Chief Keharanjo II Nguvauva second from left escorted by members of uniformed green and red flags at midday briefing this week in Windhoek for protection. The Kandu family was the first to cross, as well as other families who followed later to Botswana. They settled in the area of Ngamiland Tawanaland. At the time Botswana regarded Kandu as a chief. After the Battle of 1904, Hiatuvao Nguvauva, the brother of Chief Kungairi Nguvauva, arrived in Botswana. Hiatuvao Nguvauva, having been blessed by Chief Kungairi Nguvauva, went to Bosswana Chiefs in the area and asked for protection for his subjects. But a problem cropped up when Hiato Nguvauva wanted to assume leadership of Ovambanderu from Kandu, because by then Keharanjo I Nguvauva was still young to take over the throne. As result the Ovambanderu had split into two groups like now. Some followed Hiato, while others remained. Hiato Nguvauva and his subjects proceeded up to the north east of Botswana and settled a long the Chobe River, close to Caprivi Region. Among them was Keharanjo I Nguvauva, the father of the late Munjuku Nguvauva. As time went by, while in Chobe area, Ovambanderu realized it was time now for Chief Keharanjo I Nguvauva to take over the leadership from his uncle as he was the right person in terms of the Ovambanderu customary law. Likewise, division took place. The argument was that Keharanjo was too young to handle the friction that existed between Batswana and Ovambanderu at the time. Others argued that he could be assisted by community elders. One reason was that once the chieftain remained with his uncle for a long time, eventually, the chieftainship would shift to the other Nguvauva blood line, which is against the Ovambanderu customary law, because it is not all the Nguvauvas who should lead. There are those who are from the right clan (Eyanda) and Kaimheme blood line only should be the leaders. Like father like son, this brought about a big rift in the Ovambanderu community, which led to the Hiato Nguvauva group to split in two. But the Hiato Nguvauva group was attacked by a vicious diabeau, that nearly wiped out the whole community. They moved inland, but as they were moving, an argument again erupted between the Keharanjo I Nguvauva and his Uncle Hiato Nguvauva. They again separated, one group went with Keharanjo I Nguvauva back west wards (Maun) and Hiato Nguvauva went to central Botswana, (Rakops)

“Kotoromujo”. After the death of Keharanjo I Nguvauva, the Ovambanderu had to call Hiatoau, the Uncle of Keharanjo I to give them a person who would look after them. “I will not give it to any of the Nguvauvas who is in the area because it would be difficult to repossess it”, he said. With the help of the Community, they appointed Erastus Marenga, while they were preparing Munjuku Nguvauva as he was still young.

At one time history tells us that for a long time, Kahimemua Nguvauva and Chief Moremi of Tswana exchanged domesticated animals as a sign of a bilateral agreement. Consequently, the Twana chief asked Ovambanderu if there wasn’t any son from the Kaimheme family around. His intention was to educate him, so that when he took over the chieftainship, he was already enlightened. Things would not work out as he was already too old to go to school. Erastus Marenga, who was a caretaker of the throne, handed over the reign to Munjuku Nguvauva at his tender age, just like the current chief Keharanjo II Nguvauva.

Having heard this, Ovambanderu in Namibia went to request Munjuku Nguvauva to come back in order to take-over leadership of all Ovambanderu both here and in Botswana. With this brief history, one would understand the reasons why Keharanjo II group says he is the rightful owner of the Ovambanderu throne, unless one comes up with something else which is out of Ovambanderu customary law. Customarily, there is no one other than Chief Keharanjo II Nguvauva.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
PRESS STATEMENT
RELEASE OF THE RESULTS OF THE 2009 NATIONAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS

The Ministry of Education herewith announces that the examination results of the Grade 12 National Senior Certificate Higher Level (NSSCH) examinations will be officially released on Wednesday 23 December 2009 at 08:00.

The results will be released simultaneously at all 13 Regional Education Offices across the country and on the website of the Directorate National Examinations and Assessment www.dnea.gov.na.

A private company is also rendering an SMS service where the results could be accessed from 08:00 on Wednesday 23 December 2009. The following procedure should be followed: Send a message which gives the examination, e.g. JSC or NSSCH followed by the surname and first name of the candidate.

Examples:
JSC Kaperu Theo
NSSCH Kalomoh Fenny

Send this information to the number 2929.

Candidates and parents are advised not to try to use the abovementioned SMS service before 23 December 2009 at 08:00 since it will only result in a waste of airtime credit because the service will become active only on the said date and time.

The results of the NSSC Ordinary level examination will be released only in the last week of January 2010.

Mr I. V ANKAMA
PERMANENT SECRETARY