



Chief Keharanjo II Nguvauva second from left escorted by members of uniformed green and red flags at media 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 Batawana regarded Kandu as a chief. After the Battle of 1904, Hiatusvao Nguvauva, the brother of Chief Kungairi Nguavuva, arrived in Botswana. Hiatusvao Nguvauva, having been blessed by Chief Kahimemua Nguvauva, went to Boswana Chiefs in the area and asked for protection for his subjects. But a problem cropped up when

Hiatusvao Nguvauva wanted to assume leadership of Ovambanderu from Kandu, because by then Keharanjo I Nguvauva was still young to take over the reign. As result the Ovambanderu had split into two groups like now. Some followed Hiatusvao, while others remained.

Hiatusvao 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, eventu-

ally, 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 Kahimemua 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 Hiatusvao Nguvauva group to split in two. But the Hiatusvao Nguvauva group was attacked by a vicious diarrhea, that nearly wiped out the whole community.

They moved inland, but as they were moving, an argument again erupted between the Kaharanjo I Nguvauva and his Uncle Hiatusvao Nguvauva. They again separated, one group went with Kaharanjo I Nguvauva back west wards (Maun) and Hiatusvao

Nguvauva went to central Botswana, (Rakops) "Kotoromuja".

After the death of Kaharanjo I Nguvauva, the Ovambanderu had to call Hiatusvao, the Uncle of Keharanjo I to give them a person who would look after them. "I will not give it to any of the Nguvauva 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 longtime ago, Kahimemua Nguvauva and Chief Moremi of Tawana exchanged domesticated animals as a sign of a bilateral agreement. Consequently, the Twana chief asked Ovambanderu if there wasn't any son from the Kahimemua 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 Kaharanjo II Nguvauva.



Republic of Namibia

NAMIBIA'S 20TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

INVITATION TO INTERESTED PARTIES TO SUBMIT PROPOSALS AND QUOTATIONS FOR PROMOTIONAL ITEMS FOR THE COMMEMORATION OF NAMIBIA'S 20TH INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY

The Information and Publicity Sub-Committee for the 20th Anniversary of Namibia's Independence is inviting interested parties to submit proposals and quotations for promotional items for the commemoration of Namibia's 20th independence anniversary on 21 March 2010.

Interested parties are invited to come up with proposals for promotional items such as T-shirts, peak caps and other innovative items to be produced for the commemoration of Namibia's 20th independence anniversary.

All proposals must be accompanied by quotations for the production of the proposed items in multiples of 20 000 e.g. quote for 20 000, 40 000, 60 000, 80 000 and 100 000 units per proposed item. It must also be clearly stated whether the quotations are for full colour items. In the case of T-shirts, it must be stated whether printing will be done both on the back and front of the T-shirt or only on one side.

Interested parties are required to submit examples of the quality of the proposed items, especially T-shirts and peak caps to allow the Information and Publicity Sub-Committee to judge proposals on the grounds of quality, as well as quoted prices. Interested parties must also indicate whether they will be able to deliver the proposed items by Friday, 5 March 2010 if they receive purchase orders for items by 20 January 2010.

Parties submitting successful proposals shall be informed through the Chairperson of the Information and Publicity Sub-Committee and be provided with a purchase order to proceed with the production of promotional items. The approved independence logo and slogan, which must appear on all promotional items, will be made available to successful tenderers.

The decision of the Information and Publicity Sub-Committee shall be final and any party trying to influence the decision of the Sub-Committee will be penalised.

Quotations and samples of proposed items should be submitted to the Permanent Secretary, Attention Mrs. Wilma Deetlefs, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, Private Bag 13344, Windhoek, 9th Floor, Sanlam Centre in sealed envelopes by 12:00 on 12 January 2010.

To give all interested parties a fair chance, the Information and Publicity Sub-Committee shall not enter into discussions or correspondence with interested parties with regards to proposals for promotional items for the 20th anniversary of Namibia's independence.



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

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 10 Junior Secondary Certificate (JSC) and the results of the Grade 12 Namibia Senior Secondary 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.

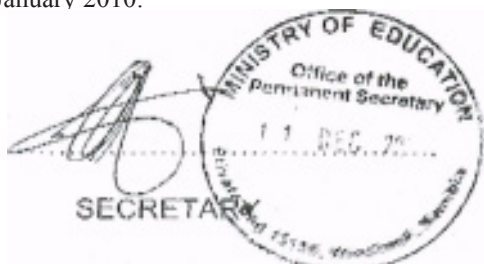
A private company is also rendering an SMS service where the results could be accessed from **08:00 on Wednesday 23 December 2009**. The following procedure should be followed: Send a message which gives the examination, e.g. JSC or NSSCH followed by the surname and first name of the candidate.

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. VANKAMA
PERMANENT SECRETARY