



DIE WERKER

N\$5

Mondstuk van die Workers Revolutionary Party

Uitgawe 3 van 2019

Oktober 2019

ONSLAUGHT ON THE WORKING CLASS



The recent wave of what is termed xenophobic attacks in South Africa has revealed a deepening political and socio-economic crises unfolding in the country. It echoes the days of "matches, necklace and petrol".

"Everybody just arrives in our townships and rural areas and set up businesses without licenses and permits. We are going to bring this to an end and those who are operating illegally wherever they come from must now know."

These remarks were made by Cyril Ramaphosa, the President of South Africa, encouraging violence against foreigners and misdirecting the working class and poor peasants on the true reasons for the rapid deteriorating of the standard of living, during an election campaign speech on 14 May 2019. Following this statement the police took to the streets to clamp down on foreigners. Mesekele Shirango, a foreign shop owner in Mpumalanga, said that the police ordered him to close shop, which he did. They returned after a few days and confiscated his goods. Thereafter both Mesekele and his brother were assaulted and detained at the local police station. The High Court has ordered the SAP and the local municipality to cease the operation and have the matter investigated by the police watchdog, the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (Ipid). The police said they will fight the order.

Also, the Deputy Police Minister Bonani Mkongi questioned why Hillbrow in the Johannesburg CBD is occupied by 80% foreign nationals and the consequences of having such a community. The Mayor of Johannesburg, Herman Mashaba, stated that South Africa does not see the need to apologize to other African countries for the recent spate of attacks. The incumbent African National Congress regime and the Democratic Alliance (DA), amongst others, state that the influx of foreigners is undermining South Africa's security, stability and prosperity. According to the

2011 census immigrants total 1.6 million of the country's population which is estimated at 58 million, which equates to a little more than 2% of the total population. The rationale for xenophobia is given as unemployment and the paucity of services. To blame immigrants for the high unemployment rate which officially stands at 29% and for the state's poor service delivery is absurd to the extreme as xenophobic prejudices usually are. No computation can lend the remotest credence to these claims.

A similarity can be drawn to the Apartheid-era when lumpens meted out street justice with impunity and without any action taken by law enforcement agencies. Nowadays the very same agencies participate and encourage xenophobia. Xenophobia, caused by criminal elements, is used by the ANC regime to serve the interests of Capitalists and to re-establish its hold over impoverished working class communities where bands of criminals often maintain a dictatorial hold. Summary executions such as in the case of foreign workers and hawkers are still the order of the day and like in the Apartheid days carry no punishment. They are encouraged just as the Apartheid police did.

In South Africa the use of tribal structures and their domination of whole communities by middle class parties in particular the ANC to frustrate democratic working class organization is one of the most graphic illustrations of how the capitalists suppress and discipline the working class from finding its own feet.

The domination of lumpen elements in obstruction to working class politics makes itself felt even in such campaigns as the FeesMustFall. Whilst they shall be identified as the agents of the bourgeoisie, they operate as radical left working class leaders, the vanguard of the revolution. This farce is well employed by a tribalist petit bourgeoisie to disrupt working class organization.

AANSLAG OP DIE WERKERSKLAS

Die onlangse xenofobiese aanvalle in Suid-Afrika het 'n verdieping van die politieke en sosio-ekonomiese krisisse in die land. Dit weerspieël die dae van "vuurhoutjies, 'necklace' en petrol". "Almal arriveer in ons 'townships' en landelike gebiede en stig sake sonder lisensies en permitte. Ons gaan dit tot 'n einde bring, en diegene wat onwettig optree, ongeag waar hulle ook al vandaan kom, moet dit nou weet." Hierdie opmerkings is gemaak deur Cyril Ramaphosa, die president van Suid-Afrika, wat geweld teen buitelanders aanmoedig. Hy het beide die werkersklas en arme kleinboere misleidoor die redes vir die vinnige verswakkering van die lewenstaandaard, tydens 'n toespraak op die verkieingsveldtog op 14 Mei 2019. Na aanleiding van hierdie verklaaring het die polisie begin om buitelanders te bekamp. Mesekele Shirango, 'n buitelandse winkeleenaar in Mpumalanga, het aangedui dat die polisie hom beveel het om die winkel te sluit, wat hy gedoen het. Hulle het na 'n paar dae teruggekeer en sy goedere gekonfiskeer. Daarna is sowel Mesekele as sy broer die plaaslike polisiekantoor aangeraag en aangehou. Die hoogregshof het die SAP en die plaaslike munisipaliteit gelas om die operasie te staak en bemaan dat die polisie se wagbond, die Independent Police Investigative Directorate (Ipid), die tipe sake ondersoek.

Die adjunk-minister van polisie, Bonani Mkongi, het ook gevra waarom Hillbrow in die Johannesburgse middestad deur 80% buitelandse burgers beset word. Hy het die gevolge van die bestaan van so 'n gemeenskap bevraagteken. Die burgemeester van Johannesburg, Herman Mashaba, het gesê dat Suid-Afrika nie die behoeftie sien om ander Afrika-lande om verskoning te vra nie vir die onlangse vlaag aanvalle nie.

Die huidige African National Congress regime en die Demokratiese Alliansie (DA), onder andere, verklar dat die

toestroming van buitelanders Suid-Afrika se veiligheid, stabilitet en inwelvaart ondermy.

Volgens die 2011-sensus beloop immigrante 1,6 miljoen van die land se bevolking, wat na raming 58 miljoen is, wat neerkom op iets meer as 2% van die totale bevolking.

Die rasionala vir vreemdelingegehaat word gegee as werkloosheid en die skaarsheid van dienste.

Die beskuldiging van immigrante vir die hoë werkloosheidskoers wat tans op 29% staan sowel as vir die druk toegang tot staat dienste is tot die uiterste absurd. Geen berekening kan geloofwaardigheid aan hierdie eise gee nie. Daar kan 'n vergelyking met die apartheids era gemaak word, toe boewe "street-justice" uitgedien het sonder enige optrede deur wetstoepassingsagentskappe. Tans neem dieselfde agentskappe deel en moedig xenofobie aan.

Xenophobia, wat deur kriminele elemente veroorsaak word, word deur die ANC-regime gebruik om die belang van kapitaliste te dien en om hul houvas op die verarmde werkersklasgemeenskappe te versterk.

In Suid-Afrika is die gebruik van stamstrukturen en hul oorheersing van hele gemeenskappe deur middelklaspartye om demokratiese werkersklasorganisasies te frustreer een van die grafiese illusies van hoe kapitaliste onderdruk en dissipline.

Die oorheersing van die elemente in die belemmering van die werkersklas-politiek, kom veldtogte soos die "FeesMustFall" voor.

Alhoewel hulle geïdentifiseer sal word as die agente van die bourgeoisie, funksioneer hulle as radikale linkse werkersklasleiers, die voorhoede van die rewolusie.

Hierdie klug word goed gebruik deur 'n stam-bourgeoisie om die organisasie van die werkersklas te ontwrig.



TRANSNAMIB WILL NOT LISTEN



Photo: TransNamib Board of Directors: Ministers of Public Enterprises and Transport, Leon Jooste and John Mutorwa with TransNamib CEO are from left to right in the front row.

TransNamib Holdings Limited, the national rail services operator, is a wholly owned Parastatal of the Government of Namibia and was established in terms of the National Transport Services Holding Company Act, Act no 28 of 1998, and is the successor of former TransNamib Limited. Its mandate is thus to develop, operate and maintain national rail services. Ben Serogwe, having first-hand and deep-going knowledge of TransNamib properties as far afield as Durban, South Africa, offered to identify these properties worth in excess of a Billion Dollars, which is more than sufficient to develop and maintain the national transport infrastructure.

This gesture was declined by the Minister of Works and Transport. This is a trademark of the current regime, which is not to take up an official position to remedy matters of national interest.

The Minister took to the media to urge the public to make use of trains as their mode of transport.

The public in turn challenged the Minister to travel by train from Keetmanshoop to Windhoek, which he did not accept, to witness the dilapidated state of the locomotives.

Serogwe also urged both the Minister and TransNamib to improve the Parastatal services as per its mandate, in order to ease the burden on our road network.

Since then, there has been carnage on our roads.

We have one of the highest traffic-related death rates. This can be directly linked to corruption. The regimes participation in and the promotion of corruption is a contributory factor to the loss of lives on our roads.

Because of this the most basic safety regulations are not adhered to, such as the marking of tarmac roads and inefficient traffic controls.

TransNamib and its shareholder, the State, know how to get out of this crisis. Yet they prove that this is not of interest to them. They are not keen to conduct an audit of TransNamib's assets. Such an audit will expose high ranking government officials in the misappropriation of the entity's assets. TransNamib workers, together with the public, want to petition against the mismanagement of TransNamib and the improvement of its services and infrastructure.

THE WORKERS ADVICE CENTRE (WAC) WAS INSTRUCTED BY NAMIBIAN WORKERS TO CONDUCT THREE FOUNDATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS. IT SUMMARISES THE MOST DEMONSTRATIVE FACTS OF THE SEMI-COLONIAL DILEMMAS AND ATROCITIES.

THE NOVANAM EMPLOYEES' SHARES

The WAC since late 2018 investigated complaints raised by workers in the fishing industry. It found that the exploitation of industry workers, more specifically the fishermen and factory workers; and our self-generating fish resources intensified post-independence. The SWAPO regime sold off these resources to multinationals amongst others for personal gain.

The NovaNam debacle tells the story. NovaNam, a subsidiary of the Spanish based Nueva Pescanova Group's paints a horror tale of the "Scorched Earth" policy of imperialism employed in semi-colonies for the looting of resources and the destruction of economies already ravaged by backwardness and lack of development.

NovaNam devised a scam to obtain preferential benefits from the State. This included

Continued on page 3

TRANSNAMIB IS DOOF VIR BEN SE RAAD

TransNamib Holdings Limited, die nasionale spoorwegdiensoperator, is 'n volfiliaal van die regering van die Republiek van Namibië en is gestig in terme van die Wet op die Beheer van die nasionale vervoerdienste, wet nr. 28 van 1998, en is die opvolger van die voorheids TransNamib Beperk. Die mannaat is dus om nasionale spoorwegdienste te ontwikkel, te bedryf en in stand te hou. Ben Serogwe, met 'n eerstehandse en diepgaande kennis van TransNamib eiendomme so ver as Durban, Suid-Afrika, het aangebied om hierdie eiendomme te identifiseer wat meer as 'n biljoen dollar wêrd is, wat meer as voldoende is om die nasionale vervoerinfrastruktuur te ontwikkel en te onderhou. Die gebaar is deur die Minister van Werke en Vervoer van die hand gewys. Dit is 'n handelsmerk van die huidige regime, wat nie 'n ampelike posisie moet inneem om sake van nasionale belang oordentreffende verkeerbeheer.

ang reg te stel nie. Die Minister het die media gevra om die publiek te versoek om van treine gebruik te maak as hul vervoermiddel. Die publiek het op sy beurt die Minister uitgedaag om per trein van Keetmanshoop na Windhoek te reis, wat hy nie aanvaar het nie, om te sien hoe die lokaal motiewe vervalle toestand is. Serogwe het ook die Minister en TransNamib versoek om die Parastatalsdienste volgens sy mannaat te verbeter om die las op ons padnetwerk te verlig. Sedertdien was daar bloedbad op ons paaie. Ons het een van die hoogste verkeersverwante sterftesyfers. Dit kan direk gekoppel word aan korrumptie. Die regimes se deelname aan en die bevordering van korrumptie dra by tot die verlies van lewens op ons paaie. As gevolg hiervan word nie die mees basiese veiligheidsregulasies nagekom nie, soos die nasien van teerpaate en moet inneem om sake van nasionale belang oordentreffende verkeerbeheer.



Foto: 'n TransNamib passasiers trein het baie beter dae gesien: verwaarloos sonder werkende toilet en slap geriewe. Biljoene se eiendomee le rond in die land.

TransNamib en sy aandeelhouer, die Staat, weet hoe om uit hierdie krisis te kom. Tog bewys hulle dat dit nie vir hulle van belang is nie. Hulle is nie gretig om 'n outhoud van TransNamib se bates te doen nie. So 'n outhoud sal hooggeplaaste regeringsamptenare

blootstel aan die wanbesteding van die bates van die onderneming. TransNamib-werkers wil saam met die publiek 'n petitie indien teen die wanbestuur van TransNamib en die verbetering van die entiteit se dienste en infrastruktuur.

DIE WORKERS ADVICE CENTRE (WAC) IS DEUR NAMIBIESE WERKERS BEOPDRAG OM DRIE FUNDAMENTELE ONDERSOEKE UIT TE VOER. DIT SOM DIE DEMONSTRATIEWE FEITE VAN DIE SEMI-KOLONIALE DILEMMAS EN GRUWELDADE OP.

DIE AANDELE VAN DIE NOVANAM-WERKNEMERS

Die WAC ondersoek sedert laat 2018 klages van werkers in die visbedryf. Daar is bevind dat die uitbuiting van werkers in die bedryf, meer spesifiek die vissers en fabriekswerkers; en ons selfgenererende visbronne, het na-onafhanklikheid versterk. Die SWAPO-regering het hierdie hulpbronne aan multinasionale

ondernemings verkoop vir persoonlike gewin. Die NovaNam-debakel vertel die verhaal. NovaNam, 'n filiaal van die Spaanse Nueva Pescanova Group, skilder 'n gruwelverhaal van die "Scorned-Earth" -beleid van imperialism wat in semi-kolonies gebruik word vir die plundering van hulpbronne en die vernietiging van ekonomiese wat alreeds deur agteru-

Na bladsy 3

the establishment of the NovaNam Share Trust in 1997 to which all employees belonged. To date, these workers received neither dividends nor financial reports regarding their shares. The benefits comprised reduced levies and quota allocations. WAC was instructed that as a result of their fake social responsibility program which includes the Staff Share Trust, the company paid only N\$300 of the N\$1,200 levy per metric ton caught. It received a permanent annual quota of 55,000 tons valued at an estimated US\$3,000 per metric ton in 2013. The number of shares allotted to workers pales in comparison to the shares issued to the first President of Namibia, Sam Nujoma. The shareholding is listed as follows: The company NovaNam: 50,000,000

MASS DISMISSAL OF FISHERMEN

More than four thousand fishermen from Walvis Bay and Luderitz employed by various companies were summarily dismissed on 26 October 2015.

They went on a legal strike on 26 October 2015 against the barbaric conditions they were compelled to work un-

(fifty million) ordinary shares; 1,929,000,500 (one billion, nine hundred and twenty nine million, five hundred) convertible preference shares. Sam Nujoma, the first President of Namibia: 55,000,000 (fifty-five million) convertible preference shares. The employees: 2,041,500 (two million, forty one thousand, five hundred) ordinary shares.

Numerically, shareholding equates to NovaNam 97.5%, Nujoma 2.4% and employees 0.1%.

Illegal and over-fishing in Namibian waters was to be policed by patrol vessels donated by the European Union amongst others, of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MFMR). This should have been done by way of systematic patrols. We found that these

der (such as twenty-one to thirty-six hour shifts without rest and sleep), the non-payment of overtime worked and the non-payment of their shift allowances. They were dismissed *en masse* despite the fact that they were allowed by Law to remain on strike until Health and Safety conditions were brought to legal standards by the companies. The

itgang en gebrek aan ontwikkeling verwoes is.

NovaNam het 'n bedrogspul bedink om voorkeurvoordele van die Staat te verkry. Dit sluit in die stigting van die NovaNam Share Trust in 1997 waaraan alle werknemers behoort het. Tot op hede het hierdie werkers nie dividende of finansiële verslae oor hul aandele ontvang nie. Die voordele behels verminderde heffings en kwotetewyssings. Die WAC is opdrag gegee dat die maatskappy, as gevolg van hul vals sosiale verantwoordelikhedsprogram, wat die Staff Share Trust insluit, slegs N\$ 300 van die heffing van N\$ 1,200 per ton wat gevang is, betaal het. Dit

het 'n permanente jaarlikse kwota van 55,000 ton gewaardeer teen 'n geraamde US \$ 3,000 per ton in 2013. Die aantal aandele wat aan die werkers toegeken is, is maar skraal in vergelyking met die aandele wat uitgereik is aan die eerste president van Namibië, Sam Nujoma. Die aandeelhouding word soos volg

gelys:

- Die maatskappy NovaNam: 50.000.000 (vyftig miljoen) gewone te aandele; 1.929.000.500 (een miljard, nege honderd nege en twintig miljoen, vyfhonderd) omskepbare voorkeuraandele.
- Sam Nujoma, die eerste president van Namibië: 55.000.000 (vyf-en-vyftig miljoen) omskepbare voorkeuraandele.
- Die werknemers: 2.041.500 (twee miljoen, een duisend, vyfhonderd) gewone aandele.

Die aandeelhouding is numeries gelyk aan NovaNam 97.5%, Nujoma 2.4% en werknemers 0.1%.

Onwettige en oormatige visvang in die Namibiese waters sou gepatrolleer word deur patrollievaartuie wat onder meer deur die Europese Unie aan die Ministerie van Visserye en Mariene Hulpbronne (MFMR) geskenk is. Dit moes gedoen word deur middel van sistematiese patrollies. Ons het gevind dat hierdie patrollies



overseer of the Labour Law at sea was the government but despite numerous requests to the relevant authorities including the Ministry of Labour and the Office of the President they refused to enforce the law.

For the past four years the fishermen in vain tried to lodge an application with the Labour Tribunal of the Labour Commissioner to resolve their grievances. They were denied the right to apply to a competent Tribunal/Court. The reason for this was that government officials including officials from the Ministry of Labour had shares in

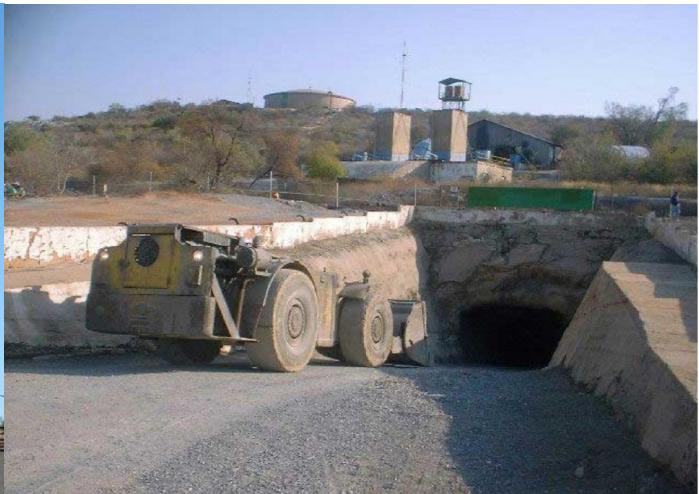
fishing companies and/or fishing quotas.

The fishermen then brought the matter to the Labour Court and Mr. Justice Angula took the case into the High Court which had no jurisdiction to hear the matter.

Judge Angula who was set to hear the fishermen's case on 4 September 2019, is a shareholder in Oceanica Fisheries. The fishermen handed a petition regarding their right to a fair hearing in this matter to the Judicial Service Commission on 3 September 2019.

noted that to ensure a favourable ruling by the Court and to secure N\$40 million from the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF), OMP offered the former TCL mineworkers shares. Said Trust is registered with the Master of the High Court. Yet again, workers received no dividends. The Trust merely went dormant. The WAC's investigations unearthed a common theme. The investigations highlighted the economic relation between workers and international corporations operational in Namibia and the economic relation between Namibia and developed countries. The Workers Advice Centre in 2018 was instruct-

Continued on page 4



nie uitgevoer word nie. Die bemaning word egter ten volle betaal ter-

wyl hierdie vaartuie in die dok is

MASS-AFDANKING VAN VISSERMANNE

Meer as vierduisend vissermanne van Walvisbaai en Luderitz in diens van verskillende ondernemings is op 26 Oktober 2015 summarie ontslaan.

Hulle het op 26 Oktober 2015 op 'n wettige staking gegaan teen die barbaarse omstandighede waaronder hulle gedwing is om te werk (soos skofte van een-en-twintig tot ses-en-dertig uur sonder rus en slaap), die nie-betaling van hulle oortyd en skoftoelaes. Ondanks die feit dat hulle volgens die wet toegelaat is om te staak totdat gesondheidseien veiligheidsvooraardes deur die ondernemings tot wettige standaarde gebring is, is hulle massaal afgedank. Die toesighouer van die Arbeidswetgewing op see was die regering, maar ondanks talle versoek aan die betrokke owerhede, waaronder die Ministerie van Arbeid en die kantoor van die President, het hulle geweier om die wet af te dwing.

AANDELE VAN TCL WERKNEMERS

Die Tsumeb Corporation Limited (TCL) het die myn bedryf vanaf 1963 tot 1988. In 1988 is TCL deur Gold Fields South Africa oorgeneem en deur Gold Fields Namibia geadministreer. Ongeveer ses jaar later is die loodsmelter permanent gesluit. In 1996 het TCL se mynbou- en smeltbedrywighede tot stilstand gekom na 'n langdurige arbeidstaking. TCL is in 1998 gelikwiede en het opgehou

Die afgelope vier jaar het die vissers tevergeefs probeer om 'n aansoek by die Arbeidstribunaal van die Arbeidskommissaris in te dien om hul grieve op te los. Hulle is die reg geweier om aansoek te doen by 'n bevoegde tribunaal/hof. Die rede hiervoor was dat regeringsamptenare, insluitend amptenare van die Ministerie van Arbeid, aandele in vissermaatskappye en/of visvarkotasies gehad het.

Die vissermanne het die saak toe na die arbeidhof gebring, en mnr. Justice Angula het die saak in die hooggereghof gebring wat nie die bevoegdheid gehad het om die saak te verhoor nie.

Regter Angula wat op 4 September 2019 die saak van die vissers gaan verhoor, is 'n aandeelhouer in Oceanica Fisheries. Die vissermanne het op 3 September 2019 'n versoekskrif voor hul reg op 'n regverdigde verhoor in hierdie aangeleenthed aan die Regterlike Dienskommissie oorhandig.

bestaan. Ongopolo Mining & Processing (OMP), wat in 1999 gestig is, het diehof genader om te probeer om die bates, wat die myne en eiendome van TCL en drie ander myne regoor die land insluit, oor te neem. Daar moet gelet word dat OMP die voormalige TCL mynwerkeraandeale aangebied het om 'n gunstige uitspraak deur die hof te verseker en N\$ 40 miljoen van die Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF) te bekom. Said Trust is

Na bladsy 4

ed by the occupants of Endobo Hostel in Tsumeb to investigate the validity of the claim of ownership by one Christo Groenewald, the sole member of the Endobo Properties cc, of the property, PORTION 64 (A Portion of Portion B) of the Farm Town of Tsumeb No. 103, on which he claimed the said hostel was situated. Groenewald was charging rent (N\$700-2500) since 2002 to some 265 families living in the said hostel.

The WAC found that the building was dilapidated, without a building compliance certificate and not fit for human habitation, and without approved municipal plans. In terms of the rent laws and the national building regulations, rent was not legal.

The WAC then found that a court order sanctioned an agreement between the TCL in liquidation and a new company Ongopolo Mining & Processing Limited for a takeover on 10 March 2000 by the latter of all immovable and movable assets of the TCL for N\$57 million of which the Government Institutions Pensions Fund (GIPF) had advanced N\$40 million. It further found that instead of endorsing the

title deeds of the TCL with the said agreement sanctioned by the court, the TCL was resurrected and its name changed to Ongopolo Mining Limited by a clearly illegal act, the latter which seized the properties in disregard of the order of court. The seizure of Endobo Hostel was part of the illegal act. The illegal company Ongopolo Mining Limited at will transferred properties to directors and collaborators of the named companies. The repayment to GIPF was thus disabled. In fact, the GIPF investment to enrich individuals was unlawful and corrupt. The WAC found that the mineworkers were shareholders and creditors of the Ongopolo Mining & Processing Limited, who was by order of court 100% shareholder of the TCL. This meant that the unencumbered ownership of the said assets by the imposter company Ongopolo Mining Limited rendered recovery and actualisation of same impossible.

The foregoing travesty reached unmitigated proportions with the abuse of the courts by Groenewald to evict the occupants of Endobo Hostel and to recover the illegal rent.

geregistreer by die Meester van die Hoogereghof. Weereens het werkers geen dividende ontvang nie. Die Trust het bloot gaan slaap.

Die WAC se ondersoek het 'n algemene tema opgespoor. Die ondersoek het die ekonomiese verhouding tussen werkers en internasionale ondernemings wat in Namibië bedrywig is, uitgelig in die ekonomiese verhouding tussen Namibië en ontwikkelde lande.

Die WAC is in 2018 is deur die inwoners van Endobo Hostel in Tsumeb opdrag gegee om die geldigheid van

die eis van eienaarskap te ondersoek van ene Christo Groenewald, die enigste lid van die Endobo Properties cc, van die eiendom, GEDEELTE 64 (A Portion of Portion B) van die Farmdirekteure en medewerkers van die Town Tsumeb No. 103 waarop hy beweer het dat die genoemde koshuis geleë is. Groenewald het sedert 2002 huur (N\$ 700-2500) gehef aan ongeveer 265 gesinne wat in genoemde koshuis woon.

Die WAC het bevind dat die gebou vervalle is, geen sertifikaat van voldoening en nie geskik is vir menslike bewoning nie, en sonder goedgekeurde munisipale planne. Ingelyk die huurwette en die nasionale bouregulاسies, was huur nie wettig nie.

Die WAC het toe bevind dat 'n hofbevel 'n ooreenkoms tussen die TCL

in likwidasie en 'n nuwe maatskappy Ongopolo Mining & Processing Limited (OMPL), op 10 Maart 2000, goedgekeur het deur laasgenoemde. Alle vaste en roerende bates is deur OMPL van die TCL vir NS 57 miljoen bekom, waarvan die GIPF N\$ 40 miljoen voorgeskiert het.

Dit het verder bevind dat die TCL in plaas daarvan om die titelaktes van die TCL te onderskryf met genoemde ooreenkoms wat deur die hof goedgekeur is, weer opgewek en sy verander het.

Dit beslaglegging op Endobo Hostel was deel van die onwettige daad. Die onwettige maatskappy Ongopolo Mining Limited het eiendomme aan genoemde maatskappy oorgedra. Die terugbetaling aan GIPF is nie gedoen nie. Die GIPF-belegging om individue te verryk, was onwettig en korrumpt.

Die WAC het bevind dat die mynwerkers aandeelhouers en krediteure was van die Ongopolo Mining & Processing Limited, wat op bevel van die hof 100% aandeelhouer van die TCL was. Dit het beteken dat die onbeskaafde eienaarskap van bogenoemde bates deur Ongopolo Mining Limited die herstel en realisering daarvan onmoontlik gemaak het.

UNRESOLVED CONTRADICTIONS COME TO BITE AGAIN

In 1971/72 Namibian contract workers went on a general strike in the mines, agriculture, and in the colonial industrial and commercial sectors. It was an indelible demonstration of workers' power. It inspired and set off the South African veld fire of strikes which culminated in the struggle for union rights and the student struggles of 1976. By 1978 Namibia had a fully-fledged union movement in tandem with South Africa. The bourgeois nationalists in South Africa and Namibia, the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the Stalinists did not like it. Lacking a workers' party, the workers' movement was relatively easy prey to slander and liquidation both here and in exile.

The 'Marxist left' which ought to have given clarity failed to see the attacks against the working class as the deployment of a toxic lumpen proletariat by a tribal petit-bourgeoisie to subjugate the class and its struggles to the alliance of the bourgeoisie and pre-capitalist tribal structures. They even went on to mistakenly characterise the kangaroo courts, necklacing of workers, etc. as "self-rule" and "dictatorship of the working class". The most insidious, reactionary, and horrific reaction against the rising working class could not come from the race regime. It came from the tribal agents of the bourgeoisie within oppressed communities.

This lumpen vice-like grip on working class communities is now being used to revive the caretaker regime's grip on the working class. It is not directed against organised crime: drug dealing, etcetera. It is directed against mostly vulnerable impoverished refugees, as a smokescreen for lumpen elements to loot and advance petty crime. The political objective is far more sinister, which is to deliver the working class bound hand and foot to the capitalist exploiter and international capital.

It is the obligation of the workers' movement to correctly define and characterise the present instigated attacks against the working class under the smokescreen of xenophobia. Its central objective is to disable working class organisation and subjugate working-class communities. It is the same monstrous legacy of the 1970s and 1980s. It is meant to lift the caretaker petit bourgeoisie out of its crisis.

This politics is encompassed by the ongoing denial that the determining factor in the independence of Namibia, the universal right to vote in South Africa (nothing more) and the independence of Zimbabwe were the mass uprisings of the working classes in Southern Africa since 1971.

Continued on page 5

DIE WERKER is published by
Workers Revolutionary Party:
jacbusjosob@ymail.com
4479 Dodge Avenue, .
09 264 61 260 647

ONBEHANDELDE KONTRADISIES KOM TERUG OM TE SPOOK

In 1971/72 het Namibiese kontrakwerkers 'n algemene staking in die myne, landbou en die koloniale nywerheids- en kommersiële sektor gevoer. Dit was 'n onuitwisbare demonstrasie van die mag van die werkers. Dit was die veldbrand wat die uitloop van stakings in 1976 geïnspireer en gestook het, in diestryd om vakbondregte en die studentestryd. Tien 1978 het Namibië 'n volwaardige vakbondbeweging in tandem met Suid-Afrika op die been gebring. Die burgerlike nasionaliste in Suid-Afrika en Namibië, die Anti-Apartheidsbeweging en die Staliniste het nie daarvan gehou nie. Die werkersbeweging het nie 'n werkersparty gehad nie.

Die 'Marxitiese linkerkant' wat duidelikheid behoort te hé, kon die aanvalle op die werkersklas nie sien as die ontplooiing van 'n giftige klompproletariaat deur 'n stam-bourgeoisie om die klas en systryd onderworpe te maak aan die alliansie van die bourgeoisie en pre-kapitalistiese stamstrukture. Hulle het selfs verkeerdlik die kangaroo-howe, halsnoer van werkers, ens as 'selfregering' en 'diktatuur van die werkersklas' gekarakteriseer.

Die verraderlikste, reaksionäre en gruwelikste reaksie teen die opkomende werkersklas kon nie van die rasregime kom nie. Dit kom van die stamagente van die bourgeoisie in onderdrukte gemeenskappe. Hierdie ondeurdagte greep op die werkersklasmemeenskappe word nou gebruik om die opsigter se greep op die werkersklas te laat herleef. Dit is nie gerig op georganiseerde misdaad nie: dwelphandel, ensovoorts. Dit is gerig teen meestal kwesbare arm vlugtelinge, as 'n rookskerm vir lomp elemente om klein misdaad te plunder en te bevorder. Die politieke doelwit is baie meer sinistries, naamlik om die werkersklas met gebonde hande en voete aan die kapitalistiese uitbuite en internasionale kapitaal te lewer.

Die is die werkersbeweging se plig om die huidige aanvalle op die werkersklas korrek te definieer en te karakteriseer onder die rookskerm van vreemdelingegehaat. Die sentrale doelstelling daarvan is om werkersklasorganisasies uit te skakel en werkersklasmemeenskappe te onderwerp. Dit is dieselfde monsteragtige nalatenskap van die 1970's en 1980's. Dit is bedoel om die opsigter

Continued on page 5

NAMIBIA FISHERMEN UNITED ASSOCIATION

TO WORKING CLASS ORGANISATIONS THE JUDGES OF NAMIBIA - PETITION

The fishermen of Namibia in this matter direct this petition to all High Court Judges and the Judicial Service Commission.

The fishermen went on a legal strike on 26 October 2015 against the barbaric conditions they were compelled to work under (such as twenty-one to thirty-six hour shifts without rest and sleep), the non-payment of overtime worked and the non-payment of their shift allowances. They were dismissed en masse despite the fact that they were allowed by Law to remain on strike until Health and Safety conditions were brought to legal standards by the companies.

The overseer of the Labour Law at sea was the government but despite numerous requests to the relevant authorities including the Ministry of Labour and the Office of the President they refused to enforce the law. For the past four years the fishermen in vain tried to apply to the Labour Tribunal of the Labour Commissioner to resolve their grievances. They were denied the right to apply to a competent Tribunal/Court. The reason for this was that government officials including from the Ministry of Labour had shares in fishing companies. The fishermen then brought the matter to the Labour Court and Mr. Justice Angula took the case into the High Court which had no jurisdiction to hear the matter. This meant that the fishermen were denied the right to bring their grievances to a competent Court of Law. What was more; Mr. Justice Angula is a director of the fishing company Oceanica with direct interest in the repression of fishermen's demands for civilized labour conditions in terms of the law. We address the matter to all High Court Judges and the Judicial Service Commission to request from them to say whether they associate themselves with this nullification of the Law and the role of the Courts in upholding the law. We ask this because this is not the first time that we have asked and protested against the abuse of the Court to turn it into an instrument used to break the Law rather than to uphold the law. We get no answer, which in itself is a denial of our right to be heard.

We point out that the rule of law can only be maintained if it is upheld by the Courts of a country. If the Courts do not uphold the law based on democracy then it is barbarism.

The fishermen are already under the rule of barbarism. Since the strike, fishermen who could not take care of their families due

Continued on page 5

The scale of disruption of Apartheid tyranny in Southern Africa by the South African working class as the decisive factor of change (albeit in caretaker states) is denied and absurdly assigned to individuals to boot.

There can be no revolution in Southern Africa if these historical analyses are not concretised in the organisational structures of the working class. The agencies of the bourgeoisie shall be identified analytically. We shall know and recognise the operations of reaction as against the operations of working-class struggle for political power.

Hewat Beukes
7 September 2019



The Inspector-General: The Namibian Police Force
The Khomas Regional Commander: The Namibian Police Force

COMPLAINT AGAINST UNLAWFUL AND DANGEROUS CONDUCT OF POLICE ASSIGNED FOR FISHERMEN's DEMONSTRATION ON 4 SEPTEMBER 2019.

The Workers Advice Centre on behalf of the NAMIBIA FISHERMAN UNITED ASSOCIATION duly informed the Namibian Police on 27 August 2019, **"KINDLY TAKE NOTICE** that fishermen from Walvis Bay under the auspices of the NAMIBIA FISHERMAN UNITED ASSOCIATION, will gather at the Zoo Park, Independence Avenue, Windhoek at 07h30 on Wednesday, 4 September 2019, for a peaceful demonstration before proceeding to the High Court for the hearing of their case."

Nine fully armed Nampol officers under the tutelage/command of Chief Inspector Klazen were stationed at the venue when we arrived. The inspector made no effort to extend the customary and required courtesy to liaise with the organisers as to arrangements, but maintained a hostile demeanour and displayed a personal interest in the matter.

When we arrived at the Court the 9 armed police, led by Chief Inspector Klazen, were present inside the Court building. Hewat Beukes enquired as to their presence as it was a labour matter and not a criminal case Klazen acted defiantly and arrogantly. He replied "it doesn't matter". Beukes pointed out that this was intimidation and he informed the rest of the police that they were required to know the constitution and the law. The police officers were unlawfully in abuse of power with the clear purpose not to assist the fishermen, but to threaten them with their power for no reason at all.

What is the law on public demonstrations?

Article 21 of the Namibian Constitution guarantees all persons in Namibia "freedom of speech and expression" and "freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms". Article 17(1) gives all citizens the right to participate in peaceful political activity intended to influence the policies of Government, while Article 95(k) declares that government will promote policies aimed at "encouragement of the mass of the population through education and other activities and through their organisations to influence Government policy by debating its decisions".

The Public Gatherings Proclamation (AG. 23 of 1989) requires advance notice to the police of public gatherings involving more than 20 people (with exceptions for events such as church services, funerals and sport). This law gives the police powers to place conditions on public gatherings if there are specific reasons for doing so. The grounds for imposing conditions are limited to serious threats of harm -- serious endangerment of the "public peace", a threat to "public order", a danger that someone will be seriously injured or killed, a danger that valuable property will be destroyed or damaged, or a possibility that the gathering will encourage "feelings of hostility between different sections of the population" or interfere with the exercise of someone's valid legal rights. If one of these concerns is applicable, then the police are empowered to impose conditions which are "reasonably necessary" to prevent the problem.

This was a demonstration which was solely about the right to a fair hearing in terms of the Constitution. Inspector Klazen - despite the evidently harmless nature of the demonstration – displayed a hostile attitude and intention to intimidate. The weaponry displayed was misplaced and out of order. He went as far as pontificating to the applicants about their politics.

The police did everything they should not have done, and did not do anything they should have done: They failed to communicate with the organisers of the demonstration and invaded a court building with a large contingent of 9 armed police officers for the purpose of intimidating the applicants in a court case. The Court shall take ultimate responsibility.

In the killing of the unarmed 26-year old mother on 27 August 2013 at a demonstration, Inspector Klazen – the most senior officer - was admonished by the judge of the inquest on his conduct in the demonstration. Evidence was led that he had taken out his gun and had shot a number of shots reportedly as warning shots. The foregoing disqualified in particular Chief Inspector Klazen for assisting demonstrators to conduct their activities orderly. It is incomprehensible how he could be promoted to Chief Inspector and put in command of an ominously armed contingent for a peaceful demonstration. Is the intention to provoke or to threaten assassination?

In demonstrations such as the fishermen's the deployment of senior officers with a large contingent of armed police is out of place, uncalled for and unlawful. The disconcerting element in the entire debacle with Chief Inspector Klazen and large contingents of armed police is the clear message that they threaten and seem to search for an opportunity to commit murder to violently suppress the rights of Namibians such as the right to a free and fair hearing. The police's influence of a court case by violence and intimidation is unacceptable. It is further utter contempt of Court and due process.

We cannot believe that their behaviour and conduct with impunity is only of their own doing. They are clearly empowered by authority higher up. We object in the strongest terms to these developments for a long time now. We demand that you respect the rights fought for by ourselves, the people of Namibia. We await your confirmation that the police will respect the law by assisting demonstrations to proceed orderly and that police do not contribute to chaos and abuse of power.

RICHARD MBAHA
Secretary of the NFUA

HEWAT BEUKES
Workers Advice Centre

petit bourgeoisie uit sy krisis te lig. Hierdie politiek word omring deur die voortdurende ontkenning dat die bepalende faktor in die onafhanklikheid van Namibië, die universele stemreg in Suid-Afrika (niks meer nie) en die onafhanklikheid van Zimbabwe die groot opstand van die werkersklas in Suid-Afrika sedert 1971 was. Die skaal van die ontwrigting van tirannie van apartheid in Suidelike Afrika deur die Suid-Afrikaanse werkersklas as die deurslaggewende faktor van verandering (hoewel in opsigterstate) ontken word en absurd aan individue toege wys word om te begin. Daar kan geen rewolusie in Suid-Afrika wees as hierdie historiese ontledings nie in die organisasiestructuur van die werkersklas gekonkretiseer word nie. Die agentskappe van die bourgeoisie sal analities geïdentifiseer moet word. Ons sal bewus wees van die reaksieoperasies en dit erken teenoor die werking van die werkersklasstryd om politieke mag.

to the loss of work have died from stress related illnesses, trauma and suicides. Many of them have been driven into squalor. The reason for this was for individuals like Mr. Justice Angula to earn millions in unlawful collaboration with fishing companies and the squandering of Namibia's fish resources. The fishermen have now exhausted all attempts to exercise their legal rights in Court and for this reason also direct this petition to the International Labour Organization (ILO) AND human rights organizations internationally to inform them that Namibia is a country without law and respect for the fundamental rights of its workers.

We call on all workers organizations in southern Africa to support us the Namibia Fisherman United Association (NFUA) in our struggle against injustice and for a Namibia where there is Rule Of Law for workers.

DATED at WINDHOEK on this 3rd day of SEPTEMBER 2019.
MATHEW LUNGAMENI

NAMIBIA FISHERMAN UNITED ASSOCIATION (NFUA)

yolokenii23@gmail.com; hjustush@gmail.com; onemay52@ymail.com

P.O. Box 7032, Kuisebmund

WORKERS OF NAMIBIA UNITE!

Cell: + 264 81 310 9870

WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE!

9 September 2019

ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEM PROVEN A NATIONAL SCAM



Foto: ECN's Chief Electoral Officer: Theo Mujoro

ECN SE ELEKTRONIESE STEM STELSEL 'N KLUG



Foto: 'n Elektroniese stem stelsel

**WORKERS REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
(WRP)**
TO REBUILD THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL
A political party duly registered in terms of the electoral laws of the Republic of Namibia
P.O. Box 71140 Khomasdal, 081 353 5617 Tel: 061-260647 jacobusjosob@ymail.com erica-beukes@yahoo.co.uk

PRESS RELEASE

30 August 2019

The EVM has seen its demise by its own hand in the Oshakati-East by-election on 24 August 2019 when a woman was reportedly seen voting twice. The election officials could not determine where the vote went.

This simply means that a person can vote multiple times, besides the pre-programming of the machines.

In the Oshakati East by-election an interesting feature emerged that the SWAPO + independent total amounted to about 93% compared to the 2015 95%. The voting rate has reduced almost by half since 2015, but the SWAPO opposition ratio has more or less remained the same. This strengthens the suggestion that the ratios are pre-determined. We expect that there will not be a major shift from the 2014 and 15 results in terms of percentage. The official opposition will further be determined according to SWAPO preferences and vendettas. This latter is a given.

In 2014 the ECN admitted that its electronic voter registration duplicated registrations. In July 2019 Mr. Mujoro admitted in a full meeting of political Parties that his registration with biometric fingerprint security duplicated the registration of voters. In response to a complaint by the RDP in April 2014, the ECN admitted to duplicate voter registrations. We attach hereto our response for your convenience.

The circle is thus complete. The voters roll cannot be authenticated. Duplicated votes cannot be traced.

This cannot be a democratic election.

We remind the workers and all the parties hoping to participate in the upcoming elections that contrived and corrupted elections are at the heart of the all-consuming exploitation of Namibia as a semi-colony.

What is at stake here is Namibia as a democratic country.

Secretary General

**WORKERS REVOLUTIONARY PARTY
(WRP)**
TO REBUILD THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL
A political party duly registered in terms of the electoral laws of the Republic of Namibia
P.O. Box 71140 Khomasdal, 081 353 5617 Tel: 061-260647 jacobusjosob@ymail.com erica-beukes@yahoo.co.uk

PRESS RELEASE

30 August 2019

Die EVM het op 24 Augustus 2019 sy eie ondergang in die Oshakati-Oos-tussenverkiesing gesien toe daar na bewering twee keer na 'n vrou gestem is. Die verkiesingsbeambtes kon nie bepaal waar die stemming gaan nie.

Dit beteken eenvoudig dat iemand, behalwe die voorafprogrammering van die masjiene, verskeie kere kan stem.

In die tussenverkiesing in Oshakati-Oos het 'n interessante eienskap na vore gekom dat die SWAPO + onafhanglike totaal ongeveer 93% beloop vergeleke met die 95% van 2015. Die stempersentasie het sedert 2015 byna met die helfte gedaal, maar die SWAPO-opposisieverhouding het min of meer dieselfde gebly. Dit versterk die voorstel dat die verhoudings vooraf bepaal word. Ons verwag dat daar nie 'n groot verskuiwing vanaf die 2014 en die 15 resultate sal wees in terme van persentasie nie. Die amptelike opposisie sal verder bepaal word volgens SWAPO-voorkeure en vendetta's. Laasgenoemde is 'n gegewe.

In 2014 het die ECN erken dat sy elektroniese kiesersregistrasie registrasies geduplikeer het. In Julie 2019 het mnrr. Mujoro tydens 'n volle vergadering van politieke partye erken dat sy registrasie met biometriese vingerafdruk-sekuriteit die registrasie van kiesers duplikeer. Na aanleiding van 'n klag deur die RDP in April 2014, het die ECN toegelaat dat kiesersregistrasies geduplikeer word. Ons heg hierby aan ons reaksie vir u gemak.

Dit sirkel is dus voltooi. Die kieserslys kan nie geverifieer word nie. Duplike stemme kan nie opgespoor word nie.

Dit kan nie 'n demokratiese verkiesing wees nie.

Ons herinner aan die werkers en al die partye wat hoop om deel te neem aan die komende verkiesings wat die verkiesings voortsit en beskadig het, die kern vorm van die uitmergelende uitbuiting van Namibië as 'n semi-kolonie.

Wat hier ter sprake is, is Namibië as demokratiese land.

Secretary General

AN EXTRACT OF THE WRP'S ELECTION MANIFESTO 2019

THE CONTEXT OF THE 2019 NATIONAL ELECTIONS

Namibia is an example of a Comprador State. In a political context the word "comprador" is used to describe an agent having control over a nation's workforce by acting on behalf of foreign masters. In Namibia it means the Namibian government having control over the working people on behalf of foreign and capitalist masters.

PROGRAMME

The only force which can turn the economic and human wastage around is the organised working class.

The WRP as the vanguard of that organisation is participating in the 2019 National Elections for no other reason, but to throw light on the main issues wracking this nation and the Southern African working people and to propagate its proposals to achieve working class or-

Continued on page 7

ganisation to fight the scourge.

The programme of the WRP calls on the working class to rebuild their unions in the fishing, mining sectors and industrial and commercial fields under the guidance of the workers' party. This rebuilding shall take place in the process of arresting the unadulterated exploitation of the country by such demands as opening the books of corporations from mines to factories, and from banks to insurance companies; a public audit of the resources exploited and taken out of this country; the cessation of the money laundering mechanism put in place by the Comprador regime; the derogation of labour rights through legislation and corruption; and, a national review of the de-education of the youth.

Greetings to the SWANU on its 60th anniversary.

The WRP accepted the invitation from SWANU with a warm heart. We cherish



the recognition as we recognise the SWANU's symbolic fate in the imperialist denial of Namibia's right to self-determination.

During the sixties whilst the SWANU was leading the nationalist struggle the imperialists and the Stalinists combined to make the movement irrelevant and substitute it with the tribalist SWAPO. This mirrored the imperialists' concerted effort to deny the nation the right to self-determination.

The struggle for what is today known as Namibia started in 1884 with the advent of German colonialism.

In 1919 the League of Nations ceded the administration of the 'territory' including Ovambo and Kavango lands with the Caprivizipfel to South Africa.

In 1922 the Bondelswarts were massacred by South African forces and air-force.

In 1925 an uprising of the Herero and Baster was looming in Rehoboth, but the town was encircled by South African troops with machine guns and canons. The Baster and Herero were disarmed, the Herero banished from Rehoboth and more than 40 'ringleaders' of the Baster were to die by firing squad. A last minute intervention by the League of Nations staved off the execution.

By then the Herero had lost virtually all their land and the Baster 2 thirds of their land.

The resistance continued on the political level with frequent petitions to first the League of Nations and then its successor in 1945, the United Nations Organisation (UNO). Civil resistance was continued by the nationalities led informally by Hosea Kutako of the Herero. He would later commission Baster, Herero, Ovambo emissaries to the UN to argue the case for Namibia and present the demands for in particular the land and self-determination of the nations of Namibia.

In the meanwhile a new evil had arisen under South African colonialism. Contract labour. In 1943 as a measure to institutionalise slave labour from the populous northern areas of Ovambo and Kavango lands, the South West Africa

Native Labour Association (SWANLA) was established by the South African Administration. It brought young men from the north under conditions tying them to specific employers (owners/hirers) in the south in particular the mines, but also to the farms.

Farms became killing fields for many of these young workers.

Together with skilled and semi-skilled labour from the south they built the Namibian infra-structure and untold profits and wealth for the mining bosses, commercial business and a fledgling industry including fishing.

The toll on them was horrendous. Besides the horror on farms, fathers and youngsters were broken from the families in humiliation and deprivation. It was the most complete system of deprivation and dehumanisation.

By 1960, the following social-economic and political demands and expectations, expressly and implied, led in the national demand for self-determination:

An end to contract labour and proper wages and labour conditions;

An end to restriction of movement and pass laws;

The right to self-determination of all nationalities in the territory now known as Namibia, including the independence of the Caprivi.

In 1959 there was the Old Location Uprising. SWANU leaders such as Kaukwtu played distinctive roles in directing the masses led by Damara and Herero women.

The sixties saw SWAPO initiating a token guerrilla war on the insistence of the AOU.

REPRESENTATION

By 1970 the nation was politically represented by tribal chiefs, SWAPO an Ovambo tribal organisation, and SWANU a nationalist organisation supported by workers and lower middle class elements. Workers were embroiled in labour struggles in particular the contract labourers but by 1978, there was a full-fledged national workers movement led by the Rössing miners articulating broad workers' demands.

In 1971/2 contract labour staged a national General Strike which ignited the whole of the Southern African sub-region and led to 4000 youth fleeing in its aftermath to Zambia following persecution and torture by northern tribal authorities.

SWANU steadfastly refused to allow Western Imperialism and Stalinism to decide the mode and form of both the independence struggle and independence for Namibia. SWANU correctly refused to entertain that the imperialist would decide the form and content of Namibian independence. It correctly refused to enter into a bogus guerrilla campaign from exile. Independence struggles are waged from countries themselves using the national resources at its disposal. The people (in particular workers and peasants) wage liberation struggles. For its principled stand, it was ostracised by both the Imperialists and the Stalinists. Its history was the epitome of the history of denial of freedom of the Namibian people. In 1970, in an attempt at a United Front, the National Convention was convened on 13 November 1970 in Rehoboth by the tribal chiefs,

Continued on page 8

Groete aan die SWANU op sy 60ste bestaansjaar.

Die WRP het die uitnodiging van SWANU hartlik aanvaar. Ons koester die erkenning omdat ons die SWANU se simboliese lot erken in die imperialistiese ontkenning van Namibië se reg tot selfbeskikking.

Gedurende die sestigerjare, terwyl die SWANU die nasionalistiese stryd gelei het, het die imperialiste en die Staliniste saamgespan om die beweging irrelevant te maak en dit met die tribalistiese SWAPO te vervang. Dit weerspieël die imperialiste se gesamentlike poging om die land die reg tot selfbeskikking te ontsê.

Die stryd het in 1884 begin met die koms van Duitse kolonialisme.

In 1919 het die Volkebond die administrasie van die 'grondgebied', insluitend die lande Ovambo en Kavango met die Caprivizipfel, na Suid-Afrika gesedeer. In 1922 is die Bondelswarts deur Suid-Afrikaanse magte in lugmag vermoor. In 1925 was daar 'n opstand van die Herero en Baster in Rehoboth, maar die stad is omring deur Suid-Afrikaanse troepe met masjiengewere en kanonne. Die Baster en Herero is ontwapen, die Herero is uit Rehoboth verban en meer as 40 'leiers' van die Baster is dood geskiet. 'n Intervensie op die laaste oomblik deur die Volkebond het die teregstelling afgeweer.

Toe het die Herero feitlik al hul grond verloor en die Baster twee-derdes van hul land.

Die weerstand het op politieke vlak voortgesit met gerealde versoekskrifte aan die Volkebond en daarna die opvolger daarvan in 1945, die Verenigde Nasies (Organisasie van die Verenigde Nasies). Burgerlike verset is voortgesit deur die nasionaliteite wat informeel gelei is deur Hosea Kutako van die Herero. Hy sal later Baster, Herero, Ovambo afgevaardigde by die VN opdrag gee om die saak vir Namibië te betoog en die eise vir veral die land en selfbeskikking van die nasies van Namibië voor te lê.

Intussen het 'n nuwe euwel ontstaan onder Suid-Afrikaanse kolonialisme. Kontrakarbeid. In 1943, as 'n maatreel om slawearbeid uit die bevolkte noordelike gebiede van Ovambo en Kavango te institusionaliseer, is die South West Africa Native Labour Association (SWANLA) deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Administrasie gestig. Dit het jong mans uit die noorde gebring onder omstandighede wat hulle verbind het aan spesifieke werkgewers (eienaars / huurders) in die suide, veral die myne, maar ook op die plase.

Vir baie van hierdie jong werkers het plase landerye geword.

Saan met geskoonde en semi-geskoolde arbeid uit die suide, het hulle die Namibiese infrastruktuur opgebou, en die onverdienste winste en welvaart vir die mynbase, kommersiële sakeonderneemings en 'n nuwe bedryf, insluitend visvang, gebou.

Die tol daarop was afskuwelik. Behalwe die afgrysse op plase, is vaders en jongmense in vernedering en ontbering uit die gesinne verbreek. Dit was die mees volledige stelsel van ontneming en ontmensliking.

Teen 1960 het die volgende sosiaaleconomiese en politieke eise en ver-

wagtinge, uitdruklik en geimpliseer, gelei tot die nasionale eis vir selfbeskikking:

'n Einde van kontrakarbeid en behoorlike lone en arbeidsomstandighede;

'n Einde van die beperking van bewegings- en paswette;

Die reg tot selfbeskikking van alle nasionaliteit in die gebied wat nou Namibië genoem word, insluitend die onafhanklikheid van die Caprivi.

In 1959 was daar die Old Location Uprising. SWANU-leiers soos Kaukwtu het die onderskeidende rol gespeel in die regie van die massas onder leiding van Damara en Herero-vroue.

In die sestigerjare het SWAPO op aandring van die Organisasie van Afrika-eenheid (OAU) 'n teken van guerrilla-oorlog begin.

VERTEENWOORDIGING

Teen 1970 is die nasie polities vereenvoudig deur stamhoofde, SWAPO, 'n Ovambo-stamorganisasie, en SWANU 'n nasionalistiese organisasie, ondersteun deur werkers en laer middelklaslemente. In 1978 was daar 'n volwaardige nasionale werkersbeweging onder leiding van die Rössing-mynwerkers wat breë werkersbevele uiteenis.

In 1971/2 het kontrakarbeid 'n nasionale algemene staking opgevoer wat die hele Suider-Afrikaanse substreek aan die brand gesteek het en daaroe gelei het dat 4000 jeugdiges in die nasleep van Zambië gevlug het na vervolging en marteling deur die owerhede van die Noordelike Stam.

SWANU het volhardend geweiер om die Westerse imperialisme en stalinisme toe te laat om die vorm van die onafhanklikheidstryd en onafhanklikheid vir Namibië te bepaal. SWANU het geweiер om te vermaak dat die imperialis die vorm en inhoud van die Namibiese onafhanklikheid sou besluit. SWANU het geweiер om uitballingskap 'n valse guerrilla-veldtog aan te gaan.

Onafhanklikheidstryd word van lande self gevoer deur die nasionale hulpronne tot sy beskikking te gebruik. Die mense (veral werkers en kleinboere) voer vryheidstryd aan. Vanweë sy prinsipiële standpunt is dit deur die Imperialiste en die Staliniste uitgeroep. Die geskiedenis daarvan was die toonbeeld van die geskiedenis van die ontkennings van vryheid van die Namibiese bevolking. In 1970, in 'n poging tot 'n Verenigde Front, is die nasionale konvensie op 13 November 1970 in Rehoboth deur die stamhoofde, die Volksparty, SWAPO en SWANU byeengeroep. In antwoord daarop het die VN SWAPO tot die enigste en outentieke verteenwoordiger van die Namibiese Nasie verklaar.

Dit was 'n duidelike verloëning van die reg tot selfbeskikking van die Namibiese bevolking.

In 1975 het die VN, na die verklaring van die Namibiese Nasionale Konvensie as die opvolger van die nasionale konvensie, die status van SWAPO herhaal.

Maar 'n kritieke voorval het al vroeër in 1974 plaasgevind. Hoof Clemens Kapuu, opdrag van die NC, het Europa en die Verenigde Nasies besoek om die saak vir onafhanklikheid vir Namibië te bevoeg. Terwyl hy in Europa was, het hy

Na bladsy 8

Volksparty, SWAPO and SWANU. In response thereto the UN declared SWAPO the Sole and Authentic Representative of the Namibian Nation. This was a clear renunciation of the Right to Self-Determination of the Namibian People.

Again, in 1975 after the declaration of the Namibia National Convention as the successor of the National convention the UN reiterated the status of SWAPO. But, already a crucial incident had occurred earlier in 1974. Chief Clemens Kapuuu commissioned by the NC visited Europe and the United Nations to argue the case for independence for Namibia. While in Europe he sought the assistance of Peter Katjavivi the West European Representative of the SWAPO. Whilst hosting the Chief and his delegation, Katjavivi blocked his access to African, European and Caribbean Governments by slandering the Chief as a South African agent. The Chief met closed door upon closed door and was informed of SWAPO's Sole and Authentic Representation status.

This broke up the National Convention. The Chief returned and joined the South African initiative to ostensibly lead Namibia to self-determination through what would become the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance in 1976. This opened the door to forced conscription of Namibians into the Territorial Army. There would have been no successful forced conscription if it was not for this particular event offset by SWAPO's Sole and Authentic Representative status. The malice of this act by the UN and the imperialists is seen in the fact that at the time they conferred Sole Representative status on SWAPO, PLAN and SPYL were in political struggle on the following issues:

SWAPO was in alliance with UNITA and South Africa against MPLA.

The SWAPO leaders were selling provisions (clothes, food, medicines, weapons) donated for the guerrilla war stored in massive warehouses as wholesalers while PLAN fighters were dying in the camps of hunger, went barefoot and many were without weapons.

SWAPO had no political programme. SWAPO was not the representative of the Namibian peoples.

The Imperialist foreign missions and the United Nations in Zambia were aware of the full extent of the SWAPO leadership's inability to be the Government of Namibia.

With the clear denial by the UN and the imperialists of the Namibian peoples' right to choose their own representatives, tribal chiefs saw their only way out of a prospect of dominance by a tribal force itself as accepting the prospect of at least limited self-rule by the colonial power.

A result was forced conscription which saw teenagers and young men forced into the army most against their will, some out of joblessness, and a few out of choice. They were from the working class and poor peasantry.

The war itself was a low intensity war. More SWAPO members were killed by the SWAPO leadership and the SWAPO leadership in collaboration with South African than died in the war. The war reached some degree of seriousness only because of the commitment of fighters who thought they were fighting a just cause. Those who executed were killed, because the war was not meant to be serious.

Thousands more were killed and thousands were not accounted for.

Nevertheless, this 'war' is the stuff from which the SWAPO leadership manufac-

ture enduring myths: the war (meaning they as freedomfighters) brought independence. SWAPO was not part of the negotiations, in any event, not a relevant participant: The terms of independence were determined by the 5-Western Powers and negotiated with the Soviet Union, and South Africa. The period 1973-89 had seen a giant working class rise in South Africa (and in solidarity with the Namibian working class) were fighting pitched battles and brought the South African economy to its knees and threatened the Apartheid State's ability to rule. By 1989 4 million workers could down tools at any one time. South Africa could no longer rule under Apartheid and it found in the SWAPO leadership the tool to continue its rule. Thus, since 1982 they worked out the conditions under which Namibia would become independent. SWAPO as a condition to be allowed to rule Namibia agreed to every condition guaranteeing the continued rule of the colonial ruling classes.

CARETAKER REGIME AND THE ERSTWHILE COLONY

Today SWAPO functionaries apply self-adulation to gloss over its horrendous destruction of everything. In 1990, SWAPO immediately rubbed education by corruptly 'outsourcing' it to British racist institutions working on the presumption that black children's cognitive ability is inferior to white children's. They divided education to location education for black working class children and specialised education for the children of the middle class. Apartheid was not overthrown. Contract labour was not abolished.

The resources of the country had been sold by individuals for pittances to multinational crooks.

The State is bankrupt. The economy is in permanent depression and the economic base is contracting.

In Namibia the caretaker regime has sent out the army out on the streets to intimidate the electorate and the nation. At the same time it is unleashing absolute chaos by refusing to prosecute the theft of N\$660 million of the Government Institutions Pension Fund (GIPF). [We are aware that it the total stolen is much more than the N\$15 billion known. The sum is kept down by a complicit Namibian Media.]

It is contriving an election for 27 November this year with Indian Army electronic voter registration and voting machines. The voter registration machines have already duplicated thousands of voters' registration and the EVM's have proven to allow multiple voting by voters. This absurdity is defended by the ECN and thus rendered the entire voting process a gigantic farce and democratic elections a gigantic mockery.

Namibia is indeed a dictatorship on the instruction of the imperialist countries, which each electoral year sanctify elections as free and fair.

The tasks for the Namibian working class remains unchanged. It is to organise and fight for the social-economic self-determination of the Namibian nation. For those tasks it needs to build a working class party with a clear conception. This conception must contain the understanding that only the working class can resolve national democratic tasks and self-determination.

We invite the SWANU to join the working class and ourselves in the work to build such a party.

Socialists shall understand that Namibia is a graphic and necessary case study of

die hulp van Peter Katjavivi, die Wes-Europese verteenwoordiger van die SWAPO, gesoek. Terwyl hy die Chief en sy afvaardiging aangebied het, het Katjavivi sy toegang tot Afrika-, Europese en Karibiese regerings geblokkeer deur die Chief as 'n Suid-Afrikaanse agent te belaster. Die opperhoof het geslete deur geslote deur ontmoet en is in kennis gestel van die status van die alleen- en outentieke verteenwoordiging van SWAPO. Die Chief het by die Suid-Afrikaanse inisiatief aangesluit om Namibië oënskynlik tot selfbeskikking te lei deur wat in 1976 die Demokratiese Turnhalle Alliance sou word.

Dit het die deur oopgemaak vir die gedwonge besetting van Namibiërs in die territoriale leër.

Daar sou geen suksesvolle gedwonge diensplig gewees het as dit nie was vir hierdie spesifieke gebeurtenis wat vergoed word deur die status van die alleen - en outentieke verteenwoordiger van SWAPO nie.

Die kwaadwilligheid van hierdie daad deur die VN en die imperialiste word gesien in die feit dat hulle destyds 'n alleenverteenwoordiger-status aan SWAPO, PLAN en SPYL verleen het oor die volgende kwessies:

SWAPO was in alliansie met UNITA en Suid-Afrika teen MPLA. Die SWAPO-leiers verkoop voorrade (klere, kos, medisyne, wapens) wat geskenk is vir die guerilla-oorlog wat in groot pakhuisse as groothandelaars gesloo is, terwyl PLAN-vegters in die honkerkampe sterf, kaalvoet gaan en baie sonder wapens was.

SWAPO het geen politieke program gehad nie.

SWAPO was nie die verteenwoordiger van die Namibiese volke nie.

Die imperialistiese buitelandse missies en die Verenigde Nasies in Zambië was bewus van die volle omvang as die SWAPO-leierskap se onvermoë om die regering van Namibië te wees.

Met die duidelike ontkenning deur die VN en die imperialiste van die reg van die Namibiese volke om hul eie verteenwoordigers te kies, het stat hoofde hul enigste uitweg gesien uit die vooruitsig van oorheersing deur 'n stammag wat die vooruitsig aanvaar het vir ten minste beperkte selfregering deur die koloniale mag.

'N Gevolg was die gedwonge diensplig waarin tiener en jong mans die meeste teen hul wil in die leer gedwing word, sommige uit werkloosheid en enkele uit hul keuse. Hulle was van die werkersklas en arm boerdery.

Die oorlog self was 'n lae intensiteit oorlog. Meer SWAPO-lede is in samewerking met Suid-Afrikaners deur die SWAPO-leierskap en die SWAPO-leierskap vermoor as wat in die oorlog gesterf het. Die oorlog het 'n mate van erns bereik net as gevolg van die toewyding van vegters wat gedwing het dat hulle 'n regverdig saak veg.

Diegene wat uitgeblink het, is doodgaan, omdat die oorlog nie bedoel was om ernstig te wees nie.

Duisende meer is dood en derdusende is nie verantwoord nie.

Nietemin is hierdie 'oorlog' die dinge waaruit die leiers van die SWAPO blywend mites vervaardig: die oorlog (wat beteken dat hulle as vryheidsvegters is) het onafhanklikheid gebring. SWAPO was hoegenaamd nie deel van die onderhandelinge nie, ook nie 'n relevante deelnemer nie: die onafhanklikheidsbepalings is deur die 5-Westere

Suid-Afrika opgestaan (en in solidariteit met die Namibiese werkersklas) het hy gevegte gesit en die Suid-Afrikaanse ekonomiese op sy knieë gebring en die Apartheidstaat se vermoë om te regeer bedreig. Teen 1989 kon 4 miljoen werkers gereedskap op enige tydstip aflaai. Suid-Afrika kon nie meer onder apartheid regeer nie en dit het gevind dat die SWAPO-leierskap die instrument het om voort te gaan met sy bewind.

Sedert 1982 het hulle dus die voorwaarde waaronder Namibië onafhanklik sou word, uitgewerk. SWAPO as 'n voorwaarde om toegelaat te word om Namibië te regeer, stem in tot elke voorwaarde wat die voortgesette bewind van die koloniale regerende klasse waarborg.

OPSTELREËLS EN DIE ERSTWHILE KOLONIE

SWAPO-funksionarisse pas deesdae self-adulasië toe op glans oor die afskuwelike vernietiging van alles.

In 1990 het SWAPO die onderwys onmiddellik gemors deur dit korrupt te 'uitkontrakteer' aan die Britse rassiste instellings wat werk op die vermoede dat swart kinders se kognitiieve vermoë minderwaardig is as Europese kinders. Hulle het die onderwys opgedeel in plekonderrig vir swart werkersklas-kinders en gespesialiseerde onderwys vir die kinders van die middelklas.

Apartheid is nie omvergewerp nie.

Kontrakarbeit is nie afgeskaf nie. Die land se hulpbronne is deur individue verkoop vir 'n appel en 'n ui aan multinasionale skelms.

Die Staat is bankrot.

Die ekonomiese is in 'n permanente depresie en die ekonomiese basis krimp. In Namibië het die opsigtteregime die leer op straat uitgestuur om die kiesers en die nasie te intimideer.

Terselfdertyd ontketen dit absolute chaos deur te weier om die diefstal van N \$ 660 miljoen van die Pensioenfonds van die Regeringsinstellings (GIPF) te vervolg. [Ons is bewus daarvan dat die totale gesteekte hoeveelheid meer is as die bekende N \$ 15 miljard. Die som-word gehou deur 'n medeplegtige Namibiese Media.]

Dit is 'n stryd teen die verkiesing vir 27 November met die elektroniese kieserregistrasie en stemme van die Indiese leer. Die registrasie-masjiene vier kiesers het al dusiente registrasies van die kiesers geduplikeer en die EVM's het bewys dat dit veelvuldige stemme deur die kiesers moontlik maak.

Hierdie absurditeit word deur die ECN verdedig en sodoende het die hele stemproses 'n reuse-klug en demokratiese verkiesings tot 'n reuse bespotting gemaak.

Namibië is inderdaad 'n diktatorskap opdrag van die imperialistiese lande, wat elke verkiesingsjaar verkiesings as vry en regverdig heilig.

Die take vir die Namibiese werkersklas bly onveranderd. Dit is om te organiseer en te veg vir die sosiaal-ekonomiese selfbeskikking van die Namibiese volk. Vir hierdie take is dit nodig om 'n werkersklasparty met 'n duidelike opvatting te bou.

Hierdie opvatting moet die begrip bevat dat slegs die werkersklas nasionale demokratiese take en selfbeskikking kan wat oplos.

Ons nooi die SWANU om by die werkersklas en onself aan te sluit om so 'n party te bou.

Sosialiste sal verstaan dat Namibië 'n grafiese en noodsaklike gevallenstudie is van die sentrale kwessies wat onmagte bepaal en met die Sowjetunie en Suid-Afrika onderhandel. In die periode nasies binne imperialisme. 1973-89 het 'n reuse-werkersklas in