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Namibia Today rubbishes Ya Nangoloh claims

***Ya Nangoloh can have his free day in court, no apology, no N\$250 000**

***Namibia Today challenges him to prove that Nujoma is "CIA agent."**

***.....Also prove 'secret deal' between Namibia and Angola**

Namibia Today has rubbished as nonsense legal threats by the Executive Director of the National Society for Human Rights, NSHR, Phil Ya Nangoloh, to place a public apology in Namibia Today and pay him N\$250 000 for defamation of character.



Founding President, Dr. Sam Nujoma



Phil Ya Nangoloh

Ya Nangoloh's lawyers, Koep and Partners, faxed a two-page letter to Namibia Today last week Wednesday, the only document on this case we have so far, saying

that since independence Ya Nangoloh had been "no more than a noted twister of facts and a pathological liar."

The legal threats stem from

Namibia Today's two stories which were published last year and this year in which he was referred to as "noted twister of facts" and a "pathological liar."

Last year, Ya Nangoloh released a report titled "Enforced Disappearances: Discovery of 'No name' Gravesites," which Ya Nangoloh claimed must have been put there between 1994 and 2003.

Following Police Investigation, which Ya Nangoloh tried to avoid more than three times, it emerged that one of the gravesites at Ohauwanga had been there since 1972, and the people buried there were known.

That prompted Namibia Today to call him a pathological liar and

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President Hifikepunye Pohamba arriving to a hero's welcome at Omugulu Gwombashe.

'We are our own masters,' says President

President Hifikepunye Pohamba says Namibians should be proud of themselves as a nation because they sacrificed their lives and energies to become the masters of their own destiny.

Speaking on Heroes Day at Omugulu Gwombashe on Wednesday, which was at-

tended by thousands of people from all the regions, President Pohamba told a cheering crowd

that Hero's Day should remind Namibians of the long and difficult journey that they had walked to achieve independence.

"It calls upon us as Namibians to honour the bravery and gallantry of our country men and women who worked against the odds and difficult circumstances to achieve freedom," said President Pohamba.

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President Pohamba opens Trade Fair

By Kayele M. Kambombo

Officially opening the Ongwediva Annual Trade Fair (OATF) this week, President Hifikepunye Pohamba heaped accolades to the Fair's preparatory committee for their efforts to make the event a great success.

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Ted Kennedy and the decay of American liberalism

Barry Grey

The death of Massachusetts Senator Edward (Ted) Kennedy on Tuesday marks the end of the Kennedy family's role as a major force in American politics. Ted Kennedy, who succumbed to brain cancer at age 77, served 47 years in the Senate. He was the last significant political representative of a family that loomed large in American political consciousness for more than half a century.

Ted Kennedy died some 46 years after the horrific events in Dallas that ended the administration and the life of his brother, John F. Kennedy, and 41 years after the assassination of his remaining brother, Robert F. Kennedy. (Joe Jr., the eldest brother, was a navy pilot in World War II. He was killed when his plane exploded in August of 1944).

The political careers of the Kennedys span the entire post-war period. Their personal tragedies are intimately bound up with the maelstrom of American politics and the explosive character of class relations in the United States. The assassinations of John and Robert Kennedy not only devastated the Kennedy family, they brought to close a whole stage of American liberalism.

John F. Kennedy represented, in all of its contradictions, the Democratic Party as it emerged from Roosevelt's New Deal. He was elected to the US House of Representatives from Massachusetts' 11th congressional district in 1946 and to the US Senate in 1952. He entered Congress only one year after Roosevelt's death and the end of World War II. His father,



Democratic presidential candidate Barack Obama (L) waves beside Senator Edward Kennedy (D-MA) during a rally at American University in Washington Jan. 28, 2008. (XinhuaPhoto)

Joseph Kennedy, a millionaire businessman, had served in the Roosevelt administration.

When Kennedy began his political career, American liberalism was already deeply compromised by its association with American imperialism and its embrace of anti-communism. Its decline was covered over for a period by the immense resources of American capitalism, which enabled the Democratic Party to make certain concessions to the working class. These, in turn, were bound up with its alliance with the right-wing labor bureaucracy.

The United States emerged from World War II as the dominant world imperialist power. American liberalism adopted the technique of combining idealist rhetoric with collaboration in criminal interventions by the US State Department, the CIA and the military directed against the international working class.

Even as it presented itself as the global champion of democracy and freedom, the Democratic Party depended for its electoral success on its control of the "Solid South," which was based on its defense of racial apartheid in much of the US.

These contradictions would play a major role in the mounting crisis that beset the Kennedy administration and its successor, that of Lyndon B. Johnson, whose Great Society program of social reform collapsed under the weight of the disastrous war in Vietnam and economic problems linked to the unraveling of the post-war economic boom.

John Kennedy's political career spanned the halcyon days of US global dominance and the beginning of the breakdown of that dominance. Kennedy was elected president in 1960 as a Cold War liberal. In the White House, he attempted to marry a program of moderate domestic

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