



PARLIAMENTARY
CONSTITUENCY OFFICE (PCO)

Re betla TSELA

Free/
Mahala

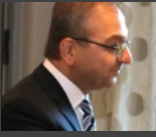
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Mong. Makoloane o hlakisa taba ho ba bang ba baahi ba hlokgang thuso.

ANC 'PCO' e thusa bohle

Ha ho kgefutso, ha ho tswa enwa, ho kena enwa. Ha a etswa ho kena ba ba bedi ... ba bane, mme le bona ha ba etswa ho kena ba bang! Ditulo tsa Ofisi e Tshweu di dula di tjhesa ke ho dulwa, mme ka nako enngwe ba bang ba thuswa ba eme ka maoto. **Parliamentary Constituency Office (PCO)** ya ANC e buletswe batho bohle. Mosebetsi wa PCO ke ho amahanya tshebetso ya Palamente le setjhaba le ho hlopha matsholo a tlhahisoleseding ka ditaba tse amang mesebetsi ya Palamente e kenyeleditseng ketso ya melao, tekolo ya tshebetso ya mafapaha a mmuso.

Hape mosebetsi wa PCO ke ho utlwa, ho amohela le ho fetisetsa dingongoreho kapa ditaba tsa

setjhaba metjheng e nepahetseng ya mmuso kapa hona Palamenteng.

Mosebetsi o mong wa PCO ke ho sebetso le dibopeho tse ding tsa mmuso le tse seng tsa mmuso matsholong a itseng a ntshetsang setjhaba pele. PCO tsa ANC ke ditsi sa tlhahiso leseding setjhabeng, ka ha ANC ke yona moetapele setjhabeng.

Mosebeletsi wa Parliamentary Constituency Office ya ANC e diofising tsa masepala, Botshabelo, Mong. Itumeleng Makoloane o utlwisisa ha mofuta wa mosebetsi ona e le ona o mo susumetsang letsatsi le letsatsi ho ema ka maoto, ho thusa batho ka hohle hohle ka 'nako tsohle. O

re mosebetsi ona o hloka mamello le boikokobetso, mme o re se mo thabisang ke ha a bona ha motho a tswa monyako a thusehile.

Ntle le ho etsa mananeo a PCO, o etsa mesebetsi e meng ya ofisi jwaloka ho ngola ditlaleho le tlhatlhobo ya di sebediswa, hara tse ding. Empa o re mosebetsi o moholo wa letsatsi le letsatsi ke ho thusa setjhaba se kenang ofising ho batla thuso.

O tiisa hore ka matsatsi a mang ho kena batho ba fetang 200 ka letsatsi ho tla batla thuso e itseng kapa ho batla tlhahisoleseding. O re ho kena batho ka 'taba tse fapaneng; tsa batjha ba batlang tlhahisoleseding ka

ditaba tsa thuto kapa tsa kwetliso le boitjhoriso. Ba bang ba batjha le batho ba baholo ba botsa ka dikgeo tsa mesebetsi tse phatlaladitsweng mafapheng a itseng a mmuso kapa dibakeng tseo e bang ofisi e na le tsebo e phethahetseng ka ditaba tsa tsona.

Ka nako e nngwe baahi ba tla Ofising e Tshweu ho tlo batla tataiso ya taba kapa mathata ao ba a tshwereng le ditshebeletso kapa dithuso tse teng masepaleng. Motho e mong le e mong ya kenang Ofising e Tshweu ho batla thuso o lokela ho ngodisa.

Sena ho ya ka Makoloane se thusa hore pheheletsong ya letsatsi o kgona ho bona palo

ya batho bao a ba thusitseng, mme hape sena eba karolo ya tlaleho ya ofisi. Makoloane o phethetse ka hore PCO ya ANC ke sebaka se buletswe bohle, e seng ditho kapa bakgethi ba ANC feela empa setjhaba le batho ka kakaretso ba batlang thuso.

***Monghadi Makoloane o ile a hirwa botjha ka mor'a ho phatlalatswa ha dikgeo ho latela ho fihla pheheletsong ya Palamente ya 5. Ke e mong ya ileng a atleha ho hirweng botjha jwaloka mosebetsi wa Parliamentary Constituency Office ya setho sa Palamente ,Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli.**

Re ngolle; o re tsebise ka tse etsahalang moo o dulang teng - ditaba tse amang setjhaba, tse kenyeleditseng phano ya ditshebeletso, ditaba tsa thuto, bophelo bo botle kapa dipapadi esita leka maikutlo a hao ka lesedinyana lena O ka romela ka email diphehiso tsa hao ho: makoloaneitumeleng38@gmail.com

Bonngwe, kopano le kgolo ya moruo - Nompondo

Bohle (ditho tsa ANC) ba lokela ho behella diphaphang tsa bona ka thoko mme ba sebeletse kopano le bonngwe ka hara mokgatlo. Ho lokelwa le ho sebeletsa ho hodisa moruo ka hara Botshabelo le Mangaung ka kakaretso.

Monghadi Paseka Nompondo, Mongodi wa ANC, Foreisetata, o ile a etsa boipiletsa bona ho ditho tsa mokgatlo wa ANC le setjhaba ka kakaretso ketekong ya dilemo tse mashome a mane (40) Botshabelo e thehilwe le sehopotso sa dilemo tse mashome a mararo (30) tsa tlhoho ya baahi kgahlano le ho hokelwa ha Botshabelo lehaeng la mehleng la Qwaqwa.

"Re lokela ho kopana, mme re behelle diphaphang tsa rona ka

thoko ha re keteka Letsatsi lena la Botshabelo.

"Re ipiletsa ho *ma-comrades*, ditho tsa ANC tse ileng tsa ikutlwa di sa kgotsofala tseleng ya ho ya *NASREC*, hore ba kgutlele ka har'a ANC hobane ke lehae la bona." Ke Monghadi Nompondo eo, ha a tswela pele puong ya hae ya ho kgohaletsa bonngweng le kopano ka hara mokgatlo. O re dihlotshwana kapa maqulwana a teng ka hara ANC a lokela ho fela.

O itse: "Re lokela ho tshetsa MoPresidente Ramaphosa, jwaloka MoPresidente wa Naha le jwaloka MoPresidente wa ANC." O re karohano e tla ba fokodisa, athe kopano ya ditho e tla lebisatse katlehong.

O itse Botshabelo e lokela ho ntshetswa pele moruong, ka ho tsoseletsa difeme e le ho shebana le twantsho ya sekgahla sa tlhokeho ya mesebetsi le ho lwantsha bofuma. A re difeme tsa Botshabelo di ne di tshwana le merafo moo batho ba neng ba sebetso teng. "Le ha ho ne ho le jwalo, difeme tsena di ne di se matsohong a batho - boholo e ne e le tsa ma-China, mme di ile tsa thusa ntshetsopeleng ya moruo." A rialo.

O boetse a tswela pele ka hore Lefapha le ikarabelang ntshetsopeleng ya moruo profensing, le eteletsweng pele ke Monghadi Makalo Mohale, ya hlahang hona Botshabelo, mme a utlwisisa ditabatabelo le dillo tsa batho ba Botshabelo, le lokela ho thusa 'kgwebo tse



Monghadi Paseka Nompondo

nyenyane le tse qalang. O re sena se tla thusa haholo ntshetsopeleng ya moruo le ho fetisetsa moruo bathong masepaleng wa Mangaung le profensing ka bophara.

O ipileditse hape ho mmuso ka Lefapha la Ditaba tsa Tshebetso ya Mmuso le tsa Setso hore ditshebeletso di tlliswe ho batho. "Re ke ke ra amohela boemo ba jwale ba

ditshebeletso tse fokolang, tse jwaloka marangrang a ditsela, ho sa thotwe ha matlakala le ho tswela pele ka tshebetso ya matlwana a diemere le a di-VIP, tseo e leng kgale batho ba rona ba lla ka tsona hore di fediswe." Ke Nompondo ha a hatella hore Botshabelo e lokelwa ho hlabollwa.

O qetetse ka ho ipiletsa ho baahi bohle ba Botshabelo ba hlahelatseng ka mahetla, le bao ba seng ba le maemong a phahameng, jwaloka Palamenteng le Mmusong, ho thusa ntshetsopeleng ya Botshabelo.

THIBELO E
MOLEMO HO FETA
PHEKOLO

Nka mehato e lokelang ho qoba tshwaetso ya kokwanahloko ya Corona le lefu la COVID-19
Leqhepe 3

SACTWU

ha e tjhetjhe ka minimum wage

Basebetsi ba ba ngata mona difemeng tsa Botshabelo ba tjamelane le tla e kgolo ka lebaka la ho fellwa ke mosebetsi kapa ho ithatafatsa dipelo ha boramesebetsi ho nehelana ka moputso wa bonyane bo dumeletsweng ka molao (National Minimum Wage) o beilweng ke molao, e leng R20 ka hora ho basebetsi ba kenyeletsang ba sebitsang difemeng.

Molao ona, e leng Molao wa Moputso wa bonyane bo dumeletsweng, Molao 9 wa 2018, o qadile ho sebeta ho tloha ka 1 Pherekong 2019. Le ha ho le jwalo, ho sa na le difeme tse ding tseo beng ba tsona ba leng lesisitheho ho ikamahanya le molao ona. Ba bang, hona le hore ba phethise molao ona ba ipha dimenyane e be basebetsi ba sala ba maketse.

Ho ya ka mohlophisi wa SACTWU, South African Clothing and Textile Workers Union, Botshabelo, Monghadi John Mofokeng, ba na le diphephetso tse kgolo tse bakwang hara tse ding ke ho ngala mesebetsi ha basebetsi ho 'seng molaong ho amahangwang le taba ya minimum wage hara diphephetso tseo basebetsi ba tobanang le tsona. O re ba ngongorehiswa ke hore difeme tse ngata ha di phethise melao ya mesebetsi, mme sena se lokelwa ho lokiswa.

Mofokeng o re basebetsi ba ba ngata ba lahlehetswe ke mesebetsi ka lebaka la ho kwalwa ha difeme tse 3 ho tse 31 tse ka hara Botshabelo tse etsang diapar. Empa tse ding di kwetse menyako ya tsona ka ntle le tlhaloso ya letho, tsa ipha dimenyane, ya ba di siya basebetsi ba behile matsoho hlohong, mofufutso o tswetse boyeng jwaloka wa ntja, ba sa fumana le yona meputso eo e sa fihleng le ho minimum wage. O re SACTWU e

entse tsohle tseo e lokelang ho di etsa ho fumanela basebetsi toka, mme ba ntse ba tswela pele le kajeno ho etsa jwalo.

Hona ho ba susumelelitse hore bona jwaloka SACTWU ba bitse bohle ba amehang ho tla buisana ka qaka ena. O re kopanong ena hara dintlha tse ding ba tla buisana ka taba ya ho sheba ho hirwa ha basebetsi le ho ikamahanya le molao hwa boramesebetsi.

Mofokeng o re ba bang ba boramesebetsi ba sa lefeng bahiruwa ba bona minimum wage ba hlalosa hore tlhahiso le thekiso ya dihlahiswa di ya fokola, mme hape difeme kapa dibaka tsa ho sebeletsa di khiro e hodimo haholo mme ha ba kgone ho phahamisa sekepele sa bona ho ya kamoo molao wa minimum wage o laelang ka teng. Ba hlalosa le ha motlakase o le theko e hodimo.

Basebetsi ba ba ngata difemeng mona ba ke ke ba tjhetjhela morao tabeng ya ho fumana minimum wage.

*Basebetsi ha ba tshwanele ho jariswa molato wa moruho o nyehlele, o lebisang thekong e phahameng ya mehlopi ya dihlahiswa, tlhahiso le thekiso e fokolang ya dihlahiswa. Sena se etsahala moo ramosebetsi a shebileng ho phahamisa tlhahiso e le tsela ya ho iketsetsa kuno e ntle le phaello e toma ka mofufutso wa basebetsi bao a sa ba lefeng le yona minimum wage. Ka ho etsa jwalo, boramesebetsi ba jalletsa le ho ja basebetsi mmetwane, mme sena ke ho bolaya ntshetsopele le ho fedisa toka lepatlelong la mesebetsi.

Bala kgatisong e latelang: SACTWU e kgothaletsa bophelo bo botle mesebetsing

Tell our stories,

Dr. Matlhape

Dr. Lesenyego Winston Joseph Matlhape, an academic, associated with the University of the North, has keen interest in the history of black business in South Africa. Though he is not pessimistic about the business portfolio of black business in Mangaung, townships in particular, he bemoans the fact that there is lethargic tendency within black people in leading the business sector aggressively.



Dr. Matlhape spoke about how earlier black business leaders in Mangaung related to the community and the role they played in developing their communities. He said it is sad that the role and contribution that early black business leaders in Mangaung played tend to be forgotten and not often told.

He laments the state of black business in Mangaung (Bloemfontein), particularly in the townships; that indicates a degree of weakness as compared to a strong business initiatives driven by township residents themselves some decades ago in very difficult conditions.

He says years ago there was a crop of business leaders in Bloemfontein who built strong business range that had good relationship with their communities and drove successful business outfits in the townships. People like Mr. Rantlai Molemela, Sekgweng Makofane and others, he says, are known business leaders of the past who established a concrete black business base in Bloemfontein. He pointed out that their success came as a result of their firm roots in their communities and because they related well with people from where their businesses were situated.

Dr. Matlhape says these black business moguls understood

that a thriving business was not an individual success only, but a demonstration of collective and reciprocal relationship between the business and community. Success of a business is not individual but a contribution of community as well. He pointed out that these leaders understood that one cannot prosper with wealth derived from the community and forget about the same community.

He also says there is a need for stories of success of black people in business to be told. If these stories are not told they will be forgotten and eventually perish, he says.

Lack of communication channels and absence of journalists who write about the stories of black people lead to ignorance of black people's history of success and triumph, and ultimately these recede into oblivion. It is important that philanthropic deeds of some of these business people should be told to young people, to inspire them to do well in their business ventures.

"There must be more journalists who tell our stories and more communication channels should be used to spread our stories effectively. It is very important to write about those black business leaders who came before because it will help build confidence in many aspiring young business people." He said in an advice to young business people.

Talking CAREERS

Interpreters & Translators

What they do: Convert information from one language to the other. Interpreters do this orally and in sign language, while translators do this in a written form. (including braille)

Where do they work: Courts of law, Parliament and Legislatures, conferences and meetings, Government Departments,

NGO's and private and commercial institutions as well as in international bodies.

Requirements: Knowledge of languages, including official language(s). Knowledge of sign language and braille for those who wish to specialise in these fields. There are universities that offer studies in these fields.

OBITUARY

Ntho Ezekiel 'Say' Mofokeng

Popularly known as "Say", Ntho Ezekiel Mofokeng, dedicated his life to progressive thought, in student politics, aligned to the African National Congress. He became actively involved in the ANC and SACP up to the end of his life journey.

Comrade Say, as many would respectfully refer to him, committed himself to build and unite the ANC and the Alliance in general. This is evident in his many interactions and the mediating role he played in his branch to unify the warring groups that have characterized the ANC in the recent years.

At the age of 15 years, Ntho got involved in politics by joining the then banned student body, COSAS, and soon became part of the leadership at branch level.

He was also a member of BOYCO (Botshabelo Youth congress), a radical youth organization in Botshabelo. Early, in 1991 he went into exile to join the ANC military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe through Dukwe Transit Camp (Refugee Camp).

He met with members of the South African Communist Party who influenced and shaped his Marxist-Leninist perspective, and he inescapably became a member of the hammer and sickle proletariat home.

He helped in the re-establishment of the ANC Youth League in 1992 while still active in MK underground activities, which amongst others was to establish and train self-defense units.

He was arrested for taking part in the ANC campaign of demanding the announcement of an election date after the assassination of Chris Hani. He spent time at Grootvlei prison.

After the first democratic general elections in 1994, Say was integrated in the new South African Army and was promoted to the rank of a lieutenant in 2015. In 2018, he left the army and worked in the Office of the Chief Whip in Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality.

HAMBA KAHLE, Cde.Say!



Syria encourages parliamentary visits exchange



There is a need for the Syrian Parliament and South African Parliament to have exchange visits. This will enable the South African Parliament delegation visiting Syria to have first-hand information about Syria. This was the view of the Syrian Ambassador to South Africa, His Excellency, Mr Onfouan Naeb, at a meeting held with the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Parliament of South Africa, Mr. Lechesa Tsenoli.

According to a report from Parliament Mr. Naeb raised a number of issues including inter alia: promotion of exchange of visits between the Parliament of Syria and the Parliament of the Republic of South Africa, and the reform of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and pledged the support of Syria for an African country to have a permanent seat in the UNSC. He said it is important for the Parliament of South Africa to pay a visit to Syria because the visit by a South African Parliament delegation

will dispel the misinformation propagated by western media about Syria. He expressed his willingness to talk the Syrian Parliament to extend an invitation to the Speaker of the National Assembly, Ms TR Modise, MP and the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr L. Tsenoli, to lead a delegation on an official visit to Syria.

The Syrian ambassador also expressed appreciation to the South African Ambassador in Syria, Mr BP Gilder for his tireless efforts to improve relations between South Africa and Syria. He however raised a concern about Treaties and Agreements between South Africa and Syria that have been in a draft form since 1999.

He urged the Deputy Speaker to support his efforts in speeding up the process of signing the draft Treaties and Memorandums of Understanding. He further urged the RSA to support and promote the Syrian government efforts to rebuild their country and urged South African



Messrs. Onfouan Naeb and Lechesa Tsenoli

companies to explore existing business opportunities in Syria.

In his response Mr. Tsenoli, said the President of the RSA, Mr Cyril Ramaphosa has assumed the position of the Chairperson of the African Union Assembly for 2020.

During his tenure, he will champion the reform of the UNSC and aim to bring peace and silence the guns in the African continent. The Deputy Speaker promised to inform the relevant Portfolio Committee that deals with trade issues to urge SA business people to explore opportunities in Syria. Mr. Tsenoli said as part of

parliamentary diplomacy Parliament regularly meets people and organisations from many parts of the world. "Relationships we have internationally are meant to pursue the agenda for transforming global institutions of government." He said.

He pointed out that the quest for pursuit of (parliamentary) diplomatic objectives, Parliament meets with others to understand issues in depth and more accurately. "One of the reasons we interact with people is for them to give us the facts of what is happening in their countries, undistorted by the media." He said concluding.

Facts about Syria

- * Geographic location: Asia
- * Neighbours: Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, Jordan and Israel
- * Official name: Syrian Arab Republic
- * Capital city: Damascus
- * Currency: Syrian Pound
- * Currency Code: SYP
- * President: Bashar al-Assad
- * Population: According to United Nation data last year (2019) the Syrian population was estimated at just over 17 million
- * Religion: Mainly Muslim (87%)

In the past Syria has been part of the Ottoman empire and was put under French control until it declared independence in 1946, and in 1958 Syria merged with Egypt to form United Arab Republic but withdrew from the merger with Egypt in 1961.

A civil war broke in Syria in 2011 ignited by what has been popularly known as (Arab) Spring Revolution.. Ever since - until today Syrian people have known no peace and have been at war with themselves - a war that has largely been sponsored and maintained by outside forces.

'Komiti tsa Palamente di tshwere ka thata



Ditho tsa Palamente ka hara matlo a mabedi, e leng Seboka sa Naha (National Assembly) le Lekgotla la Naha la Diprofensi (National Council of Provinces) ba fuwa boikarabelo ba ho sebetse ka hara dikomiti tse fuweng matla a ho shebana le ditaba tse amang mafapaha a itseng mmusong le dibopehong tse ding tse tshhetsang demokerasi.

Dikomiti tsena di thehwa ho ya ka boikarabelo le mesebetsi ya matlo a mabedi a Palamente. Dikomiti tse ding ke tsa Kopanelo (Joint Standing Committees), ka mantswe a mang ke dikomiti tse thehilweng ka ditho tsa Matlo a Palament ka bobedi.

Ho na le komiti e shebaneng le ditaba tsa thuto ya motheo, komiti e sebetsanang le ditaba tsa bophelo bo botle, komiti e sebetsanang le ditaba tsa

dipapadi, bonono le botjhaba, ka ditaba tsa ditjhelete, jwalojwalo. Boholo ba dikomiti tsena tsa Palamente di se di kene kgabong ho etsa mosebetsi.

Hara mesebetsi eo dikomiti tsena di e etsang ke ho shebana le ditaba tse hlahisitsweng ke setjhaba, dikgothaletso tse itseng tsa ho etsa melao ho tswa mafapaheng ka ho fapana a mmuso esita le ho shebana le ditaba tse ka sehlohong tse etsahalang ka hara naha le ka ntle ho naha.

Komiti ya ditaba tsa lehae mosebetsing wa yona, mohlala, e shebana le ntshetsopele ya sekamolao (bill) se mabapi le tsamaiso ya meedi ya naha.

Athe Komiti ya Ditaba tsa Letlole la Ditjhelete tsa Setjhaba le Kgwebo tsa Mmuso (Standing Committee on Public Accounts and Portfolio Committee on Public Enterprises) yona e se e

qadile ho tshohla ditaba tsa bohlokwa tse amang setjhaba ka ho otloloha, e leng ditaba tsa ESKOM. Komiti e shebaneng le Ditaba tsa Matjhaba le Tshebedisanommoho (Portfolio Committee on International Relations and Cooperation) yona e ile ya kena ka sekgahla ho tshohla ditaba tse amang bodulasetulo ba Afrika Borwa ka hara Africa Union. Afrika Borwa e hlwahilwe e le modulasetulo wa mokgatlo ona ho tloha maqalong a selemo sena sa 2020.

Tse ka sehlohong komiting ena ke ho sheba dintlha tsa bohlokwa tse lokelwang ho tadimisiswa le hore na Afrika Borwa e tla sebedisa boemo bona ba yona jwang ho ntshetsa pele leano la yona la dikamano tsa matjhaba, le hore na e ka thusa jwang kahong ya kgotso khontinenteng le lefatsheng lohle.

Corona Virus . COVID -19

Currently, there is no vaccine for COVID-19. Officials in China have intensified efforts to contain the spread of the virus. There are no specific measures currently recommended to prevent COVID-19 but the following can provide protection against infection with coronaviruses and many other viruses that are more common in South Africa:

Hotline
0800029999

- * Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. If soap and water are not available, use an alcohol-based hand sanitiser.
- * Avoid touching your eyes, nose, and mouth with unwashed hands.
- * Avoid close contact with people who are sick.
- * Stay at home when you are sick and try and keep distance from others at home.
- * Cover your cough or sneeze with a flexed elbow or a tissue, then throw the tissue in the bin.
- * Clean and disinfect frequently touched objects and surfaces.
- * Avoid contact with farm or wild animals (alive or dead), animal markets, and products that come from animals (such as uncooked meat).

The Twelve Disciples of Nelson Mandela - a forgotten struggle?

by Dr Chitja Twala

To the majority of South Africans, the struggle for liberation centres around high-profiled political leaders such as Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki, Robert Sobukwe, Steve Biko, and others. Less known is the experience of a generation of young men who left South Africa clandestinely to build the ANC and spread its liberation message in places abroad.

These young men became known as the Twelve Disciples of Mandela. Like many other youngsters who became political activists elsewhere in the country, this group received its political conscientisation at school at the then Bantu High School (later known as Sehunelo High School).

This group of youngsters came from the Mangaung township in Bloemfontein, although it is not clear why they were referred to as

the Twelve Disciples of Mandela. When they left Bloemfontein, they were destined to join MK in exile. The formation of MK was announced on 16 December 1961. At the same time, MK began a sabotage campaign against strategic installations throughout South Africa.

In a leaflet issued on 16 December 1961, the MK high command made its political allegiance quite clear by stating: "Umkhonto we Sizwe will carry on the struggle for freedom and democracy by methods which are necessary to complement the actions of the established national liberation organisations. Umkhonto we Sizwe fully supports the national liberation movement and calls on members, jointly and individually place themselves under the overall political guidance of the movement".

During the initial stages of its formation, MK avoided openly mentioning the ANC for tactical

reasons. MK sought to protect the leadership of the ANC from reprisals by the South African government, in particular those who had nothing to do with the decision to take the route of armed struggle.

It is clear from interviews conducted with the surviving members of this group that nobody knew exactly why they were called the Twelve Disciples, except that there was a plan conceived by Mandela, called the M-Plan, calling for the total restructuring of the ANC to enable it to operate underground should it get banned. However, although several authors such as Edward Feit, Karis and Carter, Nelson Mandela, and Bruno Mtolo and a number of court records provide information on the M-Plan, details are sketchy.

The group of young men from Bloemfontein were Billy 'Marakas' Mokhonoana (left the country earlier than the others and allegedly died in

London); Selebano 'Tihaps' Mathape (left for Tanganyika and later studied in Yugoslavia and East Germany); Theodore 'Max' Motobi (left for Tanganyika and underwent military training in Cuba); Moses 'Dups' Modupe (left for Tanganyika and later studied Economics in Yugoslavia); Benjamin 'Lee' Leinaeng (left for Tanganyika and later studied journalism in East Germany); Joseph Shuping 'Coaps' Coapoge (left for Tanganyika and later attended Lincoln and Temple Universities in the US); Elias Pule Matjoa (worked in the Ministry of Communications in Tanzania and underwent military training in Cuba. He later studied dentistry there); Percy Mokonopi (received military training in Cuba and later served on the Helsinki World Peace Council); Mochubela 'Wesi' Seekoie (left for Tanganyika and underwent

military training in Cuba. He later studied Chemistry in the USSR); Matthew Olehile 'Beans' Mokgele (left for Tanganyika and became a professional boxer in exile. Following an injury, he went to East Africa and joined the MK); Bethuel Setai (left for Tanganyika and later obtained a PhD in Economics from Colombia University. He taught at the University of California Santa Cruz, and Lincoln University in the USA); and Peter Swartz (was an active member of the ANC from the coloured community in Bloemfontein. He met with the in Dar es Salaam, following his arrest on his way to Tanzania. He attended Kivukoni College and later went to the UK where he attended the London School of Economics. He went missing in London in 1965, never to be seen again)

(Dr Chitja Twala is the Vice-Dean of the Faculty of the Humanities at the University of the Free State)

Water is a fundamental human right

the water crisis in the province requires well-coordinated efforts, says SACP

A sustainable solution to water crisis in the province should be found urgently as the use of water tankers (in some parts of the province) is only a temporary measure that need to be replaced by a more reliable and permanent process. Says the South African Communist Party, in one of its regular statements issued recently.

One of the hardest hit area in the province is Qwaqwa, in Thabo Mofutsanyane district. Water scarcity is huge in this region where there is abundance of water resources. The SACP in Thabo Mofutsanyane District, has over the years work together with the community in Qwaqwa to demand sustainable provision of water with little success. Things came to the boil with the unfortunate drowning of a young girl who went to the stream to draw water, and the uprising of the community in a move that came to be known as 'total shut down of Qwaqwa'.

The SACP believes that there was a possibility that the delay to solve the water crisis in Qwaqwa was a deliberate act employed for personal benefit, "The Qwaqwa water crisis was machinated and influenced by some possible personal benefits arising from tenderisation of water supply. These tenders must still be investigated for possible corruption." Read the statement.

The SACP accepts the use of government water tankers only and strictly as a temporary relief mechanism to communities. The primary focus must be on sustainable provision of water via taps. The party says that a sustainable solution that relies on the abundant water resources from the three dams within Maluti-A-Phofung must be prioritised.

Further the SACP says since Thabo Mofutsanyane district has been declared Presidential Nodal point. This they say, warrants overseeing and coordination of all government efforts in the area from the Presidency. An inclusive community multi-stakeholder reference group would add to quicker implementation of interventions that will ensure provision of clean water to communities via taps.

The SACP says it will engage the ANC to establish a supplementary Alliance team that will monitor implementation of provision of water. The team is necessary because the water crisis is widespread across the province and not limited to Qwaqwa.

Further, urgent attention is required in areas such as Jagersfontein, Parys, Kroonstad, and Kestell that do not have access to water or have highly polluted water.

Ke SoNA e tlisang tshepo

SoNA (State of the Nation Address), ke puo ya MoPresidente ya selemo le selemo ya e etsetsang setjhabeng mabapi le dipihlelo tsa mmuso selemong sa ditjhelete, esita le ho behela setjhaba maikemisetso a mmuso selemong se setjha sa ditjhelete. Monongwaha, Monghadi Cyril Ramaphosa o buile ka dintlha tse ngata tse tse lokelang ho tadingwa.

Kgatisong ena re tla qotsa tse latelang:

Motlakase: Ho kgaohwa ha motlakase ho laolang ho tla tswela pele. hobane Eskom e sa ntse e hloleha ho fehla motlakase o lekaneng. MoPresidente o itse Eskom e tla thuswa ka ditjhelete ho e imolla mathateng ao e leng ho ona O boletse ha ho lokelwa ho shejwa mehlodi e meng ya ho fehla motlakase ntle le Eskom.

Mobu: MoPresidente o itse ho tla tsepamiswa maikutlo kabong le ho nkwa ha mobu ka ntle ho tefo. Sena se tla etswa ho latela phetho ho seratswaneng sa 25 sa Molaotheo. Ho se ho phethetswe ditseko tsa mobu, ka ho kgutlisetsa mobu ho beng ka palo e bonahalang.

MoPresidente o itse ho abilwe di heketara tse 44000 tsa mobu wa mmuso ho baikopedi mme



Ho kgaoha kgafetsa ha motlakase ho ama sephethephethe ha mpe

ho lebelelwe ho ajwa diheketara tse 700 000 bakeng sa tshebediso temong - haholoholo ho shebilwe basadi, batjha le batho ba neng ba sebeletsa mobung o monyenyanane.

Diketso tsa Dikgoka tsa bong (Gender-based Violence): MoPresidente o itse mmuso o tla matlafatsa ntwala kgahlanong le botlokotsebe bo diketsong tsa dikgoka ho basadi le bana le batho ba fokolang.

O itse ho tla sebetswana le ho fetola melao e itseng e amanang le diketso tsa dikgoka tsa bong, mme ho tla kenyeletswa mefuta e itseng ya ditlolo tsa molao tsa bong bukeng ya ngodiso ya mabitso a ba fumanweng ba le molato diketsong tsa dikgoka tsa bong.

Botlokotsebe: Le ha diketso tsa botlokotsebe di bonahala di sa fokotseha jwaloka dipeto le dipolao, MoPresidente o itse ho tla tiiswa meqheleba tabeng ya twantsho ya botlokotsebe. Sena se tla fihlelwa ka ho kwetlisa bafuputsi ba diketso

tsa botlokotsebe. Ho tla eketswa le bokgoni ba botjhotjhisi le makgotla a dinyewe. MoPresidente o itse ho lokelwa ho tiisa letsoho ha ha ho fuwa kotlo ho ba entseng diketso tsa dikgoka tsa bong.

Batjha: MoPresidente o boletse hore taba ya tlhokahalo ya mesebetsi ho batjha ke tsietsi e kgolo. Kahoo, ho tla behellwa tjhelete ka thoko ho thusa batjha ka mesebetsi. O itse ho thusa batjha ho tla qala hanghang ka tlasa *Presidential Youth Employment Intervention*. O itse mmuso o theha marangrang a tlang ho thusa batjha naha ka bophara: ho fumana tshetso le tlhahisoleseding e le ho eketsa menyella ya bona ya ho fumana mesebetsi.. O itse ho matlafatsa batjha ke taba e ka sehlohlolong, ke ka hoo *National Youth Development Agency* le Lefapha la Ntshetsopele ya kgwebo tse nyenyane di tla nyehelana ka tshetso ya ditjhelete le tshetso ya kgwebo ho batjha ba 1 000.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

We write this editorial saddened deeply by the killing of children and women in Botshabelo recently and elsewhere in the country.

The speculation that drugs and alcohol abuse may well be the trigger, worsens the problem. We condemn these killings - they are barbaric and are not what we expect from human beings.

The right to life is not negotiable!

We must also, however, strongly criticize people who take the law into their hands and become so incensed that they even stone ambulances.

It is correct that people be vigilant, and alert in our neighborhoods, but, let's cooperate with police and other law enforcement agencies to take these matters on our behalf.

We must be the first to protect human life but allow the system to handle and punish thoroughly wrong doing, criminality and acts of brutality such as we have seen and heard about in Botshabelo recently, like elsewhere in the country.

We strongly appeal to communities to prevent and seriously discourage the destruction of public property such as ambulances and the terrorizing of their drivers.

Many of those who participated in stoning the ambulance could suffer from the inability of such a service should they need it.

Let's not be shortsighted even as we are legitimately outraged by the acts of brutality against people in our neighborhoods.

The constitution must guide us all the time, no matter how angered we are, by those who break the law.

We convey our heartfelt condolences to families hit hard by the pain of the loss of their loved ones in such a brutal and tragic manner.

We urge the neighbors and all of us to intensify our support to the families so that, overtime, they heal from wounds they suffered.

Our right to a long, active and healthy life must not be rudely interrupted by those who abuse drugs and alcohol, who act criminally, who are negligent and easily cause harm to others.

Like we have said before, let's proactively organize our community, divert us from drugs and alcohol, keep regularly fit, help each other to build our communities.

We must learn from these sad activities and prevent them from happening again.

Re batho, botho ke ntho'a rona!

Contribution of Civic Organisations in shaping the Structure of Local Government

Many local structures of government have been weakened, with many municipalities unable to discharge their constitutional obligations. Lack of skills and corrupt activities within local government structures are among other factors that have led to paralysis of this sphere of government.

A lot of time and resources were employed by both the transitional administration and the new democratic government to reestablish Cooperative Governance of which local structures of government form part.

One of the aim was to establish a systems approach in which all sphere of government will work in a symbiotic relationship, though at various levels, to advance new democratic values. This would be done through just, equitable and effectiveness manner.

Lechesa Tsenoli, currently Member of Parliament and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, was part of a legion that generated ideas towards constitutional democracy in South Africa. The team's responsibility was to work on issues pertaining to the relationship between the levels of government and to a larger extend contribute in the constitution –making process.

In the Parliamentary compilation, first printed and published in 2018 and titled 'Reflections on Cooperative Governance' of Theme Committee 3, he explains the role of civic movement in

shaping the structure of local Government. We present first part of his reflections on 'the role of civic movement in local sphere of government within constitutional democratic State:

CODESA was (thus) a culmination of anti-colonial and anti-apartheid struggles that we waged since the beginning. These struggles were driven as much by national issues of self-determination and sovereignty as by local settlement conditions, giving rise to local residents and civic associations as well as rural and hostel resistance movements.

The demands of proper living and working conditions in both urban and rural areas, for a living wage, for safe, reliable public transport services, for the return of land and support for working it, constituted the backbone of our mandate.

These demands emerged for instance from the many local negotiations in the Eastern Cape and elsewhere. Such negotiations happened according to the level and depth of organization and the shift in views inside both the statutory and, what we called, the non-statutory.

In the preceding period, these civic struggles were uneven and largely unconnected nationally and some of them were parochial in the content of their demands. Those civic structures that were part of the United Democratic Front (UDF) became the force and foundation of a national launch in the early 1990's. The inspiring idea was always that even if local

demands were met, the system would still be intact nationally. Thus, the need to link up nationally and reject constant attempts to deny linkages between struggles. For an example, workers demanded higher wages, not only because they protested exploitation, feeling they were paid less than they deserved, but also because they could not afford transport, rentals and living costs.

When the state of emergency was declared in the mid 80's, it thwarted our efforts to build a national civic structure and these efforts only succeeded in 1992. This development became significant for linking and strengthening local struggles and coordinating campaigns for a new South Africa.

The state of emergency led to the arrest and imprisonment of many civic leaders as well as driving many activists into the underground movement and some into exile. The 1992 success needed the coordination of local civic and resident associations' struggles as attempted in the mid-80's and the deepening of their political content.

This initiative contributed immensely to pushing back apartheid manoeuvres everywhere. This was done through mass mobilisation and action such as the defiance campaign in the late 80's and practical self-defence against violent attacks in the immediate period ahead of the national negotiations, local negotiations had already started in some metros and big cities and towns. The civic structures by force of their campaigns, in some of these places, had forced the then racist local authorities to

capitulate. These local level negotiations gave the impetus for calls and demands for a Constitutional Assembly to negotiate a future democratic South Africa.

The negotiations were brought back on track, having started and faltered by huge mass mobilization and action in the streets of our country. These actions were to protest militantly the killing of Chris Hani, who was a keen negotiator for the South African Communist Party (SACP). It was also that mass protest, we believe, that gave us the date for the first democratic national elections in 1994.

Hani was a keen negotiator because, even when he was not present when the armed struggle was suspended, he fully supported that decision as he recognized the environment, which the leadership, led by Nelson Mandela sought to create.

The attempts by right-wing elements to sabotage the negotiations through violence, were thwarted and practically collapsed into a damp squib! The perspectives that shaped the Constitution can rightly be traced to these struggles. In addition, international exposure and support provided useful insight that informed civic contributions to the constitution-making process. These outside inputs enriched the civic movements' own experience and mandate from people in our communities!

Cont. in the edition

Palamente e kgothaletsa tsebo ka 4th Industrial Revolution

Ee, ha ho potang – ehlike re angwa haholo ke Diphethoho tsa 4 tsa Indasteri, mme di tla tswela pele ho re ama mahlakoreng ohle a bophelo. Ho sa kgathaletseche hore re phela hokae Diphethoho tsa 4 tsa Indasteri di fetola tsela eo re etsang dintho ka yona, hore re dula mahaeng kapa metseng e meholo ya ditopopo, hore re batho ba batjha kapa maqheku bohle re ya ameha. Nahana feela tsela eo re sebedisang di-cellphone ho etsa dintho tseo mehala ya pele e neng e sa kgone ho di etsa: re kgona ho etsa phaphanyetsano ya tjehelete (transections) re le hae, re kgona

ho sebedisa ditho tsa mmele (biometrics) menyako le ho ntsha tjehelete bankeng, jwalojwalo. Re kgona ho itjhebelo maemo a lehodimo, ho ithuta ka dimela le diphoofole, ho ithuta le ho batlisisa tsa tlhaho ka disebediswa tsa thekenoloji ya mehlang ya kajeno eo e leng yona e kgannang Diphethoho tsa 4 tsa Indasteri.

Ofisi ya Motlatsa Motsamaisi wa Dipuisano (Deputy Speaker) Sebokeng sa Setjhaba (National assembly) Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, e filwe boikarabelo ba ho etella pele

Diphethoho tsa 4 tsa Indasteri mabapi le tshebediso ya tsona ntshetsopeleng ya mosebetsi wa Palamente.

Hore ditho tsa Palamente (MP's), le Ditho tsa Makgotla a Ketso ya Melao Diprofenseng (MPL's) di kgone ho buisana le setjhaba ka ho phethahala, ka tshebediso ya thekenoloji e tliswang ke diphethoho tsena, ba lokela ho tseba hantle ka yona le tshebediso e phethahetseng ya yona. Esita le Makgotla a Metse a Selehae (Local councils) a una molemo letsholong la ho tsebahatsa Diphethoho tsa 4 tsa Indasteri.

Kahoo Monghadi Tsenoli o ipiletsa ho

setjhaba; Mekgahlo eo e seng ya mmuso le mekgatlo e sa etseng kuno, Mekgatlo ya ditaba le diphatlatso, Kgwebo, Ditsi tsa thuto, jwaloka diunibesithi le Mekgatlo ya poraefete ka ho kenya letsoho ho tsebahatsa kapa ho tumisa le ho pepesa ditaba le dihlahiswa tsa Diphethoho tsa 4 tsa Indasteri.

Ofisi e mema bohle ba nang le thahasello ya tlhahiso ya mekgwa le ditsela tseo setjhaba se ka buisanang le baromuwa ba bona Palamenteng le Makgotleng a Ketso ya Melao ka teng. Tabatabelo ke ho fihlela tshebediso e ntle e phethahetseng ya thekenoloji ho bebofatsa le ho potlakisa tshebetso ya Palamente.

Decolonizing women's health in South Africa

by Dr Lizahn G. Cloete, (PhD-OT)



Working and living in the South African health system has taught me that although we live in one of the countries with the most progressive policies, a progressive policy environment is only the first step towards promoting the health and well-being of South Africans.

South African has signed and ratified policy documents such as the "Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa" (Maputo Protocol) and the "Convention of the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women" (CEDAW). Yet, we are still dealing with human right violations against women and children on a daily basis. The mentioned policy guidelines guarantee all women the right to health.

Although different definitions of health operate in different service sectors in South Africa and internationally we do not get away from the impact that the lack of access to basic amenities such as water, food, sanitation, safety and shelter has on the health

of women in South Africa. Despite the ratification of the Maputo Protocol and CEDAW, service accessibility continues to be a challenge in South Africa and has been shown to disproportionately impact women from previously marginalised communities.

A big flaw in the South African society is that citizens expect the government to facilitate equity and equality through legislature alone. Although effective legislative processing is one way of addressing the safety and security problem for women and children in our country, we would agree that nothing beats active citizen participation.

Let us rise and raise our voices by starting dialogues around what the underlying issues are in our families and communities. Let us name the issues that threaten our health and well-being. Let us get together to generate our own solutions for the issues that we have identified as priorities. Let us mobilize to re-connect to one another and link up with resources within our communities and beyond the boundaries of our communities. Let us create

new opportunities for providing support in ways that we have not seen before. Let us take charge of our destiny and contribute actively toward health, participation and development.

Taking charge of our health, redefining the boundaries of support we can provide to one another and actively working towards building a safe and vibrant South African society is within our power if we stop watching and waiting for government to announce a better, safer place for South African women.

Let us decolonise our thinking around what is possible when creating health and wealth for women in South Africa! Let us dialogue our way to health, well-being and economic stability. Steps for critical dialogue include (1). Naming our own realities and not that of others; (2). Mutual learning – we teach and learn at the same time; (3). ALL views are equally important; (4). We take responsibility for generating solutions to our own; (5). We do not expect others to fix our problems. (Dr. Cloete is a Senior Lecturer at Stellenbosch University)

EDUCATION & TRAINING PROGRAMME

Building Relationships Deputy Speaker



Unmute doing what they do best on stage,

The ARTSCAPE theatre education and training programme is a potential relationship building exercise - that has to be used to advance the work that the Constitution requires to be done. Says the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly in the Parliament of South Africa, Mr. Lechesa Tsenoli. He was speaking at the launch of the education and training programme of the ArtsCape in Cape Town recently.

Mr. Tsenoli was speaking to arts practitioners, representatives of theatre production houses, representatives from Provincial Government of Western Cape, Parliamentary officials, Chairperson of ARTSCAPE's Council, Her Royal Highness, Princess Celenhle Dlamini, and members of the Council, academics and local community members in their different roles in the Chandelier foyer, ARTSCAPE. Members of different media institutions also attended the launch.

He said arts played a greater role in the struggle of liberation of South Africa, and that many expatriates from South Africa contributed in popularizing the struggle in many parts of the world through arts. He believes that art programmes like the one issued by ARTSCAPE is an instrument that can be used to build relationships. Artistic expressions contribute to creativity that is integrated in community issues, he explained.

He says there is a tendency not to recognize the connection and to separate the arts from other community issues. He believes the relationship building process will be of great benefit,

"We hope with the relationship building that we are doing here today we must interact as the legislature sector (Parliament), and in the nine provinces to integrate the work we do with arts a lot more effectively". "Our presence here today, myself and the team from Parliament is to continue relationship building, courting other institutions to do the work the Constitution has given us, to harness the creativity of the nation, to communicate, to hear, to share and work together to create fine and deep educational content." He said enthused.

The theatre has developed an integrated education and training programme that include artists with and without disabilities.



ARTSCAPE's CEO, Dr. Marlene le Roux (Pictured), said they (ARTSCAPE) are actively involved in the productions they are putting on stage speak to the heritage of South African landscape and also speak to the global heritage of peace and humanity, respect and dignity.

She says their work is a pursuit of South Africans to come and understand themselves as a nation and embark on a journey of identity of who they (South Africans) want to become in diversity.

She added that South Africans are part of the continent and the global community and therefore ARTSCAPE's productions are intended to contribute and deepen this understanding.

Arts she says, can make people change how they perceive the world. Marlene said the programme started last year already. The following are some of the programmes in which ARTSCAPE collaborate with other institutions: High School Drama Festival, New Voices Programme, Western Cape Youth Music Festival, Artscape Women's Humanity Arts Festival, Lunch Hour Concerts and Special projects.

The event was honoured with an outstanding performance by members of Unmute Dance Company. The trio performers who are dancers with different disabilities dazzled the audience with breadth-taking graceful, energetic and jaw-dropping moves.

International Women's Day - 8 March

Issues of women, particularly rights, have been with us for centuries. This is simply because of dissimilar way in which society treats women in comparison to the menfolk.

This has therefore given rise to an appreciable disquiet about the unfair, unequal and unjust treatment of women in many countries across the globe, especially countries that began embracing democracy. As more and more countries adopted civil and democratic rule, issues of women gradually occupied larger social space and concomitantly keep on growing in popularity and acceptable as legitimate human rights issues that require attention.

Women, and to some extent men, have raised their voices for justice in the work place, called for human rights for women in many social strata and raised inequality, justice and empowerment issues for women through civil, legal and political avenues. Women in socialist movements have been some of those

in the forefront in creating calendars that marked importance of women issues, and continue to give credence to recognition of women struggles and triumphs. The International Women's Day has become one of the enduring event that advocates women issues.

International Women's Day celebrates women's achievements and highlight women's plight around the world.

It started in 1975 with the celebration of International Women's Year by United Nations. It has now become an event that is recognised on the 8th of March each year.

While the day is a constant reminder for cause to celebrate and intensify efforts to address women issues, many women around the world, especially in under developed and developing countries, still do not enjoy justice and equality. Civil societies and governments have a responsibility to develop and activate more measurable programmes towards advancement of women.

South African Communist Party Declaration



4th Special National Congress 12 December 2019

We, delegates of the Fourth Special National Congress of the South African Communist Party, representing 319 000 Party members, carrying on our shoulders the aspirations and hopes of the working class of our country, convened from 9 to 12 December 2019 in Ekurhuleni. Guided by the theme, 'Rebuild our Movement: Socialism is the Future, Build it Now', we evaluated the progress made since our 14th National Congress held in July 2017, the challenges experienced by the Party and our people, especially the working class and poor. We received Central Committee reports, held robust deliberations and adopted resolutions and this declaration in our continuing struggle to place the national democratic revolution onto a second radical phase and advance to socialism.

The Special National Congress took place against the background of a deep crisis, particularly affecting the working class and poor of our country. The crisis is typified by a stagnant economy that is continuing to shed jobs in the context of persisting high unemployment rate, entrenched poverty, widening inequality and unresolved legacy of uneven development. There are at least four major historical factors underpinning the crisis:

¥ The structuring of the economy of South Africa was based on the capitalist regime of economic exploitation and systemic underdevelopment driven by an oppressive domestic ruling class and its external imperialist superiors. Internally, the social engineering of our country's economy was forged in a colonial relationship between a white minority supremacist bloc and a brutally dispossessed and proletarianised black majority. The oppressed were marginalised into "native" reserves and later urban townships as a huge pool of the under-employed and unemployed forced to sell their labour power on a distant capitalist market. Externally, the structuring of the emergent capitalist economy that was to prevail in our country established South Africa's semi-peripheral positioning. Our country was incorporated into, but subordinated within the global imperialist accumulation regime essentially as an exporter of primary commodities, mainly minerals, produced on the basis of super-exploited oppressed black labour.

There was lack of structural transformation, after our 1994 democratic breakthrough, going deep to the root to rid our country's economy of colonial features and embark on a path of its full development towards collective prosperity. This prevailed as a result of the rise of the neo-liberal 1996 GEAR class project to dominance. Key state owned enterprises that should have been transformed to thrive were not recapitalised, ignoring the fact that they now had to serve all the people on a non-racial basis, rather than just a minority. This is the context in which there was no additional power generation capacity built for Eskom, a decision made in favour of an intended introducing private profiteering participation and competition in the electricity generation sector. As a result, Eskom finds itself today with aging power stations that are increasingly unreliable and the country is frequently plunged into loadshedding. The 1996 GEAR class project also carried out the privatisation of state-owned enterprises, which started in

the last decades of the apartheid regime, and pushed neo-liberal shock therapy. This in various ways deprived our country of the resources it needed to build domestic productive capacity and thus support economic and broader social development. ¥The global capitalist meltdown in 2008, especially its aftermath, remains persistent globally. This is the context in which growth, even in a number of major economies, is subdued or stagnantly low.

¥ The state was tenderised and within this context public resources were looted, more so under state capture. The widespread corruption was accompanied by governance decay and mismanagement. State institutions, including Parliament, as the Constitutional Court did find in at least one case, failed to play their role. They were weakened and others were co-opted to either turn a blind eye to the rot or assist it.

The Special National Congress noted that neo-liberal economic policies and the structural stagnation of our economy exacerbate the crisis of social reproduction resulting from inequality, unemployment and poverty. The crisis is reflected in the increasing inability of households and communities to make ends meet. Its burden is mostly carried by women, who form a leading detachment of community-based organisational efforts directed towards sustainable livelihoods for social reproduction through unpaid labour and other social activities. The burden of the social reproduction crisis is also carried by the youth, the majority of the unemployed, in community protests, and hooked into drugs, substance and alcohol abuse, as well as facing the harsh realities of the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

The answer to the economic and social reproduction crises that South Africa finds itself in is neither a return to the neo-liberal economic policy regime nor laxity to allow any quarter for state capture networks to re-assert themselves. In no way does the answer lie in austeritisation of transformation and development. By austeritisation we do not mean that exorbitant perks for politicians, public officials and executives in the economy, and wasteful, fruitless and irregular expenditure should be tolerated or that there should be no measures to curb expenditure that is not going to productive purposes. We mean a conservative fiscal policy stance involving cuts in budgets or financial support affecting programmes that are important to stimulating the economy and meeting the needs of the working class and poor. Austeritisation includes increased taxes negatively affecting the working people while the rich laugh all the way to the bank.

The solution to the economic and social reproduction crises lies in the pursuit of a democratic developmental path and state. Understanding the combined nature of the crises, we call upon government to not fail to address the plight of the working people and poor and adopt measures that will turnaround our economy. To this end the Special National Congress adopted the following programmatic measures aimed at achieving employment creation and systematic reduction of poverty, inequality and uneven development.

Financial sector transformation
¥ Building a co-operatively-owned banking and broader financial sector.
¥ Strict regulation and management of the capital account.
¥ Prescribed assets for productive and developmental purpose. ¥ A sovereign wealth fund to support and increase the levels of public investment.

¥ Expansion of the mandate of the South African Reserve Bank to explicitly target employment growth and an explicit, inclusive, balanced and sustainable inclusive high growth target.

Broader economic transformation ¥ A high impact, comprehensive industrial policy, including digital industrial and innovation strategies, aimed at developing our domestic productive capacity.

¥ A comprehensive socio-economic policy approach, and thus a development oriented poverty eradication strategy, with emphasis placed on support for productive activities and building sustainable livelihoods.

¥ Revitalisation of the publicly-owned sector of our economy, in particular but not exclusively the turnaround of our state-owned enterprises and systematic expansion of the sector to thrive.

¥ Combating state capture and other forms of corruption in the public sector as well as across the economy on a more intensified basis.

¥ Acceleration of land redistribution and support for productive land use, especially for the poor and the working class – to this end the Special National Congress called upon Parliament to complete the process of amending section 25 of the Constitution to make land expropriation without compensation categorical.

¥ Increased economic and social infrastructure spend, and therefore a stimulus package focusing on developing our domestic productive capacity and turning around our economy.

¥ Review of the fiscal policy framework to boost state revenue to support industrialisation and development – this should include the introduction of a wealth tax.

¥ A state-owned pharmaceutical company.

¥ In line with the commitment made by the Alliance in the ANC May 2019 general election manifesto, overall alignment of our macro-economy policy framework to support the above, the objectives of the second radical phase of our democratic transition, the other commitments made in the manifesto, and the measures that follow.

Sustainable livelihood and social protection ¥ Adequate social protection, including social grants that are sensitive to inflation pressures and responsive to the already exiting economic and social reproduction crises.

¥ An economic empowerment programme directly linked to production development support for the broad masses, including a targeted focus on fostering a thriving co-operatives sector in townships and villages to build sustainable livelihoods.

¥ Promulgation of a local economic development eco-system as an integral part of social protection and alternative development models.

¥ Land and agrarian reform, with focus on but not exclusively women and youth empowerment.

¥ Transformation of the public and community works programmes to make them the employer of last resort on the basis of the decent work agenda and a training space for the unskilled.

¥ More decisive measures to bring an end to gender-based violence – the SACP will continue to deepen its activism. ¥Forging ahead with the introduction of the National Health Insurance to ensure quality health care

for all, especially the poor and working people.

South African Airways
The Special National Congress called upon government to adopt a compressive aviation industrial policy, anchored in turning around SAA and repositioning it as a state-owned enterprise to serve as the mainstay of our domestic aviation sector and tourism with thriving domestic and international flight routes. The strategy should include technical and professional airline capacity building through education and training programmes.

As part of its rescue plan, which should have been a proactive state-led process, procurement conduct and therefore every contract entered into and tender awarded by SAA must be thoroughly scrutinised through a forensic investigation process leaving no stone unturned. The investigation must focus on the contribution that outsourced functions and services played in plunging SAA into crisis, and on value for money, irregularities, fruitless and wasteful expenditure. Key executive appointments, including but not limited to Chief Restructuring Officer appointed in 2017, interim Chief Financial Officer, SAA Technical Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Commercial Officer, must also be investigated. SAA was handed over into the hands of these "airline turnaround experts", inclusive of several from abroad, who have evidently failed.

The Special National Congress called for accountability on the work of these "airline turnaround experts" and value for the money that they were paid while SAA continued to fall deeper into crisis instead of achieving a turnaround. The investigation must also include possible conflict of interests.

The Special National Congress calls upon all the trade unions organising at SAA to close ranks and work towards saving the Airline, whilst at the same time saving jobs. Eskom The Special National Congress strongly condemned the sabotage at Eskom, which has led to our people being without electricity. The SACP identifies with the painful situation that our people are experiencing as a result of load shedding. The Special National Congress mandated the Central Committee to closely follow the investigation and ensure that the saboteurs are identified and held to account.

The SACP calls upon the state to regulate mining and trade of coal in the interest of national energy security. At the same time, the Special National Congress called upon government to move more decisively in pursuing a just transition to cleaner and renewable energy. Eskom, in a turned around form, must serve as the mainstay of reliable, cleaner, renewable and affordable energy production.

Alliance reconfiguration and state and popular power
The Special National Congress reaffirmed the resolution and declaration adopted by the SACP 14th National Congress resolution on the Party and State and Popular Power and accepted the progress made towards the reconfiguration of the Alliance. We endorsed the Alliance Political Council approved common paper on the reconfiguration, based on the framework presented in the Central Committee Political Report and State

of the Organisation Report. We placed emphasis on implementation and further engagements at all levels. The Special National Congress mandated lower structures of the SACP to submit reports, with recommendations, to the Central Committee if in the course of preparations for the forthcoming 2021 local government elections the letter and spirit of the reconfiguration of the Alliance are being undermined. The Central Committee will evaluate the reports and adopt a way forward. The options available to the Central Committee include allowing electoral contestation in the affected areas within the framework of the 14th SACP National Congress resolution on state and popular power, and based on criteria to be finalised by the Central Committee in 2020. The Special National Congress emphasised the principles articulated in the Political Report and the common Alliance reconfiguration paper approved by the Alliance Political Council. These include consensus-seeking consultation on the manifesto, policy direction for our shared strategy of struggle and democratic transformation, and deployments and accountability, including recall, as well as Alliance inclusivity and representations in electoral lists. In this regard, the SACP will not support corrupt candidates or candidates emerging from processes that were not Alliance-inclusive, candidates imposed by factions or are not supported by the community.

On our part, as the SACP, we will deepen our programme to build working class power and hegemony in all key sites of struggle and significant centres of power. The Special National Congress reaffirmed the SACP Political Programme, the South African Road to Socialism, including that what the Party seeks to achieve is democratic working class hegemony over the state and society. The immediate tasks of the SACP is to build working class unity and forge a popular Left front as mandated by the 14th SACP National Congress resolution on state and popular power.

The unity of our Party remains sacrosanct. Our resolutions on Party Review and Organisational Renewal call upon us to deepen and defend the unity of the SACP and its vanguard discipline and cohesion, including through institutionalising and intensifying structured political education within the ranks of our Party. We will also intensify mass political education and campaigning, both independently and in joint programmes with our allies. International solidarity

The Special National Congress strongly condemns the United States driven imperialist destabilisation in parts of Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. The SACP reaffirms its support for the national sovereignty of the people of Cuba, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Palestine and Eritrea. We pledge our revolutionary solidarity with the national democratic struggles of the people of Swaziland, South Cameroon, Sudan and Western Sahara.

What if ...

A Socialist becomes President of the USA

Richard Swift ponders a pipe dream –or a possibility?

Richard Swift is an American activist and an author, a co-editor of for the New Internationalist magazine. He has written a lot about ecology and democracy. He wrote this article for the New Internationalist

Seems about as likely as pigs flying, right? But hold on. These days, unashamedly socialist Bernie Sanders is taking his second crack at the job using the US primary system - one of the few elements of true democracy in a political set-up otherwise engineered to keep the rich and the poor. He did pretty well in 2016, with tens of thousands attending his rallies in such unlikely places as Texas and Arizona. This time he has even dragged other Democratic contenders along, supporting such social democratic policies as universal healthcare and taxing the rich.

A recent poll found 70 per cent of Millennials and 64 per cent of GenZers claiming they would be favourably disposed towards voting for socialist candidates. Unease with the future (or lack of same) on offer from climate –gobbling capitalism has swelled the ranks of organisations such as the Democratic Socialists of America and is helping to elect radical candidates (such as the Bronx’s Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez and a bevy of others) both in and outside of the Democratic Party.

What would a socialist President in the USA do? Time and again Sanders turns this question back on his interrogators, demanding what would they do? This is not just a rhetoric trick. Without an activist base shaping socialist alternatives at all levels the default conservatism of US anti-government populism will kick in. If socialism is to be built in the corporate heartland it will take many hands and brains. It will also need to draw from such nostrums of US popular culture as ‘good old ole American know-how’, ‘don’t tread on me’ or, to quote Will Rogers, ‘always drink upstream from the herd’. Such sentiments can be flipped either way – a mythical individualism salted with reactionary patriotism or a determination to craft a real democratic society and economy with decisions taken by ordinary people rather than remote bureaucracies. The roots of a socialist president’s programme will

be found not in some bureaucratic five-year plan but in a variation of Roosevelt’s New Deal morphed into more radical Green New Deal to fit today’s species-threatening ecological crisis.

It will be a steep hill to climb, made more so by the necessity of dismantling a race-based prison-industrial complex that has more people behind bars than anywhere and a military budget that is close to outstripping the rest of the world combined. But the cash used up by such wastrels could easily bankroll a Green New Deal.

Enabling vs implementing policies. A US socialist presidency needs to enable the push from below to achieve a popular power rooted in workplaces and communities. Decrees from above are likely not only to be unwelcome but to get easily tied up in Congress or in litigation before the Supreme Court in a system of checks and balances designed to prevent radical change.

Enabling legislation will enact a series of opportunities to allow workers to gain both power in and ownership of their workplaces, replacing their authoritarian bosses and allowing for sustainable investment choices rather than short-term profit grabs. Enabling legislation will also decentralise power to municipalities and local communities – a precondition for invigorating a participatory democracy. Presidential power from above works best when it provides real opportunities for an activist push from below.

Changing the world. Perhaps the biggest beneficiaries of a socialist presidency will be the rest of the world, particularly those living in ‘trouble spots’ like the Middle East and Latin America, who will no longer be subject to violent regime change.

Any White House socialist worth their salt would take a lead on such pressing global issues as climate degradation, the runaway arms trade and the refugee crisis. The presidency could be used to amplify multilateral initiatives to deal with these and a number of other urgent issues that have our sad old world teetering on the edge.

Gender based violence

the struggle continues

MEN AND BOYS FOR GENDER JUSTICE Delhi Declaration & Call to Action

This Symposium reflected the full complexity and diversity of gender justice issues. It challenged us to reflect, think strategically, reach out across socially constructed boundaries, and strengthen partnerships. There are gaps. As an outcome of this historic event, and as a shared commitment and Call to Action, we offer the following concerns and affirmations: I

In the last the edition we mentioned 7 concerns and affirmations that came out regarding the complexity and diversity of gender justice issues of the Delhi Declaration & Call to Action global symposium for men that was held in India in 2014.

We present the remaining concerns and affirmations of this historic global event that seeks to FIND solutions for gender related issues in our society. We will further continue publishing other remaining parts of the symposium deliberations so as to present a total educational package for our communities, especially men and boys.

Concerns and affirmations:

7. It is essential that each of us live the values of gender justice. This requires men and boys in particular to reflect critically on their own power and privilege, and to develop personal visions of how to be gender-just men. It requires all of us to base our work on deep personal and political convictions. Whenever and wherever any of us says one thing but behaves differently, it fundamentally undermines our cause. We must speak out both in private and in public when we see others acting unjustly; being a silent bystander to an unjust act means being complicit in that act.

Our beliefs, behaviours, relationships, and organisational structures must reflect those we want to see in the world. To do so, we must hold ourselves, as well as our friends, relatives, colleagues and allies accountable.

8. Investment in engaging men and boys in gender justice work makes this work more comprehensive. It should not detract from investment in other effective strategies, especially those undertaken by women’s rights organisations. We reject attempts to weaken our alliances or to put complementary gender justice approaches in competition with one another. We are representatives of

diverse organisations, pursuing multiple complementary approaches. We stand in solidarity with each other and commit to strengthening our shared vision of comprehensive gender justice work.

We call on policy makers and donors to dramatically increase the resources available for all gender justice work and to include effective gender justice strategies in all development programmes.

9. Priorities for specific policy areas and actions for engaging men and boys in gender justice work include: gender-based violence; violence against women; violence against girls, boys and trans-children; violence among men and boys; violence in armed conflict; violence against human rights defenders; caregiving and fatherhood; gender and the global political economy; sexual and reproductive health and rights; sexual and gender diversities and sexual rights (LGBTIQ); men’s and boys’ gender vulnerabilities and health needs; sexual exploitation; HIV and Aids; youth and adolescents; the education sector; work with religious and other leaders; environment and sustainability; and strengthening the evidence base.

10. The Post-2015 Development Agenda must embrace a human rights approach and also transform unequal power relations. We believe that achieving gender justice requires engaging men and boys for the benefit of women and girls, men and boys themselves, people of all sexual orientations and gender identities. For a world that is just, safe and sustainable. We advocate for all activists, civil society organisations, private sector partners, governments and UN agencies to actively promote these principles and ensure that the new international development agenda is just and inclusive.

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