



PARLIAMENTARY
CONSTITUENCY OFFICE (PCO)

Re betla **TSELA**

ANC PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY NEWSLETTER ROOM 18, 155 AB HOSPITAL ROAD, MANGAUNG MUNICIPALITY OFFICES, BOTSHABELO 9781, TELEPHONE NO. 051 5345157 EMAIL: makoloaneitumeleng38@gmail.com

Jackson Mthembu

Re a leboha ka mosebetsi o tswileng matsoho



PHOTO: Moeletsi Mabe

Mahlo a batho ba ba ngata a tutuboloha ha ho se ho phethahetse – ha motho a se a hlokaetse. Makgabane a batho a hlahiswa ha a se a le siyo. Ditaba tsa batho, tse ntle le tse mpe, ha ngata di hlahela ka ho phethahala kamorao hore motho a hlokaetse.

Le ha mesebetsi ya hae e metle e bonahetse dibakeng tse ngatanyana moo mokgatlo wa hae o neng o mo romile teng, ditaba tsa makgabane a Jackson Mthembu di hlahetse ka matla ka mora lefu la hae.

Ba lelapa, metswalle mahatammoho le yena esita le basebetsimmoho ba hlalositse makgabane a hae. Hara ditaba tse ding ba mo hlalositse e le motho ya neng a tletse lerato le nnete, mafolofolo le boitelo le lerato la naha ya habo.

Motsamaisi wa dipuisano Sebokeng sa Setjhaba, Palamenteng, Mme Thandi Modise, eo e neng e le e

mong wa batho palong e lekanyeditsweng, ya ileng phupung ya Mthembu, o mo hlalositse e le motho ya itahletseng ka setotswana ditabeng tsa demokerasi ho tloha dilemong tsa pelepele kahong ya naha botjha.

“Jackson o ne a utlwisisa hore jwaleka mosebetsi wa setjhaba o romile ke setjhaba, o emetse batho dibakeng tse fatshe-fatshe” Modise o rialo ha a hlalosa tshebetso ya Mthembu e tswileng matsoho, e kgabane ka hara palamente. O hlalositse hore basebeletsi kapa baemedi ba setjhaba ba lokela ho hopola ka mehla hore ke barumuwa ba setjhaba mme ba lokela ho sebetsa ka mafolofolo mesebetsing ya setjhaba.

Mopresidente wa Afrika Borwa, Monghadi Cyril Ramaphosa yena ha a bua tshebeletsong ya lepato o mo hlalositse e ne e le lefika le setshabelo dinakong tsena tse

boima naheng ya Afrika Borwa. O itse Jackson Mthembu e ne e le motho wa bohlokoa twantshong ya kokwanahloko ya corona. “Melaetsa ya hae ya kutlwelobohloko le ho lilelana letsetse e ne e fana ka tshepo, mme e hlakile le ho fan aka tiisetso” Ho bolela Mopresidente Ramaphosa.

Ramaphosa o hlalositse ha lefu la Mthembu ya hlokaetse ka lebaka la ho hlaselwa ke lefu la Covid-19, e le e nngwe ya ditahlehelo tse kgolo naheng ya rona. O re Mthembu e ne e le motho ya neng a batlela naha tse molemo, mme o boletse hape ha Mthembu a ne amohelaha ka kakaretso ke setjhaba metswalle mahatammoho le ena le mekgatlo e meng ya dipolotiki esita le mekgatlo ya ditaba.

O tswetse pele ka hore Jackson Mthembu e ne e le motho ya tshepahalang, ya semelo se edileng le bokgoni ba ho kgothatsa.

“Ke motho ya neng a tshepahlala ho mokgatlo wa hae le ho batho ba naha ena. O sebeditse ka thata le ka bokgabane ho ntshetsa pele ditabatabelo tsa mokgatlo wa hae. O tshepahetse ho Molaotheowa naha, mme o phethile mosebetsi wa hae ka boitelo le ka tlhompho.” Ho bolela Ramaphosa.

Ka lehlakoreng le leng Ramaphosa o re Mthembu o sebesitse ka bokhabane ho ntshetsa pele seriti sa Afrika le ho bontsha ho tsotella batho ba ditjhaba tse ding.

O itse ke maswabi ho lahlehelwa ke ena nakong ena eo ho lwantshwang bobodu le manyofonyofo. Ho lokelwa ho phethelwa seo Mthembu a sitilweng ho se phethela – ntjhafatso ya mokgatlo wa hae le ho aha mmuso o nang le tsamaiso e seriti.

Re a leboha Jackson Mthembu. Ruri o bile pelesa e shwetseng meubeng .

Thaba Nchu testing station robbed

Bloemfontein - Security officers at the Thaba Nchu Testing Station were held at gun point during a robbery on Tuesday night, 2 February 2021. It is alleged that around 23:00 five robbers armed with firearms approached the two guards on duty and asked how many security officers were on duty at the time. The officers told them that only two of them were currently on duty.

The robbers instructed the guards to lie on the floor in the guard room and they tied them up with their shoe laces and took their cell phones. The guards were later instructed to move out of the guard room and were made to lie underneath the tree in the rain.

The robbers then proceeded to the cash hall where they joined others to break down the door and cut open a safe with angle grinders. A preliminary investigation revealed that R13 880.00 was stolen. A member of the public waiting for the office to open was also held hostage by the robbers.

The suspects returned the cellphones of the security officers before they left the scene at about 04:00. No one was injured during the robbery.

The Department of Police, Roads and Transport (DPRT) is highly concerned about the robbery and the trauma the security people has been put through and has mobilized maximum resources to track down the perpetrators.

The DPRT urges members of the public with information that could lead to the arrest of the suspects to call the Crime-Stop number on 0860010111 or to share the information with their nearest police station.



Lqeleng: Borokgo ba Gladstone, Thaba Nchu, bo ne bo phophoma, bo sa tshelehe ke metsi a phallang ka matla. Haufi **lqeleng:** Batho ba ne ba tsamaya ka thata ho ya mahaeng a bona Botshabelo ka 'baka la pula e neng e na ka ho sa kgaotse ka metsi a kwahetseng ditsela le ditselana ka hara motse.

Ditshila ha di a loka ka hara metse

Bohlweki le paballo ya tikoloho ke karolo ya bohlokwa bophelong. Bohlweki le paballo ya tikoloho di hloka boikarabelo bo bo holo ho setjhaba. Motho e mong le e mong o eketsa tlhompheho ya hae ka bohlweki ba hae le tikoloho eo a phelang ho yona. O ke ke wa hlompheha ha o dula hara ditshila mme o ke ke wa lebella tlhompheho ka tsela e jwalo. Ha se ntho e ntle ho tswa ka tlung; ho ya mosebetsing, sekolong, kerekeng, leetong kapa kopanong o hlwekile empa o siya lehae la hao le tikoloho di le ditshila. Ho na le polelo e reng tikoloho kapa lehae la motho le senola hore ke motho wa mofuta o fe.

Ditshila malapeng le tikolohong ha di tlise ho sa hlomphehe feela, empa di tlisa le mafu bathong, diphoofolong le dimeleng. Kahoo, sena se re qosa re le setjhaba ho tsitlallela bohlweking.

Ke taba e hlabisang dihlong ho bona dibaka tse ngata tsa masepala (Mangaung yohle) ho tletse ditshila hohle moo motho a lahlelang mahlo teng. Dibaka tsa setjhaba tse

kenyeleditseng le diofisi tsa ditshebeletso mmuso di tletse ditshila boholo ba nako. Maemo ana a hlobahetsa le ho feta nakong ena ya sewa sa Covid-19. Ha ho bohlokwa hore metse ya rona e tlae dithothobolo hohle. Hara dipuo tse ipetsang tse hlalosang sesosa sa ditaba tse na ditshila ho hlahela hore masepala ha o na tjehelete le disebediswa tsa ho etsa mosebetsi ona wa bohlokwa.

Ho hloka tjehelete le disebediswa ho bolela ho putlama ha ditshebeletso tsa setjhaba. Ho putlama ha ditshebeletso tsa setjhaba ho bolela ho putlama ha masepala – masepala wa Mangaung o putlame mme o hloka ho tsoswa. Ho senyehile kae? Ke mang ya tlamehileng ho hlokomela hore ho dula ho hlwekile ka hara metse ya rona? Ke mang ya nang le boikarabelo ba ho hlwekisa, matlong, diterateng le tikolohong? Ke mang ya lokelang ho hlopha matlakala le ho a bokella moo a tlang ho thothwa teng? Ke mang ya lokelang ho thota matlakala le ditshila tse bokeletsweng? Na ya lokelang ho hlwekisa o hlwekisa ka nako



Ke taba e hlobaetsang ho bona matlakala a tswang malapeng a lahleltswe dibakeng tsa setjhaba. Sena ha se supe feela bofokodi ba mmuso., empa se bontsha ho hloka boikarabelo le boithlompheho ho tswa baahing.

le ka ho phethahala? Na ya lokelang ho thota matlakala le ho a isa moo a lokelang ho lahlelwa teng o etsa hoo le ho o etsa ka nako?

Ha eba ho sena mehlodi ya ho phetha tshebetso ena, e ile kae mehlodi (ho kenyeletswa le yona tjehelete) eo kapa ho etsahetseng ka tsona disebediswa? Ke bomang ba jarang boikarabelo bodiseng ba mehlodi ya setjhaba. Setjhaba sona se reng ha se bona ho

senngwa kapa mehlodi e sebediswa hampe kapa e nyamela ka 'baka la boshodu? Baahi, balekgotla ba masepala le dibopeho tse tsohle ding tsa setjhaba di na le boikarabelo, bohle ba lokela ho araba dipotso tse tsohle le ho fumana tharollo qakeng ena. Ha se na se sa etsahale, tse tsohle tse mpe di tla eketseha mme tokoloho le demokerasi tseo di fumanweng ka thata di tla nyamella kwana, re sale re itlhophere!

Mangaung Metro - so much still needs to be done councillors comment on their tenure

Series

Mangaung metro is one of many municipalities in the province and in the whole country, that did not experience a smooth ride in the current term of the local government tier. Her challenges are well-known and cannot be denied or wished away. We have provided this space for those who are in the cockpit of the 'spaceship' to reflect on their tenure as they come to conclude their mission - has it been a successful one or not?

Here are some of their comments:

Maureen Moopela Councillor ward 30

This has been a term known for many challenges challenges, especially when it draws nearer to the end. That our municipality is in administration indicates serious weakness that shouldn't have been there in the first place. Equally, there has been notable and measurable level of successful service delivery. I think one of the challenge has been an inability to place qualified and experienced people in strategic positions, This has had huge adverse impact on our service delivery. Secondly, residents attitude towards payment for services has not helped, though now there seems to be a (positive) movement in this regard. Added to our troubles was the pandemic, that as a result many people lost their jobs and thus could not afford to pay for services.

I wish for an opportunity to have an honest discussion with community, to talk about these issues that hamper service delivery,

Council's issues and those of our communities.

Finally, when the organization places people as public representatives, it should be with the sole intention of driving the organisation's vision, and not individual ambitions.

Joan Petersen PR Councillor

The beginning of any term comes with a great excitement. It is exciting because you come in with best intentions of serving the people. But once inside, you really begin to see and experience reality; the huge scale of challenges that face our communities. The development backlogs and service delivery issues become reality and constant reminder of what has to be done urgently. In due course, it is inadequate resources and capacity that we have to deal with.

Housing remains a big worry as many people still live in squatter areas. While we welcome the rain that came recently, it presents a big problem in informal settlement with no proper storm water drainage system. Many people here face hunger and other challenges due to poverty caused by unemployment and the pandemic. The rain has added more.

Our communication, especially door to door communication has been hampered by the pandemic, but we continue using other means available to communicate with residents in improving the lives of our people. These challenges have not dampened the spirit of serving the ANC. Instead we are inspired and have to increase our efforts in building a society envisaged in the Freedom Charter.



people to still use public facilities to like clinics for primary health matters and treatment for ailments common in our communities as well as those who need their HIV/AIDS regime medication, because HIV and other diseases are still prevalent.

We continue to urge residents of our municipality to act with responsibility regarding cleanliness in all their areas,

because clean environment equals a healthy mind and body. We also encourage young people to pursue education so that they benefit from opportunities that are available these days.

I hope in the new term the municipality and residents will gather more courage in working together, which will surely be strengthened by the Parliamentary processes and announcements by the President.

Rescue the situation, calls COSATU

COSATU Free State is deeply worried by municipalities who fail to pay the salaries and benefits of workers on time.

“We are deeply concerned about the situation in Mangaung, Setsoto, and Matjhabeng. Workers do not even have tools of trade to serve the communities. Workers expected to utilize un-roadworthy vehicles to render services to the communities.” Says COSATU Free State Provincial Secretary, Mr.Monyatso oa Mahlatsi.

In a statement issued Mahlatsi further identified the sorry state of affairs in which workers finds themselves in some of the municipalities in the province. He says workers are stuck without diesel for their cars and this has left them unable to do their duties. Printing and photocopier machines are not working, and some are getting their salaries paid late. In municipalities like Kopanong benefits like medical aid and provident fund have not been paid for over a decade.

Mahlatsi reveals more mismanagement: “In Matjhabeng services are outsourced to unqualified service providers, while leaving better qualified and experienced staff redundant. The federation has also learned that workers in Maluti-A-Phofung have not been paid their salaries and we deeply condemn this.”

“We call on Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs to rescue the situation with immediate effect and usher in a new culture of serving amongst leaders of municipalities both politically and administratively. Our communities have the right to quality service delivery, and we will not tolerate the situation whereby our members are incapacitated to deliver such services because of mismanagement.

We support SAMWU in engaging and mobilising workers across the local government sphere to fight to protect their jobs and their right to work.”

Issued by COSATU Free State

Ke taba e hlabisang dihlolong ruri! Ke taba e sa amoheleng hore kajeno e be ho ntse ho na le boemo bo tjena dibakeng tseo boholo ba batho ba batsho ba phelang ho tsona – hore le kajeno ketso ya ho ya ntlwaneng feela e ka o qosa bophelo! Le ha e le taba eo ba ba ngata ba ke keng ba e dumela ha bonolo, ke taba e seng e etsahetse, hona haufiufi mona! Leqheku la batho le batlile le bona lefu la lona ka mahlo ka morao hore a wela mokoting wa ntlwana!

Diphephetso tse tobileng setjhaba nthleng ya ditshebeletso di ntse di ehlwa mekwalaba le mothating ona. Makgolo kgolo a baahi motseng o moholo wa Botshabelo a ntse a sebedisa matlwana a mekoti le ha ba bang mane le mane ba se ba sebedisa matlwana a metsi. Kutwisiso ya baahi ke hore matlwana a mekoti ha a bolokeha jwaloka ha ho se ho bonahetse maoba mona.

Matlwana a mekoti a kotsi bakeng sa tshebediso, mme setjhaba ha se ya bolokeha tshebedisong ya matlwana ana a mekoti. Ha se feela kahlamelo ya monko e kotsi, sebopeho le kaho ya matlwana ana di fokola haholo. Nakong e fetileng mmuso o ile wa tshepisa bakgethi ho fumana hara tse ding matlwana a metsi ho ntlafatsa polokeho le tshireletso ya maphelo a baahi esita le ntlafatso le polokeho ya tikoloho.

Le ha hole jwalo ho ntse ho ena le baahi ba sebedisang matlwana a mekoti. Hona



Nkgono Jakobs pela ntlwana eo a wetseng mokoting wa yona

ha ho qhelele ka thoko diteko tse ntle tse ngata tseo mmuso o di entseng tsa ho ntlafatsa maphelo a baahi ka ho kenya matlwana a metsi dibakeng tse ding. Nnete ke hore mosebetsi o sa le mongata le hlakoreng la mmuso ho thusa baahi ka ditshebeletso tse ngata tse kenyeleditseng ho ba kenyetisa matlwana a metsi.

mora' ketsahalo eo o ile a tlameha ho ya bookelong hobane mokokotlo wa hae o ne o utlwile bohloko haholo. O re se bohloko ka ho fetisisa ke hore molekgotla wa motse ha esale a re o a tla ka mora' hore a tsebiswe ka koduwa e mo hlahetseng. "Le ha jwale ya mmajwale na jwale o ntse atla." O bua jwalo ka pelo e bohloko.

'Toilet' ya mokoti ya batla e bolaya nkgono

Nkgono Noyo Emily Jakobs, ya dulang N-Section Botshabelo, o dilemo di 71. O wetse ka hara mokoti wa ntlwananankwaneng e sa tswa feta. Yena o hlalositse hore bophelong ba hae o ne a sa nahane hore ka le leng la matsatsi a ka wela ka hara ntlwana ya mokoti.

O hlalositse hore nakong eo a neng a ya ntlwaneng o ile a kgahlanyetswa ke sekoti sa 'dihlele' moo a ile a wela ka teng,

Ka lehlohonolo o ile a thuswa ke baahi ba motse oo ka mora' hore ba utlwe seboko se otlang pelo sa leqheku le batlang thuso.

Nkgono o hlalositse hore ka mora' ketsahalo eo o ile a tlameha ho ya bookelong hobane mokokotlo wa hae o ne o utlwile bohloko haholo. O re se bohloko ka ho fetisisa ke hore molekgotla wa motse ha esale a re o a tla ka mora' hore a tsebiswe ka koduwa e mo hlahetseng. "Le ha jwale ya mmajwale na jwale o ntse atla." O bua jwalo ka pelo e bohloko.

O re o ipiletsa ho mmuso hore o mpe o bone hore o ka mo thusa jwang hore a fumane ntlwana ya metsi.

E mong wa baahi o hlalositse hore ene ele mofeti ka tsela ha a tla emiswa ke seboko sa motho ya llang ha bohloko a kopang thuso. O re o ile a ema nakonyana ho mamedisa mme ka potlako o ile a hlabisa mokgosi. Ka pelepele setjhaba se ile sa phallela moo ho thusa. Moahi enwa o hlalositse hore e bile ka lehlohonolo hore mosadimoholo a phele. O phetsetse ka hore sena ke sesupo hsa ketso e madimabe, se bontshang hantle hore ho hloka hla matlwana a metsi ka hare ho motse ona. le metse e meng e ntseng e sebedisa matlwana a mekoti masepaleng ona.

Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane e leng mosebeletsi wa kantoro ya ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office Botshabelo, e etelletseng pele ke setho sa Palamente Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, o hlalositse hore o ile a etela lelapa la nkgono ka mora hore a tsebiswe. Makoloane o hlalositse hore hang ka mora hore a utlwe ditaba tseo o ile a etela lelapa ho inwesa ka nkgosi tsohle tse hlalositse ke baahi. O boletse hore o tla leka ho hlahisa taba ena dibopehong tsohle tsa mmuso le dibopehong tse ding tsa setjhaba tse ka thusang.

Kgwebo di-taxi e ikamahantse le dipehelo tsa COVID-19

Di-taxi ke tse ding tsa dipalangwang tse setjhaba tse sebediswang kgafetsa le ka bongata. Bongata ba setjhaba sa Ma-Afrika Borwa bo sebedisa di-taxi ho phetha mabaka a fapaneng; ho ya mesebetsing, ho ya ditsing tsa kgwebo le mabenkeleng, ho eta esita le ho ya dibakeng tsa setjhaba bakeng sa ho fumana ditshebeletso tsa bophelo, thuto, boitjhoriso le tlhahlo, jwalojwalo.

Karolo e kgolo ya kgwebo ya di-taxi ke kgwebo e taolong ya batho ba batsho, mme ke enngwe ya dikgwebo tse kenyang kuno e kgolo moruong wa naha ena. Tsela e ntjha ya ho phela nakong ena ya sewa sa Covid-19 e fetotse dintho tse ngata ka hara naha le indastering ya di-taxi. E fetotse mekgwa e mengata ya tshebetso – moo ho kenyeleditseng ditlamorao tse itseng.



Bapalami ba nyanyatswa ka sanitizer e le karolo ya polkeho

Hara tseba tsohle ho kenyeleditseng phokotseho ya lekeno le katamelo ya tsela ya tshebetso ka hara kgwebo; ke hore taolo ya motsamao, ditaba tsa bohleki le boipaballo ba bapalami di ka sehlohong ho tloha ha mopalami a fihla renkeng, moo a palamang le ho lefa, tsela ya ho dula ka hara sepalangwang le leetong ho fihlela mopalami a theoha.

BATA, Botshabelo Amalgamated Taxi Association, le ona, jwalo ka mekgatlo e meng ka hara kgwebo ena, o amehile haholo ke Covid-19, mme o amohela le ho ikamahanya le melawana le dipehelo tsa mmuso tse behilweng mabapi le ho fokotsa sekgahla sa Covid-19. Ke ka hoo nako le nako bapalami ka hara

dibaka tsa ho palamela di-taxi, ba dulang ba hlophuwang ho ya ka dibaka le ho ya ka moo ba dudiswang ka teng ka hara sepalangwang.

Mokgatlo o dula o lekola phethahatso ya melao le dipehelo tsa Covid-19 hohle moo ba nang le taolo teng mosebetsing wa ho tsamaisa setjhaba.

Ntle le ho kenya tshebetsong melawana le dipehelo BATA e dula e fa bapalami ditaelo, tlhahisoleseding le dikeletso boitshireletsong ba Covid-19.

E meng ya mehato eo mokgatlo o e nkileng dipehelong tsa Covid-19 ke hore ha ho motho ya dumeletsweng ho kena ka hara taxi a sa kenya mask, *semonkwana*.

Hape e nngwe ya dintlha ke ho kgothaletsa bapalami ho sielana sebaka ha ba eme meleng.

Monghadi Chiti Willy eleng e mong ya boeaetapeng ba BATA o hlalositse hore ha se maikarabelo a bapalami feela ho kenya *dimonkwana*, le baganni le bona ba tlamehile ho kenya *dimonkwana* ka di nako tsohle ha ba le mesebetsing wa bona. O hlalositse hore mopalami e mong le e mong o tlamehile ho nyanyatswa ka sanitizer pele a

kena koloing ya baeti. O boetse a kgothaletsa bapalami ho hlapa matsoho kgafetsa.

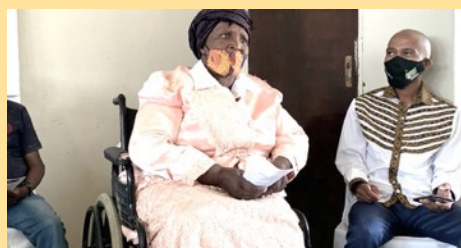
O re phephetso ents'e e le e kgolo 'hlakoreng la bapalami nthleng ya ho kenya *dimonkwana* le ho sielana sebaka meleng. O hlalositse hore ba hlokometse hore ho ntse ho ena le baganni ba bang ba kgannelang bapalami ba sa kenya *dimonkwana*, e leng phoso e kgolo hobane baganni ba tlamehile ho etela bapalami pele ka ho phehella mekgweng e metle le ho ikamahanyeng le tao ya molao. O netefaditse hore bona jwaloka mokgatlo ba tla phehella le ho netefatsa hore tao e ya phethiswa e le ho fokotsa sekgahla sa sewa le ho boloka maphelo jwaloka ha e le kgweheletso ya MoPresidente wa naha, Monghadi Cyril Ramaphosa.

O hlalositse hore bapalami ba ka tlaleha baganni ba sa ikamahanyeng le melao le dipehelo tsa COVID-19 ho Modulasetulo wa ditletlebo le komiting ya kgalemo ya mokgatlo. Sena bapalami ba ka se etsa ka ho nka nomoro ya koloi, mme e be tletlebo e iswa ofising hona renkeng ya di-taxi tsa Botshabelo.

Bapalami ka bongata ba bonahala ba ikamahanya le dipehelo tsa Covid-19 tshebedisong ya di-taxi hobane ho bonahala ba tseba le ho bona kotsi ya sewa.

Ho thoholetswe ba phelang ka boqhwala

Batho ba phelang ka boqhwala, kapa batho ba itekanetseng ka mekgwa e ikgethileng, ke karolo ya setjhaba e ke keng ya kgetholla ka ho tingwa menyella, toka le ditshwanele tse ding tseo mang le mang a nang le tsona. Ke karolo ya setjhaba e akareditsweng le ho kenyeletswa Ditokelong tsa Mantlha tsa Botho esita le Molaotheong wa naha.



Ka tsela e jwalo ba a lokela – ho ya ka boqhwala ba bona le bokgoni ba bona, ho nka karolo bophelong ba letsatsi le letsatsi setjhabeng. Ho a thabisa ho bona batho ba qhwadileng ba nang le bokgoni bo itseng ba kene ka setotswana mesebetsing ya letsatsi le letsatsi. Ba lokelwa ho se ketekwe feela ka letsatsi Letsatsi la Batho ba Qhwadileng la Matjhaba, empa ka dinako tsohle tsa selemo

Hole leqeleng: Me. Mamiki Kganyetsi, mosebeletsi wa Lefapaha la Thekolohelo o hlalosa boemo ba lefapha mesebetsing wa kopanelo wa ho keteka boqhwala. Leqeleng: Mme Maria Lekaota le Mong. Itumeleng ba tshehetsa ditokelo tsa batho ba nang le boqhwala.





FROM THE DESK OF THE PRESIDENT



Dear Fellow South African,

As a country that has become far too used to hearing stories about corruption, little could have prepared us for seeing, in detail, the lengths to which some among our people have gone to steal at a time when our nation is facing the worst health emergency in modern times.

The report released last week by the Special Investigating Unit (SIU) into procurement during the coronavirus state of disaster makes for disturbing reading. At the same time, it provides encouragement that unlawful deeds are being uncovered and action is being taken against those who are responsible.

What is most disturbing is that this was not simply a matter of negligence or poor oversight. There was wilful intent to defraud.

As scores of people became ill and many were dying, some people saw an opportunity to cash in. They purposefully set out to steal millions in public money, misuse state property and divert resources meant for the South African people into personal pockets.

Individuals and entities with no experience in the manufacture, supply or distribution of critical medical supplies hastily set up companies. In some cases they were registered on national databases and received purchase orders. In others they weren't even registered but profited nonetheless. This includes entities operating as a car-wash and a shisa nyama.

Suppliers used different front companies to obtain multiple contracts from the same department. Personal protective equipment and other supplies were procured at inflated prices, in some cases at mark-ups exceeding 400%. Some products did not meet the necessary specifications.

When investigations started, some companies did not have paper trails to substantiate their procurement. Some officials refused to comply or claimed they were 'only following instructions' from their superiors. Documents were destroyed.

The diversion of resources meant for public benefit came at a direct cost to people's health and lives.

That is why all involved in wrongdoing will be dealt with harshly and appropriately. They will not get to enjoy their ill-gotten gains, as steps have been taken to recover stolen money, including the freezing of bank accounts.

ANC e se qaphaletswe ke madi

Ke lekgetlo la pele moo mokgatlo wa ANC o yang dikgethong mosebeletsi ya ka sehlohong wa yona a tobane le diqoso tsa botlokotsebe. Hona ho eketsa diphephetso tsa ANC dikgethong tseo re yang re di lebile.

Ena ke nako e boima ho ANC mosebetsing o na o moholo wa yona wa Ntwa ya Setjhaba e tliang Diphethoho tsa Demokerasi (NDR). Ditho ka bonngwe le ka dibopeho tsa mokgatlo le mahatammoho di lokela ho jala kutlwisiso e nepahetseng ka hara mokgatlo le setjhabeng ka kakaretso, hore ditaba tsa Monghadi Magashule di se kgelose mokgatlo sepheong sa ona se se holo sa ho aha setjhaba se kopaneng, se hlokanong kgetholo mme se tswetseng pele moruong.

Ditaba tsa Monghadi Magashule ke tsa hae a le mong, di tobane le ena, mme o lokela ho fuwa sebaka le nako ya ho lwana kgahlanong le tsona di sa qaphaletswe mokgatlo madi ka mokgwa ofe kapa ofe. Ka lehlakoreng le leng ANC e lokela ho fuwa sebaka sa ho sebetsana le mananeo a yona; ho bopa mokgatlo o matla, o kopaneng, ho rala maano a ditaba tsa moruo le boaho, ho kenyeditse le dikgetho tsona tse tlang, ho ena le ho dubadubana le ditaba tsa botlokotsebe tseo ho thweng di ama ditho le basebeletsi ba yona. Ha eba ba di entse ba di entse ba le bang, ebile e seng lebitsong la ANC. Re lokela ho hopola hore ditho le basebeletsi ba tla feta empa ANC e tla sala le

le ho fetela melokong e tlang. Ka tsela e jwalo ho ke ke ha thusa meqoqong e ka hare ho ANC ho dula ho buuwa ka ditaba tse amang Mongodi e moholo wa yona. Ho ngata hoo ANC e lokelang ho ho etsesa setjhaba ho ena le suwana le ditaba tsa motho a le mong.

Ho ka sehlohong ha jwale e lokela ho ba boitokisetso ba yona dikgethong tse haufi. Ho bohlokwa hore e (ANC) e kene dikgethong tseo ka maikutlo a phodilengle ka mafolofolo hobane mekgatlo ya bohanyetsi e tiisitse meqheleba ho e fekisa kapa ho e timetsa. Mekgatlo e meng e se e ntse e kopakopanya ditaba tsa ho qoswa ha mongodi e moholo wa yona le tsamaiso e tsepameng (governance) ya mokgatlo. Sena ba se etsa e le ho fetola maikutlo a setjhaba ka mokgatlo. Setho sa ANC ha se ANC.

Setho se phethahetseng sa ANC ke se tsebang molaotheo wa mokgatlo ka botlalo. Ke setho se tsebang ho arohanya ditaba, se hlompang molaotheho wa naha mme se utlwisisa le ho etsa hore ba bang ba utlwisisa tshebetso ya ANC, mmuso le dibopeho ka ho fapana.

Ya jalang pherekano, nyefolo le ho kgella fatshe mokgatlo le melao ya ona, baetapele le ditho tsa ona, ke setho se fokolang se sa fumanang thuto (ideology) e feletseng ya mokgatlo. Setho se jwalo se hloka thuso ka potlako, mme ha se na le ditabatabelo ho etsa ANC lehae la sona la dipolotiki. A qale ho tseba haholonyana ka ANC.
(Bala hape leqhepeng la 6)

A number of civil litigation cases have been instituted for the return of ill-gotten money. Specific cases have been referred to for prosecution.

Contracts found to be unlawful have been cancelled. Government entities have been directed not to make payments to the service providers pending the outcome of investigations and or civil proceedings.

There have been referrals for disciplinary action against implicated officials and a number of these have commenced.

This is a practical demonstration of our determination to deal decisively and swiftly with corruption.

Similar action is being taken against individuals and companies implicated in maladministration and fraud around the COVID-19 Temporary Employment Relief Scheme. This includes employers who pocketed the benefits owed to their staff, or kept quiet about TERS funds paid to them by mistake.

A number of hard lessons have been learned in this entire process.

It has taught us that every regulatory, legislative and procedural loophole must be closed to ensure there is no point of entry for those who seek to exploit them.

It is clear that those who have made profits from the COVID-19 disaster, and those who have colluded with government officials, took advantage of the urgency of the moment to disregard National Treasury and provincial treasury instructions. This was especially the case in the earliest days of the pandemic when PPEs and other equipment were in short supply.

It has shown the need for a coordinated approach to fighting corruption that brings in several organs of state.

The work of the Fusion Centre, which brings together various government agencies focused on enforcing the law, was particularly valuable in this instance. It has facilitated complex investigations and uncovered the criminal tracks that those who are implicated in wrongdoing sought to cover.

We must remember that not every company that supplied equipment, products and services to the state during the national state of disaster engaged in unlawful conduct. In fact, most contracts were lawful and most of the amounts spent were properly paid and accounted for.

The SIU investigation looked into over 2,500 PPE contracts. While some investigations are ongoing, in many cases the allegations were found to be without substance and the companies were cleared of wrongdoing.

Unfortunately, the reprehensible conduct of those who do have cases to answer has created the impression that the entire COVID-19 period has been marked by corruption and thievery of state resources.

I would like to assure South Africans that the net is closing on those involved in corrupt acts. This includes not just private companies, but also those in the public service who thought they could collude with outside individuals to sell off resources meant for our people.

The outstanding work of the SIU and other law enforcement bodies has sent the clear message that those guilty of criminal acts will be found and will be prosecuted.

In time to come it will be remembered that the action we took in this instance set the standard in our quest to build an ethical state staffed by incorruptible public servants and elected public representatives.

Our nation's experience in the procurement of essential supplies and services during the national state of disaster is a disgraceful chapter that must be firmly closed.

This experience has shown that, as a state and as a society, we have both the will and the means to act decisively against theft, fraud and corruption.

With best regards,

Cyril Ramaphosa

COMMENT



As public representatives, we do not have the luxury to violate the undertakings we made before the judges, to respect the constitution and all other law.

We have a duty all the time to act in the interests of all the people, especially the poor.

We must do so acting with integrity, ethically, in private and in public.

This commitment including to our people, we cannot turn against.

The ANC led alliance played a founding role in writing the constitution and we have no intention to turn against such a commitment.

The wheels of justice must be allowed to turn fully and produce robust outcomes following careful consideration of evidence before them.

None of us is above the law, whatever our status in society.

We appeal to our former president to fulfill his constitutional duty and political responsibility.

He must support all institutions created by law he signed, to adjudicate on matters he needs to give answers to!

On the face of it, it does not appear like a great self defense to defy these institutions.

His revolutionary credentials are being harmfully impacted upon by such conduct.

We hope he changes his mind.

Equally, we hope the SG also changes his mind, and steps aside.



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



SONA - 2021...briefly

First, we must defeat the coronavirus pandemic. **Second**, we must accelerate our economic recovery. **Third**, we must implement economic reforms to create sustainable jobs and drive inclusive growth. **And finally**, we must fight corruption and strengthen the state.

We have secured 9 million doses of the Johnson & Johnson vaccine. The first batch, of 80,000 doses, will arrive in the country next week. Further consignments will arrive over the next four weeks, totalling 500,000 Johnson & Johnson vaccines. In addition, we have secured 12 million vaccine doses from the global COVAX facility. This will be complemented by other vaccines that are available to South Africa through the AU's African Vaccine Acquisition Task Team facility as well. Pfizer has committed 20 million vaccine doses commencing with deliveries at the end of the first quarter.

We must overcome poverty and hunger, joblessness and inequality. We must overcome a legacy of exclusion and dispossession that continues to impoverish our people, and which this pandemic has severely worsened. Poverty is on the rise. Inequality is deepening.

The social and economic relief package that we introduced in April last year is the largest intervention of its kind in our history. It identified measures worth a total of R500 billion – or about 10% of our GDP – to provide cash directly to the poorest households, to provide wage support to workers and to provide various forms of relief to struggling businesses. A total of **18 million people**, or close to one-third of the population, received additional grant payments through these relief measures. It is estimated that this grant lifted more than **5 million** people above the food poverty line, helping to alleviate hunger in a moment of great crisis.

To date, more than **R57 billion** in wage support has been paid to over **4.5 million workers** through the Special UIF TERS scheme. More than R1.3 billion has been provided in support mainly for small- and medium-sized businesses. In addition, over **R70 billion** in tax relief was extended to **businesses in distress**.

Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan. Since the launch of the plan, we have focused on four priority interventions: *a massive rollout of infrastructure throughout the country, a massive increase in local production, an employment stimulus to create jobs and support livelihoods and the rapid expansion of our energy generation capacity.*

We have now **developed an infrastructure investment project pipeline worth R340 billion in network industries such as energy, water, transport and telecommunications.** We have launched two major human settlements projects that will provide homes to almost **68,000 households** in the Gauteng province. Similar human settlements projects are planned in other provinces. Progress is being made on several major water infrastructure projects. These include Phase 2A of the Mokolo and Crocodile River project, and the uMkhomazi Water Project. The Infrastructure Investment Plan identifies roads projects worth **R19 billion** covering the spine of the South African road network.

We undertook to **create a larger market for small businesses and designate 1,000 locally produced products that must be procured from SMMEs.** To this end, Cabinet approved the **SMME Focused Localisation Policy Framework** which identified the 1,000 products. Through the implementation of the poultry master plan, the industry has invested **R800 million**.

Support for black small-scale farmers is being stepped up, with a large beverage producer committing to expand their procurement sharply. Since the signing of the clothing, textile, footwear and leather masterplan in November 2019, the industry has invested more than half a billion rand to expand local manufacturing facilities, including SMMEs. We have worked closely with the auto sector to help it weather the pandemic. By the end of the year, the sector had recovered around 70% of its normal annual production, in difficult circumstances.

Together with investment confirmed from the two previous investment conferences, we have now received R773 billion in investment commitments towards our 5-year target of R1.2 trillion. Firms have reported that some R183 billion of these investments has already flowed into projects that benefit the South African economy. Our third priority **intervention is an employment stimulus to create jobs and support livelihoods.** The largest numbers of jobs will be created by the private sector in a number of industries as the economy recovers. However, the public sector has a responsibility to stimulate job creation both through its policies and through direct job creation opportunities.

The **Presidential Employment Stimulus** is one of the most significant expansions of public and social employment in South Africa's history. By the end of January 2021, over **430,000** opportunities have already been supported through the stimulus. A further 180,000 opportunities are currently in the recruitment process. These opportunities are in areas like education, arts and culture, global business services, early childhood development, and small-scale and subsistence farming. I announced that the National Youth Development Agency and the Department of Small Business Development would provide grant funding and business support to 1,000 young entrepreneurs within 100 days. While the programme had to be put on hold due to the coronavirus restrictions, it nevertheless managed to reach its target of 1,000 businesses by International Youth Day on 12 August 2020.

The fourth priority intervention of the Recovery Plan is to **rapidly expand energy generation capacity.** Restoring Eskom to operational and financial health and accelerating its restructuring process is central to this objective. Eskom has been restructured into three separate entities for generation, transmission and distribution.

We will not achieve higher rates of growth and employment if we do not implement **structural economic reforms.** These reforms are necessary to reduce costs and barriers to entry, increase competition, stimulate new investment and create space for new entrants in the market. This work is being driven through Operation Vulindlela, which involves a team in National Treasury and the President's office. Operation Vulindlela is focusing on reforms in the electricity, water, telecommunications and transport sectors, as well as reforms to our visa and immigration regime.

To date, government has **redistributed over 5 million hectares of land, totalling around 5,500 farms, to more than 300,000 beneficiaries.** This is in addition to the land restitution process, which has benefited over two million land claimants and resulted in the transfer of around 2.7 million hectares.

We are also pursuing programmes to assist smallholder and emerging farmers with market access, to develop skills across the entire agricultural value chain and increase the number of commercial black farmers.

Advancing **honesty, ethics and integrity in the public service** is critical if we are to build a capable state. We are focusing on the appointment of properly qualified officials at a local level to ensure effective management and provision of services.

We are proceeding with our efforts to strengthen the local government infrastructure and accelerate service delivery through the District Development Model. The Model brings all three spheres of government to focus on key priorities and implementation of critical high impact projects.

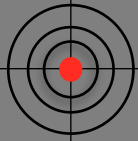
Corruption is one of the greatest impediments to the country's growth and development. We have started implementation of the **National Anti-Corruption Strategy**, which lays the basis for a comprehensive and integrated society-wide response to corruption. We established a fusion centre, which brings together key law enforcement agencies to share information and resources. The Fusion Centre has brought many cases to trial and preserved or recovered millions of rands in public funds. The **Special Investigating Unit** was authorised to investigate allegations of unlawful conduct with respect to COVID procurement by all state bodies during the National State of Disaster.

Tackling crime is central to the success of our recovery. Ending **gender-based violence** is imperative if we lay claim to being a society rooted in equality and non-sexism. When I launched the **National Strategic Plan on Gender-Based Violence** in April last year I made a promise to the women and children of this country that we were going to strengthen the criminal justice system to prevent them being traumatised again, and to ensure that perpetrators face justice. To give effect to this, **three key pieces of legislation** were introduced in Parliament last year to **make the criminal justice system more effective in combatting gender-based violence.**

Equally, we need to give attention to **issues affecting children** including improving school-readiness, ECD planning and funding, protection against preventable diseases, policy reform around child welfare and reducing violence against children. In the year ahead we are also going to forge ahead with efforts to provide greater opportunities for **persons with disabilities** to participate in the economy and in society in general.

We have decided to **extend the period for the Special COVID-19 Grant of R350 by a further three months.**

We have also decided to **extend the COVID-19 TERS benefit until 15 March 2021 only for those sectors that have not been able to operate.**



FOCAL Point

In this series we focus on some of South Africans who contributed in building our society and influencing many people in a positive way.

Vusi Mavimbela, an MK veteran and former Director General of the National Intelligence Agency under Thabo Mbeki, and Former Director General in the Presidency under Jacob Zuma, has written a book of his life journey and unavoidably about experiences of many South Africans and their quest for freedom and democracy.

He made interesting remarks on the occasion of the launch of his book, *Time Is Not The Measure*. Though made a while ago, 2018, his comments are as important today as they were then and certainly a lesson in the future:

I think let us go back to the beginning where this whole thing started. We need to appreciate where the idea came from in the first instance, the idea that has made all of us assemble at this venue this evening....

(I take out the replica of a book that management of NIA gave me as a present when I left them at the end of 2004. The replica has blank pages inside and the management asked me to fill up the pages with the story of my life. The title written on the cover page is 'Klaus Maphepha- The Life of a Revolutionary, by Vusi Mavimbela').

My colleagues knew that the story they were urging me to write would also essentially be their collective story. Therefore, it is honest to say that 'Time Is Not The Measure' is a story that belongs to many fellow South Africans and it needs to be told, they deserve to read it and to hear it. The replica of the book from my former colleagues was the initial spark and catalyst that made me contemplate writing. Subsequently there were other sparks and catalysts. For example,

I have been witness to innumerable funerals of personalities and comrades of the liberation struggle in South Africa. The refrain in many of these funerals is the lament that the deceased had died before somebody could record their history of struggle. Their irreplaceable life stories have been permanently interred with them in the tomb never to be told from their perspective ever again.

The consequence is that the full measure of our collective account as a people shall forever be poorer without their voice I hope this book makes a small contribution in answering to the lament.

It is only two years ago that I began to put pen to paper, with long spells of no-writing in between. The concluding chapter was completed in the first week of December 2017.

I would like to thank all the comrades and colleagues, friends and acquaintances I have encountered in my life. It includes those who were my leaders and those who worked under my command or supervision. All of them, in ways that are small or big, have contributed in grooming the person that I am.

I also want to thank all the people I had to talk to in the course of writing this book. Some of them will be able to clearly identify their contribution in the pages of the book. Others will not necessarily be able because I was not always forthright with everybody why I was suddenly asking them certain questions about personalities and events after so many years they had happened. Or why I was inquiring about things that seemed somehow very distant from my station in life today. I would like to apologize for having caught them off guard or for having hoisted a false flag in front of them in order to divert their attention away from the fact that I was writing a memoir. As some of you might appreciate, I did not want the word to come out that I was working on my memoir. I did not want to cause some unnecessary disquiet and anxiety in some circles. So kindly accept that my reticence about what I was doing is the kind of behaviour that is in the DNA of all spies.

I also want to thank members of my extended family who helped to fill up the gaps concerning what had happened in the family all those many years I was in exile.

Special thanks should also go to the publishers who worked to take this book to production, especially those I had to communicate with from the distance of Cairo – I talk here of Mthobi Mutloatse, Reedwaan Valley and Angela McClelland.

The experience I felt in the course of writing this memoir was one of a catharsis. It was both liberating and at the same time painful. At a personal level, there was the filling of arrival somewhere, but also the feeling of a temporary sojourn on a journey yet to be accomplished. There is a level at which my human personal spirit feels it has been cleansed. And yet there is also a collective political level at which the realisation is very strong that the goal of emancipation is far from being achieved.

So, there is this awkward tension between the contentment of self-actualisation and the political collective feeling of inadequacy because of the many goals of liberation we have not yet attained.

Part of the discomfort I had to deal with happened whenever I had to throw my mind back to our time in exile and to discover how grossly presumptuous we were about ourselves as comrades and liberators. We often looked at many countries in the African continent that had attained political liberation in the 50's, the 60's and the 70's and wondered why, after their political liberation, no significant progress had been made in advancing industrialisation of their economies, why their people were not enjoying greater economic freedoms and why the quality of their democracies was struggling to withstand the test of the times. We used to wonder why their

political leadership were in constant conflict with themselves whilst the masses they had given political liberation continued to live in abject poverty. We asked ourselves why some of those countries continued to be challenged by accusations of failure of leadership, bouts of corrupt practices and greed.

We used to vouch and say that such gross subversion and derailment of the will of the people would not happen in a liberated South Africa on our watch. We saw ourselves as different. Perhaps there are ways in which we were different. We thought that the difference made us impregnable to political and moral weaknesses that bedevilled the leadership somewhere else in our continent. We thought that South Africa's high economic industrialisation would make us different, would imbue in us a higher political and working class consciousness. After all we were not the children of the backward peasant classes but offspring of the biggest industrial working class in the continent. We thought that being the most industrialised economy in the continent made us the most politically and ideologically advanced political formation. We pointed out that our liberation national anthem 'Nkosi Sikelel'iAfrica' had been adopted by many liberated countries south of the Sahara. We felt that many of these attributes made us wiser and more mature as leaders. Indeed, because our political liberation came much later, we also thought we had learnt enough not to repeat the mistakes and shortcomings of other fellow national liberation movements who had liberated their people before us.

We equally believed that because of all these attributes, we were going to be natural leaders in the struggle for the renaissance of Africa after our own political liberation had been achieved.

Continues in the next edition



Photo:DTI

Ke enngwe ya dinyewe tse kgolo ka ho fetisisa ka hara profensi ya Foreisetata le naha ka bophara ho tloha ha e sa le puso ya demokerasi e thehwa. Nyewe ena e tla ba letheba historing ya pusong ya batho ka bongata le sepha mokgatlong o moholo wa tokoloho wa ANC. Ke moo setjhaba sa Afrika Borwa le dinaha tsa mafatshe di tla sheba le ho mamela ka tebelo e kgolo mohla letsatsi la ho fana ka kahlolo (verdict) nyeweng eo ya bileng boetapeleng ba mokgatlo le puso a emeng setulong sa boqosuwa.

Hore Mongodi e Moholo wa ANC, Monghadi 'Ace' Magashule, o tla fumanwa a le molato kapa a se molato diqosong tseo a tobaneng le tsona mmoho le ba bang ba qoswang le ena, ho ke ha tloswa letheba le lebe le tla beng le dutse ho ANC. Mohla monene e ke ke ya eba Monghadi Magashule feela le baqosuwa mmoho le yena ba tla beng ba eme setulong sa kahlolo.

Dibopeho tse latelang: Botjhotjhisi bo boholo ba Naha, *National Prosecuting Authority*, Lekala la Diphuphutso tsa ditlolo tsa molao tse tlhokolotsi, *di-Hawks* mmoho le lekala la boahlodi (Judiciary), le tsona di tla be di le tekong ya ho phetha mosebetsi ka botlalo, ka tshwanelo le ka molao esita le ka toka.

Nnete e tla phethahala ho latela dintlha tse tlang ho hlahiswa ke Monghadi Magashule ho hanyetsa diqoso kgahlanong le yena. Haeba *di-hawks* di sebeditse ka bohlwahlwa ho bokella bopaki kgahlanong le moqosuwa, mme le botjhotjhisi bo netefaditse dintlha ka pele ho moahlodi, moqosuwa a hlaleha ho di

Hantlentle Mong. Magashule yena o qoseditse eng?

hanyetsa ho lekaneng, moahlodi o tla fana ka kahlolo e fumanang moqosuwa molato. Ha bopaki ba botjhotjhisi bo fokola mme bo sa dumelehe mahlong a moahlodi, ebile moqosuwa a fana ka dintlha tse hanyetsang bopaki ba botjhotjhisi ka tselo e ka dumelehang, moqosuwa a ke ke a fumanwa a le molato. Se ke keng sa thusa ha jwale ke ho itlatlarietsa (populism) ha batho ba ka thoko ho nyewe ba se nang dintlha tse feletseng.

Ho itlatlarietsa ho ke ke ha fetola dintlha tseo Monghadi Magashule le botjhotjhisi ba nang le tsona ho phehisana ka hara lekgotla la dinyewe ka tsona. Dibopeho tse tsamaisang molao di itshellehile molaotseong mme di ke ke tsa kgeloswa ke lerata le ka thoko ho tshebetso ya tsona.

Monghadi Magashule o qositswe ka diqoso tse hlokolotsi haholo. Ke diqoso tse 21 kaofela. Hara diqoso tsena tseo Monghadi Magashule a tobaneng le tsona, di kenyeleditse bobodu kapa manyofonyo le bomenemene ditjheleteng tsa setjhaba. Ho thwe bopaki bo tla hlahella bo bontshang hantle ka moo

Magashule le bao a qositsweng le bona ba lohileng maqheka le mano ka makgetlo ho utswa dimilione-milione tsa tjelele ya mmuso ka bolotsana, ka tlasa moritaoko wa ho ntsha marulelo a asbestos dibakeng tse ngata ho phatlalla le Foreisetata.

Ho eketswa ka hore o nyedisitse boemo ba hae jwaloka moemedi wa setjhaba ka ho etsa diketso tsa bomenemene ditjheleteng tsa setjhaba,

o ile a itutubatsa ka boomo kapa a iphaphanya boikarabelo ba hae jwaloka moemedi wa setjhaba ha a bona ho etswa diketso tsa bolotsana ba ho utswa tjelele ya setjhaba, ho tse o molato ka ho thola tu, a sa tlahele bobodu empa a tseba ka bona.

O boela o qoswa ka hore tjelele e amohelwe ka mokgwa o seng molaong lebitsong la hae thekong ya *di-laptop*. Tse ding tsa diqoso di a tshwana, phapang ho thwe di etsahetse ka dinako tse fapaneng.



PHOTO: Siphwe Sibeko/Reuters

SACP welcomes dismissal of Janusz Walus parole

Janusz Walus has been denied parole again. Walus, a Polish convicted murderer, found guilty with the South African, Clive Derby-Lewis for the murder of South African Communist Party, Chris Hani, has his parole denied. They were sentenced to death for killing Hani on 10 April 1993 at his Boksburg home. The sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

In a statement released recently the Party states: "The South African Communist Party (SACP) welcomes the judgment of the North Gauteng High Court (City of Tshwane) dismissing the application for parole by Janusz Walus, the assassin of our General Secretary, Comrade Chris Hani. Walus murdered Chris Hani in cold blood on 10 April 1993 simply because Hani was a communist, as repeatedly restated by Walus himself."

"Our government must therefore undertake the urgent task of opening the inquest into the assassination of Chris Hani to unearth the entire truth ... "Full disclosure or exposure of the truth could pave the way for closure and education about the sacrifices that were made in the liberation struggle. The struggle is not over, until the legacy of colonial oppression and apartheid has been wiped off in its entirety, until all the goals of the Freedom Charter have been achieved and capitalist

exploitation, imperialist domination and all forms of oppression have been eliminated, and until a socialist transition that Chris Hani stood for is secured." Concludes the statement.



SACP Centenary Series

The South African Communist Party, SACP will be 100 years old next year, 2021. We produce this special series leading to the centenary in which we continue with exclusive and interesting material inspired by the desire to attain freedom and pursuit of the noble ideals of the National Democratic Revolution. We present stories from variety of sources; ranging from members of the Party, other revolutionary alliance members, individuals within the progressive organisations' fold, to the entire working class community:

TRIBUTE TO CDE JABULANI NOBLEMAN "MZALA" NXUMALO

By: Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi

This year marks 30th Anniversary since the death of one of the outstanding scholar of our revolution, Comrade Mzala. Comrade Mzala will go down to history as revolutionary giant, who fought to keep the alive the ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the South African situation when the imperialists and their racist allies were on the rampage against the revolutionary forces. His writings had a compelling vigour and freshness; in polemic, he was both trenchant and unusually skilful, at the same time the thought behind his writings was impressive in its range and insight.

Comrade Jabulani

Nobleman 'Mzala' Nxumalo, died in hospital in London on the evening of February 22, 1991 after a long illness. He was born on October 27, 1955, in Dundee, Northern Natal. His father Benjamin and mother Elsie were both teachers and paid the closest attention to his education. After attending primary school at Louwsburg, he went to Bethal College in Butterworth and completed his matric at Kwa-Dlangezwa College in Empangeni, in Zululand. His record was outstanding. From standard 6 onwards, he passed his examinations in the first class and went on to study law at the University of Zululand. Caught up in the countrywide upsurge of 1976, Comrade Mzala had to leave the university and flee into exile, where he joined the African National Congress and later the Communist Party. He served the movement first in Mozambique and later in Tanzania, moving on to the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union for advanced studies in politics and various specialised subjects related to the work of the Movement. He held a leading position in the ranks of Umkhonto we Sizwe, serving in Angola, Swaziland and other areas of the underground. But his outstanding contribution to the movement was in the sphere of ideas and ideology.

Cde Mzala was a regular contributor in the journals of ANC, SACP and Umkhonto We Sizwe such as Dawn, Sechaba and African Communist using different pen names. Names such as Khumalo Migwe, JJ Jabulani, Comrade Mzala, Jabulani Dlamini, Sisa Majola, Jabulani Mkhathshwa were some of his *nom de guerre*. His first article in the African Communist, "Armed Struggle in South Africa" by Comrade Mzala, featured in the 1980 edition. He wrote another article in 1981- "Has the time come for the arming of the masses?". In 1985 he sparked another debates in the ANC Journal, Sechaba in his contribution-"Cooking the Rice inside the Pot". This time Nyawuza responded. Nyawuza's real name was Allan Wetemtsha Madolwana, popularly also by his *nom de plume* as Francis Meli and he was the editor of Sechaba. Mzala responded again to the debate using the pen name Alex Mashinini in his article "Preparing the Fire Before Cooking the rise inside the Pot". These debates were mainly centered around the seizure of power and linking the armed insurrection with other forms of struggle. He stressed that a revolution without the active support and participation of the masses is not worth

the name of revolution. The most dangerous thing about the terror tactic as a principle is that it separates the masses from the revolution. It creates an atmosphere in which the masses feel that the revolution is the business of a conspiratorial elite which alone knows how and when liberation will come. He emphasised that even if individual terror could succeed to scare the enemy out of political power, it is highly unlikely that the revolution could maintain itself against counter-revolution.

In 1983 he wrote - **LATEST**

OPPORTUNISM AND THE THEORY OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REVOLUTION (A Critique of an Ideological Trend against the Freedom Charter).

This was after the National Forum Conference adopted the Azanian Manifesto in Hamanskraal. The aim was to circulate the document widely before its second conference. He warned that if we do not wage a vigorous ideological offensive against unscientific ideological basis, narrow nationalism and utopian socialist ideas, history will accuse us of maintaining unprincipled ideological peace with opportunism. He observed that the imperialists hate our Freedom Charter, and would do so much love to see the South African people opt for a less revolutionary document, some kind of reforms or even our document that looks super-revolutionary in form but which is reactionary in essence. In one of his writings as Sisa Majola, he argued that even the demand that "restriction of land ownership on racial basis shall be ended, and all the land redistributed among those who work it, to banish famine and hunger" does not necessarily propose, objectively speaking, the nationalisation of the land under state control. This is a point that most of the ultra-leftists and even comrades in our ranks miss altogether.

His writings on national question dialectically dealt with the working-class leadership of the National Democratic Revolution. He argued cogently that unless we fully and clearly understand the question of the class composition of the forces which are capable of leading and winning the

national liberation struggle, that is, the working class in alliance with the peasantry and other democratic forces, all our words about seeking to the South African revolution victorious will be empty phrases. The working class should always be aware that imperialism is waiting in ambush, preparing its own forces which seek to take over the leadership of this revolution in order to end it with a bargain with the racist regime, and bring about neo-colonial solution to the South African problem. No matter how educated in universities and articulate some petty-bourgeoisies, intellectuals can be, the working class must not allow the leadership of the national democratic revolution to be assumed by those who want to bring about its miscarriage. On the contrary, the working class must take the most active part in it and, indeed, fight to its leaders so that this revolution can be carried to its conclusion, to a decisive victory.

In his-"Perestroika and Class Struggle", he made a comprehensive review of Mikhail Gorbachev's Perestroika. Cde Mzala wrote that when socialist development ceases to be in the hands of the majority of the people, and instead is determined by injunction and other purely administrative methods from above, then socialism needs perestroika. The experience of the Soviet Union shows that it is excessive centralisation and bureaucracy that produces stagnation and even crisis within the socialist system. Such methods undermine mass initiative and have no respect for the individual and no consideration for personal dignity. True socialism means true democracy. In his article, "AIDS and the Imperialist Connection" in 1988, Mzala argued that although there is no conclusive statement that HIV was developed in the laboratories of the United States military establishment, but an argument has certainly been advanced, backed by facts, that AIDS-like viruses were being created through genetic engineering within these establishments. And it might also be a sheer coincidence that the laboratory where the first claim was made for the discovery of the AIDS virus is actually the laboratory that has been involved in experimentation with animal viruses. Mzala submitted that the international community needs to develop a sensitive awareness of the proceedings within military laboratories, as well as civilian laboratories where dangerous germs are being created. Mzala was intensely

proud of Zulu history and culture. He believed that the bantustan system stifled the national drive and independence of the African peoples. He wrote a well-researched and thought-provoking book, **Gatsha Buthelezi - Chief with a Double Agenda**. He submitted that looking at Gatsha soberly, and objectively, his personality and approach to the struggle, makes him controversial. He is more refined, complex and intricate than other bantustan leaders. It is just not enough to discard him into the camp of sell-outs without properly examining his standpoints. He has plausible facts to justify himself. Hence in many ways he becomes a case study.

Comrade Mzala went to Britain in 1987 to further his studies, and read for a Ph.D. degree at the University of Essex and the Open University. After attending a Seminar on socialism in New York last year, he was given time on television and addressed a number of meetings at U.S. universities. He was scheduled to start a fellowship at Yale University in September 1991. Though ever loyal to the movement, Comrade Mzala was a fierce critic of bureaucracy and had no patience with fudge or compromise. He was a delegate to the ANC conference in Kabwe, Zambia, in 1985 and presented a number of sharp challenges to the leadership. He was the chosen representative of the London region to the ANC's Consultative Conference in Johannesburg in December 1990 but was prevented by ill-health from attending. In 1990 he went with Joe Slovo to participate in a seminar on socialism in New York. He addressed a series of meetings at US campuses during this trip. The death of Comrade Mzala at the tragically early age of 35 has deprived South Africa of one of its most brilliant talents and eras the very period when he was destined to reach the peak of his powers. In Mzala, our revolution has lost one of its greatest giants and erudite. He was going to be relevant in view of the challenges facing the Alliance partners and the country in general, especially in his application of Marxism-Leninism to concrete reality. He would have contributed in the current discourse in finding a lasting solution to the novel COVID 19 pandemic. He is sorely missed.

(Dr. Mahlatsi, SACP Free State PEC Member writes in personal capacity)

PERSPECTIVE: Mokhafisi Jacob Kena

"I have worked my whole life fighting against inhumane treatment of workers, peasants, the poor unemployed in the so-called capitalist democracies around the world, particularly in South Africa and Lesotho"

Prepared by Cde Kena Legacy Collective in commemoration of the life of Mokhafisi Jacob Kena: 1925 - 2016

(continued from previous edition)

Historical evidence suggests definitively that the BNP was a political agenda of three main forces namely: (a) the British colonial administration and white commercial traders who dominated Lesotho's economy, (b) the apartheid regime in South Africa, (c) lower chiefs.

Comrade Kena has repeatedly affirmed this stark reality of our history. These forces launched a vicious Anti-Pan Africanist and communist propaganda with the active support of Lesotho's Roman Catholic Church (RCC). The RCC was led by a virulently anti-communist French Canadian clergy from Quebec, Canada who were fighting cold war politics in Lesotho. These campaigns dominated the pre-independence District Council elections of 1960 and the 1965 independence general elections.

Although the BCP won the 1960 District Council elections, the party lost the crucial parliamentary

elections of 1965 to the BNP which won by a razor-thin majority resulting in Leabua Jonathan's BNP taking over government at Lesotho's independence 4th of October, 1966. This marked the end of British colonial rule from 1868 to 1966.

While the BNP campaigned against the BCP using a virulent Anti-Pan Africanism and anti-communism strategy, the BCP's militant nationalism, anti-Roman Catholic Church (RCC) propaganda and its linkage with China under Chairman Mao Ze Dong fed the BNP's propaganda. All the same, BCP was not a genuine socialist party and furthermore it was also purging ANC and SACP aligned exiles like Robert Matji who had been elected during the Basotholand National Council (BNC) during the District Council elections of 1960.

The CPL: Origins, trial, and tribulations

The Communist Party of Lesotho (CPL) was established in May 1962. Its first Secretary General

was John Motloheloa, who was later relieved of this duty for bringing the name of the party into disrepute by portraying it as anti-Christianity in the context of a virulent anti-communism campaign. In 1964, John Motloheloa was replaced by his deputy, Comrade Kena, who had to give up his stable civil service job as an agricultural extension officer with a promising public service career.

Comrade Kena became a full time Secretary General of CPL from 1964 up to 2016 when he passed on. He was committed to his revolutionary cause for his entire life. Other prominent founders of the CPL were comrades Thabo Edwin Mofutsanyana, Robert Matji, Malefetsane Michael Sefali, Joe Matthews, Thabo Leanya and Themba Nqojane. The CPL aimed to establish a socialist society in Lesotho based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Its main political base was the emerging working class in Lesotho's service sector and

migrant workers in South Africa. It drew much of its following from the intelligentsia and some progressive and radical-minded elite.

CPL established strong links with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO), Communist Parties of Eastern Europe, Cuba and other fraternal Communist Parties. The CPSU provided financial resources and socialist literature for party activities for many years. AAPSO provided scholarships for Basotho students to USSR and Eastern Europe Socialist countries through the CPL.

The CPL also maintained strong links with the SACP and the ANC, from the 1960s up to the unbanning of these parties in 1990. This was a period when the SACP was banned in South Africa, banned through the Suppression of Communism Act of 1950. (Continues)



Re kgaba ka Diratswana

PHEKOLO YA MAFU DIJALONG

(Di tswa kgatisong e fetileng)

Dikeletso tsa tjalo le tlhokomelo ya dijalo diratswaneng ka Dr. Mapotso Kena, (PhD- Plant Pathology),

(Di fetolwetse le ho ngolwa ka mokgwa oo babadi ba tla utlwisisa ha bonolo)

*Tokiso ya sethopo le kgetho ya peo e sa tshwarweng ke mafu ha bobebe

Tokiso e lokileng ya mobu: mobu wa sethopo o lokileng o bohlokwa. Peo e kengwang mobung o sebeditsweng mme o tiile e mela ha bobebe. Peo e kentsweng mobung o dithollo ha e mele hantle kapa semela sa yona se a shwa hobane mobu o oma pele metso e tiya.

*Peo ya dimela tse sa tshwarweng ke mafu ha bonolo: fumana peo ya dimela tse sa tshwarweng ke mafu ha bobebe. Meroho e mengata le dimela tse etsang dipalesa ha di tshwarwe ke mafu a latelang ha bobebe: *wilts, rusts, mildews, leaf spots, viruses, or nematodes*. Sheba ditlhaloso paketeng ya peo kapa fumana tlhaloso moo ho rekiswang dimela kapa dijalo.

*Kenya peo kapa sethopo se sa tshwaetseheng ha bobebe ke mafu.



Fumana peo e se nang mafu kapa sethopo sebakeng se rekisang dimela kapa ho motho ya tsejwang a etsa tlhahiso e ntle ya meroho. Mafu a mangata a phela le peong ya dijalo. Pele ho jalwa, peo e tswang merohong e jetsweng hae, mohlala: sepinetjhe, e lokelwa ho hlwekiswa ka metsi a futhumetseng kapa moriana o ngodisitsweng wa hlobo. Ha eba hona ho sa



Tamati le khabetjhe tsena di hlasetswe ke mafu ao mohlomong a tswang mobung kapa peong e sa hlwekiswa

kgonahale, o ka mpa wa lesa tjalo ya peo eo. Peo ya meroho e ka reng tamati (F1) e jetsweng hae, ha e a lokela ho sebediswa.

O tla ehlwa hore ha o ka e sebedisa e ke ke ya fana ka tlhahiso e tshwanag le ya peo e rekilweng ya mantlha. Ha o jala ditapole, jala ka peo e nang le tiisetso. Ha o jala ditapole ho tswa ditapoleng tse tswang lebenkeleng la *grocery*, le ha di jeha, tseba hore e ka nna ya ba di na

le mafu a dijalo mme di ke ke tsa fana ka tlhahiso e ntle, ya boleng. Ke ha feela peo ya ditapole e na le letshwao la tiisetso "certified mark" e ka hloakang mafu a dimela kapa dijalo, mme hopola hore ha o jala peo e se nang letshwao la tiisetso ya boleng e ka nna ya ba jwale o tliša mafu a dijalo seratswaneng sa hao.

*Tlhwekiso kapa ho kenya *chemical* peong.

Ha ngata mobu le peo ka nako e nngwe di na le dithwana tse bakang peo ho bola kapa dimela tse dithopong di omelle. Mafu ana a kotsi haholo ha ho jalwa qalehong ya sehla - nakong eo mobu o sa ntseng o bata, mme o ntse o le metsi. Peo e sebeditsweng ka *di-chemical* e kgona ho tiisetso boemo bona mme ka hoo o ka qoba phethaphetho ya tjalo le ditjeho ka ho

sebedisa peo e loketseng. 'Peo tse fumanehang marakeng di sebeditswe, mme di tla be di ngotswe "treated". Ha ho etsahala hore o reke peo e sa sebetswang, o ka itshebeletsa yona ka *chemical* e loketseng, eo o ka iphumelang yona. Sena o ka se etsa ka ho kenya peo ka hara setshelo se bonaletsang (jar); e be o tshela *chemical* hodima peo ka ho lekana. Hlokoehla setshelo ho fihlela *chemical* e bonahala e anetse peo kaofela. Sheba le ho badisisa dintlha tsa tshebediso ya *chemical* pele o e sebedisa.

(Di tswela pele kgatisong e latelang)

Dikgarafu le disebediswa tse ding

'Made in' Botshabelo

Botshabelo ke emeng ya metse e tletseng ka tsebo le boiphihlelo bo fapafapaneng. Tsietsi ke hore batho ba bangata ba ithlokela feela thuso ya ditjhelete hore ba kgone ho ntshetsa bokgoni ba bona pele ka ho theha mesebetsi e fapaneng ho latela tsebo tsa bona tse fapaneng.

Ho futsaneha kapa ho hloka ke tshita e kgolo ho batho ba ba ngata ho hlahisa tsebo le boqhetseke mekgahlelong e fapaneng ya bophelo. Le ha ho le jwalo sena ha se a ka sa thibela Monghadi Siphon Mafa ho hlahisa bokgoni ba hae ba kutlwisiso ya thekenoloji le ho e kenya tshebetsong. Mafa ya dulang 342 W Section ke emong wa baahi ba Botshabelo ya nang le boitsebelo ba ho etsa ka matsoho a sebedisa thekenoloji e bobebe. Boitsebelo ba hae ke bo kgethehileng ka ha ha se ha ngata tsebo ya mofuta o tjena e fumanehang, haholoholo hara batho ba batsho, bao boholo ba futsanehile.

Mafa o iketsa metjhini e kgonang ho etsa mesebetsi e itseng kapa ho bebofatsa mesebetsi e itseng. O etsa metjhini wa ho etsa ditene esita le metjhini wa ho etsa dikgarafu, diharaka le di sebediswa tse ding tse sebedisetswang diratswaneng, masimong le mesebetsing e meng ya hae.

O iketseditse metjhini wa ho etsa dikgarafu le tse ding, mme e sa le a sebetisa mesebetsi ona ho tloha ka selemo sa 2007 ho fihlela kajeno. O hlalositse hore o sebeletsa lapeng moo a dulang teng ho etsa mesebetsi wa hae wa matsoho ka metjhini oo a iketseditse ona ka matsoho a hae. Or e o rekisa thepa ya hae ka hare ho motse iphidisa

le ba lelapa la hae. O re sena ke phephetso e kgolo ho yena hobane thekiso e tjena ha e a tsitsa.

O re ponelopele ya hae ke ho ba le kgwebo e tsitsitseng le ho atoloha. O re maikemisetso a hae ke ho kwetlisa batjhaba ka bang le kgahleho ho iketsetsa ka matsoho, ha holoholo lehlakoreng lena la thekenoloji le ka fetohang kgwebo e kgolo motseng. O ipeditse ho mmuso thusa ka sebaka seo a ka sebeletsang ho sona hore a kgone ho fa batho ba bangata monyetla wa mesebetsi. Sena se bolela le hore a ka thabela thusa ya tjhelete ya katoloso le ntlafatso ya disebediswa e le karolo ya leano le lehlo la mmuso la phediso ya bofuma ka theho ya mesebetsi ya boiketsetso.

Monghadi Siphon o re o kgona ho etsa dikgarafu le diharaka tse leshome le nang le metso e mehlano ka letsatsi (15). O re ha a ka fumantshwa thuso ya sebaka le mehlodi e meng ya kgwebo a ka eketsa tlhahiso yah ae ka ho menahana ka ha matsoho a hlahisang a tla be a ngatafetse.

Na ho na le motho kapa mafapaha a mmuso a ka netefatsang ponelopele ya Siphon, ba ka bonang moya o motle wa kaho ya kgwebo le theho ya mesebetsi? Na ho na le motho kapa mafapaha le dibopeho tsa mmuso tse kang bo-FDC, IDC le dibopeho tse ding tsa poraefete tse ka betlelang Siphon tselo ho isa kgwebong e tihileng? Na ho na le motho kapa mekgatlo ya ditaba e ka thusang ho tumisa kgwebo ya Siphon kapa ho fana ka dikeletso tsa theho ya kgwebo ya moshwelella le ho reka dikgarafu le tse ding? O re ha eba ho jwalo a ka letsetswa ho **060 996 3170**.



Siphon ka e meng ya mesebetsi ya matsoho a hae.