



DIE WERKER

Namibia se werkers nuusblad

Uitgawe 07

April 2018



LANDLESS TWIN CITY OF WINDHOEK - A SOCIO-ECONOMIC TIME BOMB

By Sheldon Heenen

Wandering down Independence Avenue, scores of tourists take in the unique and historical attractions offered by this beautiful city, which is hailed as one of the cleanest cities on the African continent. While they spend their much needed foreign currency, they are oblivious to the real Windhoek which lay unnoticed and hidden on the outskirts of the city. This part of Windhoek is however slowly invading on the city centre and is starting to negate the false impression that everything is prosperous in Namibia and particularly the City of Windhoek. Not even 50 meters from the sanctuary of Independence Avenue one will find a total different world that gives us a total different view to the real Windhoek and to where it's heading.

Here on the streets adjoining Independence Avenue, The Public Parks, dilapidated and abandoned properties (mainly government buildings), alleys and station and bus terminals we find a different world, occupied by people of all races and classes, men and women, young and old all with one thing in common, unemployed and homeless. The social residue of the Namibian Government's inability to develop economic policies to create employment and Municipality of Windhoek's inability to provide housing, serviced and unserviced land, and servicing of existing land occupied for many years has become a time-bomb for social unrest and diseases.

The Shortage of Land – Why?

When doing an analysis of the available land that can be used to alleviate the housing crisis in Windhoek, one discovers that there is very little usable land available to the Municipality, to develop new Townships/ suburbs as most of the land is in private ownership or leased in long term agreements. These large tracts of land on the outskirts of Windhoek have been leased on long term or sold to individuals who have the necessary "connections" at ridiculously low prices.

Southern part of the City

From the B1 South stretching for approximately 17 Kilometers West, past the Daan Viljoen Reserve, this vast tract of land, behind the Kupferberg Land fill site has been leased to Quinton van Rooyen at a ridiculous price of approximately N\$ 30 million Dollars on a 99 year lease. There is therefore no way that the city can expand in this direction unless the Lease with Quinton van Rooyen is terminated at a cost which is unaffordable to the Windhoek municipality.

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Eastern Part of the city

The land South of the B6 (Airport Road)highway This tract of land stretches Gochaganas Nature Reserve right up to The Finkenstein Estate. This comprises the farms Cumanagel,2,3,4 and 5 comprising approximately 30 000 hectares. This piece of land was leased to amongst others Eros Valley Consortium which is owned amongst others by Russel and Stephen Paschke. Frank Fredericks, Lazarus Jacobs, and Desmond Amunyela, while other parts are leased to Piet Eysellen and M.O. Vermeulen, both prominent businessmen in their own right. These various tracts of land had been leased to these institutions and persons for an extended period at ridiculously low rental fees. A portion of this land has been invaded by landless people. These leases were entered into during the mayoral term of Bjorn Von Finkenstein (The Chairman of the management Committee) at ridiculously low leasing fees.

This land is adjacent to Finkenstein estate which is owned by the very same Bjorn von Finkenstein who managed to obtain this "Estate" for an amount of N\$ 28 million. The land was divided into 222 smaller erven which today are selling in excess of N\$ 1 Million per plot (one recently sold for more than N\$ 11 million.)

North of the B6 Highway

The land stretching north of the B6 up to the "Mix Informal Settlement" is privately owned by the "German Connections" (amongst others the Dresselhaus family) and is therefore not under the control of the Municipality of Windhoek. No development is therefore possible in this direction. However, the tracts of land adjacent thereto have been invaded by the landless leading to the formation of the "Mix settlement". The sign of times, where every available piece of land will be occupied.

West of the B1 Highway

(Including) the plots in the Brakwater Area are in private hands.

Should one however look carefully at the socio economic developments in this area, you will notice that the squalor and squatting is invading these plots and have moved towards the established Plots and businesses (Lodges like Greiters Conference Centre) which is currently under threat of invasion. No development is therefore possible to the eastern side of the city as

the municipality has sold or leased these farms for a song.

The South Western part of the city (Daan Viljoen Reserve)

This nature reserve was gifted to the citizens of Windhoek by the late Daan Viljoen in 1957 with the proviso that it be for the educational and recreational benefit of the inhabitants of Windhoek. In 2012 the reserve was leased to the prosperity group for a 99 year period at a nominal monthly leasing fee. They subsequently established the San Karos health facility, which is geared towards the upper market and has thus become unaffordable to the ordinary citizen of Windhoek.

WHAT IS THE CITY OF WINDHOEK LEFT WITH? AND WHAT IS THE SOCIO- ECONOMIC IMPACT THEREOF?

The city can only expand westwards through the channel of Katutura township.

This means that the poorest of the poor are pushed further and further away (in a North/Western Direction) from the mainstream of economic development, the city centre. This means that the poorest of the poor are pushed even further away, beyond the boundaries of the traditional townships. With no means of income, no infrastructure and no means of survival these people will start moving towards the economic hub of activity, the city centre.

Hence, we have an influx of people desperate for survival taking over the city centre and every available space there. This is not only applicable to the unemployed and homeless. Most of our so called "employed" are in the same situation. If we look at the lowest of the low in the workforce, i.e. those are working for the labour brokers and get paid salaries which are equal or slightly higher than the minimum wage, (but still below the headline i.e. security, domestic and garden workers etc.

What are the counter-measures applied?

Moving their businesses away from the city centre and creating mega shopping centres, is that the real answer?

In fact, vast poverty, unemployment, growth in crime have created a *de facto* policy of a fortified city for the wealthy and upper middle class. Fortified residential areas and villages have sprung up to contain the poor from entering the domains of the wealthy.

Are they going to work?

No! A growing disease cannot be quelled by castles, guns and police unless it is cured. Otherwise it just exacerbates the problem.

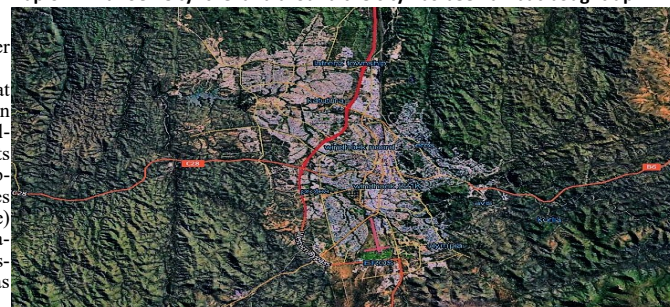
Landless movements

The AR and the Landless Peoples movements are recent organisations around land. Both are potentially powerful commanding the support of especially young people. However, until now they indicate little understanding that it is actually the landless themselves who must deliberate and decide on what they want out of the landless struggle, what are their demands and what is their programme for achieving them. It is only the organised working people who can achieve a workable land reform.

The Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP) works with the landless on this principle with very good results. The landless themselves learn in struggle how to struggle, how to organise themselves, experience the nature of the organs of the capitalist government and the mentality of the landowning classes and land thieves, etcetera, the organs of the government, the courts, the police, the municipalities and how they work together to promote landlessness.

The WRP does not fight for the working people. It fights alongside them with the realisation that it is they who must free themselves.

Map of Windhoek City: the land around the city has been all but bought up.



Katjavivi and Schlettwein abuse WRP's name to steal N\$9,6 million

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

Duplicate
ELECTORAL COMMISSION

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION AS POLITICAL PARTY
(In terms of section 39(6) of Electoral Act, 1992)

It is hereby certified that the political party of which the particulars are furnished below, has been registered, with effect from the date hereof, as political party in terms of section 39 of the Electoral Act, 1992:

Particulars of political party:

1. Name of political party: *Workers Revolutionary Party*
2. Abbreviated name of political party (if any): *WRP*

G. Tjhenuna
Director of Elections

7/11/94
Date

16 MAR 2018
ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF NAMIBIA
17845 13352, WINDHOEK

The necessary documents for the registration of the political party, have been provided in October 1992.

REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
OFFICE OF THE AGING MINISTER
DIRECTORATE ELECTIONS
07 NOV 1994
PROFESSOR PAUL ISAAK

The above registration of the Workers Revolutionary Party is what the SWAPO regime wishes to undo.

For three (3) years the Speaker of Parliament, Peter Katjavivi on instruction from the SWAPO refused to pay out the parliamentary fees of N\$1,9 million per year to the Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP).

Last year in December Katjavivi used proxies to open an account in the name of the WRP at the First National Bank. He with Calle Schlettwein the Minister of Finance paid an amount of N\$3,81 million into the account. They withdrew the bulk of the funds leaving N\$44,000.00 in it.

The WRP came to be informed of the said fraud and investigated the matter. The party found that Katjavivi had bought two new tractors and a new four wheel vehicle for his farm. He had also bought livestock (cattle).

The party's investigators Paul Thomas and Jacobus Josob confirmed from the bank that Katjavivi and his proxies had opened an account with the name of the WRP without any identification. They did this through a tribal connection of Katjavivi, who was the branch manager.

The WRP on 26 February wrote to her:

"It has come to our attention that an account for our party the WRP has been opened illegally at your bank during 2017. We herewith demand the immediate closure of this rogue account and the disclosure of all records and statements pertaining thereto.

The WRP duly opened an account at Standard Bank Namibia in March 2015.

In addition to the foregoing, we are informed that the bulk of around N\$2 million had been withdrawn from the account. As you should know, the

accounts of registered parliamentary political parties are regulated by the Electoral Act of 2014. They have to be audited. We understand this theft as a deliberate attempt to incriminate and compromise our Party, besides the underlying conspiratorial elements.

Kindly take notice that signatory of our lawful account, Mr Jacobus Josob, and our Secretary for Information, Mr Paul Thomas, are delegated to deal with you on this matter."

The bank manager started avoiding to meet with the investigators and the WRP was compelled to address the matter to the CEO.

On February the Political Secretary wrote to the CEO Van Zijl:

You will notice that your Ms Neerim Ikaumbi whom our delegate Mr Thomas has had a meeting two days ago did the following:

"She (Ms Ikaumbi) has maliciously opened a duplicate account for the WRP outside your Public Sector Division which was established for political parties' accounts which must comply with the provisions of the Electoral Act of 2014. She has blatantly breached the law. The intent to commit fraud is clear from her disregard of the bank's regulations and procedures especially those set down to guard the security of accounts.

(She did it without identification: no proof of registration and without proof of duly mandated identity.)

A major violation of the banking code was committed by your Ms Ikaumbi and the bank, which destroyed the protection, guarantees and security of the WRP's duly opened account at the Standard Bank Namibia.

The bank's failure to resolve this matter immediately is noted. We understand that the bank's management is either irresolute, weak and indecisive or party to the crime.

We remind you that our account has been fatally compromised and we cannot use it until this matter is restored in all its facets."

The CEO refused to revise the illegal opening of the account and the breach of the banking code which prohibits fraud in the opening of accounts.

The WRP instructed a South African counsel to take the matter up with the First Rand Group, the main shareholder (58%) in First National Bank Namibia.

She wrote: "Dear Magla Moodley, Kindly find the following documents of my client, the Workers Revolutionary Party (WRP) (Namibia):

The original registration certificate with the Electoral Commission of Namibia dated 7 November 1994. (I have already sent you the printed replica);

The original approved application with the authorized representative and office bearers, and the designated address;

A copy of the front and back pages of the Constitution with a description of the distinctive symbol, and the name of the WRP.

I am instructed that the aforesaid documents have been personally endorsed and authenticated by Professor Paul Isaak on Friday, 16 March 2018, as is evident from the certificate and the signatures.

It is denied by my client that the FNB had been in contact with the WRP. There is only one WRP and the Electoral Act of 2014 does not provide for similar names let alone identical ones.

Nevertheless, it is my personal contention that the Chief Executive Officer should have taken steps commensurate with his position to clear up this matter as it is a clear compromise of international banking. He did not.

The indelible fact seems to me that the account(s) were not opened in terms of the laws of Namibia in particular the Electoral Act of 2014 and in terms of international banking standards, neither to the express provisions of the FNB itself.) It was opened without proof of identity and with the proper care and diligence.

I trust that the aforesaid is in order."

Upon this letter the FirstRand Group decided to investigate the matter.

The investigation is in process according to First Rand.

In the meanwhile the group who had first opened an account in the name of the WRP was double-crossed by Katjavivi and his proxies. They opened another bank account in the name of the WRP into which they paid funds embezzled from the Treasury through Calle Schlettwein, the Minister of Finance, and Katjavivi, the

Speaker.

Two representatives of the group, Sageus Tjihenuna, and Alfeus Hitikua, were delegated to complain to the bank.

They made sworn statements which contain the following statement:

"In the beginning of 2017 a group of 12 persons including Benson Kaapala, Salmon Fleermuys, Benastus Kandjii, met on 6th Floor of City Centre Building where we resolved to open a bank account in the name of the Workers Revolutionary Party into which parliamentary funds would be paid as informed by the said Kaapala and Fleermuys.

We further resolved that Angelina Tjiroze, Benastus Kandjii and another would be the signatories on the account.

We further resolved that each would pay N\$200.00 to open the account.

The account was opened in terms of the resolution. I perused same and satisfied myself that the said Kandjii and Tjiroze were co-signatories to the account.

We - our group - later learned that the money was released by parliament.

When we enquired at the bank we found that the money was not paid into the said account but paid into an account with the same name but with Kaapala, Fleermuys and Weichhaus as signatories.

We - Sageus Tjihenuna and I - approached the said Fleermuys and Kaapala who informed us that only a little money has been paid into the account (N\$800,000), they were waiting for the big money to inform us.

We read in the Patriot of 16 February 2018 that about N\$4 million had been paid into the

account, but until present we fail to get audience with the said Kaapala and Fleermuys."

The WRP's counsel forwarded these statements to the First Rand Group for their information.

The Workers International of which the WRP is a national section has joined the international struggle to confront this scandalous and brazen attack by the bank and official thieves against the party and the movement.

Initially, the objective of the SWAPO Comprador State (under instruction from the imperialists) was to obstruct the WRP as the workers' party to be represented in the organs of State under any circumstances. They were willing to even explode the myth of democracy and the farce of National Elections.

However, aspiring mega-thieves such as Katjavivi, could not pass the opportunity to steal the funds which had to be paid to the WRP, but was sitting in the Treasury.

The whole process had to take place through bribery of banking officials. Once that was done, Schlettwein simply wrote out a cheque which was criminal and gave it to Katjavivi who used his proxies to withdraw bulk amounts such as in a gangster deal.

The officials responsible for the lawful expenditure of these funds can do absolutely nothing.

The WRP intends to salvage its name from this cesspool and to rally its working class supporters to begin the struggle to bring the thieves to book and to restore the right of the working class to be legally represented anywhere.

I, the undersigned, Sageus Tjihenuna, ID 681113 0001 8, herewith make oath and say,

1. I am a major male duly able to depose to this affidavit.
2. The facts herein are in my personal knowledge unless the context otherwise indicate or I otherwise state.
3. In the beginning of 2017 a group of 12 persons including Benson Kaapala, Salmon Fleermuys, Benastus Kandjii, met on 6th Floor of City Centre Building where we resolved to open a bank account in the name of the Workers Revolutionary Party into which parliamentary funds would be paid as informed by the said Kaapala and Fleermuys.
4. We further resolved that Angelina Tjiroze, Benastus Kandjii and another would be the signatories on the account.
5. We further resolved that each would pay N\$200.00 to open the account.
6. The account was opened in terms of the resolution. I perused same and satisfied myself that the said Kandjii and Tjiroze were co-signatories to the account.
7. We - our group - later learned that the money was released by parliament.
8. When we enquired at the bank we found that the money was not paid into the said account but paid into an account with the same name but with Kaapala, Fleermuys and Weichhaus as signatories.
9. We - Alfeus Hitikua and I - approached the said Fleermuys and Kaapala who informed us that only a little money has been paid into the account (N\$800,000), they were waiting for the big money to inform us.
10. We read in the Patriot of 16 February 2018 that about N\$4 million had been paid into the account, but until present we fail to get audience with the said Kaapala and Fleermuys.

Signed at WINDHOEK on this 22nd day of March 2018.

Sageus Tjihenuna
Sageus Tjihenuna

NAMIBIAN POLICE FORCE

The affidavit of a double-crossed member of the Katjavivi group

Editorial

On the 18th March we posted the following on the Public Media (Facebook): "EXPROPRIATION OF LAND WITHOUT COMPENSATION?"

1. Is it the Mugabe manner?
2. Is it land to a black middle class to mediate between black capitalism (land ownership) and 'white monopoly capitalism'?
3. Is it without discussing with the true workers of the land, the poor peasants and farm workers, why and how this land shall be expropriated?
4. Is it by discussion with the workers of the land to decide whether the technical and financial resources (taxes) of the people shall be used to finance and make all technical resources available for collective farming or cooperative farming or both given that land was collectively owned and collectively illegally expropriated?
5. Discussions by the entire working class on the optimum and most beneficial use of natural resources in particular fish with conservation?

The WRP proposes to the working people of Namibia to reject 1. and 2. as rubbish and the way into the political and economic gutter.

The WRP advances amongst others 3., 4., 5., as the only advance of the working people and the only way forward. This is without distinction of race, but holds for all working people."

This was in response to the hail of apparent radicalism that arose on the back of the ANC's new 'policy' of "expropriation without compensation" in South Africa.

The recent history of Southern Africa in specific Zimbabwe has shown that the would-be radical slogan was nothing more than fooling people to avert real change and to continue mercilessly on the set road of enrichment of the few caretakers of the capitalist ruling classes. A few cronies received massive farmlands whilst the rest of Zimbabwe became seasonal workers, most of them.

The frontpage article in "The Namibian" last Friday, 23 March, and the frontpage article of this newspaper shows that the land question is an issue with many facets. Here you have black and white stealing prime townlands around the towns and cities, in these 2 articles, Windhoek and Okahandja. It is happening in most other towns. Besides the fact that these are townlands on which people shall be housed, these lands are the assets to be sold in future to develop them and finance services.

This gives us a hint on how the land issue shall be treated.

But, before we even get there, we have to decide on what principle/premise we shall consider the issue. Is it on the black petit bourgeois undefined notions such as ancestral lands, which imbues a black or yellow man with some mystical, spiritual connections and entitlement to the land? NO!

The WRP considers the question on the principle of necessity. What is necessary to provide in all the social and economic needs of the human person who lives in Namibia.

From this premise it is self-evident that the obscene landownership in Namibia does not serve this principle. On the contrary, it is maintaining the most horrendous social-economic depravity human persons can suffer. On the farms around Windhoek farm workers walk around in rags, still addressing their owners as "baas" and "miesies". Families who over generations became the personal servants of landowners and created massive wealth not for themselves, but for their owners, are ejected from farms on the highways of Namibia.

On this principle of human and economic development, it is justified to use land for optimum production and human development.

The landowners move from the premise of 'legality'. They depend on imperialist brokered constitutional agreements in which 'law' shall protect Private Ownership. But these agreements depend on the Caretaker regimes and the leaderlessness of the working people to apply the definition selectively (fraudulently): Black collectively-owned land is by implication NOT Private Property, Corporate and Individual land is Private Property.

If we proceed from legality then we must start with the illegal and criminal acquisitions of land through the municipalities and the State. This shall involve prosecution and compensation – not to the thieves – but from those from whom it was stolen. Usufruct is a legal category which requires compensation from the user.

On a racial basis, this would affect both white and black thieves, to a lesser extend the latter due to the extent of thievery.

We then move to illegal expropriation of collectively owned land of communities throughout Namibia by the State itself.

We then move to illegally expropriated lands during the colonial period, such as Hoachanas, Aukheigas, Bulhoek in South Africa, etcetera, etcetera., at times even with massacres.

But, as we have said, we proceed from the rationale of necessity. This means that the producers on the land the farm workers, the poor peasants, and the urban landless shall be part of the decision how to transform landownership for the optimal use of the land. Decisions shall be by majority vote.

During this process, the organised working people must propagate the true situation—in all its horrendous detail - of the farmworkers, the poor peasantry and the urban landless and homeless throughout the world's working peoples.

If this is not acceptable to the present landowners including the State, the working people must produce a programme including seizing political power to change ownership into Collective Ownership of all resources, under their control, which is the only way forward.

They must allow no confusion and deliberately created chaos around land reform.

Hewat Beukes

Hoofman Josef Gomoseb se Kolom:

BOESMAN LYDING

Werkers toestand van die plaaswerkers (as San) op gemeem deur Chief Joseph Gomoseb (Okahandja en Omatako areas. 1 Maart 2018.

Hierdie is die verklaring van een van die Boesman plaaswerkers in die Omatako/Hochfeld omgewing, en beklemtoon die lyding van die San mense in onafhanklike Namibia.

"Al die plaaswerkers in die Hochfeld area kry swaar en kripeer van ellende. Hulle lewe in haglike toestande en word soos slawe behandel met beloning vir hulle arbeid wat ver onder die minimum loon skaal van die regering is. Die mense lewe van uitgiftes van die regering wat baie wisselvallig en onbestendig is. Hulle moet dus meeste van die tyd bedel om aan die lewe te bly tussen die tye dat die regering se hulp verwag word. Hulle word soos slawe behandel deur beide die blanke en Duitse boere so wel as die Herero boere in die gebied.

Meeste van die San gemeenskap het nie identiteits dokumente en is nie geregistreer by die Ministerie van Binnelandse Sake. Hulle verskyn dus nie in die sentrale populasie register en die meeste van hulle se geboorte datums is onbekend. In een geval is die ma se geboorte datum aangegee as 1961 terwyl haar dogter s'n aangedui word as 1939. Hierdie details word gewoonlik aangegee deur die plaaseienaars waarvoor hulle werk. Die kantoor van die Ministry of "marginalised Communities" speel ook 'n beduidende rol hier deurdat die kantoor



Getty's images gebruik romantiese beelde vir toerisme maar die ware toedrag van die lyding van die Boesmans word verswyg.

van die President nie hulle werk behoorlik doen nie en die San mense gevolglik lei. Meeste van die San gemeenskap lewe nog in die oertyd en drag nog velle vir beskutting en om hulle te bedek. Die regering is nie intereseerd om hulle te verskaf van meer toegelike klere. Hulle help ook nie die San mense deur hulle te leer hoe om velle te brei en meer doeltreffend te benut. Meeste van die San kinders kry geen skool opleiding en daar is geen hulp in die verband van die regering. Dit beteken dat hierdie mense stagneer en geen kans het om uit die armoede te kom nie. Verdermeer is daar byna geen skole en klinieke om om te sien na die San gemeenskap se behoeftes. In gevalle waar daar wel skole en klinieke is, is hulle so ver verwyderd van die oorgroterheid mense, dat dit nie vir hulle deeg om die land afstande aft e le om hierdie fasiliteite te gebruik.

Lede van die Herero gemeenskap wat deur die regering aangestel is om na die welsyn van die mense te kyk, as ook die Ministerie van gesondheid en die ministerie van arbeid doen absolut niks om die swaarkry van die boesmans te verlig.

'n voorbeeld is die Ministerie van arbeid se kantoor in Gobabis, waar die plaasboere die arbeids inspekteurs onder hulle beheer het en niks kom van arbeids sake wat daar aangemeld word nie.

Die algemene toestand van die San mense is uiters swak en word teweeg gebring deur die feit dat hulle belange toevertrou is aan mense van ander rasse en hulle nie hulle eie mense het wat hulle verteenwoordig.

Josef Gomoseb 1 Maart 2018
Sedert die Tradisionele hoof van die boesmans in 1904 oorlede is het hulle geen leierskap en, nuwe tradisionele hoof is tot die uur nog nie weer aangestel nie.



SAR Class 32-001 GE U18C1. Railway Museum at Windhoek Station.

Ben Serogwe se Kolom:

Ben be-oog om gereelde aflewering te maak oor die agteruitgang van TransNamib en met gedagtes voortentoe te kom om die verrotting te stuit.

TRANSNAMIB VERROT ONDER ONKUNDE, ONBEVOEGDHEID EN GULSIGHEID

Ben Serogwe

Die volgende is 'n verslag oor die eiendomme van Trans Namib wat a begin in 1989 toe ek na Namibia gekom het. Eerstens wil ek noem dat Transnamib baie van sy eiendomme verloor het sedertdien as gevolg van swak en wanbestuur, deur die bestuur wat aangestel is deur die Minister Erkki, sonder dat hulle die nodige kwalifikasies, ondervinding of vernuf het. Selfs treinwiele word verkoop as afval.

Die feit is dat Transnamib een van die grootste staatsondernemings is en van uiters belang is vir die groei van die Namibiese ekonomie. As gevolg van die wanbestuur het die vervoer van passasiers en goedere per pad toegeneem terwyl die inkomste van Transnamib drasies verminder het soos die publiek moeg geraak het van die gemors wat ontlaad het by Transnamib. Meeste van die

personeel met jarelange ondervinding en kennis is nou weg en is vervang deur mense met kennis van wat Transnamib behels. Die President is ingelig oor die toedrag van sake maar kan nie die verrotting stopsit nie. Selfs wat veiligheid betref het dinge so agteruitgegaan dat ons gereeld hoor van treinongelukke waar mense beseer is of hul lewens verloor het en waar goedere vernietig is. Spoorvervoer en padvervoer en infrastruktuur is nie in stand gehou en is besig om in te val. Niks word hieraan gedoen nie.

Ons wil sien dat die regering gekwalifiseerde en opgeleide mense aanstel om die regerings instelling te bestuur. Verder is daar baie van die bates wat verouderd is en waar Transnamib beter toe daaraan sal wees as die bates opgeveel en verkoop word. Ek doen 'n beroep op die werk-

ers van Transnamib om bymekaar te kom en 'n program uit te werk om die organisasie weer op koers te kry. Transnamib is die eiendom van die volk wat op belastingbetaler se geld aan die gang gehou word. Ons kan nie toelaat dat hierdie gemors voortgaan nie. Ben Serogwe
Voorsitter van Windhoek Tak van WRP
March 2018

Skryf aan

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WORKERS REVOLUTIONARY PARTY TO REBUILD THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL

P.O. Box 24064 Windhoek. Tel: 061-260647 ericabeukes@yahoo.co.uk

26 January 2018

HOMAGE TO AN EXEMPLARY LEADER

The Chief of the Bethanie Namas, David Frederick, is dead.

He was an exemplary leader in the sense that his social and political concerns were centred on the people and not on himself.

Whilst not much can be said for tribal chiefs in Namibia today in terms of leadership, he concerned himself with demands around the social-economic restitution of the poor. In 2013, he stated to Niema Movassat that his people were subjected to "cultural genocide" referring to the youth and the people in the slums being subjected to drugs, rape and other abuse on a massive scale.

He was modest and this trait perhaps did not allow him to assert himself as strongly as he should have. This meant that others could for example take advantage of the struggle for reparations from Germany for self-advance.

He expressed himself clearly on the struggle for reparations as a means to empower the people to uplift themselves and to fight off the "cultural genocide". His reference to culture was very significant and profound in that if one considers that culture is the sum total of human society's activity to reproduce itself, then he meant the destruction of means of living, art, sensibility, sensuality, in a word, self-consciousness, etcetera, etcetera.

"Cultural Genocide" means casting people into the abyss.

He was truly a significant human person.

Now that he is dead, he will leave a gaping hole in the struggle for colonial restitution from Germany.

Hewat Beukes
Political Secretary
On behalf of the Workers Revolutionary Party.



US scientists 'hack' India electronic voting machines

By Julian SiddleScience reporter, BBC News

18 May 2010



Image caption India's voting machines are considered to be among the most secure in the world. Scientists at a US university say they have developed a technique to hack into Indian electronic voting machines.

After connecting a home-made device to a machine, University of Michigan researchers were able to change results by sending text messages from a mobile.

Indian election officials say their machines are foolproof, and that it would be very difficult even to get hold of a machine to tamper with it.

India uses about 1.4m electronic voting machines in each general election.

'Dishonest totals'

A video posted on the internet by the researchers at the University of Michigan purportedly shows them connecting a home-made electronic device to one of the voting machines used in India.

WRP BEGINS TOTAL STRUGGLE AGAINST FRAUD OF EVM'S

On 2 March 2018 the WRP Central Committee wrote to the Professor Paul Isaak of the ECN and all political parties and movements as follows:

"We submit herewith 3 authoritative reports on the use of Indian EVM's in particular.

EVM's open to fraud; Opposition to EVM's US scientists hack into Indian EVM's

These papers are expositions on ways in which EVM's can be constructed for manipulation. It can be done by the manufacturer or later by electoral fraudsters. The ways in which it can be designed and constructed for fraud are:

By pre-programming (hard-wiring) the EVM to output fraudulent results;

By adding components through which the result can be manipulated by cellular or other electronic devices;

By slipping in pre-recorded memory components.

The list is endless. It is a constituted fact that the machines can be manufactured for fraud.

However, in Namibia's case, the problem is far more pronounced:

The machines are manufactured by State (military) corporations of India (in India).

They are operated and serviced by Indian technicians. No Namibian technicians have insight into the hardware.

In the last regional elections Indian technicians sat in election stations operating cellular phones. Throughout the country ridiculous results were put out.

When an independent state buys foreign technology, it buys it with its knowhow. This means that Namibian electronic and mechanical engineers, technicians and skilled personnel should have been put in charge of the machines with full briefing of how they functioned. (This would not have resolved the manipulability of the machines, which in itself disqualifies them as an option for free and fair elections.)

Nevertheless, the fact that the SWAPO regime allows Indian technology for elections from which Namibian scientists and technicians are unscrupulously and meticulously excluded is proof that it has traded the country's sovereignty for everlasting illegal governance (as long as the Indian State exists) and the EU and the USA endorse the elections as free and fair even before the results are known. With its central procedure of National Elections outsourced to India, the Republic of Namibia is not a sovereign state. Only on this basis any rational instance shall reject the Indian EVM's.

The fact that it can be manipulated coupled with the nature of the incumbent Namibian regime renders it imperative for any self-respecting party to outright reject the Indian EVM's and EVM's in general.

The WRP has discussed and agreed with in particular the Rally for Democracy and Progress (RDP) to support its intended motion in parliament regarding the Indian EVM's.

We have agreed with the LPM to discuss co-operation in this matter. We have agreed with Workers organisations to campaign for the outright cancellation of the use of EVM's and to restore the sovereignty of the Republic of Namibia.

We will demand in the place of EVM's for competent persons to be used to man polling booths selected on a basis that will exclude bias as far as possible. We will further demand procedures which will tend to minimise the risk of electoral fraud.

We trust that you will give due attention to the issue as we raise it.

Hewat Beukes, Political Secretary, On behalf of the WRP Central Committee"

No answer was received to date.

Professor J Alex Halderman, who led the project, said the device allowed them to change the results on the machine by sending it messages from a mobile phone.

It is not just the machine, but the overall administrative safeguards which we use that make it absolutely impossible for anybody to open the machine. Alok Shukla, Indian Election Commission

"We made an imitation display board that looks almost exactly like the real display in the machines," he told the BBC. "But underneath some of the components of the board, we hide a microprocessor and a Bluetooth radio."

"Our lookalike display board intercepts the vote totals that the machine is trying to display and replaces them with dishonest totals - basically whatever the bad guy wants to show up at the end of the election."

India's EVMs are Vulnerable to Fraud

Hari K. Prasad, J. Alex Halderman, Rop Gonggrijp

Overview

Q&A

Technical Paper

Press Release

Videos/Images

Authors

Questions & Answers

Q: Who are you?

A: We are [scientists and technologists](#). Some of us have studied other voting systems in Europe and the US and have discovered [serious flaws](#). In some cases these discoveries have led to the use of such systems being discontinued.

Q: Why did you study India's EVMs?

A: The Election Commission of India has spoken of India's EVMs as "infallible" and "perfect", yet similar electronic voting machines used around the world have been shown to suffer from serious security problems. India's machines had never been subjected to credible independent research.

Q: How did you get the EVM you studied?

A: It was provided by a source who has asked to remain anonymous.

Q: What have you found?

A: We found that an attacker with brief access to EVMs can tamper with votes and potentially change election outcomes. We demonstrate two attacks that involve physically tampering with the EVMs' hardware. First, we show how dishonest election insiders or other criminals could alter election results by replacing parts of the machines with malicious look-alike parts. Such attacks could be accomplished without the involvement of any local poll officials. Second, we show how attackers could use portable hardware devices to change the vote records stored in the machines. This attack could be carried out by local election officials without being detected by the national authorities or the EVM manufacturers. Safeguards against these attacks are either absent or woefully inadequate. For the full details, please read our [technical paper](#).