

BAOBAB NOTES



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Conservative Party Leader Accused of Plotting Chris Hani's Death

In a hearing before the Supreme Court in Pretoria, Conservative Party leader Clive Derby-Lewis and the alleged assassin Janus Walus were accused of plotting the Saturday April 10 assassination of Communist Party leader Chris Hani. Walus claims that Derby-Lewis ordered him to shoot Hani. Derby-Lewis, however, has wide contacts in a range of South African and international right-wing organizations, and there is widespread speculation that other people were involved in the "conspiracy" to assassinate Hani. (*South Africa Political Update*, 4/30/93)

See Page 2 for more on Hani

Oliver Tambo dies

National Chairperson of the African National Congress, Oliver Reginald Tambo, died from a stroke on the morning of April 24. Born in 1917, Mr. Tambo spent most of his life in the struggle against apartheid. He was especially known in the international community for setting up the ANC's international mission and mobilizing international opinion in opposition to the apartheid system. For thirty years, Mr. Tambo led the international campaign against apartheid. During his stewardship of the ANC, Tambo raised its international prestige and status to that of an alternative to the Pretoria government. (*South Africa Political Update*, 4/30/93)

Angolan inflation at 562%

Inflation in Angola, plagued by renewed civil war, topped 500 percent as prices jumped 30.4 percent in January, the government newspaper *Jornal de Angola* said March 3. Prices in the country continued to soar in February when a central bank foreign exchange auction effectively devalued the national currency by 92 percent.

The Angolan kwanza slipped to 7,000 per dollar from a previous fixed official rate of 550 on February 4. The kwanza currently trades at just over 10,000 per dollar on Luanda's widely used black market. (*Namibian*, 3/4/93)

Angolan peace talks continue

Talks to achieve a deal between the two sides in the Angolan conflict were deadlocked late April, as both sides tried to force the other to yield on the ceasefire issue.

UNITA says a ceasefire is unrealistic but argues that a suspension of hostilities could open the way to a ceasefire once UN peace-keeping forces were put in place. The government says a mere suspension of hostilities would break down too easily and wants UNITA to make a binding commitment to a ceasefire before it makes further concessions.

The government's hopes were reportedly pinned on Washington to apply the pressure, as the voice which persuaded UNITA to return to the table. (*SouthScan*, 4/23/93)

RENAMO announces it refuses to work in peace commission

The peace process in Mozambique has been totally paralyzed since March 9 when RENAMO withdrew its members from the cease-fire and control commissions -- the only two to which it had named members -- in an apparent attempt to prevent the investigation of complaints of ceasefire violations. Some of the government's allegations are extremely serious, including claims that a RENAMO battalion was infiltrated into central Mozambique from Malawi in early February, and that 1,000 Zimbabwean dissidents are training with RENAMO in Gorongosa District.

RENAMO leader Afonso Dhlakama has written to the UN special representative in Mozambique Aldo Ajello to say his delegates to commissions set up under the peace accord will not be returning to Maputo in the near future. (*Mozambique News Agency*, 3/18/93; *SouthScan*, 3/19/93 & 4/23/93)

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Walus "linked to intelligence"

Janus Walus, the Polish-born immigrant charged with the murder of the African National Congress leader Chris Hani, was a member of a South African neo-Nazi movement with possible links to state intelligence agencies, according to evidence unearthed April 15. Walus had previously been engaged in business deals with the military. Senior ANC officials believe that a network of far-right groups with which Walus was involved was infiltrated by the intelligence services of the security forces.

Walus is a member of Eugene Terreblanche's Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) but, it was recently learned, also belongs to the Afrikaner National Socialist Movement (ANS) which comprises some 4,000 members. The ANS leader, Koos Vermeulen, also heads the World Apartheid Movement, which said it would pay Walus's legal costs. (*The Independent*, 4/16/93)

SADC Opens Office in South Africa

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) officially opened an office in Johannesburg last week. The SADC was founded in 1980 as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, with the aim of fighting South Africa's economic dominance of the region and building more regional cooperation between Southern African countries. While SADC has always accepted that one day South Africa would join the organization, there is significant fear that South Africa will continue to dominate the economy of the region with little benefit to other countries. (*South Africa Political Update*, 4/16/93)

Conservative Party leader Treurnicht dies

Conservative Party leader Dr. Andries Treurnicht died of heart failure on April 22, following a massive heart bypass operation the previous weekend. Treurnicht has been seen as a political and spiritual leader of the Afrikaner people, and as one of the most influential proponents of conservative politics in the country. His death leaves a major leadership vacuum in the Conservative Party, which has faced internal divisions and conflict following their defeat in the whites-only referendum last year. (*South Africa Political Update*, 4/30/93)

Hani's Assassin killed too early

Police investigating Chris Hani's assassination believe former Conservative Party MP Clive Derby-Lewis supplied the gun used in the killing. And they are working on the assumption that he was the mastermind behind the hit list discovered in the flat of Hani's alleged murder, Janus Walus.

But police also believe that Walus unwittingly sabotaged the conspirators' broader plans by acting impulsively when he shot Hani on Easter Saturday, against orders. They believe that he was in fact on a reconnaissance mission, familiarizing himself with the area around Hani's home and gathering information on his security arrangements. (*The Weekly Mail*, 4/23/93 - 4/29/93)

It's "war" over gun licensing

African National Congress MK bodyguards are encountering difficulties in obtaining firearm licenses, particularly after the assassination of Chris Hani. ANC spokesperson Gill Marcus said applications for firearm licenses by ANC MK bodyguards either took "inordinately long" or failed to materialize. It was known that a white citizen could obtain a license within a week, she said.

South African police figures show that there are just under 3.5 million licensed firearms in South Africa. Said Democratic Party MP Mr. Peter Gastrow, "The abnormal increase of licensed firearms as well as the dangerous level of unlicensed firearms coming across South Africa's borders can only add to the explosive potential of our powder keg." (*Argus*, 4/24/93 - 4/25/93)

Visiting Dutch assess SA police

Dutch police officers returning from a three-week stay in South Africa have accused the South African police of ongoing violence and intimidation in the country's black townships. Organized by three Dutch police unions, the mission investigated police attitudes in the black townships of Sebokeng, Boipatong, Sharpeville, and Everton.

According to delegation leader Gert Van Beek, the South African police has to be fundamentally restructured in order to stop this violence against blacks, and criminal laws which allow the police to shoot down people for minor offenses have to be changed. (*SouthScan*, 4/2/93)

RENAMO sold "200 elephant tusks a month" to the SADF

The South African Defence Force received from RENAMO a monthly average of 200 elephant tusks in a two year period, according to Mozambican police reports. The report said that the Mozambican rebel movement RENAMO had killed more than 10 elephants a day for the last two years, not only for the ivory but also for the meat. The ivory had been smuggled over the border into the Western and Eastern Transvaal, Zimbabwe and Malawi. (*SouthScan*, 3/5/93)

Mozambican Foreign Minister met with key Washington officials

In Washington, Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi met with several key Clinton administration officials, including National Security Advisor Tony Lake and Assistant Secretary of State George Moose, and delivered a letter from President Joaquim Chissano expressing concern over the fact that RENAMO is not participating in the commissions set up to implement the peace accords signed last year in Rome. Mocumbi said his meetings were quite positive but remained wary of drawing any conclusions about increased US support. (*SouthScan*, 4/9/93)

State Department assesses human rights in Mozambique

The US State Department's latest report on human rights in Mozambique, covering 1992, blames both the Mozambican government and RENAMO for serious abuses against the civilian population, but notes that the great majority of killings of non-combatants are attributed to RENAMO.

Perhaps because of the October peace agreement, the report is less critical of RENAMO than the 1991 report was. Nonetheless, the document notes "frequent reports of RENAMO holding civilians, including children, against their will and often employing them as porters or forcibly impressing them into RENAMO's military." (*MozambiqueFile*, 2/93)

Dedications (To Past and Future Generations)

To their forebears
who taught them how to teach,
They learned well to instil learning in others
and dearly they paid

But they kept the trust

The young lions,
Recipients of the collective memory
hand firmly gripped on the baton
as they relay the message,
Must now go yet another lap
And hasten to shorten the distance

Heartened by the knowledge
that history can be willed
where there is focused purpose and dogged pursuit;
That tyranny has no license on eternity,
Like humans, it must expire

From ashes must arise renewed life
Future awaits eagerly
the tidings of the new griots
Summoning them to ethereal heights
Hercules's toils are their wage

The past breathes on today
The present pours on the morrow
Tomorrow beckons anxiously,
Bidding necc, neusa, sansco, nascoc, nusas and all
Conveyors of the messages of generations,
To detoxify the word

Onwards then,
with the business of the moment.
Teach, so they may teach,
and elevate the future
beyond tyranny and apartheid's scourge
and the ameliorative pretensions
Onwards to a new genesis

Keep the trust

Onwards to a new genesis:
This, to expectant forebears
And the beautiful ones yet to be born

-- M. N.

Mines in Southern Africa: A Special Report**US enacts one year moratorium on sale of Anti-personnel mines**

On October 23, 1992 legislation "banning the sale, export or transfer abroad of anti-personnel mines" became law. The legislation was introduced by Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vermont), chairperson of the Foreign Operations sub-committee.

An April 1993 paper by the Washington-based Viet Nam Veterans of America Foundation estimates that the number of land mines in Mozambique approaches 2 million, or almost one mine for every two Mozambican children. (*Social Consequences of Widespread Use of Land Mines*, report by Jody Williams, 4/93)

Demining Mozambique's rural roads

Bernt Bernander of the UN's Humanitarian Assistance Co-ordination office (UNOHAC) announced on February 19 that Norway, Holland and Sweden have made funds available for the first phase of a national demining program in Mozambique. A non-governmental organization, Norwegian People's Aid, will train an initial group of 64 Mozambican staff, and will employ them to clear mines from rural roads. The UN estimates that there are about two million mines in the country. (*Mozambique News Agency*, 3/4/93)

Study released on mines in Angola

A harrowing new study has appeared detailing some of the suffering, damage and dangers wrought by the hundreds of thousands, even millions, of mines planted in Angola since 1975. The report, by New York-based Africa Watch, paints a grim picture of the future that awaits nine million Angolans even if peace were magically to be restored overnight. According to the study, entitled *Landmines in Angola*, at least 15,000 men, women and children are amputees as a result of stepping on landmines.

The report savagely indicts the governments of former presidents PW Botha, Ronald Reagan and George Bush for their roles in the Angolan tragedy. But other countries also are assailed -- among them Italy, Cuba, the former Soviet Union and West Germany -- for allowing their manufactured mines to reach the combatants and be used against civilians. (*The Weekly Mail*, 3/5/93 - 3/11/93)

"Pollute the poor," argues World Bank Economist

The practice of targeting poor communities of color in the Third World for waste disposal and the introduction of risky technologies from industrialized countries are forms of "toxic colonialism." The industrialized world's controversial Third World dumping policy was made public by the release of an internal, December 12, 1991, memorandum authored by Lawrence Summers, chief economist of the World Bank.

In his memorandum, Mr. Summers said "Just between you and me, shouldn't the World Bank be encouraging MORE migration of the dirty industries to the LDCs [Less Developed Countries]...The measurement of the costs of health impairing pollution depends on the foregone earnings from increased morbidity and mortality. From this point of view a given amount of health impairing pollution should be done in the country with the lowest cost, which will be the country with the lowest wages. I think the economic logic behind dumping a load of toxic waste in the lowest wage country is impeccable and we should face up to that."

In the context of this, Mr. Summers says that under-polluted/under-populated areas of Africa are "vastly UNDER-polluted". (*Confronting Environmental Racism: Voices from the Grassroots*, Edited by Robert D. Bullard, South End Press, 1993)

World Bank paper suggests "massive redistribution of land"

A World Bank paper on land reform in South Africa has put forward a far-reaching range of proposals for land redistribution. The paper, entitled *South African land policy: the legacy of history and current options*, makes a strong case for "rapid and massive redistribution of land to black and coloured people". The alternative, it stresses, would in all likelihood be eventual peasant insurrection and terrorism, combined with capital flight and economic decline. [Editorial note: While blacks comprise 85% of the population, they own only 13% of the land. Whites, which are 15% of the population, own 87% of the land. Source: *Congress of South African Trade Unions*] (*SouthScan*, 4/9/93)

ANC holds international solidarity conference

a special report by Terri Harris

February 19-21, 1993, the African National Congress held an "International Solidarity Conference", the first international conference they have ever held on their own soil. They expected about 500 delegates, but nearly 1000 came. The U.S. delegation was the largest, with about 70 people. England had about 35. There were people from Asia, Europe, North America and South America, Africa and former Soviet countries. Kenneth Kaunda, former president of Zambia, was one of the people presiding over the conference.

The theme of the conference was "From Apartheid to Peace, Democracy and Development". Issues presented to the conference included the coming Elections, the Violence, Arts and Culture, Education, Media, Land, Investments, Women and Protection of the Child. Also, a very clear policy statement regarding sanctions was issued at this conference. Nelson Mandela visited the conference briefly to greet delegates. He stated that "reports of" his "demise were greatly exaggerated". It seems that rumors regarding his health, and even rumors that he has been killed, abound in South Africa, sometimes even picked up by foreign press.

It is important to note that 106 democratic organizations within South Africa were represented at the conference. The ANC is struggling to build democracy in South Africa, and within that democracy will be many political views. It is also important for those of us in the international solidarity movement to understand both the nature and the enormity of the task that now lies before the ANC, and before all of us.

In the coming month, the focus of work will be educating and preparing people for the upcoming elections. We in the international community can support this process in two ways:

1. The ANC needs support for the education /election process itself. They need material support, which they have outlined clearly in a hand-out available from the Washington Office on Africa. They also need observers, beginning right now and leading up to the elections, to monitor both the education process and the elections themselves.
2. We must be constantly aware of the government-sponsored violence and continue to find ways to pressure the apartheid regime. We must make sure that our Congress sends no more funding to Inkatha, funding which only exacerbates the violence. Those of us who toured Soweto, Sharpeville, Boipotong and other townships could clearly see that the violence is carefully directed and continues even today. The Human Rights Commission has documented violence and the police and military's role in it. This currently represents the most serious threat to democracy in South Africa.

This conference was serious and hard-working, yet full of optimism. It represented an opportunity for all of us to turn the corner from tearing down the walls of apartheid (legal structure) to building the foundations for democracy. The coming months shall see whether we in the international community can meet the new challenges this turn of events represents.

A U.S.-created monster in Angola

By Elizabeth Schmidt

As so many regions of Africa descend into economic and political chaos, American opinion-makers often decry Africans' seeming inability to govern themselves. However, few of these critics acknowledge the magnitude of Western responsibility for the current disaster. Only a tiny minority admit that we have created Frankenstein's monsters, turned our backs and washed our hands.

Take the case of Angola. Today in that Southern African country, we are witnessing the destruction of a nation and a people. The destroyer, guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi, head of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, has long been the darling of the American right-

wing and the CIA. Billed as an anti-communist freedom fighter during the height of the Cold War, Savimbi is, in fact, no more than a power-hungry opportunist who changes his colors to suit the tastes of his current financial backers.

In the early 1970s, Savimbi touted himself as a nationalist fighting for Angolan independence from Portuguese colonialism. Secretly, however, he collaborated with the Portuguese, engaging in military actions against rival movements and providing Portuguese authorities with information regarding their activities. After Portuguese withdrawal from Angola in 1974, Savimbi pulled out of an agreement that would have resulted in multiparty

nationwide elections in November 1975.

Realizing that he could not win an electoral competition, Savimbi returned to the bush to fight. When he sought aid from China, he called himself a Maoist. Hoping to cut a better deal with the West, he embraced capitalism. Within a short time, the charismatic rebel leader had become the favorite of the United States and South Africa, who turned a blind eye to his checkered past. Despite his solid support from such political and military heavies, Savimbi and his UNITA army were unable to defeat their primary rival, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, or MPLA, which had subsequently gained the support of the Soviet Union and Cuba and successfully installed a government in the capital city of Luanda.

For 16 years, Savimbi's forces fought the Angolan government, which was recognized by every country in the world except South Africa and the United States. During the Reagan and Bush administrations, Savimbi was a frequent guest at the White House and returned from the halls of Congress with juicy promises of some \$300 million worth of sophisticated American weapons. More than 500,000 Angolans -- in a population of 10 million -- have died as a result of this senseless war. Millions more have been made homeless. In order to instill terror in the population and to undermine confidence in the government, UNITA has targeted food supplies, laying land mines in peasants' fields and disrupting transport lines. Health clinics and medical workers have also been attacked. Coffee, diamond and iron ore production have been brought to a standstill. The country's economy is in a shambles, and the maimed and terrorized population has one of the highest amputee rates in the world.

With the onset of the 1990s, the end of the cold War and the gradual dismantling of apartheid lessened superpower interest in the Angolan turmoil. Their outside support suddenly withdrawn, the MPLA and UNITA signed a ceasefire agreement in May 1991. Elections monitored by more than 800 international observers, including teams from the United Nations and the U.S. government, were held in September 1992. With more than 90 percent of the voters turning out, the MPLA won a solid parliamentary victory -- 58.6 percent of the vote to UNITA's 34.1 percent. In the presidential competition, the MPLA's Eduardo dos Santos took 49.6 percent of the ballots cast, while Savimbi carried

only 40.07 percent. Reneging on its pre-electoral promise, the United States continued to withhold diplomatic recognition.

Soured by his electoral defeat, Savimbi declared the elections fraudulent, despite the judgment by international observers, including the United Nations and the United States, that the elections were free and fair. Refusing to accept the verdict, Savimbi plunged the country back into war. The United Nations estimates that UNITA currently controls three-quarters of the country's territory, including 105 of Angola's 164 municipalities, most of its northern diamond mining areas, and important parts of the oil-rich northern Atlantic coast. The fighting since January 1993 has been the most devastating in years. Since that time, tens of thousands have been killed. More than a million people have been forced from their homes, and another 1.5 million face imminent starvation. For the first time since 1975, UNITA rebels are within reach of an outright military victory. With total victory virtually at hand, Savimbi is in no mood for political compromise.

We are fooling ourselves if we think that Savimbi was ever committed to the democratic process. After all, it was Savimbi, with U.S. and South African support, who thwarted the electoral process in 1975 and plunged the nation into nearly two decades of war. For Savimbi, war, negotiations and elections are merely alternative means toward the same ends. While his strategies have shifted, Savimbi has never wavered from his ultimate goal -- power, total power, concentrated in his own hands.

With Angola on the brink of catastrophe, the United States has completely washed its hands of the situation. Having long championed the UNITA rebels as proponents of freedom and democracy, the United States looked the other way when the ugly truth emerged. In the face of Savimbi's flagrant disregard for free and fair elections, the United States did nothing. When Savimbi recommenced the war with U.S.-made weapons, the U.S. made no move to stop him. After footing the bill for a devastating war that has cost more than half a million lives, the United States bears a unique responsibility to the Angolan people. We created a Frankenstein's monster in Angola. It is our duty to cut him short -- and to recognize the duly elected Angolan government now. (*Chicago Tribune*, 5/11/93)

Inside Angola

UNITA have followed their capture of Huambo by increasing military pressure on other cities in the central highlands, including Cubal and Kuito, leading to fears that they may be trying to create a partitioned state. In the meantime, the Angolan Government have recaptured Soyo, Ndalatando and Caxito in the North.

Over 1.7 million people have been displaced by the fighting, agriculture severely disrupted, food aid distribution suspended. In many parts of the country famine and disease loom on top of the more than twenty thousand deaths already resulting from UNITA's war on the Angolan people. (*Angola Update*, Mozambique Angola Committee, 3/10/93 - 4/1/93)

UNITA's founder is new MPLA ambassador

The Angolan government has named one of the founders of UNITA -- who has since quit Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement -- as its new ambassador to Britain. The surprise appointment of Antonio Fernandex, once portrayed as UNITA's "foreign minister", was seen by British, American and other Western diplomats here as a major setback for Savimbi's political cause. (*The Weekly Mail*, 3/5/93 - 3/11/93)

US Congress adopts resolution on Angola

The Clinton administration has offered Angola a plan to end its civil war, proposing a ceasefire and disarmament by both sides and a run-off presidential election. The proposal had been accepted by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. State department officials said they were debating how to persuade Mr. Savimbi to consider the plan. (*Guardian*, 3/16/93)

Meanwhile, Congress, impatient with the Clinton Administration's failure to recognize the Angolan Republic, unanimously adopted on March 25 a Joint Resolution demanding diplomatic recognition. The Resolution also condemns UNITA for its launching of the war, and for refusing to negotiate, and calls on the US President to impose sanctions against any party which obstructs the peace process. (*Angola Update*, Mozambique Angola Committee, 3/10/93 - 4/1/93)

Drought and war bring desperation to Angolans

The situation is increasingly desperate in Angola. Drought has again hit southern provinces KwanzaSul, Namibe and Cuando Cubango, says the World Food Programme. Fighting has stopped farming in other areas at the early December/January harvest and in February prevented planting for the second harvest. Philippe Borel, WFP director of operations in Luanda, says, "Whatever stocks of food people had will be quickly exhausted, the harvest looks poor, the destruction of infrastructure and the loss of life are enormous." (*Facts and Reports*, 3/19/93)

UNITA "sells DeBeers illegal diamonds"

The UNITA rebel are helping fund their guerrilla war by selling hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of illegally mined diamonds to international buyers. Intermediaries have made payments to UNITA officials for diamonds smuggled across Zaire's southern border, many of which have ended up in the hands of the De Beers cartel. (*The Guardian*, 3/4/93)

US policy toward Angola languishes as Appointee waits for confirmation

President Clinton announced January 24 that he would nominate George Moose, a foreign service officer, to be assistant secretary of state for African affairs. But because of paperwork paralysis, Mr. Moose's name still hasn't been forwarded to the Senate for confirmation. So US policy is being managed by Herman Cohen, who held the job during the Bush administration.

The focus of the current policy debate is whether to extend diplomatic recognition to Angola. Last year, the US promised such a move once Angola had held a fair election. Now, ironically, the administration is holding back on that commitment because Mr. Savimbi, Washington's former ally and head of UNITA, has disrupted the election process. Mr. Cohen and his colleagues claim there isn't yet a government to recognize. (*Wall Street Journal*, 3/22/93)

Archbishop Jaime Gonclaves visits the US

Mozambican church leader Archbishop Jaime Gonclaves, a member of the Ndaou ethnic group from which RENAMO draws much of its leadership, met with US and UN senior officials during a four-day visit to the United States in February. At the UN, Gonclaves told Under Secretaries-General Jan Eliasson and James Jonah that the UN must send military observers to supervise demobilization and keep the peace during elections planned for later this year. The UN officials expressed sympathy, but told him they lack the money needed to expand

In Washington, Gonclaves met with US Assistant Secretary of State for Africa-designate George Moose and other senior Africa policy officials. They emphasized that the State Department is ill-equipped to move fast on any African issue because the Clinton administration has yet to name members to the Africa bureau, aside from Moose.

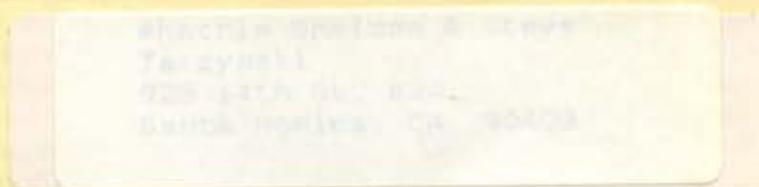
Gonclaves fared little better in seeking support from US Catholic leaders for a proposed Catholic radio station and Catholic university to be located in his diocese. Catholic Relief Services, which Gonclaves visited during a trip to Baltimore, emphasizes local-level relief and development work. [see *Baobab Notes*, Vol 2, Num 2] (*National Catholic Reporter*, 3/5/93)

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

RENAMO accused of hiding child soldiers from UN

RENAMO is trying to hide from the UN military observers the children it has press-ganged into its ranks, according to a report in an independent Maputo publication, "O Livre". Citing a Mozambican military source, the paper said that RENAMO leader Afonso Dhlakama gave orders early in January that children should be removed from a RENAMO base prior to the arrival of UN personnel in the area so as to avoid "giving a bad image to the UN observers".

According to the *Mozambique Peace Process Bulletin*, the International Committee for the Red Cross is now quietly removing RENAMO's child soldiers and returning them home. (*Mozambique News Agency*, 2/15/93; *Mozambique Peace Process Bulletin*, 5/93)

namibia

National Council inaugurated

President Sam Nujoma officially inaugurated on February 25 Namibia's first National Council. The President said the "establishment of this house means that the power has now truly been taken to the people".

The National Council will review all legislation passed by the National Assembly and make its own recommendation on bills. In this way it is expected to qualitatively improve the output of the National Assembly. (*Namibian*, 2/24/93)

Namibia and Guatemala initiate diplomatic relations

Namibia and Guatemala have agreed to sign a protocol to start diplomatic relations and have said they will exchange ambassadors. (*Namibian*, 2/24/93)

