts indicated that State President FW de Klerk seemed committed to irreversible change.

Mugabe said: "We would help in this regard." However, he expressed dismay

at the continual violence sweeping throughout black residential areas.

He said it was time the black leadership exercised restraint and united to fight "the common enemy".

Mugabe said with the anticipated negotiation conference now a possibility in South Africa "it would be disastrous for blacks to go into the conference divided".

Zimbabwe's leader, who was not accompanied by his wife, Sally, said that while it was important efforts should be made to bring about peace in South Africa, the civil wars in both Mozambique and Angola created problems for the region.

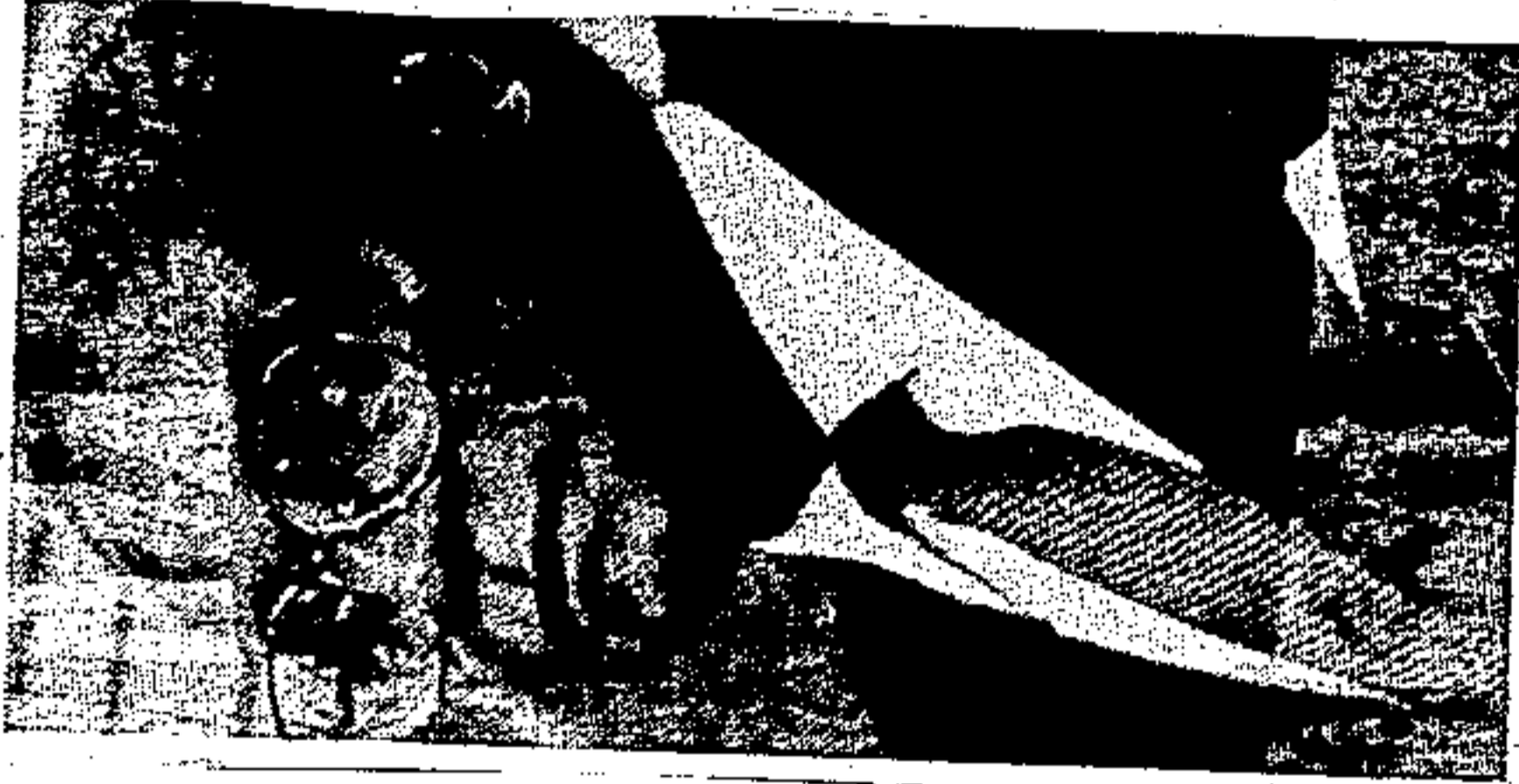
He blamed both Unita and Renamo rebels for "prevarication" and bringing in new and unacceptable conditions

every time peace was about to be reached at the negotiation tables.

Referring to Namibia, Mugabe told his audience that every effort must be made to forge a united nation. He said while there was nothing wrong in being a Herero, Kavango, Ovambo, English or an Afrikaner, these people must be aware of the greater culture of being Namibians.

Telling Namibians that the future is too important to be hostage to the past, Mugabe urged Namibians to work hard, be self-disciplined, and avoid drug and alcohol abuse.

Predictably, Mugabe called for the return of Walvis Bay to Namibia. He also received the freedom of Windhoek. Mugabe is the second head of state after Botswana's Quett Masire to receive the freedom of Namibia's capital.



Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe.



Namibian President Nujoma.

THE FIRST BIRTHDAY

Namibia's

DTA says

Swapo ⁽²²¹⁾

promised

(Press 24/3/91)
the earth,

but hasn't

delivered

the goods



A year ago ... Namibians rejoice after gaining their independence from colonial rule.

From **SEKOLA SELLO**
in **WINDHOEK**

NAMIBIA celebrated its first anniversary this week, amid charges by its official opposition, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, that the Swapo government had failed to live up to its election promises.

The charges have been denied by both government and foreign observers.

Acting DTA president Mishaake Muyongo said the government had been high on promises and good intentions, but very short on practical ways of resolving the country's education, housing, economic and agricultural problems.

Muyongo also charged the presidential guards were a menace to the public, adding that nepotism within the Swapo dominated government was beginning to manifest itself.

However, deputy Information and Broadcasting Minister Daniel Tjongarero and two defence spokesmen said Muyongo was "merely playing politics".

Tjongarero said the problems his government now faced were a legacy of South Africa's colo-

onial rule and "also the remnants of the DTA's interim rule of which Muyongo was an active participant".

People like Muyongo, he charged, were responsible for the massive backlogs in education, housing and agriculture.

Two army men, captains Henk Rheeder and EJ Nekuta (a former Swapo fighter) dismissed allegations of discrimination against former South West African Territorial Forces (SWATF) members in the newly established Namibia Defence Force (NDF).

Muyongo claimed earlier the NDF contained a majority of former People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) freedom fighters, adding that former SWATF members were not promoted beyond certain ranks while there were disparities in salaries for similar ranks.

"There is one pay structure in the NDF for all people holding similar rank. The army is made up of all Namibians - and not former Plan or SWATF members," Rheeder said.

Muyongo also claimed there was an "emergent nepotism" within the ruling party with top

posts going to senior party members or their spouses. He claimed the wives of a cabinet minister and a deputy minister were given senior posts for which they were not suited.

Tjongarero admitted one of the women was in fact his wife, but pointed out the two women were well qualified for their positions as directors of the health services, a fact Muyongo conceded.

According to Tjongarero the two were promoted in line with the constitution which calls for affirmative action to redress the wrongs of the past.

On allegations that the army and the presidential guard in particular were allegedly trigger-happy, Rheeder admitted "some incidents".

He said two cases were now before a magistrate.

While Swapo may not have lived up to some of its election promises, foreign observers agree they have made progress beyond the wildest expectations of many people. One achievement is Swapo's commitment to national reconciliation, something even Muyongo grudgingly admits.



Daniel Tjongarero

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85/3/91

Navy helps Namibia, but row erupts

By BARRY STREEK

THE South African Navy answered a call for help from the Namibian government last week in the arrest of three Spanish trawlers.

The trawlers were allegedly fishing inside Namibian territorial waters. Namibia landed soldiers on the trawlers from a helicopter and asked the SA Navy to escort the vessels to Luderitz.

But the action at sea has become a court action, with the owners of the trawlers challenging the arrests.

On Saturday at an urgent hearing in the Claremont home of Cape Town Supreme Court judge Mr Justice Craig Dowie, a lawyer acting for the owners alleged that the arrests had taken place in South African, not Namibian, territorial waters.

'Ignored order'

Mr Justice Howie granted a rule nisi against the Namibian government and General Magnus Malan in his capacity as the South African Minister of Defence. He ordered them not to move the trawlers from South African waters and restrained them from "assaulting and harassing the crew".

The return date is Wednesday, but the issue might be raised in court sooner. Last night a representative of the owners, who asked not to be named, alleged that the navy had ignored the court order and said they would go to court again today, claiming contempt.

The representatives allege that the trawlers were taken into Namibian waters only at 2am yesterday. Meanwhile, it was last night learnt that the trawlers were being escorted to Luderitz.

A spokesman for the SA government said last night that the trawlers, and the South African escorts, were already in Namibian waters when informed of the court order.

A spokesman for the state attorney's office said the court order would be opposed on Wednesday.

Copy 1/1/15 27/3/91 221

Namibian PM exhausted

WINDHOEK. — Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob is suffering from extreme exhaustion and has been ordered to rest, his press liaison officer said here yesterday. Since he became prime minister last March, Mr Geingob's schedule has included travelling about 15 000km by road and about 2 000km by air to assess the situation around the country.

Namibia

221

grows tired of waiting

Sowetan 28/3/91

WINDHOEK - Namibia wants an urgent resolution of the Walvis Bay dispute, according to senior South African Government sources.

Windhoek expressed concern over a recent suggestion that South Africa might try to leave the question to an all-party conference scheduled for later this year.

A report in a South African financial journal quoted the sources - reportedly close to negotiations with Namibia over the matter - as saying that the South African Government alone could not decide on the future of the enclave.

Such a move would involve an alteration of the country's borders and thus a change in the constitution, the sources said.

They said that at this "delicate stage" of negotiations in South Africa just prior to an all-party conference, the Government was unwilling to initiate unilateral changes to the constitution.

Nonsense

Instead, it would like to see its "prospective partners in the constitutional process", the ANC primary among them, shoulder some of the responsibility.

The report also claims that Foreign Minister Pik Botha told his Namibian counterpart Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab that the FW de Klerk Government had already decided "in principle" to hand over the harbour town.

The suggestion of holding the issue over to an all-party conference has been mentioned by other Namibian sources close to the talks.

At least one interpretation of the suggested South African move could be that the white Government wants to share the "burden" of the



Namibian Foreign Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab who is negotiating with his South African counterpart over Walvis Bay.

handover with a broader constituency to lessen the inevitable accusations of betrayal from its white right wing.

The Constitutional argument, however, is nonsense.

At talks in Cape Town on March 14, the South African Government agreed to shift its northern border with Namibia from the north bank of the Orange River to the centre of the stream in accordance with international practice.

Apparently this was a demand so easily won by the Namibians that it was declared a non-issue.

Yet it is a change to

the South African border.

On the issue of a handover in "principle", Gurirab was very clear.

Namibia was seeking a recognition "in principle" that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands were an integral part of Namibia.

Dispute

Beyond that, Namibia was prepared to negotiate the specifics of the handover.

That recognition was not given.

It is also not clear what South Africa would

achieve by handing over the dispute to the ANC, as the organisation has recognised the sovereignty of Walvis Bay.

The same report in the financial journal also asserts that the ANC "has not indicated what its position on Walvis Bay might be".

Yet when ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela visited Namibia at the end of January, that was obviously the first question any journalist here with any sense asked.

And the reply, unequivocal and well-publicised, was that the ANC recognises Walvis Bay as part and parcel of Namibia.

Furthermore, on August 23 last year, the ANC gave its official support for Namibia's claim soon after its representative to Namibia Mr Abbey Chikane set up office here.

Delay

While the ANC's clear position on Walvis Bay would no doubt be to Namibia's advantage if the issue is left to the all-party conference, what must be most worrisome to Namibians is the resulting delay in finding a resolution.

There are no guarantees to the timeframe within which all South Africans will sit down together. And Namibia would surely be loathe to attach what, in Mr Gurirab's words, it sees as a "life and death" issue to such an uncertain process.

The next round of talks between the two governments is expected to take place in Windhoek "within weeks", according to sources. - Sowetan Correspondent

Walvis Bay delay worries Namibia

Cape Times 28/3/91 221

From DALE LAUTENBACH
Argus Africa
News Service
in Windhoek

NAMIBIA wants an urgent resolution of the Walvis Bay dispute and views with some concern a recent suggestion that its South African negotiating partners might be trying to leave the question over to the all-party conference scheduled for later this year.

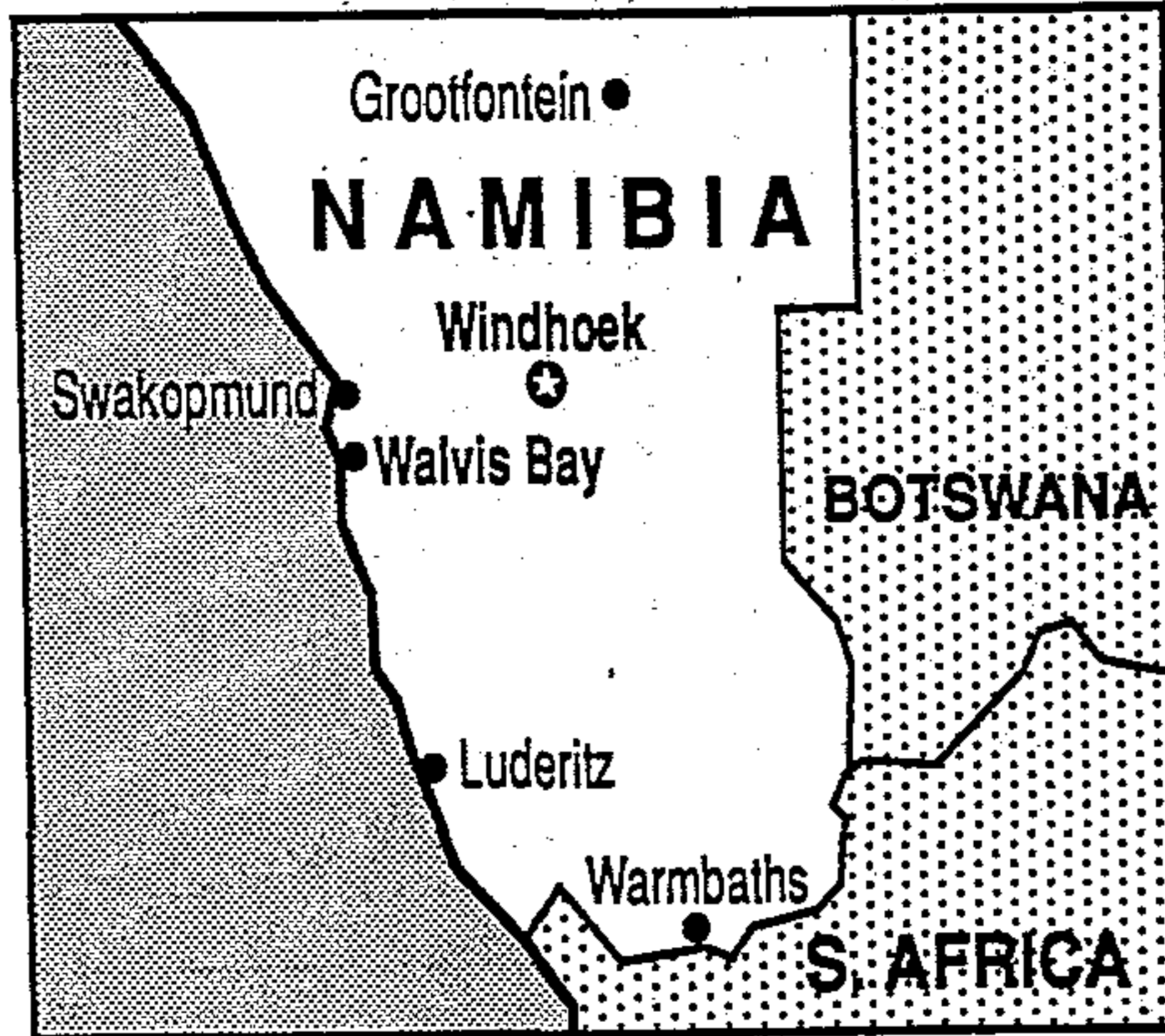
DISPUTE

A report in a South African financial journal quoted "senior government sources close to the talks (with Namibia)" as saying that the South African government alone could not decide on the future of the enclave as this, involving an alteration in the country's borders, would require changing the South African Constitution.

At this "delicate stage" of negotiations between parties in South Africa and just before an all-party conference, the South African government was unwilling to initiate unilateral changes to the constitution.

Instead, it would like to see its "prospective partners in the constitutional process", the African National Congress primary among them, shoulder some of the responsibility.

The report also claims that Foreign Minister Pik Botha told his Namibian counterpart Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab that the De Klerk government had already decided "in



principle" to hand over the harbour town.

The suggestion of holding the issue over to an all-party conference is not wide of similar reports from Namibian sources also close to the talks.

At least one interpretation of the suggested South African move could be that the white government wants to share the "burden" of the handover with a broader constituency if only to lessen the inevitable accusations of betrayal from its white right wing.

The constitutional argument, however, is nonsense. At those very same talks in Cape Town on March 14, the South African government agreed to shift its northern border with Namibia from the north bank of the Orange River to the centre of the stream in accordance with in-

ternational practice.

Apparently this was a demand so easily won by the Namibians that it was declared a non-issue. It remains, however, a change to the South African border. Apparently the Constitution will not mind in this case.

On the issue of a handover "in principle", Mr Gurirab was very clear when he left Windhoek to attend the talks and very clear on his return. Namibia was seeking a recognition "in principle" of South Africa's recognition that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands were an integral part of Namibia. Beyond that Namibia was prepared to negotiate the modalities of the handover.

As far as Namibia is concerned, although round one went well in terms of laying the groundwork and goodwill for future talks, that recogni-

tion of principle was not given.

It is also not quite clear what the South African government would want to achieve by handing over the dispute to the ANC among others, if it has already established the principle of the sovereignty of Walvis Bay, the very kernel of the Namibian demand.

The same report in the financial journal also asserts that the ANC "has not indicated what its position on Walvis Bay might be". When Mr Nelson Mandela visited Namibia at the end of January that was obviously the first question any journalist here with any sense asked. And the reply, unequivocally and well-publicised, was that the ANC recognises Walvis Bay as part and parcel of Namibia.

Further, on August 23 last year, the ANC released its official position supporting Namibia's claim soon after its representative to Namibia, Mr Abbey Chikane, set up office here.

While the ANC's clear position on Walvis Bay would no doubt be to Namibia's advantage if the issue is left to the all-party conference, what must be most worrisome to the Namibians is the delay in finding a resolution that such a move might entail.

There are no guarantees to the timeframe within which all South Africans will sit down together. And Namibia would surely be loath to attach what, in Mr Gurirab's words, it sees as a "life and death" issue to such an uncertain process.

By SEKOLA SELLO

In the years before Swapo rule many fears were voiced about Namibia's fate if this "revolutionary and socialist-inclined organisation" took power.

Swapo — "manipulated by communists in Havana and Moscow" — was viewed as the worst thing that could happen to this mineral rich country.

After fighting South African rule for almost three decades a Swapo government would, it was feared, be hell bent on vengeance against whites and those who collaborated with white rule.

Nationalisation of mines, banks, insurance companies, farms and the fishing industry was expected.

Swapo critics shouted that this would lead to a flight of capital, frightened away potential investors and lead to a decline in standards.

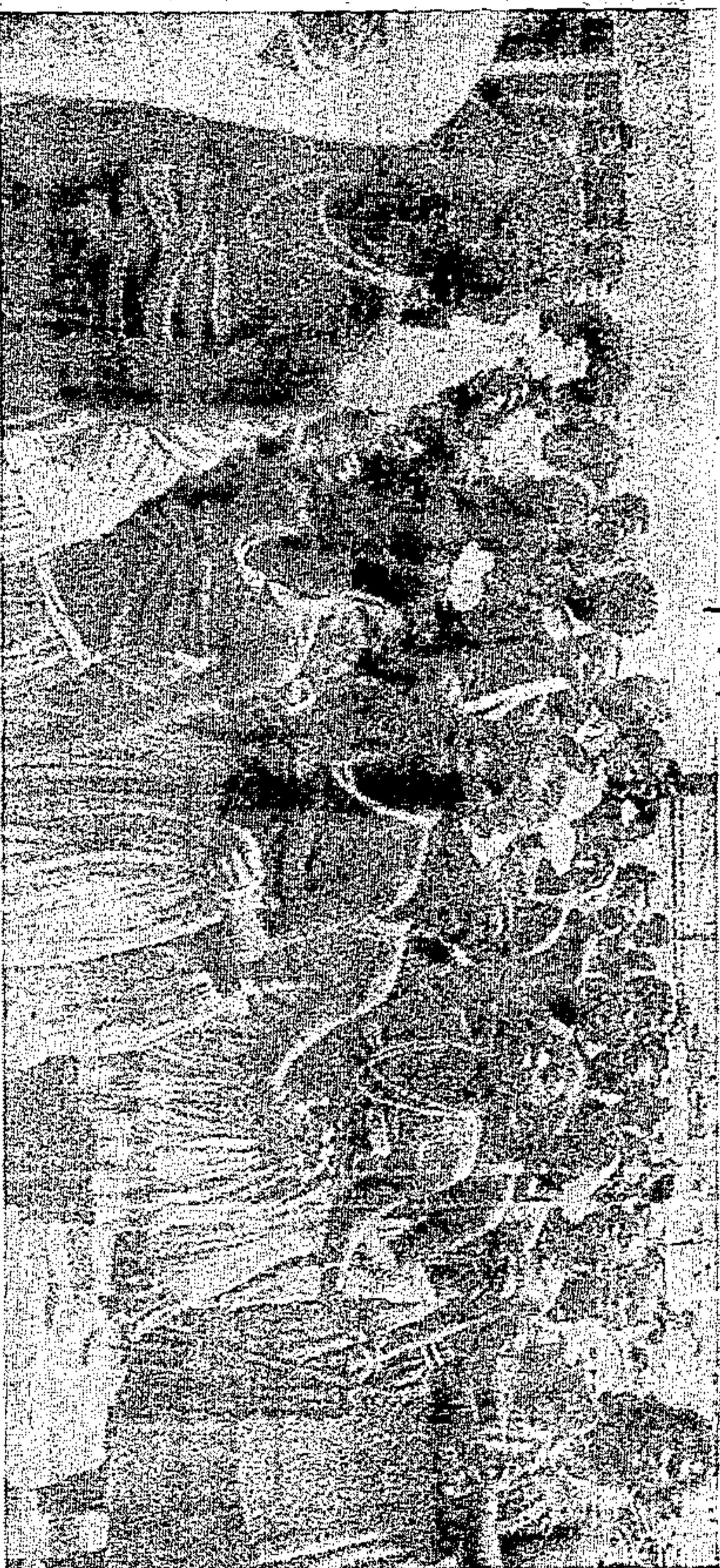
Rightwingers in Namibia vowed that they would never allow Swapo to take control of government. They threatened to take up arms to maintain the status quo.

A year later the prophecies have not come true. There has been no nationalisation of property and no flight of capital.

Instead, Namibia is an oasis of peace. Yesterday's rightwingers are now considered "liberal" in comparison to their

Namibia passes peace test with flying colours

AP Press 3/13/91



Namibians celebrate independence a year ago . . . today even opponents of the Swapo government describe the degree of reconciliation achieved in the first year of peace as a miracle.

South African counterparts. The economy, although not buoyant, is comparatively healthy. Several overseas investors and donors have made pledges.

The opposition has become a "loyal opposition". The acting president of the official opposition, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance's Mishaake Muyongo recently stated in the National Assembly that his party

would support the government wholeheartedly in its developmental aims. Muyongo further stated that the DTA had "no major policy differences with the government".

But it is in race relations that the world's youngest democracy has won the most admiration. Although Namibia has a population of under two million, the fact it has eight major ethnic groups was considered a potential source of conflict.

Apart from fear of resistance by white rightwingers, it was feared that another flashpoint would be between the Owambos — the largest group who bore much of the brunt of the liberation struggle — and the Hereros.

However, a Herero/Owambo conflict has not materialised and neither has there been a clash between African nationalists and white con-

servatives.

The dreaded ex-South African counter-insurgency unit, Koevoet, has not gone "on the rampage" and former Swapo guerrillas have not sought revenge against their former foes.

White conservatives even seem to have undergone a change of heart. How did this "miracle" come about?

Three Swapo members in particular are singled

out for achieving it. They are 62-year-old President Sam Nujoma, Prime Minister Hage Geingob, 49, and Foreign Minister Theo-Ben Gurirab, 53.

The three, all veterans of Swapo's independence struggle, are said by foe and friend alike to be totally committed to national reconciliation.

Welcoming Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe as guest of honour at the independence day celebrations last week, Nujoma said it was Mugabe and the people of Zimbabwe who taught them about reconciliation. However, many observers believe Zimbabwe can learn a lot from Namibia on how to go about reconciliation.

Most Namibians contend that in spite of Nujoma's and Gurirab's undoubted good intentions, the policy of reconciliation would have been less successful without Geingob. The Prime Minister is respected by all parties and ethnic groups.

While Namibia has passed the "reconciliation test" with flying colours, the greatest hurdle ahead is delivering election promises such as the provision of houses, employment and land reform.

It won't be easy. But Swapo must meet these demands to maintain their popularity, which presently seems unassailable.

2 Cape Times, Monday, April 1 1991

Namibia still sanctions victim

WASHINGTON. — The black American rallying cry of sanctions against apartheid is so fervent that many of the cities and states that impose penalties against companies doing business with South Africa have failed to notice that neighbouring Namibia has been free for more than a year and should no longer be on the hit-list.

Of the 85 American cities and 26 states which refuse to award contracts to businesses with South African connections, nearly a third still treat Namibia as part of South Africa.

An indignant leading anti-apartheid activ-

ist in Washington, whose city investment office still penalises Namibia, has refused to accept State Department advice that the fledgling country should be exempt, because, she argues, the two countries "are still closely allied".

"It's quite comical, it really is," says an exasperated Mr Jeffrey Flake — an American who does public relations for the Namibian Chamber of Commerce.

"It's the ignorance of the people concerned," Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob has said of some of his old anti-apartheid friends. — Daily Telegraph

Namibia concerned at delay over Walvis Bay

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

Star 3/4/91 (221) ~~221~~

WINDHOEK — Namibia, which wants an urgent resolution of the Walvis Bay dispute, is concerned that Pretoria might be trying to delay the issue until the all-party conference scheduled for later this year.

The suggestion first appeared publicly in a report in a South African periodical which quoted "senior Government sources close to the talks" as saying that the Government alone could not decide on the future of Walvis Bay as it would entail an alteration in the country's borders, which would in turn require changing the South African Constitution.

The sources said that at this "delicate stage" of negotiations between parties in South Africa and just prior to an all-party conference, Pretoria was unwilling to initiate unilateral changes to the constitution. Instead, it would like to see its "prospective partners in the

constitutional process", who include the ANC, shoulder some of the responsibility.

The journal also reported that Foreign Minister Pik Botha told his Namibian counterpart, Theo-Ben Gurirab, that the De Klerk Government had already decided "in principle" to hand over the harbour town.

The suggestion of holding the issue over to an all-party conference is not wide of similar reports from knowledgeable Namibian sources.

Motives

Whatever they might think about Pretoria's motives for wanting to postpone the handover, officials in Windhoek reject the argument that handing over the port would first involve a change in the South African Constitution.

They point out that at the talks in Cape Town on March 14 the Government agreed to shift its northern border with Namibia from the north bank of the Orange River to the centre of the stream in accordance with international practice. No

change to the Constitution was considered necessary.

On the question of agreement in principle, Mr Gurirab has made it clear that Namibia wants a recognition in principle that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia. It is prepared only to negotiate the modalities of the handover.

As far as Namibia is concerned, although round one went well in terms of laying the groundwork and goodwill for future talks, that recognition of principle was not given.

It is not clear to the Namibians what the South African Government would want to achieve by involving the ANC and others in the dispute if it has already established the principle of the sovereignty of Walvis Bay, the very kernel of the Namibian demand.

ANC officials have already publicly recognised Walvis Bay as part and parcel of Namibia.

The next round of talks between the two governments on the Walvis Bay issue is expected to take place in Windhoek "within weeks".

Namibian judge bans whipping

5/17/91
221

CORPORAL punishment at schools and court-ordered whippings are now illegal in Namibia after the country's highest court ruled this week they violated the constitution.

It was the first constitutional issue to be dealt with by Namibia's Supreme Court (the equivalent of South Africa's Appellate Division), and human rights lawyers said the court had "passed the test with flying colours".

Experts said the court had seized the opportunity to reaffirm its commitment to the rule of law and to demonstrate it would actively uphold the values of the new constitution, which outlaws torture as well as "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

There are special provisions in the law to allow constitutional issues to go directly to the highest court. At the end of last year the country's attorney general asked the Supreme Court if it would be prepared to rule on whether whippings imposed by the courts and corporal punishment at schools was constitutional.

The Chief Justice agreed and judgment on the question was handed down on Friday.

Written by Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed, the judgment noted that the Namibian constitution tried to embody the values of the new Namibian nation.

"It expresses the commitment of the Namibian people to the creation of a democratic society based on respect for human dignity, protection of liberty and the rule of law. Practices and values which are inconsistent with or which might subvert this commitment are vigorously rejected."

Caning

The judgment lists all the Namibian laws which allowed the courts to impose sentences of whipping on adults and juveniles: the same laws as those which allow whipping in South Africa since, at independence, Namibia kept most South African legislation.

It also discussed the code regulating corporal punishment at schools, which who is allowed to cane pupils, what size of cane may be used and for what offences caning can be imposed.

Mr Justice Mohamed said that what might have been seen as a just form of punishment some decades ago could appear degrading today, and that there was a tendency throughout the civilised world to view corporal punishment imposed on adults by the state as inconsistent with civilised values.

The judge said corporal punishment "stripped the recipient of all dignity and self-respect", demeaning society to the level of the offender. He had "no difficulty whatever" in concluding it was in conflict with the constitution.

Dealing with corporal punishment at schools, the judge found it was equally degrading and therefore illegal.

By CARMEL RICKARD

Namibia's Chief Justice, Mr Justice Berker, agreed with the judgment.

The director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Peter Mothle, said he was delighted with the boldness of the Namibian court in ensuring that the constitution was enforced. He said he hoped the judiciary in a new South Africa would be equally bold about upholding a new constitution.

Mike Cowling, a constitutional law expert at Natal University, said the language of the judgment, which referred to the values of the Namibian people, was important as it meant the court had decided to adopt an "activist" approach.

He pointed out, however, that the Namibian court had overturned what was essentially South African legislation, and said he hoped it would be equally fearless in considering laws made by the Namibian parliament.

He predicted that the decision to outlaw whipping would raise "tremendous interest" in South Africa as well as internationally because similar provisions existed in European and Commonwealth countries.

"It is a very important decision because so many countries feel that whipping and corporal punishment is absolutely necessary to regulate society," Mr Cowling said.

Special

The executive director of the Natal Teachers' Society, Dave Ryman, also predicted widespread interest, saying caning at schools was under constant debate by teachers and the community.

● Mr Justice Mahomed has been appointed president of Lesotho's Court of Appeal. A special Lesotho government gazette announced that the appointment would take effect immediately.

Mr Mahomed, a Johannesburg advocate, is already an appeal court judge in Lesotho and Swaziland as well as in Namibia, and sits on the Bench in Botswana.

Concern is growing in South African legal circles that if he is not soon appointed to the Bench in South Africa, he could take up a full-time appointment elsewhere and be lost to the profession in this country.

Pr...

Namibia's malaria battle 221

9 Apr 1991
AS Namibians celebrate their first year of independence, a sadder anniversary is passing as well: the worst malaria epidemic on record.

A year ago the end of the rainy season brought reports of a "mystery disease" gripping northern villages.

Closer inspection diagnosed malaria and whole areas of the north were declared disaster areas. Hundreds died.

Health Minister Dr Nickey Iyambo's fledgling department could not cope. Reports streamed in of clinics with no doctors and hospitals with no beds and without even the most rudimentary chloroquine supplies.

Some people believe the epidemic was caused by the interruption of the controversial DDT spraying programme.

Spraying had been carried out by the SADF - but in 1989 spraying stopped when the army pulled out of Namibia.

Though banned in the US and Europe, DDT spraying began again in 1990 with the support of the health

ministry and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

According to spokesman Laurens Erasmus, the health ministry had no choice. Without the use of some kind of insecticide - and DDT is by far the cheapest available - Namibia would again be faced with an epidemic.

But not everyone is convinced by the case for DDT.

A strong opponent of the compound is Namibian businessman Uve Rathman who manufactures mosquito nets in Otavi.

But the government is not pinning all its hopes on DDT or mosquito nets.

Iyambo is now stressing the need for grassroots mobilisation in the fight against the disease. The building of new clinics and health centres in previously underdeveloped areas is being given priority treatment, with the ministry currently forced to employ professional health workers from outside the country. - AIA

BY COLIN LEGUM
LONDON — After one year of independence, Namibia has become a showcase for African democracy — along with Botswana, the Gambia, Mauritius and to some extent, Senegal.

It gives a ringing answer to those sceptics in the West, who arrogantly insist that Africans are "not yet ready for democracy". It equally rebuts the claims of leaders like President Daniel Moi of Kenya, who insist that multiparty democracy incites tribalism. And it shows that, given a tolerant leadership, the rights of minorities (whites and blacks) can be safeguarded in a non-racial democratic system.

When one considers Namibia's harsh history — a 40-year period of German rule, which saw genocide practised against the proud Herero people; 60 years of South African segregationist rule; and a bitter civil war which lasted almost 30 years — its achievement is all the more remarkable.

Most of the credit for this achievement belongs to President Sam Nujomo and his senior colleagues in Swapo. Few African leaders have been so badly misjudged as was Nujomo during the liberation struggle. He was accused by Pretoria and, at one time also by Washington, of being "a communist stalking-horse" and a terrorist. Such accusations — now belied by the tolerance and statesmanship he has shown since becoming president — were never justified.

Apart from the tolerant leadership shown by Nujomo, the other major contributory reason for the success of Namibia's first year of independence, was its constitution based on true demo-

Namibia: The lesson of a year's independence

CAP Tamps
11/14/91



DANIEL MOI: Multi-party democracy incites tribalism.



SAM NUJOMA: Badly mis-judged during liberation struggle.



BEN ULENGA: Workers deprived of effective spokesman.

ting the economy, or frightening away foreign investors whose capital and expertise are necessary to realise the country's economic potential.

Nujomo has braved the anger of some of his colleagues by entrusting economic policy to a number of hard-headed economists and technicians, like the Finance Minister Otto Herigel, a German-speaking Namibian; the deputy Finance Minister Rick Kukuri, a British-trained banker; the Industry Minister Ben Amathila; and the director of Economic Planning, Dr Zedekia Ngaviva, a former opposition politician and chairman of the multi-national Rossing Mines.

Inequalities

In order to begin to rectify the inequalities of the past, the pressure on the national budget is for heavy investment in education and in health services. The high cost of just these basic needs is shown by the fact that the first year's total budget of R2,7 bn (about £600 m) ended up with a deficit of R173 m (about £45 m).

Oversas aid has been less than expected. Only about £150 m (R750 m) has so far been pledged by the international community, of which 29% comes from Germany. The future, however, depends on the success in developing peasant agriculture, mining and fishing.

Although the country's fishing waters are extremely rich, these were badly overfished before independence. Agricultural production is to be boosted by the creation of development brigades which will absorb some of the under-employed rural workers as well as the urban unemployed.

The challenge facing the government is how to correct this serious imbalance, without upset-

Rossing Mines expects to cut production by 25% for the next two years, because of the weak world markets for base metals and uranium. However, Anglo-American's Consolidated Diamond Mines is committed to developing two new mines.

Talks

Namibia has agreed for the foreseeable future to remain a member of the Common Monetary Area administered by the SA Reserve Bank, with the Namibian dol-

lar pegged to the rand. The future of Walvis Bay, the country's only port, remains the only issue in contention with Pretoria. The government is pressing for this South African-controlled enclave to be handed over in compliance with a UN Security Council resolution.

Preliminary talks to settle this contentious issue have ended inconclusively. Pretoria has offered various schemes for sharing the administration of the port, but the Namibian govern-

ment is holding out for its surrender. Sources in Pretoria suggest that it is only a matter of time before South Africa agrees to this demand.

Now that Namibia is proving itself to be a cooperative neighbour; and with the South African army no longer requiring a foothold in Namibia after its withdrawal from Angola, there is no good reason for Pretoria to make an issue out of its retention of Walvis Bay.

□ Colin Legum is the editor of Third World Reports.

Whipping boys wish that they lived in Namibia

221

w/mant 12/4-18/4/91.

LAW & THE COURTS

Carmel Rickard

WELL over 30 000 South Africans are likely to feel the lash of a court-ordered whipping this year. They'll wish they lived in Namibia, where the country's highest court has outlawed whippings and corporal punishment at schools as violating the constitution.

It was the first constitutional question dealt with by Namibia's Supreme Court (the equivalent of South Africa's Appellate Division), and human rights lawyers said the court "passed the test with flying colours". Experts said the court demonstrated it would actively uphold the values of the new constitution, which outlaws torture and "cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment".

On the application of the attorney general, the issue of whether corporal punishment and court-ordered whippings were constitutional went directly to the supreme court, and judgment was handed down last week.

Written by Mr Justice Ismail Mahomed, the judgment noted that the Namibian constitution tried to embody the values of the "new Namibian nation".

"It expresses the commitment of the Namibian people to the creation of a democratic society based on respect for human dignity, protection of liberty and the rule of law. Practices and values inconsistent with or which might subvert this commitment are vigorously rejected."

The judgment lists Namibian laws allowing the courts to impose a whipping on adults or juveniles; these are the same laws which allow flogging in South Africa, since at independence Namibia kept all relevant South African legislation.

Mr Justice Mahomed said if the court found a particular law allowed treatment

which was "inhuman" or "degrading", it would be illegal and there could be no question of trying to justify the law.

He found corporal punishment imposed on adults or juveniles "stripped the recipient of all dignity and self-respect", demeaning society to the level of the offender, and said he had "no difficulty whatever" in concluding it was in conflict with the constitution.

He dismissed the argument that, if juveniles could not be whipped, the state might have problems finding a suitable alternative sentence, saying good intentions did not make unlawful practices lawful.

The judge found corporal punishment at schools equally degrading and thus illegal.

Namibia's chief justice, Mr Justice Hans Berker, agreed with the judgment, adding that the courts wanted to identify the values of Namibia and give expression to them rather than to the unacceptable values of "former colonial rulers". The third member of the bench, former South African Appellate Division judge Mr Justice John Trengove, also agreed with the judgment.

Senior academic lawyer Julia Sloth-Nielsen, who has extensively researched court-ordered corporal punishment, said it was significant that the first constitutional issue to come before the Namibian courts was whipping. There was evidence that, under the guise of traditional practice, it was a punishment savagely used pre-independence to enforce the will of tribal authorities set up by "puppet administrations".

She said the decision left South Africa "the polecat" of the region, still retaining judicial flogging and the death penalty.

Sloth-Nielsen said South Africa should reconsider the practice as there were indications it was being used in a racist way. It caused tremendous physical and psychological damage to no positive effect: in some areas where whipping was used extensively, flogging scars were a sign of manhood among gangs and, as lashes were inflicted by the police, it was also harmful to police-community relations.

Curiously, the issue of court-ordered flogging has not been taken up by political or human rights groups in South Africa which tend to focus on opposition to the death penalty. As with the death sentence, there appears to be popular support for flogging, and it is a punishment widely used by township kangaroo-courts.

However, the Namibian decision — which so clearly labels whipping as cruel and degrading — could now spur an anti-flogging campaign in this country.

The director of Lawyers for Human Rights, Peter Mothle, said he hoped the judiciary in a new South Africa would be as bold as the Namibian Supreme Court about upholding a new constitution.

Natal University constitution law expert Mike Cowling said the language of the judgment, which referred to the values of the Namibian people, was significant. However, the courts had overturned what was essentially South African legislation, and he hoped they would be equally fearless in considering laws made by the Namibian parliament.

He predicted the decision to outlaw whipping would cause "tremendous interest" in South Africa and internationally because similar provisions exist in European and Commonwealth countries.

Namibia: Livings without

handouts

HAVING been told what to do for so long under South Africa's administration, Namibians are finding that the get-up and go which drives people to achieve does not come automatically with independence.

Nowhere is this more true than in the rural areas, such as the region along the meandering bank of the Okavango River, where people were largely spoonfed by the South African Defence Force or denied horizons beyond subsistence farming in the strictly demarcated area of Kavango that amounted to a homeland in all but name.

President Sam Nujoma and his government often speak of the legacy of South African "colonialism". South African administrators of the past would probably dismiss this as emotional rhetoric but if they listened with any sensitivity to the tales from Kavango, they might think again.

In the months after independence in March last year Kavango was a volatile place. Former combatants of Swapo's Plan army were moved in as border guards to an area where, although Swapo had won the election, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance had strong support.

Many of the men of Kavango had been seconded into the South West Africa Territory Force. The South African-supported Unita rebels were just across the border and the SADF was everywhere.

Kavango was thus no heartland of the liberation struggle as was Ovambo to the east, where Swapo had and still has its stronghold.

Z 21

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R 14/91

In Kavango about eight months ago it seemed every second man on the dusty roadside was carrying an AK-47 which meant, largely, Swapo authority. Tension between Swapo and the DTA opposition emerged in reports of fighting, arson and alleged discrimination. Independence had come uncomfortably to Kavango.

Clashes between the former Plan soldiers in the border guard and the former Swatf and Koevoet forces who had returned to their homes in Kavango were apparently behind the flight by 500 or so Namibians into Unita-held southern Angola from July onwards last year.

But in September, the controversial border guard was withdrawn. And over recent months Swapo and the DTA have made an effort to contain party conflicts with the message that political differences do not have to be violently expressed.

The message appears to be getting through and life has returned to normal... and to more mundane problems of large-scale unemployment, alcohol abuse, malaria and bureaucratic sloth.

Anatius Dinyando, 34, who had been with 202 Battalion for five years, has just returned from Angola with most of the former Swatf fighters and, he says, about six former Koevoet members, who fled there last year. They had heard that things were better in Kavango now, that the border guard had gone and they could come home.

The International Committee of the Red Cross was to have acted as a broker between Unita and the Namibian government for the return of these Namibians. Only 77 returned via this official channel though. According to several accounts, the rest have filtered back

on their own, have reported to the Namibian police and been reabsorbed into Kavango life.

Mr Dinyando says Unita treated them well while in Angola and he denies that the Angolan rebels made any attempt to recruit these former fighters into its anti-Angolan government forces. Unita fed the Namibians as well as its own soldiers, he says, even though the ordinary Angolan people in the area were hungry.

Asked what he plans to do about a job, he shrugs. Would he consider joining the development brigade,

FOR many Namibians independence has meant a struggle to adjust to the end of the handouts they became used to under South Africa's administration. DALE LAUTENBACH of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Bagani near the northern border of Namibia.

the government's project to occupy the thousands of former combatants who are still unemployed? Another shrug. He wants to see how it looks first. His attitude might suggest a lack of initiative.

But that is the story of Kavango. Dr Folke Lampen at the League of the Red Cross hospital at Andara says the primary medical problem in the area remains malaria but the main social prob-

lem is one of attitude.

The Rev Dirk de Vos, whose congregation comprises mainly the Kwe people who were, until the implementation of the United Nations peace plan, the so-called Bushman soldiers of the SADF, says this community plunged into an abyss after independence.

Now though, he is seeing the first glimmerings of the will to self-development and the emergence of leaders.

Canal, rail plan to link Moz, Namibia

Cape Times 18/4/91 221

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — A proposal for a multi-billion rand rail and waterway scheme straddling Southern Africa from Mozambique to Namibia is being studied by four of the region's governments.

The plan would link Chinde, close to the Zambezi River mouth on the Mozambique coast, and Cape Fria, to be renamed Port Nujoma, on Namibia's Skeleton Coast.

The concept has been taken on by Johannesburg-based Trans-Africa Railway and Canal Belt (Tarcbelt) International.

Talks have already been held between Tarcbelt and the Namibian, Mozambican, Botswana and Zambian governments and with industry leaders in those countries.

A Tarcbelt spokesman said yesterday financiers in Hong Kong and Singapore were waiting only for the governments' approval be-

fore committing loans to the project.

Zambia's rail network currently stretches as far as Livingstone, on the northern side of Victoria Falls. This is to be extended across the Zambezi and along the Caprivi Strip eventually turning south-west to join Namibia's existing rail network at Grootfontein.

Tarcbelt envisages a new line starting at Grootfontein to be built across southern Ovambo, just north of the Etosha National Park, through the Kaokoveld to Cape Fria on the Skeleton Coast, where a new harbour will be built.

The existing line from Grootfontein extends south to Windhoek, Kranskop — close to the new Karibib gold mine — Swakopmund and Walvis Bay.

A Tarcbelt official said yesterday the Southern African Development Co-ordinating Conference (SADCC) had agreed to adopt the Livingstone/Grootfontein project and when finance

had been confirmed, the go-ahead would be given.

Finance for the rail link would probably be provided by commercial investors and corporations and underwritten by the Namibian government and international aid agencies, such as the World Bank, he said.

At least \$225 million (about R560m) in foreign aid was needed to build the railway link.

Lohnro Sugar Corp, which has established a plantation in Caprivi, would benefit substantially from the new line, he said.

Tarcbelt co-ordinator Mr Francois Roux said one of the aims of the project was to provide an outlet for Mozambique's coal, mined mostly in the Tete Province. Coal would be ferried by barge through a network of canals feeding the Zambezi.

These canals would also be linked to Cahora Basa, which in turn would be linked by canal to Kariba Dam on the Zambia/Zimbabwe border, he said.

EC envoys backing Namibia over Spain ²²¹

19/11/91
Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Ambassadors of European Community countries have thrown their weight behind Namibia in a row over the decision by a Spanish member of the EC to suspend negotiations over fishing policy.

The Namibian government has implicitly accused the Spaniards of acting in retaliation for its seizure of Spanish trawlers caught fishing illegally in Namibian waters.

Spain's ambassador was excluded when the other European Community ambassadors in Windhoek were called in by Foreign Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab for consultations on what he called the unilateral and illegal decision by the Spanish commissioner.

Mr Gurirab said afterwards the ambassadors had backed Namibia in its protest against the decision by Mr Manuel Marin, the Spanish member of the European Commission responsible for fishing matters, to

suspend the EC's negotiations with Namibia on new rules for foreign fishing.

Mr Marin's decision to suspend the negotiations had been in direct response to the sentencing in the Namibian High Court last week of five Spanish fishing boat captains for illegal fishing. They were fined a total of R1,55-million and ordered to forfeit their boats, worth about R100-million, and their catches, worth about R12-million.

Mr Gurirab said Commissioner Marin had given as reasons for his decision the view that the fishing quotas for 1991 were too low and that Namibia was in dispute with one of the EC member states, Spain.

The Namibian government did not consider itself in conflict with Spain, said Mr Gurirab.

If the attitude of the EC ambassadors he had addressed was anything to go by, the EC member states could be expected to repudiate Mr Marin's action.

LIVING IN LIMBO

Just settle the damn dispute say inhabitants of Walvis Bay

WALVIS BAY - While Namibian and South African politicians prepare for round two of negotiations over the disputed control of Namibia's only deep-water port, inhabitants of the town are caught in the limbo of uncertainty. *Sowetan* 23/4/91.

Across a broad political spectrum, the feeling, in summary, is settle the damn thing so we can get on with our lives.

SOWETAN AFRICA NEWS SERVICE

And surprisingly, the fulcrum of the argument is not in the main so much political or sentimental as it is pragmatic.

Business people assess their bread and butter and it's Namibia where the immediate markets lie; the fishing industry is dependent on concessions granted by the Namibian government; the workforce, whose national sense of identity is Namibian, has Namibian trade union representation but falls under South African labour law.

Eccentric

In neighbouring Swakopmund, an eccentric enclave, if only in spirit, of historical German sentiment, bar-room chat prepares one for the 30km drive south to the 1 124 square km South African patch.

Don't forget, Walvis is a hard town, says one man, you're not talking academics and political niceties, all these years you've had the fishing people and the army ... result: tough place.

Indeed, the immediate attractions of Walvis Bay are not obvious. It is flat and desolate, given space grudgingly by the Namib desert and abruptly arrested by the cold Atlantic.

Some Namibians joke irreverently that they wonder why all the fuss - who would want that dump?

The Namibian government argues, of course, that not only is South African occupation of Walvis Bay a violation of the principle of sovereignty, but that for economic reasons Namibia needs control of its only port.

If the port is what it all hinges on, Captain Jens-Dieter von der Fecht, port manager for the South African parastatal Portnet, sounds a warning: "Namibia can't afford the harbour in my opinion."

Right now he covers operational costs but no more. He shrugs off the political import of the dispute.

More important is that

the port remains efficient - "doesn't become another African harbour" - he says cynically.

For Nathaniel Maxuilli, National Assembly member and the outspoken voice of Swapo in the community, Walvis Bay is the "door" to Namibia.

He has an optimistic view: open the door and many of Namibia's problems fall away.

In the dusty and uniformly flat township of Kuisebmond, he flies a Namibian flag over his house with a disdain for South African authority.

He has been in the town since 1941 and was a Swapo activist in the early days when the second Swapo office to be set up after Windhoek was the one in Walvis Bay.

Meetings

He describes whites in the town as "rightwing": "We're dealing with people who still think a white skin is better."

While trade union representative George Gavana says there has been significantly less police harassment since independence, Maxuilli holds Swapo meetings in his house rather than request permission as required.

He clearly resents "the boere" with a devil-may-care attitude but his tales also reflect a pathetic confusion in the community.

He says South African employers pressured their workers to apply for South African passports.

"And the b.... fools went and got them, about 9 000 of them."

This is disputed by the white business people questioned but it illustrates the tensions of being black here.

A community caught haplessly between allegiances, jobs, political pressures and almost certain to drop their slice of bread jam-side down in the desert no matter which side they spread.

Whites who characterise themselves as liberals chuckle too at the fate of National Party supporters

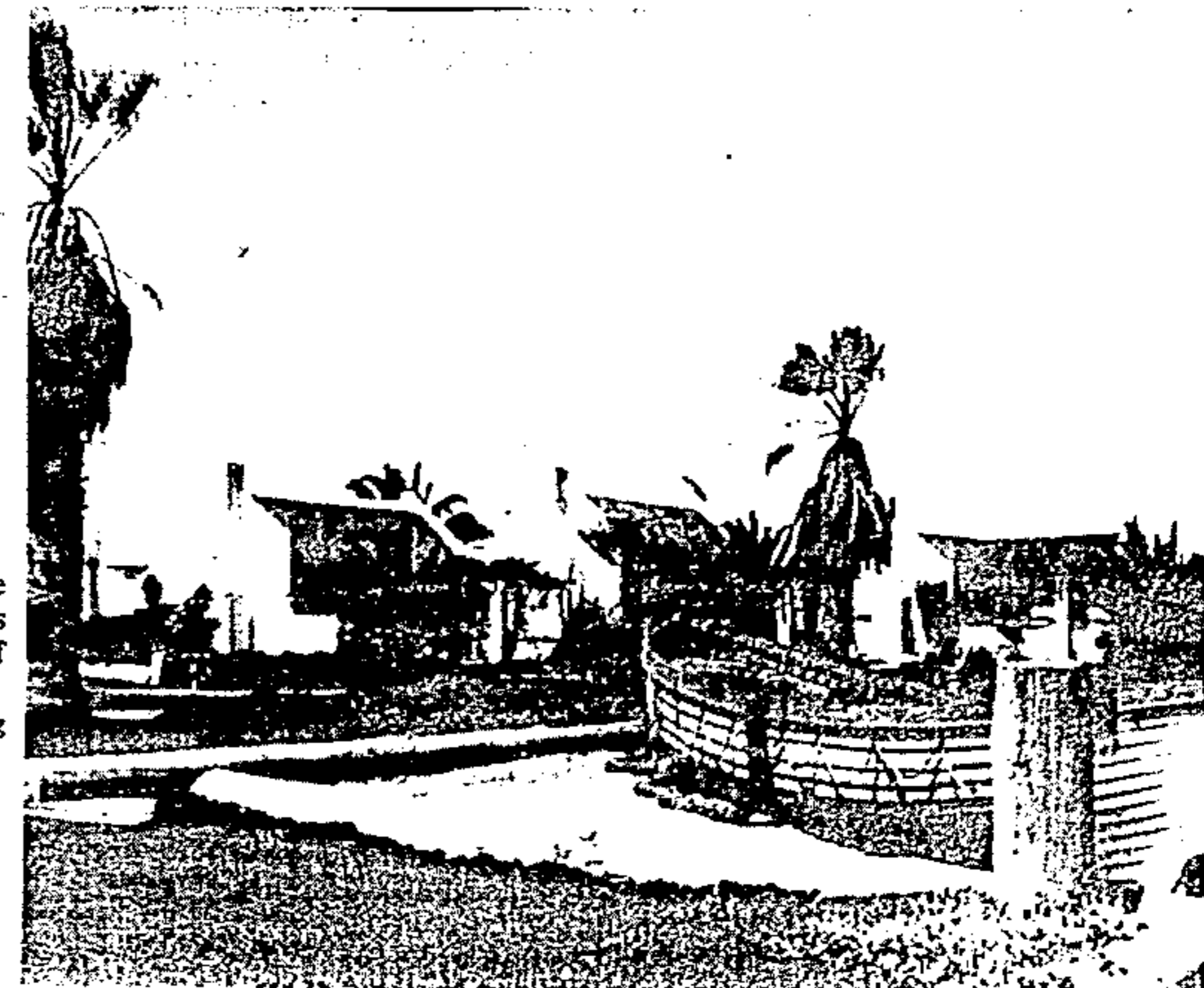
who must stick a finger in the wind each day to find out which way to navigate if they are to remain true to their mutable party.

As one attorney notes of the business community, irrespective of their politics, "they've been here all their lives, own property in Namibia, do work there as well as here. It would be suicide for them to oppose a handover".

He says the property market, one barometer of profound insecurity, has been very much business as usual.

Indeed some seem to be investing in a Namibian future. A Kenyan businessman stepped off the QE2 when it docked recently and paid R460 000 for a commercial property.

Mayor Nico Retief uses the old lingo of "groups", dividing up



An Arniston fishing village look-alike represents aggressive trendiness in Walvis Bay. It has everything from nets to an artfully placed boat. Missing, of course, is the fishing "volk". Instead, Porsches and Landcruisers are parked at these seafront holiday homes at weekends.

the town to assess the picture - "brown, black, fishing, public service and business".

With surprising pragmatism, he puts all groups but the public service in favour of accession to Namibia for either political or practical reasons.

But, "there are a great many who have doubts. We're going into a different way of life. New police, public service. We have it well under South Africa now".

Indeed the white part of town looks a lot better than the windswept black and coloured townships

that lie further from the sea among the desert dunes.

There has been some fairly lavish domestic development in recent years, big houses on prime seafront plots, the land itself going for R100 000 now.

But if you count them, the really impressive new houses only total 20 or so on even only made available since 1986.

And the money reflected in the development is no different to neighbouring Namibian Swakopmund where some seaside palaces have also

sprung in that period.

Relief says the development represents the ordinary process of personal upliftment by long-term residents and not die-hards clinging to South Africa.

An attorney who fingers much of the town's pulse reads the mood: "We all know it's going to Namibia."

"The (SA) navy has left, the airforce has practically come to a standstill. In the army and police, many have left and

in the security police, many have received their transfer papers."

It seems many of the "South Africans" here are prepared to swallow the medicine. Says Retief: "If Walvis Bay helps Namibia then we all win."

"But without assistance from South Africa we'd be very shaky. I don't think they would cut support. They like Walvis Bay and like looking after us."

"They won't just drop us."

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Nujoma won't visit Lesotho

221 Sowetan Africa News Service

THE Lesotho government has been left completely in the dark by the sudden cancellation of a state visit by Namibian President Sam Nujoma.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said from Maseru his government had received a message from Namibia that Nujoma "was no longer coming". No reasons for the cancellation were given, he said.

"The government of Lesotho had made all the necessary arrangements to receive Nujoma," the spokesman said.

Nujoma's non-appearance in Maseru is a second slap in the face to be suffered by the military government within a month. Nelson Mandela, the ANC deputy president, cancelled his visit to Lesotho at the last minute last month following mounting pressure from opposition groups sympathetic to his organisation in the kingdom.

These groups want the government of Major-General Metsing Lekhanya to be isolated. Visits to Lesotho by people like Mandela and Nujoma, they argue, accord the military government credibility it does not deserve.

Residents of the South African enclave of Walvis Bay, currently the subject of negotiation, have a surprisingly pragmatic attitude towards incorporation into Namibia, reports DALE LAUTENBACH in Walvis Bay.

WHILE NAMIBIAN and South African politicians square off over the disputed control of Namibia's only deep-water port and prepare for round two of negotiations, possibly this month, inhabitants of the town are caught in the limbo of uncertainty.

Across a broad political spectrum, the feeling, in summary, is: "Settle the damn thing so we can get on with our lives."

Surprisingly, attitudes in the port are shaped not so much by political or sentimental views as by pragmatism.

Business people look to their bread and butter and see that it is Namibia where the immediate markets lie. The fishing industry is dependent on concessions granted by the Namibian government.

The work force is composed mainly of Namibians or people who consider themselves Namibians, and has Namibian trade union representation even though it falls under South African labour law.

In neighbouring Swakopmund, itself an eccentric enclave, if only in the spirit of historical German sentiment, a bar-room that prepares one for the 30 km drive south to the 1 124 sq km South African patch.

"Don't forget, Walvis is a hard town," says one man. "All these years you've had only the fishing people and the army."

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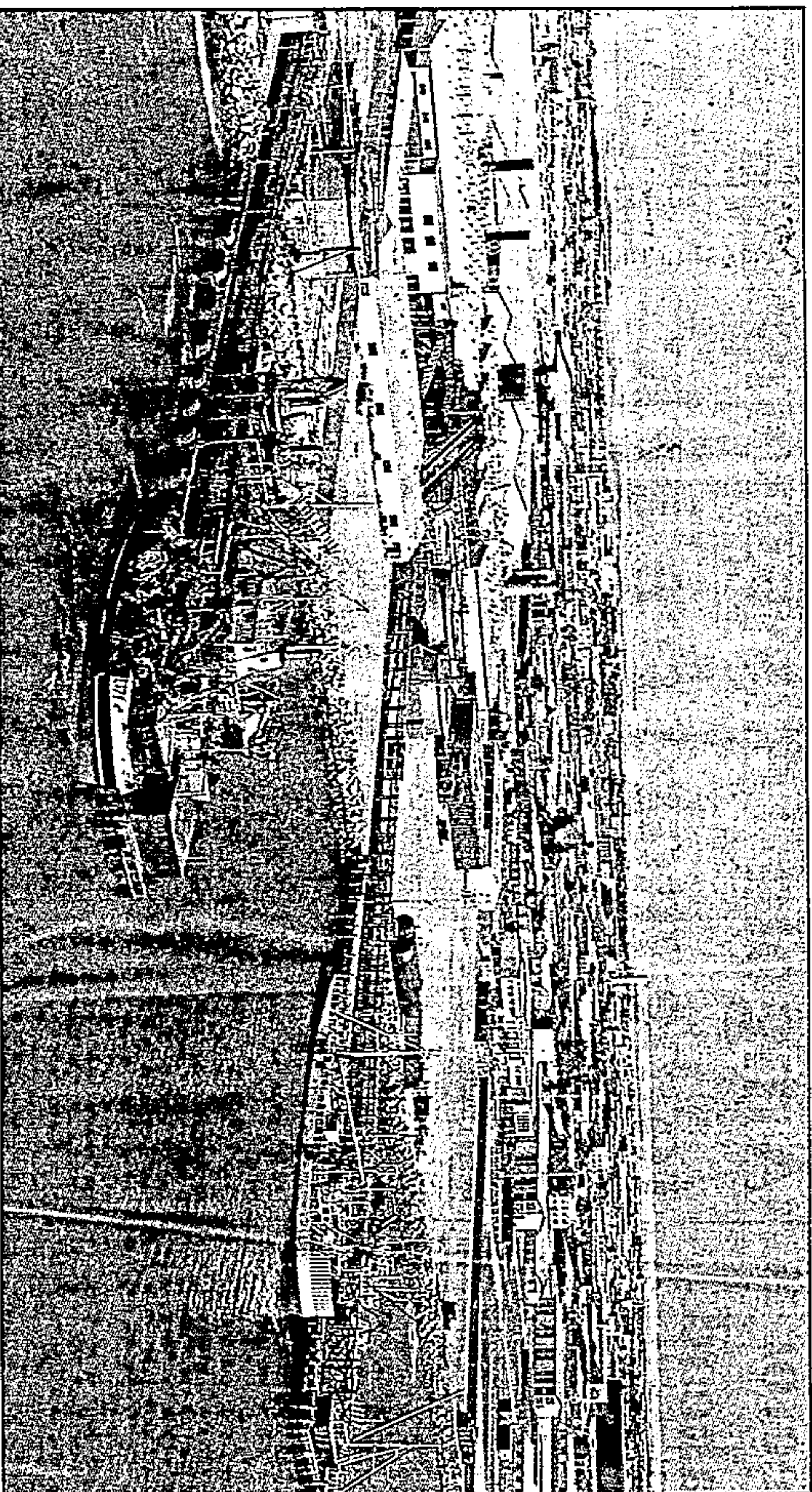
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Little bit of SA in state of limbo

Sper 2/1991

221



Bay of discontent . . . "Settle the damn thing so we can get on with our lives", say Walvis Bay residents.

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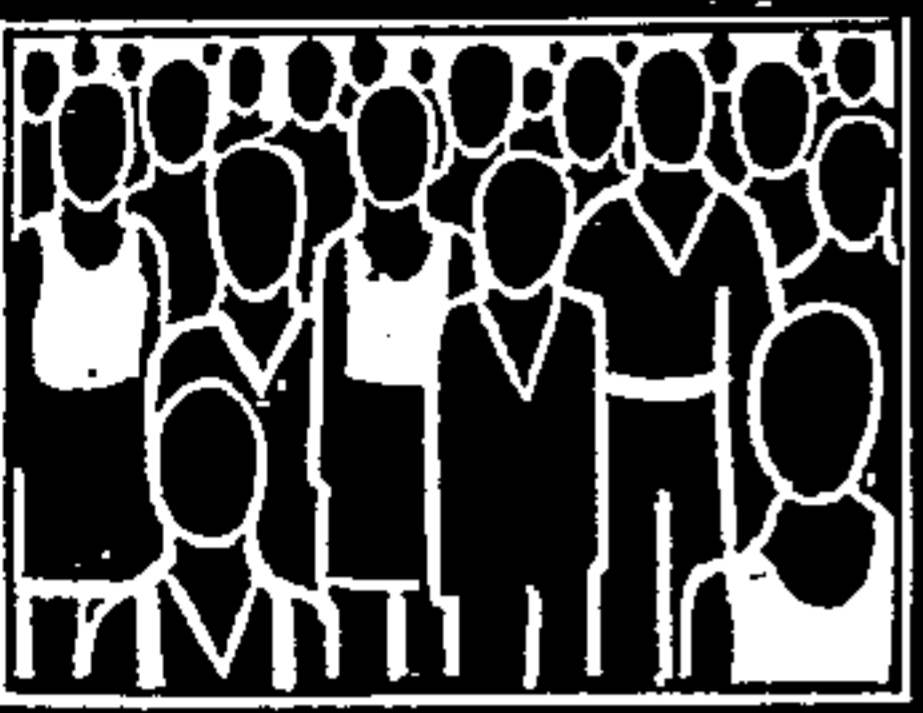
Descendants of Namibian exiles can return

WINDHOEK — Namibia is preparing to assist the return of descendants of Namibians who fled to Botswana during the German-Herero war early this century, Information and Broadcasting Deputy Secretary Nguno Wakolele said.

Announcing the Cabinet decision, Mr Wakolele said those wishing to return would have to observe health and financial regulations as well as veterinary regulations if they brought their livestock.

Legislation would be enacted for grandchildren of the exiled Namibians to acquire citizenship, he added. There are between 30 000 to 40 000 Namibians living in Botswana as a result of the war. — Sapa.

MATRIC HISTORY



The Struggle For Namibian Independence 1945 - 1990

New Nation (Learning Nation) 10/5-16/5/91 (221)

In 1946, the United Nations Organisation, the successor to the League of Nations, came into existence to promote and preserve world peace. All former mandates of the League of Nations were to become trustees of the UNO. However the South African government under Prime Minister J.C. Smuts, refused to recognise the UNO as the successor to the League of Nations and would therefore not hand over its mandate of South West Africa to the Trusteeship Council of the UNO. Instead, South Africa attempted to incorporate South West Africa as a fifth province of South Africa and administer it accordingly. Opposition came from the indigenous Namibian people as well as the UNO. The struggle for Namibian independence intensified and armed struggle was embarked upon in the period 1966-1990.

Protest movements in Namibia

In 1948, the National Party under D.F. Malan came to power in South Africa. Their policy was based on apartheid and separate development. These hallmarks of National party rule became features in both South Africa and South West Africa/Namibia.

The working class in Namibia, except for the harbour workers of Luderitz, was not organised. However, in 1952 and 1953, Ovambo-speaking workers went on strike to demand higher wages and better working conditions. The police were called in and three workers were shot. Immediately, the South African government banned trade unions for Namibian workers.

Resistance to apartheid laws continued. In 1959, mass protests took place in Windhoek when the indigenous Namibians were forced to move into a separate township, surrounded by barbed wire fences. The township, Katutura (which means 'with no dwelling place') is an example of the application of separate development.

In 1971, workers went on strike to protest against the migrant labour system. The striking workers demanded the right to choose their own jobs, equal wages for black and white workers, the abolition of passes, the right to bring their families to live with them, the abolition of a police border and the withdrawal of the police force from Ovamboland. Over 25 000 workers participated in this strike. In order to end the strike, the South African government resorted to brutal tactics. Many strikers were arrested, tortured or had their personal belongings and property destroyed.

Legal attempts to end South Africa's mandate fail

In 1960, Ethiopia and Liberia took the case of South Africa's continued administration of South West Africa to court. However, the International Court of Justice did not make a decision on the grounds that no individual countries within the UNO could raise the issue within the International Court. Other methods to end South Africa's mandate had to be used.

The growth of political organisations

In 1957, Toivo Herman ja Toivo and comrades started the Ovamboland People's Organisation (OPO) to fight against the migrant labour system and for the liberation of their country, Namibia. Many Namibians were recruited to organise people within the country. One recruit was Sam Nujoma, a railway worker. He said to Namibian contract workers, "We must work together. You, me, all of us - we must fight for our freedom together". Toivo ja Toivo was arrested and sent back to Ovamboland where he continued organising the OPO.

In May 1959, the South West African National Union (SWANU) was formed. It aimed to unite all the people of Namibia and its support initially came from Herero-speaking people in the South.

In 1960, the OPO changed its name to the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) and outlined its goals. These goals were:

1. The realisation of genuine and total independence of Namibia in the spheres of politics, economy, defence, social and cultural affairs.
2. To combat all manifestations and tendencies of tribalism, regionalism, ethnic orientation and racial discrimination in order to cement and advance the struggle against colonialism and imperialism.
3. To unite all Namibian people, particularly the working class, the peasantry and progressive intellectuals into a vanguard party capable of safeguarding national independence and the building of a classless non-exploitative society based on scientific socialist ideals and principles.
4. To sever all relations with the South African racist regime until there is a democratic government in the country based on the principle of majority rule.
5. Economic reconstruction...aiming at the establishment of a classless society.

SWAPO was recognised by both the OAU (Organisation of African Unity) and the UNO as the only representative organisation of the Namibian people.

The armed struggle

In 1966, SWAPO declared:

"We have no alternative but to rise in arms and bring about our own liberation. The supreme test must be faced and we must at once begin to cross the many rivers of blood on our march towards freedom. And as sure as night follows day, victory will be ours."

On 26 August 1966, the armed struggle began. This day is celebrated as Namibia Day today. The armed wing of SWAPO was called PLAN (the People's Liberation Army of Namibia). PLAN and SWAPO declared war against South Africa's presence in Namibia. In 1967, the South African government banned SWAPO and its leaders went into exile or were imprisoned. SWAPO set up military bases outside its country. Toivo ja Toivo was one leader imprisoned for 20 years and he spent most of this time on Robben Island.

South Africa sent police and army units into Namibia to prevent SWAPO members from crossing the borders into Namibia. Guerrilla warfare characterised this war. The SADF (South African Defence Force) even sent units into neighbouring African states to eliminate SWAPO bases. For example, in 1981 the SADF raided Angola and destroyed large supplies of arms and ammunition.

It was estimated that over 50 000 SADF troops were stationed in Namibia and South Africa spent nearly R2 million a day in fighting against SWAPO.

Warfare and negotiation

While SWAPO and the SADF were at war, the UNO tried to find solutions through negotiation. However, South Africa's refusal to recognise SWAPO as the major representative of the Namibian people led to stalemate.

South Africa decided to grant independence to the Namibian people on its own terms. South Africa organised the Turnhalle Constitutional Conference of all organisations within Namibia to discuss an interim government. However, both the UNO and SWAPO were excluded from the conference. Failure was inevitable.



Sam Nujoma, President of the South West African People's Organization

A third group, known as the Western Five Contact Group, tried to negotiate a settlement. Canada, France, West Germany, Britain and the USA resolved to settle the dispute. The United Nations passed Resolution 435 which set out the negotiation terms. The UN accepted Resolution 435 as a blueprint, but South Africa refused to grant independence to South West Africa/Namibia until Cuban troops left Angola.

Cuba's presence in Angola had nothing to do with the Namibian question. Since 1976, Angola had been involved in a civil war and Cuba had sent troops to assist the Angolan government against UNITA. It was only in 1989 that Cuban troops were withdrawn from Angola and South Africa agreed to a 'free and fair' election to be held in Namibia.

SWAPO won the election and gained over 60% of the vote. On 21 March 1990, Namibia became independent and Sam Nujoma became its first president. It was accepted as a member of the United Nations immediately.

Study the cartoon and answer the following questions:

1. Explain the cartoon
2. What is a mandate?
3. Why does one of the players have the mandate?



Rand Daily Mail, 1947

Answers

1. The UNO and South Africa are negotiating over South West Africa, a mandate of South Africa. The UNO wants all mandates to be administered by the UN Trusteeship Council, but SA refuses to hand over SWA to the UN.
2. When one country looks after another until it gains independence.
3. The League of Nations granted the mandate to South Africa in 1920. By 1946, Namibia was still not independent.

Harvest of bitterness

WINDHOEK - One Namibian was reportedly so angered by what he saw on television that night that he kicked his set to pieces.

What the newspapers screened that night has resulted in one of them being taken to the newly instituted Media Council by the official Opposition, the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

That night was Saturday May 4 - Cassinga Day. The Namibian Broadcasting Corporation screened a video to mark the day referred to now by most Namibians as the one in 1978 on which the Cassinga massacre took place.

Chilling

"They call it a massacre now; it was an attack on a terrorist camp." That is the SADF response. Its version of events that it attacked a Swapo military base in side Angola.

It says "1 600 Cassinga inhabitants, mostly in uniform, were killed and 340 were wounded". The SADF claimed to have lost only four men and 11 were wounded.

The dominant version in Namibia now is that Cassinga was a refugee camp. In Swapo circles, claims that 700

Scars remain over

SADF carnage

people, mostly women and children, died in the attack.

Now, with Swapo in power, May 4 is ringed on the calendar as an official day of commemoration and naturally the Swapo version of events carries precedence.

Without judging either version as absolute, the numbers of the dead, whether they were in uniform or not, are a chilling reflection of the balance of power.

Echoes

If one side loses 1 600 to another side's four, that must on any scale which values humanity, constitute a massacre, be it of soldiers or civilians.

Just as chilling though are the scars that events like Cassinga leave within a society. What anger drives a man to kick his TV set to death? This Namibian tale has

Sowetan
echoes for South Africa where a divided society will also have to digest versions of history hitherto unknown or distorted.

To its credit, Swapo has celebrated Cassinga Day for the second time now in an independent Namibia, within the broader context of its policy of national reconciliation.

Cassinga is gone but not forgotten, is the message. Namibians - all Namibians - are exhorted to remember the horror and mourn those who died.

Namibians who have learned only the SADF version are asked to admit to that horror in the spirit of reconciliation. In no way, however subtly, is an eye asked for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.

Propaganda

It's a remarkably un-divisive message. But the shattered TV set and the outrage expressed in the conservative, white-dominated Press, show just how thinly the divisions are papered over.

Newspaper reports in that Press following the screening of the documentary which was apparently made a few days after the event and showed the mass grave, branded the video Swapo propaganda.

14/5/79

One Afrikaners daily sought to show "the other side" in a report written by "a former soldier" who told of the "successful operation", code-named 'Reindeer' with Colonel Jan Breytenbach in command.

Hitting back at reports in the opposition Press *The Namibian* newspaper said: "Namibians must

learn their own history."

Wrote the editor Gwen Lister: "Many of our so-called white patriots never knew what really happened in the war years. They were dishd up with the 'horrors of Swapo terrorism' but they were protected from knowing what their own 'protectors' were up to." She concludes:

"People have no excuses for not coming to terms with their own history, however unpalatable it may often be." And for her words the DTA is taking her to the Media Council.

South Africa is an infinitely more complex society than that in Namibia. It's hard to anticipate a policy of na-

tional reconciliation working as smoothly there as it has in Namibia, despite the flaws and cracks.

What's not hard to imagine is that more than TV sets might get kicked in when South Africa's official history is rewritten and presented for national digestion. *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

Nujoma gets an overdue party

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SAM NUJOMA

WINDHOEK - Namibian President Sam Nujoma celebrated his 62nd birthday with about 700 guests - a party long overdue after 29 years in exile and many birthdays spent on aeroplanes and in conference halls, said Information Minister Hidipo Hamutenya. *Sowetan 14/5/91*

He remembers shaking hands with Nujoma, president of Swapo in those days, but there was never the opportunity to make an occasion of it.

Last year, the president's birthday was too soon after independence celebrations and again there was no party.

Yesterday, Prime Minister Hage Geingob made up for all that with a sunny event organised in the gardens of the Tintenpalast, home of the Namibian National Assembly. - *Sowetan Africa*

Namibia, SA talk ⁽²²¹⁾ on Walvis

cf 18/5/91

WINDHOEK. — The Namibian and South African governments have discussed the possibility of joint administration of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands, and have agreed the boundary between the two countries should be the middle of the Orange River.

The discussion of a joint administration effectively amounts to agreement in principle on South Africa renouncing sovereignty over the enclave, although both sides still have to report back to their respective governments, after which a joint statement will be issued.

Representatives of the two governments met in Windhoek yesterday for their second round of negotiations on the disputed South African port enclave, which is administered as part of the Cape province, and the 12 small islands in Windhoek.

The delegations were headed by Namibian Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab and South African Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Pik Botha.

The two governments also agreed that the middle of the Orange River should be the boundary between their two countries, and not the northern boundary as is the case at present. A joint technical committee is to be established to demarcate the boundary.

Amicable settlement?

The first talks took place in Cape Town in March.

Mr Gurirab described the meeting as "productive and successful", saying that significant progress had been made and he was happy negotiators "were on the right track".

Namibia had rededicated itself to the negotiations, and Mr Gurirab said he strongly believed a settlement would be reached that was satisfactory and amicable to both parties.

Mr Botha said "substantial progress" had been made in the talks, which were conducted in a relaxed manner with everyone trying to understand the other man's point of view.

"I'm greatly encouraged because if this is the way we can proceed to resolve differences in Southern Africa then the dream of the states of Southern Africa working closely together is not so far away anymore," he said.

"There is a good future for us all if we can resolve our problems through negotiation, discussion and understanding."

Walvis Bay, with its deep water harbour, has a population of about 26 000, mainly engaged in port-related activities and the fishing industry. — Sapa, Political Correspondent

Namibian Whites the real winners

THE ham-like fist keeps pounding reflexively into its plate-sized mate as — well call him "Willie" — emphasises his feelings on how South-West has gone to the dogs since "Pik Botha sold us out for a pinch of . . ."

"Look, I'm a racist and I make no bones about it. I don't like blacks or the way they are doing things, but they are in charge now so there is nothing I can do."

"They must just remember one thing, it's this," he says, pointing to his white skin — in reality burnt dark brown from the harsh central Namibian sun — "made this country run and will still be needed to keep it running."

Willie runs on a short fuse and there are many things in the new Namibia that make him blow that fuse.

But for Willie and the thousands of whites like him who fought long and hard to keep Namibia white, things have never been so good.

While a two-week journalistic snapshot of Namibia may not be the most accurate of guidelines, it nevertheless revealed that by losing the war, the whites have become the real winners.

White farmers are beginning to sell their beef to the European Community at up to R1 a kilogram more than they used to get from South Africa; white businessmen are selling their products for dollars and pounds; white sons no longer spend valuable time pounding the ground in army boots.

Tourism, which took a knock during the Gulf conflict, is on the verge of a boom, and foreign investment is beginning to pour into the fishing industry. From street level, the difference between black Namibia and white South West Africa appears negligible.

Different race groups still seem to prefer different hotels, restaurants and pubs. The towns remain largely white, the townships black.

Willie complains, however, that blacks are now littering all the best camping sites — previously only used by whites. Kallie Schelkerling, a third-generation Namibian of German heritage who farms outside Windhoek, says he is keep-

Stormy as they may be, the waters that white South Africans are heading into are not entirely uncharted — Namibia's whites have been there before. **KEN VERNON** of The Star's Africa News Service reports.



Before independence . . . farmer's wife Debbie Sachse cradles an automatic rifle.

ing an open mind. "But I am very optimistic."

Interviewed at his weekend fishing shack near Swakopmund, he said farmers — who employ 50 percent of Namibian workers — are better off than ever.

"Before, we were directly under the South African Meat Board and had to survive off their handouts. Now, we sell to Europe."

Herbert Adler, a German-born engineer, is also optimistic. So much so that he brought his life's savings into the country last year to start up a small hotel in Swakopmund.

"I have worked in much of Africa, and I think Namibia has a great future."

He says tourism, mainly from Germany, but also from the rest of Europe, is booming. He thinks many members of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (Untag) must

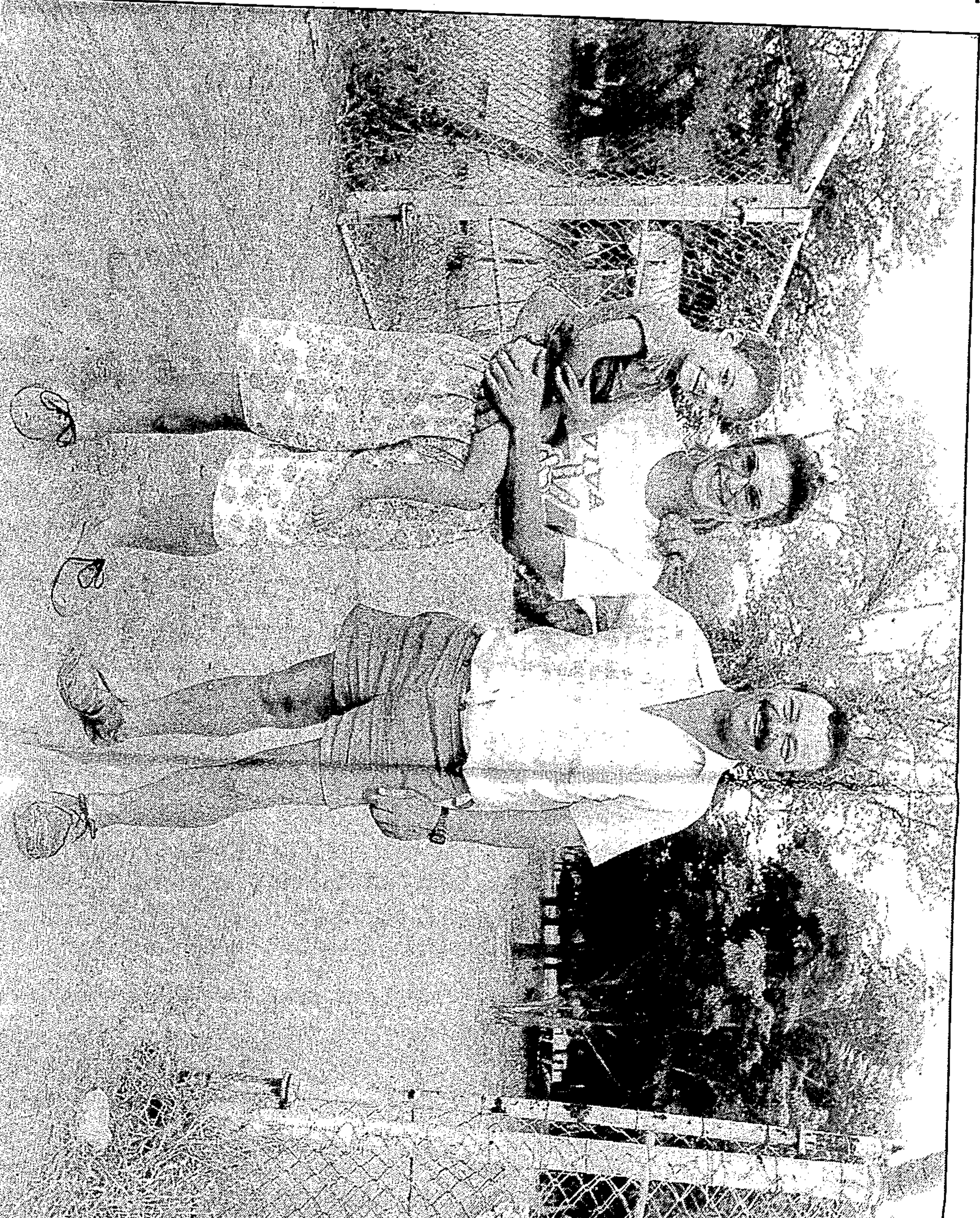
have returned to Europe singing the praises of Namibia.

For 28-year-old Enjo Muller, Namibia sounded like heaven when he heard about it in the former East Germany. The university-trained geologist decided he was "fed up with all the political bull" and packed his bags for Windhoek.

Jobs for geologists being hard to come by in Namibia, and with his little capital almost exhausted, Enjo took a job as a barman at the Palmwag Safari Camp.

"It is the hospitality of the people that has decided me to stay. It is impossible to find such hospitable people anywhere in Europe."

Another who is positive about the future of Namibia is Dieter Langner, who moved to Outjo from Walvis Bay to run a family curio and minerals shop. But he, like many others, says the rapidly rising crime



After independence . . . today the Sachse family leave the gates to their farmhouse near Oshivello open, and the guns have been locked away

rate is becoming a serious problem.

"The crime is a result of high unemployment, especially after the wild election promises of some parties.

"But still, things are going well and a lot of people who moved money out of the coun-

try before independence are starting to bring it back."

But Willie said: "The local magistrate is now a black woman from Angola. Can you believe it! There is no law and order any more."

The first time I saw Tragott

Sachse, he — and his wife Debbie — were armed to the teeth and expecting the worst after the mass Swapo incursion into northern Namibia in April 1989.

Today their farm is once again a peaceful oasis of greenery in the harsh north. Mr Sachse might best be de-

scribed as resigned rather than enthusiastic about the new order in Namibia.

But on one thing he is volatile. Since independence the farmers who once held the "red line" have suffered the most. "Subsidies have been cut,

transport and feed costs risen, and we are getting our beef because the tour at Oshakati has closed. The whole thing is under threat, but the ment doesn't seem to care. I don't know how long it will survive at this rate.

A witches' brew of discontent — that's Namibia

Star
21/5/81
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OSHAKATI — The beckoning lights of Owamboland's "cucca" shops were briefly ablaze once again last week, the beer flowed freely and the ladies of the night laughed as they have not laughed for many months.

But the night-long bash may have been part of Owamboland's death throes.

The occasion for the party was a R12 million pay-out of what some called South African "conscience money" to the former members of the South West African Territorial Force (SWATF) and Koevoet police that South Africa used as surrogate forces to fight the losing battle against the demands for Namibian independence.

Each and every former member of SWATF and Koevoet received exactly R1 378.

"It's not enough, not enough to pay for this," said one former SWATF member swinging an arm through the space once occupied by his left leg.

Nevertheless, the men had all day stoically endured the punishing sun of Owamboland to get their money, and now it was time to drink and laugh and relive old battles, and ignore a future that stretched out jobless and seemingly hopeless before them.

At the peak of the war with guerrillas of the South West People's Organisation (SWAPO), it is estimated that the SADF poured up to R6 million a day into northern Namibia.

That money paid wages, bought services and supplies, and in one way or another financially supported the great majority of the Owambo people, who ironically supported Swapo politically.

Over the past 25 years tens of thousands of young South African "troopies" came to know — if not love — the border area of northern Namibia. One year after independence, and in the wake of the SADF withdrawal, the region is facing severe problems that could lead to a major political backlash. KEN VERNON of the STAR AFRICA SERVICE reports.

Since the SADF withdrawal, economic activity in the north has fallen by an estimated 40 percent, according to one senior bank manager. No one would venture a guess as to the degree of unemployment in the region.

The few who have benefited from independence seem to be the government officials and bureaucrats who kept out of the fighting. They have largely retained their jobs and are also given preference in obtaining houses formerly occupied by whites in the SADF-built towns that dot the north.

This situation, combined with "unrealistic" expectations created by some rather outlandish electoral promises, has, in the view of some, created a witches' brew of discontent that could lead to a major political backlash in what is the main area of support for Swapo, which now dominates the government.

Unrealistic

At the cutting edge of this problem are those who fought for South Africa and who, faced with a bleak future at home, are desperate to work in South Africa.

As the men queued for their final payout they spoke of their bitterness at what they saw as a betrayal by their former "em-

ployers", and at the Swapo government which, they say, discriminates against them for what jobs are available.

Virtually the only employers in northern Namibia are the government or para-government agencies.

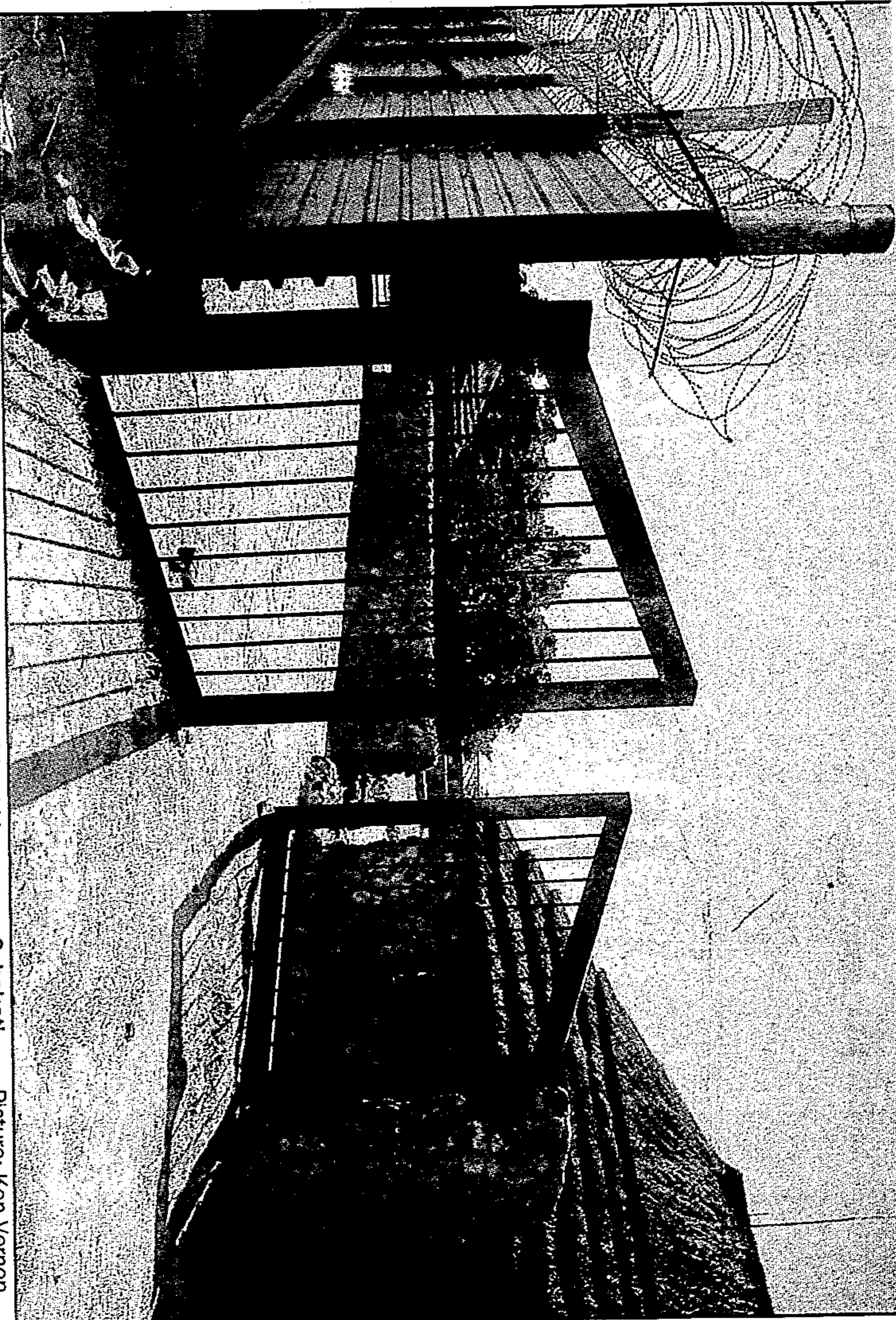
"We are suffering here and need to go to South Africa and work," said one of the men, who, like everyone else, refused to give his name for fear of persecution.

"The Namibian government says we can't go to South Africa, but won't give us jobs here. Only Swapo returnees get jobs and that is not right because we are also Namibians."

A former member of the once feared 101 Battalion said he could not get work "because all I can do is be a soldier, it was all I was trained for, but now there are no jobs for soldiers".

Despite the charges of discrimination, all the ex-soldiers said that there was no tension between themselves and the former Swapo guerrillas — a remarkable achievement of the government's policy of reconciliation.

"We still keep largely to ourselves and so do they," said a former Koevoet sergeant, "but still there are no real problems." Perhaps that is because, despite slightly better opportunities, most former Swapo fighters



Open gates . . . but few dare enter Okave, the feared Koevoet unit's old base near Oshakati. Picture: Ken Vernon

ers are in the same boat — without jobs and without prospects. Former Swapo fighters, however, refused to be interviewed.

The present commissioner for the Oshakati region — Owamboland has officially disappeared because of the name's tribal connotation — is Silvanos Vatuva. He admits that unemployment is the major problem of the region, adding candidly that people have to accept that the new Government simply does not have the money to provide employment for everyone.

"The SADF could do so because it had the resources, but we are not at war and have no need of a large army," he said.

He said the government had "plans" to try to combat the problem. These included the building of 600 houses and con-

struction of four major roads into the nearby country areas, projects he hopes will give work to large numbers of unemployed.

Apart from unemployment, the area faces a crisis in education and housing.

Compounded

Schools are operating on a double shift system — morning and afternoon — because of a critical lack of classrooms and equipment. At present only one Owamboland school, in Oshakati, has the facilities and staff to teach up to Std 10.

This has led to an influx of children from rural areas who are exacerbating another crisis, a lack of accommodation already fuelled by thousands of returning exiles.

The administration has been forced to appeal to those fortunate enough to own a home in Oshakati to "take in a student" in an attempt at a partial solution to both problems.

All of the problems have been compounded by people refusing to pay the administration for basic services such as electricity, water or waste removal.

A well-known local journalist pointed out that during the election "wild promises" were made, and these are now turning into major problems.

"Freedom was the promise, but 'freedom' came to mean 'free' everything — free food, free water, free housing. Now people are being told they have to pay but they have very little money and so they are very disillusioned and very angry —

and they are refusing to pay".

But not all is bad news.

Bishop Kleoplas Dumeni of the Ecumenical Lutheran Church in Namibia, at one time known as the "Swapo Bishop", agrees that unrealistic election promises have created unrealistic expectations, but points out that, for all their suffering, the people of the area are at last at peace.

"We have no killing, there are not armed soldiers everywhere, there is no curfew, and while reconciliation is not complete, it is well on its way.

"I agree that the SADF money cannot be replaced, but the people are beginning to work for themselves. I see great changes, but perhaps it is too soon to judge how they will all turn out."

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OSHKAKATI — most feared of Namibia. habitants are ning themsel sound the cre

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Whatever base remain ment, a wa ferent kind who died.

Namibia (221)

asks SA to

free bomber

Star 23/5/91 -

The Namibian Government yesterday summoned South Africa's representative in Windhoek, Riaan Eksteen, to ask for the South African Government's intervention in the case of a Swapo member held in in Pretoria Central Prison.

Udo Froese, a Swapo member who is working for the release of Leonard Sheehama, told Sapa that yesterday's meeting at the Namibian Foreign Office meant that diplomatic contact "on the highest level" had started.

Sheehama, a Namibian citizen, has been imprisoned in South Africa following his arrest for a 1987 bombing of a butchery in Walvis Bay. Five people were killed in the attack.

The death sentence was handed down to Sheehama for the bombing.

However, Mr Froese said Sheehama has now been transferred from Pretoria's death row and is being held on charges of high treason.

Mr Froese has written to the South African and Namibian governments urging them to negotiate Sheehama's case, and to allow him to return to Namibia.

— Sapa.

Namibia's hard-as-nails diplomat wears a warm smile

LONDON — The first impression one gains of Linda Scott, Namibia's first woman diplomat to the United Kingdom, is a misleading one.

With a broad smile she casts aside the staid formalities of diplomatic etiquette as she shakes my hand and warmly invites me to sit down in her as yet sparsely furnished office in London's West End.

There is a tinge of excitement as we make small talk about her new life in London. But as soon as we

focus on her job, the hard-as-nails determination which won her selection into her country's first corps of diplomats becomes apparent.

Due to the nature of her job, Miss Scott (27) cannot discuss her own political views. But she does not hesitate to speak out about two issues she feels most strongly about — sexual equality and racism.

"I think that women, including those in Namibia, have traditionally been channelled into jobs such as

staff
11/19 | MIKE SILUMA

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nursing and teaching or being homemakers, not into professions like the diplomatic service or politics.

"I hope that by going into the diplomatic service I'll have proved that women can do jobs other than those to which they are usually confined. I am proud of the fact that Namibia's constitution makes it illegal to discriminate against women."

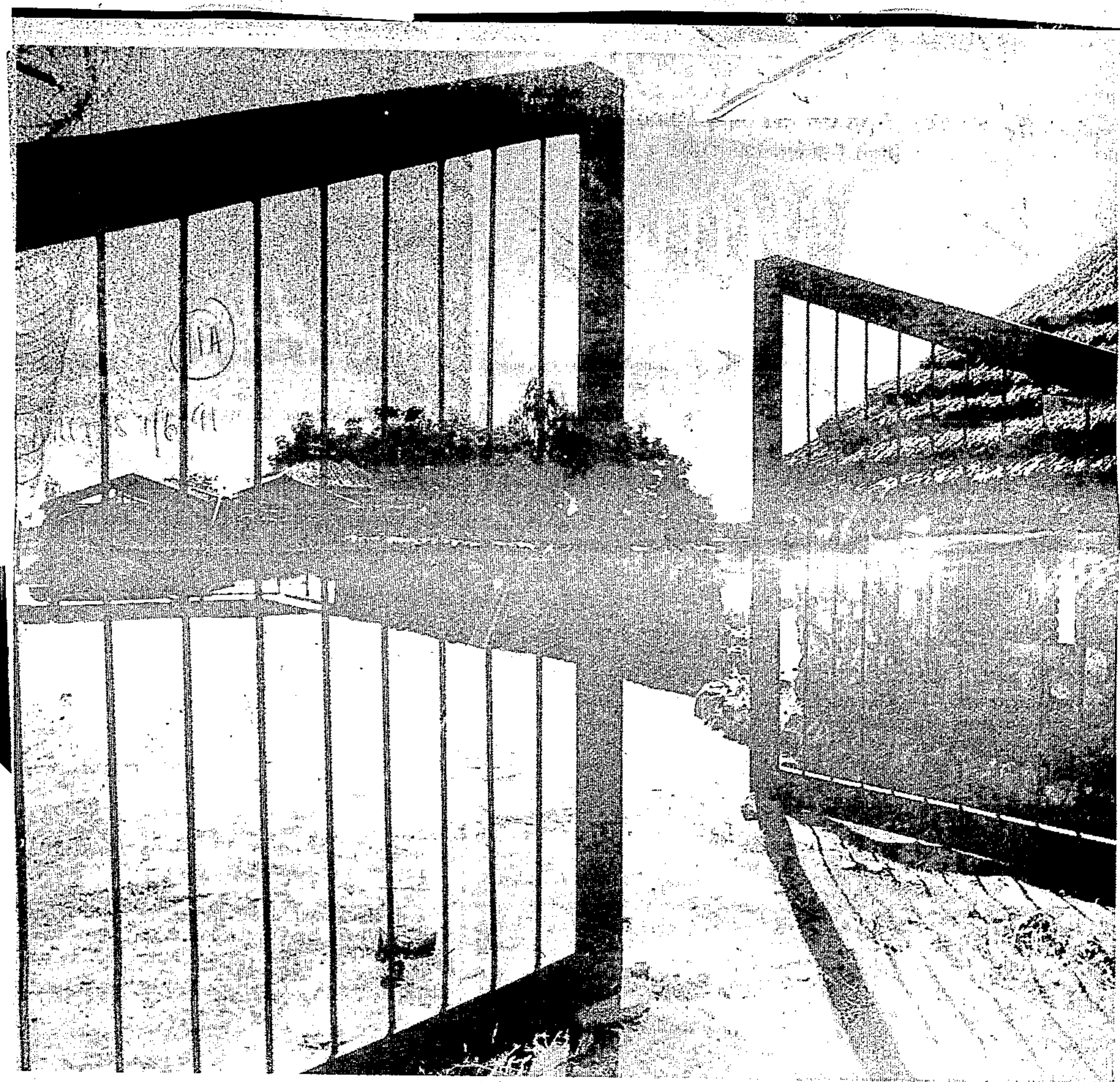
Having lived in South Africa — during her student days at the University of Cape Town — she has a first-hand knowledge of racial discrimination. "But even before I went to university I had already started asking myself questions about racial discrimination."

Although Miss Scott, a former Catholic school teacher, went into the diplomatic service by chance, she considers it unlikely that she will return to her former profession.

"Because Namibia did not inherit a diplomatic service at independence it is important that Namibians with the right qualifications come forward to serve in the diplomatic service. Unfortunately, some of these people are coming from the teaching profession, where there is a need for teachers," she says.

Her position as first secretary makes her number two in what is perhaps one of the most important of Namibia's 10 foreign missions.

Linda
Scott
lives.



□ **DESERTED:** Once soldiers guarded these gates, now they stand open and untended while only lizards and insects enter and leave the former headquarters of the feared Koevoet special police unit.

(221) ARGUS 1/6/91

KOEVOET HAS GONE BUT HQ STANDS GHOSTLY AND INTACT

KEN VERNON

Argus Africa News Service

OSHAKATI. — Once it was the most feared place in the whole of Namibia. Now the only inhabitants are a few lizards sunning themselves and the only sound is the creak of loose corrugated iron in the wind.

Some say that at night the corrugated creakings sound like ghostly screams. Some might think that in the eerie stillness, the ghosts of those who passed through these empty corrugated rooms still linger, watching from the shadows.

Whatever the reasons, the headquarters buildings of the fearsome Koevoet special police in Oshakati stand untouched, long after virtually all the other remains of their presence in Namibia has been vandalised beyond recognition.

When Koevoet disbanded and its white officers decamped to South Africa in the days leading up to Namibian independence, the Okave base in Oshakati was stripped of every moveable item and left to whatever fate would provide.

More than a year later it remains exactly as it was left.

The windows and doors re-

main mostly intact, the light fittings fitted, the taps working, the floors swept and the lawns cut.

In a town with an acute shortage of accommodation, the dozens of prefabricated barracks remain empty. Despite thousands of people living in unhygienic conditions in shacks around the base perimeter, the rows of showers, basins and toilets remain unused.

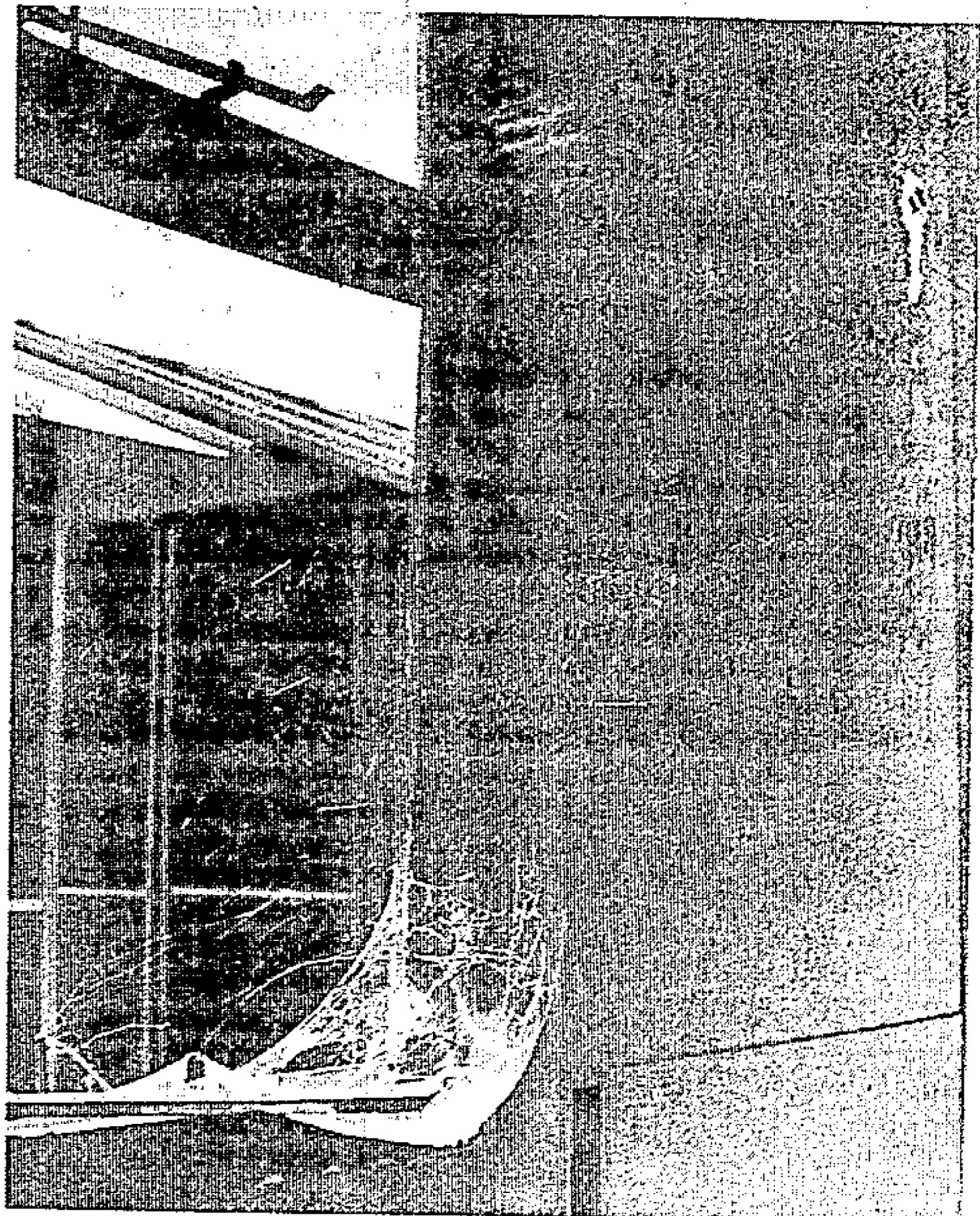
In the airless corrugated iron sweat boxes that once held Swapo guerrillas, the walls remain graffiti-less, the seatless toilets still function.

Whoever left last opened the gates of the cages that characterised Koevoet bases and that inevitably contained either vervet monkeys or baboons, and left the massive steel front gates ajar — as they remain.

Why is Okave untouched? No one knows — or is not telling.

Perhaps the ghosts are as real as the lingering smell of fear.

Whatever the reasons, Okave base remains as a kind of monument, a war memorial of a different kind to the thousands who died in the sandy wastes of Owamboland.



□ **FORLORN:** A spider moved in as Koevoet moved out of this building in the headquarters complex at Oshakati.

SADF's legacy: Jobless void for Namibian troops

221
ARGUS 11/6/91
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OVER the past 25 years tens of thousands of young South African "troopies" came to know the border area of northern Namibia. However one year after independence and in the wake of the Defence Force withdrawal the region is facing severe problems that could lead to a major political backlash. KEN VERNON of Argus Africa News Service reports.

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But the night-long bash may have been part of Owamboland's death throes.

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Economic void

Nevertheless the men had all day stoically endured the punishing sun of Owamboland to get their money, and now it was time to drink and laugh and re-live old battles — and ignore a future that stretches out jobless and seemingly hopeless before them.

At the peak of the war with guerrillas of the South West Peoples Organisation (Swapo) it is estimated that the SADF poured up to R6 million a day into northern Namibia.

That money paid wages, bought services and supplies and in one way or another financially supported the great majority of the Ovambo people — people who ironically supported Swapo politically.

Since the SADF withdrawal, economic activity in the north has fallen by an estimated 40 percent, according to one senior bank manager. No one would venture a guess as to the degree of unemployment in the region, except to say that the

great majority of men are without work and without prospects of work.

The few who have benefitted from independence seem to be the government officials and bureaucrats who kept out of the fighting. They have largely retained their jobs and are also given preference in obtaining houses formerly occupied by whites in the SADF-built towns that dot the north.

This situation, combined with "unrealistic" expectations created by some rather outlandish electoral promises, has, in the view of some, created a witch's brew of discontent that could lead to a major political backlash in what is the main area of support for Swapo, which now dominates the government.

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Perhaps that is because, despite slightly better opportunities, most former Swapo fighters are in the same boat — without jobs and without prospects. Former Swapo fighters, however, refused to be interviewed.

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But not all is bad news.

Trade resumes

A positive factor that could have major repercussions is that after a 25-year disruption, informal but widespread trade between Namibia and Angola is resuming.

Angolans are beginning to bring substantial numbers of cattle across the border, which they sell to buy consumer products not available in Angola.

Bishop Kleoplas Dumeni of the Ecumenical Lutheran Church in Namibia, at one time known as the "Swapo Bishop", agrees that unrealistic election promises have created unrealistic expectations, but points out that, for all their suffering, the people of the area are at last at peace.

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Namibia/SA set for extradition talks

721

ARG 5/1/91

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Namibia is expected to begin negotiations with South Africa in Pretoria tomorrow to work out details of an extradition treaty between the two countries.

— A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman said Namibia was seeking the standard extradition treaty with no special clauses. Standard agreements exclude political prisoners, he said.

The Namibian delegation will be led by Dr Albert Kawana, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Justice.

In the absence of an extradition treaty, Namibia struggled, shortly after independence, to proceed with the trial of suspects in the assassination of Swapo advocate Mr Anton Lubowski.

The one accused who was in Namibia, Mr Donald Acheson, was acquitted due to lack of evidence.

Another outstanding matter affected by extradition procedures is the case against three men now in South Africa who are suspected of murdering a security guard at an Untag installation in Outjo in 1989.

The easy solution to exam headaches

HERE'S the easy solution to exam problems — the Argus Winter School. Taking place at the UCT Zoology buildings from June 24 to July 2 it is open to Standard 8, 9 and 10 pupils.

Seven subjects are covered over 24 periods.

Fees are calculated on the number of periods attended each day. If a section of work is selected (for instance the setwork section in English) this is regarded as one period and the pupil will follow it through for the seven day course. One period a day will cost R60, R40 for the second, R20 for the third and R10





Talks (221) about treaty

Sowetan 5/6/91

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The negotiations will be held in Pretoria. The Namibian delegation will be led by Dr Albert Kawana, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Justice.

In the absence of an extradition treaty, Namibia struggled shortly after independence to proceed with the trial of Swapo advocate Anton Lubowski's suspected assassins, who were in South Africa.

Another outstanding matter is the case against three men presently in South Africa who are suspected of the murder of a security guard at an Untag installation in Outjo in 1989.

Namibia still wants freed rightwingers

Staff Reporters ^{star} 18/6/91

The spectre of extradition to Namibia still hangs over indemnified rightwingers Leonard Veenendal and Darryl Stopforth, who face two murder charges there.

The two were part of a large group of right-wing and left-wing political prisoners to be granted indemnity from prosecution in terms of a notice published in the Government Gazette on Friday.

Mr Veenendal and fellow Orde Boerevolk members Mr Stopforth, Craig Duncan Barker and Arthur Archer were indemnified on one count of terrorism relating to a series of explosions in Greater Johannesburg last year, including blasts at the Rosettenville Synagogue and the offices of Vrye Weekblad.

Department of Justice spokesman Johan Grobler yesterday said Mr Veenendal was currently being held pending the hearing of an extradition request, adding that it would be up to a court to decide "whether he is extraditable or not".

Orders granting indemnity in South Africa do not apply to crimes committed in other countries.

Mr Veenendal faces two murder charges in Namibia arising from the bombing of the UN Transition Assistance Group's regional headquarters in Outjo and his escape from police custody in 1989.

One of the people killed was a Namibian police constable, Ri-

cardo van Wyk (21), who was shot when Mr Veenendal, Mr Stopforth and West German national Horst Klenz made their escape.

According to the Department of Justice, the extradition hearings will be on August 1.

Boerestaat Party leader Robert van Tonder said Mr Veenendal should also be indemnified for his actions in Namibia because it had been under South African control at the time.

He had done border duty in South West Africa and it would be a "smelly deed" if the Government sent him to Namibia to face charges.

Another rightwinger, Hendrik Binneman, was indemnified for terrorism and malicious damage to property in Johannesburg in August.

Leon van Rensburg was granted indemnity for the unlawful possession of arms and ammunition, and the unlawful possession of explosives in Johannesburg on July 6.

Cornelius van Zyl was indemnified for terrorism, malicious damage to property, and intimidation in Johannesburg in August 1989. He was also indemnified for the unlawful possession of arms and ammunition and the unlawful possession of explosives in Johannesburg in December 1989.

George van Wyk was indemnified for arson in Ermelo on August 19.

The group received indemnity in terms of a category created by the Government on April 24 covering acts which did not lead to death or injury.

Ex-fighters get 'aid' payout

Staff Reporter

(221)

CT 20/6/91

R36 MILLION made available earlier this year by the South African government for payouts to former SWA Territory Force (SWATF), Koevoet and Swapo combatants is intended to be financial aid and not "war compensation".

According to a spokesman for the SA Mission in Windhoek this week, Mr Dieter Petzsch, the money was split into R12m for former SWATF and Koevoet members, and a further R12m for ex-People's Liberation Army of Namibia (Plan) fighters.

The last R12m was placed in a "contingency fund", administered by the

SA Mission, for all the affected ex-combatants.

The R12m for Plan has been the subject of angry letters to the press in recent weeks, with writers saying "I don't know what we owe Swapo, especially after many of our sons were killed or maimed by this organisation."

However, Mr Petzsch and Namibian Minister of Information Mr Hidipo Hamutenya stressed that the money was not "war compensation", but rather financial aid to former combatants to "help them through a period of joblessness".

SA amnesty⁽²⁾ okay: Namibia

Argus Africa News Service

WINDHOEK. — Namibian attorney-general Mr Helmut Ruppel says that decisions taken about amnesty in South Africa should not affect a Namibian application for the extradition of any person accused under Namibian law.

"In fact an amnesty should facilitate the appearance here," he said.

He confirmed that the Namibian government had applied shortly after independence for the extradition of the "Outjo Three" — Darryl Stopforth, Leonard Veenendal and Horst Klenz — who were wanted in Namibia on charges of murder.

However, if the South Africa government viewed the alleged crime as a political one normal extradition procedures would not apply. ARG 20/6/91

Mr Ruppel said he hoped South Africa would view the case as one of straightforward murder.

He emphasised that the application for the extradition of the three men was separate from the negotiations between the two governments for an umbrella extradition agreement.

Namibian land ²²¹ ^{Star} reform ^{25/6/91} on agenda

WINDHOEK — More than 500 delegates representing every sector of Namibian society will gather in Windhoek today to share their ideas on the question of land reform.

A national conference, called by Prime Minister Hage Geingob, seeks to obtain the views of as wide a section of the community as possible to gain consensus and help the government to formulate a land reform policy.

The conference is being held from tomorrow to Monday.

"The land question in Namibia is one of the most burning issues facing the new nation," the organisers said in their briefing document.

Years of colonialism had resulted in the majority of the population having access to only a fragment of agricultural land.

According to official figures, nearly 60 percent of the land is in the hands of whites, who constitute just 5 percent of the population.

"This highly unequal distribution of land in turn laid the foundation for the structures of apartheid and labour exploitation, and thus urban and rural poverty," the document reads.

"One of the principal challenges facing the government is, therefore, to redress this imbalance and widen access to the land."

Research

Representatives to the conference will range from the Ju/Wa bushmen of Nyae Nyae in eastern Bushmanland — southern Africa's oldest hunter-gatherers, dispossessed of most of their traditional land more than 20 years ago — to the Namibia Agricultural Union delegates, representing the modern organised commercial farming sector.

Research, co-ordinated by the Namibia Economic Policy Research Unit, forms an important component of the conference.

The research looks at a wide range of data on current methods of land tenure, patterns of land use, and farming systems, including the use of private, State and communal land.

National research on topics including taxation and subsidies in the commercial farming sector, environment and institutions, national attitude survey, regional water review, economic implications of land reform options, history of land policy, and policy options on land reform also form an important part of the conference.

Perspectives from land reform experiences in other countries, such as Botswana, Zimbabwe and Kenya, have also been included.

"As a newly independent country, Namibia stands to benefit greatly from the wealth of international experience of land reform programmes, drawing on both the positive and negative lessons," the organisers said. — Sapa.

Namibians hope for land

Sowetan 26/6/91

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WINDHOEK - President Sam Nujoma called for the "greatest possible consensus on the land question" at a consultative conference which opened yesterday.

The president said the conference, planned to gather national opinion on the emotional land reform question before policy is determined, was a measure of his government's commitment to the democratic process.

It has been stressed over and over again that the result of the conference, attended by more than 500 delegates, will not be decisive. Rather a set of conference recommendations will be forwarded to the government.

Expectations of the conference are high, however, and many ordinary Namibians seem to think it will directly result in a patch of land for all. Even lo-

cal journalists have been asking organisers questions like: "Can people expect to be given land after the conference?"

There has also been considerable jostling for representation at the conference. The National Union of Namibian Workers has expressed its disgust that only four places were allocated to it.

Conference

At the start of the conference, people crowded outside Swawec Hall with placards reading "No compensation for stolen land" and "No land, No reconciliation".

"The land question is one of the most burning issues facing our young nation," said Nujoma. "Indeed it was central to the struggle for national liberation." - *Sowetan Africa News Service.*

Namibia calls for consensus

on land

By Dale Lautenbach
Star Africa Service

WINDHOEK — President Sam Nujoma has called for the "greatest possible consensus on the land question" at a conference which opened in Windhoek yesterday to address this emotional issue.

He said the consultative conference, which has been planned to gather national opinion on the land reform question before policy is determined, was a measure of his government's commitment to the democratic process.

It has been stressed over and over again that the result of the conference, attended by more than 500 delegates, would not be decisive and the recommendations would only be forwarded to the government.

Expectations of the conference are high, however, and many ordinary Namibians seem to think that its direct result will be a patch of land for all. Even local journalists have been asking of the organisers questions like: "Can people expect to be given land after the conference?"

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Placards

At the start of the conference yesterday people crowded outside the Swawec Hall with placards reading "No compensation for stolen land" and "No land, No reconciliation".

"The land question is one of the most burning issues facing our young nation," said Mr Nujoma. "Indeed it was central to the struggle for national liberation."

He said 90 percent of Namibians derived their livelihood from the land but, in spite of this, access and ownership was "highly unevenly distributed".

More than half the agriculturally usable land (36,2 million ha) was owned and utilised by 4 064 individual farmers. Close to one million people (about two-thirds of Namibia's population) had access to only 33,5 million ha of the total arable land.

The absentee landlords who have always featured in Swapo's criticism of colonial policy were also named by the president. They own 2,7 million ha and 1,7 million ha of that is owned by South Africans.

Nujoma grapples with issue of land

WINDHOEK. — Namibia's land reform conference will have to discuss whether the country's colonial history can be taken as a starting point to redress past imbalances and injustices, President Sam Nujoma said yesterday.

Namibian Prime Minister Mr Hage Geingob cautioned land reform would fail unless it led to the productive use of land.

Opening the national conference here, Mr Nujoma said there were people present who had had personal experience of colonial exploitation.

"There are some people that argue that because the unequal distribution of land happened more than 100 years ago, it should be best relegated to history books," he said.

"Others have come to this conference to redress the situation by arguing for the restoration of their ancestral lands. One cannot and should not forget history," he said. He described the land question as one of "the most

burning issues" facing the newly independent Namibia.

"About 90% of the population derives its livelihood from the land, either as peasants, private owners of commercial farm land or workers on such farms," he said.

Recent studies had shown that out of a total of about 6 292 farms owned in Namibia, 6 123 belonged to individual white farmers which represents 95% of the surface area of commercial farming districts.

In his address to the national conference, Mr Geingob said land reform in other countries had frequently failed to generate long-term benefits for the target population, who became unduly dependent on government subsidies.

"Our concern for the restitution of land rights, justice and equity in the allocation of land resources should not divert us from the need to ensure the long-term economic viability of our land reform programme," he said.

— Sapa

US cash helps Nam schools ⁽²²¹⁾

TALLAHASSEE, Florida. — Florida State University signed a \$15.3-million (about R38,25m) contract yesterday to help reform the primary education system in Namibia.

Researchers at the Learning Systems Institute at Florida State will provide technical assistance and training to improve education in the country's early grades.

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

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 new testing systems, among other things. LSI also will help develop a Namibian national institute of educational development, a government agency to develop education within the country.

— Sapa-AP

Namibia signs US education contract

TALLAHASSEE — Florida State University signed a \$15.3m contract on Wednesday to help reform the primary education system in Namibia.

Researchers at the Learning Systems Institute at Florida State will provide technical assistance and training to improve education in the early grades.

"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 is under a five-year contract with the Namibian government.

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

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