

Kapia

from page 1

of people which was planning and strategizing on how to destroy Kapia politically.”

Since his suspension, Cde Kapia had been a subject of several inquiries appointed by both SWAPO Party and SPYL. As investigations went on, some of his colleagues in SPYL leadership were scheming behind the scene misleading the Party leadership, with one deputy minister actively leading the anti-Kapia campaign. Others were conspiring with the Police to have him arrested. Cde Kapia said that those were the same people who fabricated the Koevoet story. Before the N\$30 million that Avid Investment secured from the Social Security Commission, some people were spreading stories that Cde Kapia was once an “informer” who provided information to Koevoet.

Koevoet was a notorious and brutal counter insurgency unit set up by the then apartheid security

forces in Namibia during the struggle for Namibia’s independence. At its hands, many innocent Namibians were brutally killed, some disappeared without trace.

“These are the same people who fabricated the Koevoet story about me,” said Cde Kapia. “These are the same people who are after me. Even some senior police officers were drafted into this campaign to arrest Kapia. What is it that I have done to be arrested? This whole thing was politically motivated for Kapia to get out of Parliament so that someone could get in. You know who followed when I left. (Hidipo Hamutenya.)

“That has been the strategy all along. I am happy that the Party has realized what is cooking behind the scene. As time goes by, information will come out slowly but surely. You cannot hide the truth. Fine, I am happy. I am ready for any assignment. I have been given different assignments by the Party in my life and I have never failed.”

In 2004, Namibia held local au-

thority elections and Kapia was appointed Chairperson of a vetting committee that was appointed to vet SWAPO Party candidates who were nominated for the local authority elections to ensure that procedures as laid down by SWAPO Party were strictly followed. Those who supported Hamutenya’s presidential ambition tried to twist and skip Party procedures so that they could sneak in candidates who would support Hamutenya.

“We sent some of these candidates back because they did not qualify. Some individuals wanted to sneak in such people without following procedures and I said no. Stories started making the rounds that I was apparently preventing their candidates from being elected. It spilled over to the Extra Ordinary Congress in 2004. Some of these people were saying that I prevented their candidate from being elected as SWAPO Party Presidential candidate. I don’t know how,” said Cde Kapia

“I just worked hard within the Party structures and supported the

candidate whom I supported. They also worked hard for their candidate. Delegates at that congress decided who the SWAPO Party

Presidential candidate who should be. Now it is Kapia to be blamed. Why? This whole thing was just a set up. But I am determined to work

for my Party and to defend it. If something is not right, I will never support it and I will not allow it.”



Dr. Elijah Ngurare, pictured with kids whose Kindergarten has been named after him. Dr. Ngurare was accompanied by, from right, Cdes Solomon Ilovu, Mandela Kapere and Jessie Nombanza. Behind them is Dr. Elijah Ngurare Kindergarten. Dr. Ngurare promised to mobilize resources to have it built with bricks. Photo by Levi Upula.

Honduras

from page 1

(CODEH) accused the police of handing Magdiel Muñoz over to a paramilitary death squad composed of ranchers from the town of El Paraiso.

On Saturday August 1, school teacher Roger Abraham Vallejo died from his wounds. He had been shot in the head two days earlier when the police attacked a protest march in Tegucigalpa. Vallejo, 38, an English teacher, had a reputation as a campaigner for equality and civil rights. He had opposed the military coup from the first day.

In addition to the demonstrators killed by the Honduran regime during street protests, CODEH has accused the new regime of executing 68 people since the coup. Among these killings are the recent assassinations of journalists and activists Fino Noriego, Roger Bados and Roger Garcia, which were carried out by death squads. There are clear signs that the coup regime is reviving the infamous Battalion 3-16, a death squad notorious for its brutality and ruthlessness. The 3-16 was created by the CIA in the 1970s as an autonomous military squad modeled after the ones operating at the time in Argentina. It was designed to carry out with ruthless efficiency a genocidal extermination of political opponents of the regime.

It existed as part of a so-called preventive war in support of the most reactionary layers of the Honduran ruling class, in the context of the CIA war on the Nicaraguan bourgeois nationalist regime led by

the Sandinistas. Involved in the day-to-day activities of the 3-16 squad was the United States embassy in Honduras under John Negroponte.

On Sunday, shortly after attending Vallejo’s funeral, another school teacher, Martin Florencio Rivera, was assassinated outside his house in broad daylight, as he was getting out of a car. Like Magdiel Muñoz, Florencio Rivera was hacked to death.

CODEH further charges that the Micheletti regime is receiving advice from an Israeli private security company on what level of violence to use against the demonstrators. It is also evident that Micheletti is surrounding himself with people who were associated with the dictatorship including the infamous Billy Joya, who is now an advisor to the de facto regime. Joya, an architect of the death squads of the 1970s, was trained by the American CIA and the Chilean fascist dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet.

Another human rights group, the Committee of Relatives of the Detained and Disappeared in Honduras (COFADEH), has reported that the regime has assembled a death squad of 120 individuals, which trains on private ranches and includes elements associated with the Pinochet dictatorship. CODEH President Bertha Olivo reported that among these individuals is Robert Carmona, a Venezuelan widely believed to have planned Zelaya’s kidnapping and expulsion from the presidency. Carmona was also involved in the failed coup to overthrow Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez in April 2002.

Political and class tensions have

transformed Honduran society into a powder keg. Zelaya has insisted that his National Resistance Front take a non-violent course of action. However, violence is being imposed on his supporters by the regime..

Despite the repression and the wave of state terror, popular resistance is escalating. Tens of thousands of teachers and health workers have declared themselves on strike against the regime. The teachers reaffirmed their decision to walk out at an August 3 public rally. One speaker declared, “We cannot teach while they are killing our members.” On August 4, thousands of students battled police in Tegucigalpa. A day later, a national resistance march began in the Honduran interior. The demonstrators are expected to walk 15 to 20 kilometers daily, arriving in Tegucigalpa and San Pedro de Sula next Wednesday.

At a news conference Tuesday, State Department spokesman Phillip Crowley refused to call Zelaya’s removal a military coup, a designation that would legally obligate the US government to cancel all but humanitarian aid to the regime.

The Obama administration insists on promoting the fantasy that both sides can come to an agreement on the basis of proposals by Costa Rican President Arias. Behind this public stance is Washington’s attempt to consolidate the political aims pursued by the coup, while running out the clock on the remainder of Zelaya’s presidency. The Obama White House and the State Department have made no criticism of the repression and death squad activity in Honduras. For his part, Zelaya has continued to accept the Arias proposals, which would relegate him to a toothless presidency as part of a government of “national unity” controlled by those who overthrew him. He has oscillated between rhetorical threats to mobilize his followers in a struggle against the usurping government and vows that he will only pursue peaceful methods, employing the “weapons of reason.”

On Wednesday, Zelaya returned to Nicaragua from meeting with Mexican President Calderón. While in Mexico, Zelaya accused the “government hawks” in the United States of backing the coup. At the same time, he refused to include President Obama in his de-

nunciation. He also reaffirmed his support for the Arias plan, which decrees a complete amnesty for the coup’s organizers and demands that Zelaya abandon his plans for a popular plebiscite on a constituent assembly to revise the country’s US-imposed constitution.

The Micheletti regime, meanwhile, has continued to make it clear that it will not accept that part of the Arias Plan that requires Zelaya’s return to his position as president of Honduras. It insists that the ousted president would be allowed to return only for the purpose of being arrested and placed on trial for “treason.”

The right-wing character of the coup regime was further spelled out Tuesday with an appearance

by the five top generals in the Honduran military on national television. Speaking for an hour and a half, the uniformed generals justified their action in dragging Zelaya out of the presidential palace at gunpoint and forcing him on a plane bound for Costa Rica and exile.

General Miguel Angel García Padget, commander in chief of the Honduran army, harkened back to the repression unleashed 30 years ago, declaring that during that period Central America had “lived through the critical situation of subversion.”

Denouncing Zelaya for establishing closer relations with Venezuela’s President Hugo Chavez, García Padget echoed the

heated rhetoric of the Reagan administration and the region’s right-wing dictatorship during that period. “Central America was not the objective of this communism disguised as democracy,” he said. “This socialism, communism, Chavismo, we could call it, was headed to the heart of the United States.” Meanwhile, the head of the armed forces, General Romeo Vásquez Velásquez, issued a direct threat to the leaders of the protests against the coup. He said: “They call us ‘assassins’. It’s an effort to demoralize the troops. When they do this, they are committing a crime, first and foremost, that of defamation. We’re going to go after them. They are acting with impunity.” WSWs



REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCES

CDE VILHO NGESHEYA SHIKUKUMWA

BORN : 12-11-1953

DIED : 04-08-2009

The Office of the President and the staff wish to express their deepest condolences to the untimely death of Comrade VILHO NGESHEYA SHIKUKUMWA the Deputy Director in the Office of the President, who passed away on the 04-08-2009.



The late Comrade VILHO NGESHEYA SHIKUKUMWA is remembered as a Loyal, Hardworking, Motivated and Committed cadre. He was a man of integrity and a true freedom fighter who will never be forgotten by comrades, colleagues and friends.

Our heartfelt sympathy goes to the wife, children and the entire family. May God give them strength during this time of bereavement.

May his soul rest in peace

Namibia Today is published by SWAPO Party, Department of Information and Mobilization. Tel: 061-276370/78/79/80 Fax: 061-276381

Cell: 081 124 2749

General E-Mail: inform@namibiatoday.com.na

Advertisements: adverts@namibiatoday.com.na
 Letters: letters@namibiatoday.com.na
 Editorial: editor@namibiatoday.com.na
 Personner: asserntinda@namibiatoday.com.na
 Queries: enquires@namibiatoday.com.na
 Subscription: subscribe@namibiatoday.com.na
 SWAPO Party: swapoparty@namibiatoday.com.na
 Accounts: accounts@namibiatoday.com.na