



Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi of the DTA spoke at length about the meaning of the word 'democracy' in the Constituent Assembly on Tuesday. His views on the subject appeared to be sharply at odds with the rest of the DTA.

KOZO SPEAKS ABOUT DEMOCRACY

Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi of the DTA surprised many people when he sharply broke away from orthodox DTA political thinking in a speech he delivered in the Constituent Assembly on Tuesday.

Mr Kozonguizi spoke at length about the sections of the preamble in the constitution which define Namibia as a democratic state.

He specifically drew attention to the repeated use of the phrase, "as would be accepted in a democratic society" in the draft constitution.

Mr Kozonguizi's 'radical' views on the subject of democracy could not have pleased DTA chairman Dirk Mudge.

The DTA front bench led by Mr Mudge shifted uncomfortably in their seats throughout the speech.

Mr Kozonguizi said that the people of the country must be clear about the meaning of this "democratic society" in which they would exercise their rights.

He asked whether the constitution meant a democratic society in the British, American or French sense or whether Namibian democracy would resemble the democracies now emerging in Eastern Europe.

He referred to a recent speech by Swapo's Mr Hidipo Hamutenya in which Mr Hamutenya was reported to have said that the battle in Eastern Europe was being fought "for democracy and not against socialism".

Mr Kozonguizi said that he agreed that dictatorship, bureaucracy, fascism and apartheid had to be broken.

"...but my fear is that in Eastern Europe what may look like reform could turn into capitalistic anarchy as all the socialist achievements...could be prostituted for some decadent western values."

In his view it looked as though the only achievement of the "capitalist revolution" in Eastern Europe was the creation of political parties with no defined interests except to replace whoever was there.

The DTA delegate said that in their efforts to find direction people should not forget those countries who by the nature of their revolutions were closer to Namibia.

China had for a long time been the scourge of Western self-righteousness but they had stood steadfastly for Marxism-Leninism, Maoism and socialism.

"These may not be our goals but their discipline to stand for their principles can teach us a lesson..."

"Discipline is the only way in which our rights can be protected in a democratic society, not capitulation

to other peoples values," he said.

He drew attention to the break-away movements which had surfaced in the Soviet Union under Mikhael Gorbachev's policies of glasnost and perestroika.

Mr Kozonguizi noted that the West had applauded glasnost and perestroika and that Namibia might also embark on policies aimed at pleasing the west.

He however, warned that in order to meet the constitutions aims of promoting "the unity and integrity of the Namibian nation", as well as protecting the gains of the fight for independence Namibia had to guard against divisions instigated from outside.

"The lesson is that whilst our economic and social policies may be applauded elsewhere the same people may be supporting ethnic movements in Okakarara, Ovamboland, Caprivi, Okavango and Damaraland to destroy the integrity of the Namibian nation." He questioned whether a "democratic society" necessarily meant a society in which a multi-party system existed as provided for in the 1982 Geneva principles.

He praised the draftsmen of the constitution now being considered by the Constituent Assembly for vesting the right to form or join political parties in the hands of the citizens of the country.

"I submit this is correct because the existence of political parties in a society or state does not of itself promote democracy," he said.

Mr Kozonguizi added that a multi-party system as such was not a prerequisite for democracy and that the only vital element of democracy was the right to form political parties.

It was important that people knew clearly what their interests were in order to justify the formation of political parties in the new nation to come.

The governing party (Swapo) had to define its interests clearly and to distinguish them from their previous interest of fighting for independence.

"Now that the country is free the parties must define their interests afresh. At the same time the interests of the people must be determined," he said.

Throughout its existence the policies of the DTA have been almost hysterically pro-western and Mr

Kozonguizi's views appear to be in sharp contrast to those of his colleagues in the DTA.

His speech seemed to suggest that he intends to pursue an aggressively independent line within the DTA.

It will however, be interesting to see whether the DTA is sufficiently tolerant to accommodate his maverick views for any length of time.

Anton's parents demand inquiry into hit squads

THE chief magistrate of Cape Town has not yet granted permission for Thursday's planned torchlight march on Tuynhuys, but organisers have appealed for people intending to join the march not to alter their plans.

"We are presently consulting our legal representatives, and should it be necessary we will take legal action," Kobus Visser, a spokesperson for the campaign for a judicial inquiry into hit squads, told a press conference on Wednesday.

"We asked the chief magistrate to give us a decision by midday today. He asked for an extension, but by 16h00 his decision had still not been made known to us."

He said the marchers, who would leave the parade at 19h30, intended to present a memorandum at Tuynhuys, the residence of the State President.

Among them would be the parents of slain Swapo activist Anton Lubowski, the mayor and deputy mayor of Cape Town, Gordon Oliver and Frank van der Velde, UDF patron the Reverend Allan Boesak, representatives of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa (Idasa), the Democratic Party, the Black Sash, lawyers for Human Rights, and academics from Western Cape universities.

Mrs Molly Lubowski told the press conference her son had been known in South Africa and around the world for his strong belief in democracy and his opposition to violence and apartheid.

"If democracy, opposition to apart-

heid and love for thy neighbour are crimes in the eyes of this government and its police force then Mr (F.W.) de Klerk must send his police to assassinate many heads of state worldwide who have the same ideals as our son.

"For those ideals he was killed. We his parents and family demand to know who killed our brilliant and beloved son. We want to know who funded these police death squads.

"We want to know why that white woman who burned our son's grave on November the first has not yet been brought to justice, for the police have all the evidence at hand.

"We demand to know the outcome of the McNally (commission of inquiry) report (on the hit squad allegations). We demand a judicial inquiry into the assassination of our son, Anton Lubowski."

A member of the campaign committee, Ms Susan Roodtman, said she had telephoned Tuynhuys repeatedly this week to find out whether State President F.W. de Klerk intended accepting the campaign's invitation to take part in a television debate on alleged hit squads.

However, Mr de Klerk's staff had been unable to give any indication of whether he would take part.

CCN/RRR

THE following people should contact Mr Joseph Nangolo at the RRR office at 8 Mont Blanc Street, Windhoek, on Friday 2 February 1980 at 15h00 (3pm):

1. Enatha Andreas
2. Hilya Shuudeni
3. Gabriel Hamunyela
4. Forest Ambunda
5. Leonard Kadhila
6. Thresia Philipus
7. Paul Shipale
8. Stanley Shikwambi
9. Veiko Kavungo
10. Martha Amukoto
11. Aloisius Sheehama
12. Gabriel Niinkoti

They should come along with the necessary travelling documents. The time and date is fixed and they should not miss the appointment.

The following people should contact Mr Joseph Nangolo at the RRR office, 8 Mont Blanc Street, P.O. Box 9965, Eros, Windhoek. Tel. (061) 37510

1. Martin Philips
2. Melkisedek Wapunda
3. Otriel Tjuma

- * They should reach this office before 31 January 1990.
- * They should come with their school records.
- * Their travelling documents should be in valid order.