



PARLIAMENTARY  
CONSTITUENCY OFFICE (PCO)

# Re betla **TSELA**

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Mosebetsi o tswela pele, toro ya baahi ya ho fumantshwa motlakase e tla phethahala haufinyane

## Ditshebeletso di tswela pele motseng o motjha

Metse e metjha ka mehla e hloka ditshebeletso tsa mantlha tse kang metsi, motlakase le ditsela esita le ditshebeletso tsa dikgwerekgwere. Le ha ho sa le hole ho nehalana ka ditshebeletso tsena tsohle motseng ona o motjha, mmuso o leka ka matla ho tsepamisa ditshebeletso sebakeng sena. Ke ka hoo e leng semphethe-ke-o-fete matsatsing a jwale motseng ona.

Mosebetsi wa ho kenya motlakase o qadile, mme o tswela pele ka matla. Ho hokelwa ha motlakase ho latela ho hlongwa ha dipalo tsa motlakase nakwaneng e fetileng. Taba ya ho hloma dipalo ka ntle le ho hokela motlakase ka nako e le nngwe e ile ya baka ho dumaduma ho baahi, moo ba bang ba neng ba sa dumele hore efela ba tla tlisetwa motlakase sebakeng sa bona. Empa kajeno baahi ba ba ngata ba thabile le ho dumela hore motlakase o tla kenngwa. Ba kgotsofetse ka mosebetsi ona o tswellang pele ha jwale.

Nakong e fetileng ho kentswe dipompo tsa metsi dibakeng tse ding motseng, ha dibakeng tse ding di sa kengwa, mme baahi ba ile ba behelwa ditanka tsa metsi karolong tsena tsa motse. Ditanka tsena tsa metsi di ile tsa senngwa ka ho tjheswa ke ba bang ba baahi.

Taba ena e ile ya tlisa maikutlo a fapaneng ka hara baahi, hobane baahi ba ba ngata ba ne ba sa dumellane le taba ya ho tjheswa ha ditanka tsa metsi. Ba boletse ha tshenyho e tjena e kgutlisetsa setjhaba morao. Ba ipileditse ho bomphato wa bona ho sebetsa ditaba ka maikutlo a phodileng ho ena le ho senya thepa ya setjhaba.

Baahi ba hlalosa ha ba thabile haholo ka ho tswela pele ha ditshebeletso motseng ona o motjha le ha di sa fella. Baahi ba ba ngata ba leboha mmuso (wa ANC) ka phallelo ya ditshebeletso. E mong wa baahi ya hanneng ho ipolela o itse: "E ka be e le kgale mmuso o kentse ditshebeletso tse feletseng metseng ya rona hoja e se ka diphiri tse ka hara makoko a dinku le manong a baetapela ba bang ba ANC ba emelletseng tjelele ya setjhaba ka tsela eseng molaong." O ekeditse ka ho re: "Dipalo tsa motlase re a di bona di ntse di kena le mabokoso a motlakase ka matlong re a bona le ona."

"Re thabile haholo ke diphethoho tse etsahalang motseng wa rona. Thapelo ya rona ke hore motlakase o mpe o kene ka pele, pele tjelele e jewa jwalo ka ya marulelo a di *asbestos*. ANC re ya e rata ha feela eka behella ka thoko baetapela ba belaelwang ka diketso tsa botlokotsebe tse tlhokolotsi tse kang bomenemene le boshodu le diketso tsa dikgoka ho basadi le bana. Ntho enngwe le enngwe e tla kgutlela madulong ha ho ka sebetsa ka tsela e tjena.." O rialo ha a phethela.

Molekgotla wa lebatowa la 37, Monghadi Lebona Nkhahle yena o re o ile a hlalosa baahi nakong e fetile hore mmuso o ntse o sebetsana le taba ya phallelo ya ditshebeletso bakeng sa baahi ba motse ona. O re le yena o thabetse baahi ka ntshetsopele ena, empa o tla qhomela hodimo ha a ka bona baahi ba se ba kgantsha kaofela, e seng ho bonesa ba itseng feela.

Nakong e fethileng mmuso o ile wa abela baahi ditsha Botshabelo. Ditsha tsena tse neng di le ka hodimo ho dikete tse pedi (2000) di ile tsa ajwa motseng o motjha wa R-section. Baahi ba ba ngata ba ile ba itumela haholo ho fumana ditsha ka mora nako e telele ba hloka bodulo bo tsitsitseng. Ketso ena e ile ya thoholetsa ke baahi ba neng ba hlalosa hore ke ntho e lokileng ha mmuso o mamela dillo tsa baahi.

### COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSON WELCOMES POSTPONEMENT OF SCHOOLS REOPENING

**Cape Town** - The Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Basic Education, Ms Bongivi Mbinqo-Gigaba, has welcomed the postponement of the reopening of schools for the 2021 academic year.

Ms Mbinqo-Gigaba said this is an important decision, as the lives of learners should always be put first. "The second wave of Covid-19 has shown that new infections are prevalent among the youth. We appeal strongly to all to adhere to all the health regulations, such as keeping social distance, wearing masks and washing or sanitising hands regularly. You are our future and are important for the future of this country," added Ms Mbinqo-Gigaba.

Schools were expected to open on 27 January 2021. The Department of Basic Education (DBE) announced today that learning in all schools will be delayed by two

weeks and will resume on 15 February 2021.

According to the DBE, on 12 and 13 January 2021, it consulted the Council of Education Ministers, the Heads of Education Departments Committee, national school governing body associations, teachers' unions, learner formations, principals' associations, the national associations representing independent schools and learners with special education needs. All stakeholders were united in



Bongivi Mbinqo-Gigaba.  
PHOTO: @IWITTER

supporting a delay in the opening of schools.

Ms Mbinqo-Gigaba said: "As we see the sudden spike in new Covid-19 infections and deaths over the last few weeks, it was critical that government and all the education authorities reassess the opening date of schools, as we would not want to put the health system in the country under further pressure and possibly exposing more South Africans to the virus. The decision was in the best interests of everyone."

She further noted the recent deaths of several National Senior Certificate examination markers, and expressed condolences to the family, friends and sector as a whole. "We are all affected by this ravaging virus. We appeal to everyone to observe the health regulations when they are attending funerals."

PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES, CAPE TOWN

\*The Department of Education has announced schools date of schools reopening as 15th February 2021.

### COVID- 19 UPDATES Level 3

Motho e mong le emong ya tsamayang seterateng le hohle dibakeng tsa setjhaba, esita le ha a tloha hae, o lokela ho kenya **mask**.

Ke tlole ya molao ho se kenye mask dibakeng tsa setjhaba. O tla tshwarwa mme o ahlolwe - ka ho fuwa 'fine', ho iswa tjhankaneng kapa o ka fuwa kotlo tseo ka bobedi.

# Pula e tlisitse thabo e kgolo ho dihwai



**THABA NCHU.** Boholo ba naha ya Afrika Borwa bo fumane pula ya ditlwebelele matasatsing ana.

Pula e matla ya dikgohola le difefo e ileng ya na nakwaneng e fetileng Botshabelo le tikolohong e ile ya baka tshenyho e kgolo. Matlo le ditsela di ile tsa senyeha, mme le sephethephethe sa sitiseha ke ho kgaoha ha motlakase ka lebaka la ho tsholoha ha pula e matla nakong eo.

Pula eo e ne e latela ho fokola ho ho holo ha pula ho neng ho bakile hore masimo le diratswana di ome ngo! Kajeno botala ba naha bo paka thabo ya lefatshe le neng le nyorilwe, le hloka metsi. Sehla sa pula se fehlile, mme pula e neleng e tlisitse thabo e kgolo ho dihwai le beng ba mehlape sebakeng sena.

Kajeno lekgulo le tlokoma ka jwang bo nonneng hohle moo motho o lahlelang mahlo teng. Diphofolo le dinonyana di thabile - bo-molepe ba ya hodimo le tlase ba nkile dithaha sehlopha, mme lekodukothwana ngwana mahola le bina ka ho sa feleng hara mofero. le thabetse peo ya jwang e tlisang kgora ha bo-nonyana.

Pula e qadileng ho na sehlang sa ho qetela ngwahola e tswela pele ho tsholoha le monongwaha. Sena se ka tlisa katleho e kgolo ho phahamisa moruo. Temo-thuo e ntlafala haholo ka ho na ha pula. Mongobo o tliswang ke pula o phahamisa le ho medisa jwang ka potlako. Jwang bo botle bo bolela phepo e ntle, e anetseng ya makgomo, manku le diphofolo tse ding tse phelang ka ho fula, tse ruetsweng kgwebo. Ka lehlakoreng le leng ho ba bobebe ho dihwai tsa dijothollo le meroho ho jala maamong a tjena a lehodimo.

**“The Land Shall be Shared  
Among Those Who Work It!”**  
The Freedom Charter

Dijalo, jwaloka diphedi tse ding tse teng lefatscheng di hloka metsi. Pula e ngata e seng e nele e tla tlisitse mongobo le leswe masimong le diratswaneng tsa hae. Hona ho bolela hore ho tla ba bobebe ho phethola masimo le ho a lokisetsa tjalo. Diratswana tsa hae le tsona di tla ba bonolo ho di sebetsa ho jala meroho, mme tlhokeho ya metsi a ho nosetsa e tla fokotseha haholo.

Ho na hona ha pula sehlang sena ho ke ke ha tlisa molemo sehlang sena feela, empa hwetla le mariha le tsona di tla una molemo puleng ena ya hlabula. Sena ke hobane lefatshe kapa mobu masimong le diratswaneng o tla be o ntse o fupere mongobo wa dipula tsa hlabula.

Ba bang ba badisa ba boletse ha ba thabetse pula haholo hobane lekgulo le tla ntlafala mme le mehlape e kgore.

\*Maemo a lehodimo ka kakaretso Afrika Borwa a a fapafapane mme ha ho bonolo ho lepa se tlang ho etsahala dihleng tse fapaneng tsa selemo. Sena ke hobane Afrika Borwa ke naha e phatlaletseng haholo. Sehla sa hlabula se pakeng tsa Pudungwana le Hlakubele. Nakong ena ho tjhesa haholo ka dipula tsa diaduma tse nang ha ngata thapama. Maemo

**Dihwai letsoho mohommeng! Nako ya ho phethola masimo e fihlile le ho dihwai tsa Yorksford, Thaba Nchu.**

ana a fumaneha haholo dibakeng tse ho ya leboya tsa naha ena, jwaloka Foreisetata. Hwetla ke sehla se latelang hlabula. Nakong ena ho qala ho omella ka motjheso o ikadileng ka kakaretso. Letsatsi le qala le kgutsufala mme e ba ka Motsheanong ho qala ho phola ha mariha a atamela.

Bolepi bo hlalosa ha mariha Afrika Borwa a le pakeng tsa Phupjane le Phupu. Ka kakaretso nakong ena ho phodile, ho omeletse, pula e a fokola, empa nakong e nngwe lehlwa le ya kgetheha bakeng tse phahameng kapa dithabeng. Empa Kapa Bophirima mariha ke nako ya pula e ngata. Nako ya sehla sa selemo e kgutshwane le yona jwaloka hwetla. E dikgweding tse pedi feela e leng Lwetse le Mphalane. Ena ke nako e ntle haholo dibakeng tse ka hare naheng ka pula e nang kgafetsa ho isa hlabuleng.

Lehwetla, ho ya ka ditaba tsa bolepi ke se seng sa dihla tse kgutshwane Afrika Borwa hobane ke nako ya phethoho ya hlabula ho ya mariheng. ‘Hwetla e ka nka dikgwedi tse pedi feela nakong e nngwe, e leng Mmesa le Motshehanong.

Ke taba ya bohlokwa ho balemi ho tseba dinako tsa selemo le maemo a lehodimo a tliswang ke tsona. Sena se ka ba thusa haholo mabapi le ho lema , ho kenya peo mobung, ho kutula, ho kuta dikgutshwane phaphanyetsano ya makgulo le nako e ntle ya ho nehela diphofolo,jwalo-jwalo.

Dihwai di ka iphumanela lesedi ka tsa maemo a lehodimo ho South African Weather Service, Tel. 012 - 367 6025 kapa 012 - 367 6041

## Pula, mahlopha a senya

Le ha pula e thabetswe hakana, ke dihwai le setjhaba, ho na ha pula ho na le ditlamorao tse sa batleheng nakong e nngwe. Ho na ha pula ho na le kabelo ho phahamiseng moruo, hobane ha pula e na hantle tlhahiso ya dijalo e ya ntlafala, mehlape e fumana dijo tse lekaneng, mme hona ho eketsa dijo sesiung sa setjhaba.

Empa ka lehlakoreng le leng pula e nang haholo ho feta tekano e a senya; e baka dikgohola tse senyang masimo. Pula e ngata e sitisa mosebetsi wa tjalo le mesebetsi e meng diindastering tse ding jwaloka ka dikonteraka tsa kaho.

Pula e ngata e senya metse le ho hohola marokgo le ditsela. Matlo, ha holoholo metseng ya ba futsanehileng a sengwa ke pula tse matla.

Pula e bakile tshenyho e kgolo ditseleng tse ngatanyana mona Botshabelo le dibakeng tse ding. Bokahodima ba ditsela tse ngata bo senyehile; ho tletse dikoti tse bakilweng ke metsi a phallang le a emeng ka hara ditsela.

Boemo bona bo baka hore makoloi le dipalangwang tse ding di fate dikoti ha di tsamaya ditseleng tseo bokahodimo ba tsona bo nang le metsi a emeng kapa a phallang. Sena se baka tshenyho dipalangweng mme se ka baka le dikoti mebileng.



**Se seng sa dikoti tse kotsi tse bakilweng ke pula tsa matlopotlopo ditseleng tsa Botshabele le tikolohong.**

Ha pula e na haholo mothamo wa metsi a emeng tseleng o feta bokgoni ba tsela ho jara le ho fetisa metsi ka tshwanelo. Nakong e nngwe metsi a sitwa ho phalla ditseleng tlasa hore diforo tse tsamaisang metsi ka thoko ho tsela di tletse ditshila tse kenyeleditseng matlakala a lahlakwang feela ke baahi, lehola le dihlahlana tse thibelang metsi ho phalla ka bolokolohi.

Lebaka le leng ke hore ditsela tse ding ha di a phethahala kahong ya tsona kapa tokiso ya tsona e a fokola ka lebaka la borakonteraka ba sa etseng mosebetsi o phethahetseng hobane ba se na tsebo kapa ba iketsatsang 'hlaahlaafethe mosebetsi ha o etsetswe makgethe!'

**Wena o reng? Re fe maikutlo a hao tabeng ena.**

# Misinformation & conspiratorial theories, a dangerous defeatist exercise

In the guise of freedom of speech and right to access to information, eager and ambitious drive on misinformation is on the increase on the information highway in South Africa. Unconfirmed, untested and glaring untruths are spewed all over in the public.

Media, including mainstream media, have descended to feed on these 'topical issues', like vultures gorging at a carcass gluttonously, lest they be left behind and crumple down at the sword of social media 'journalists', whose strategic packaging of information is sourced from those with hidden agendas. It is then disseminated with 'yellow' and pure 'gutter' journalism at times.

It seems the intention is to increase anxiety and stoke fires of panic in society. The end results? Loss of confidence in government, pecuniary objective, or blind populism perhaps? Intentionally or ignorantly, those churning out misinformation, unduly criticism and putting unnecessary pressure on institutions of the State, dealing with current crises (Covid-19, economy, crime, etc.) through mass media, should heed the advice of the sages: "Whosoever digith a pit, shall fall in it. But unfortunately, if not, they will take many in the pit with them.

It is a well-known fact that social media has enriched interpersonal communication and that virtually

everybody uses social media one way or the other.

We use social media to report or tell stories, in emergencies, to transact, for leisure and entertainment as well as for educational purposes. Social media are also used to advertise, campaign and dialogue. Politicians use social media platforms to persuade and issue messages to propagate their ideologies. From small businesses to large commercial entities, Government, educational facilities and civic bodies, employ social media to communicate.

The use of social media has even necessitated establishment of groups of interested people with common purpose of communicating. Practically, people are able to get into a social media platform, disseminate information or share a view.

In other countries, social media are under strict regulations and are constantly under the microscopic eye of relevant communication and securities agencies. This, they argue, is in the interest of national security in the most. Other countries, including South Africa, social media rules and control are a bit relaxed. This may perhaps be informed or derived from the Bill of Rights enshrined in our Constitution.

Recent emerging social trends include making fun or mocking people, castigating others, character

assassinations, derogatory remarks and depiction and public lynching others' privacy. It has become increasingly difficult as to where to draw the line or exercise control over placement of information on social media. Many who post negatively about other people do it out of ignorance of the law regarding social media use. Reckless comments that may border on threat to national security and other serious transgressions that may cause instability in government or incitement of violence sometimes find space in some of the social media platforms. But remember: *ignorantia legis neminem excusat (ignorance of the law is no excuse)*.

Recently Covid-19 issues, especially vaccination and vaccine trended a lot in social media. Issued communication included not only criticism of the strategic intervention of government on all issues around the pandemic, but actually introduced and brandish counter information that gainsay Government's messages and advances in combating the pandemic.

One will, upon picking up such communication in social media, may attribute that to political harangue. But it has become evidently clear upon scrutiny of some of the message that the national dialogue on some of important issues like the pandemic has not only been entered by politicians, ordinary citizens (some of whom do not have all facts around issues being discussed)

and civic organisations, there seems to be an emerging sinister ploy by some informed people and organisations and certain media, to derail genuine efforts by the government and many South Africans, to fight the pandemic, through use of among others, social media platforms. Many have now become experts in spewing 'fake news' that are aimed at frustrating efforts of government and majority of South Africans.

Their messages reach millions of unsuspecting South Africans who may take as true what is contained in these social media messages.

This wrong messaging about issues of Covid-19 is irresponsible and counter-productive and unpatriotic. It is defeatist in character and therefore dangerous because it leads to many people doing wrong things. Those who issue false, wrong or unverified and unconfirmed information on Covid-19, deprive ordinary citizens genuine information that may deprive them accessing life-saving facilities and medication. They do not serve any purpose, but add to our woes, the pandemic gaining speed and strength and causing havoc in our communities.

And that day when Covid-19 is over, we will have many deaths among us that we could have avoided, have we taken action against misinformation that lands mostly in our phones.

## Bongaka le tsebo ya setso, di hloka ntshetsopele moruong

**Tweespruit:** Afrika Borwa jwaloka dinaha tse ding tsa Afrika le mafatshe a mang a maholo, ho kenyeletswa le yona Amerika, di ntse di na le karolo e itseng ya setjhaba e tshelang le ho sebedisa dingaka tsa setso. Ditjhaba tsa sethato tsa Amerika Borwa jwaloka ba- *Yanomamo*, *Inca*, *Amaicha*, le baahi ba sethato ba Amerika Leboya, *Mohawk*, ba tsebahalang e le 'Keepers of the Eastern Door', *Cherokee*, *Apache* le ba bang, masalla a baahi ba setso Australia; *Muruwari* le *Gunggarike* ke ba bang ba batho ba ntseng ba tshwareletse setso sa bona, mme ba ntse ba sebedisa le 'pheko tsa setso le kajeno. Le dibakeng tse ngata ho phatlalla le lefatshe batho ba ntse ba sebedisa tsa setso.

Hape bofokodi bona bo kenya metsi ka moedi; ka tsela ya hore bo- ngakammotwane ba ithahisa ka pele ho setjhaba e ka ke dingaka athe e mpa e le batho ba itjhebitseng ho qhekella batho le ho

Mafapaha a mangata a lokela ho nka karolo ntshetsopeleng ya bongaka ba setso. Ntle le Lefapaha la Ditaba tsa Bophelo le ithlommeng pele ntshetsopeleng le tsamaisong



**Ba bang ba memilweng letsemeng la kotulo ya lengana, haufi le Tweespruit, ba gcheletse ka hara tshimo-thita e tlokomang ka lengana.**

Boholo ba batho ba batsho Afrika Borwa ba etela dingaka tsa setso ho fumana dikeletso, pheko le meriana kapa ditlhare. Ba ba ngata ba thuswa malwetseng ka ho fapana; malwetse a mmeleng le a moyeng ka mokgwa ona.

Empa boteng ba bongaka bona bo a fokola naheng ya Afrika Borwa. Sena se baka ho se hole le ho tswela pele jwaloka kgwebo e tsetsitseng ya boteng le tshebetso ya bongaka ba setso ya moshwelella.

ithuisa. Nakong e nngwe batho bana bao e seng dingaka kapa ba sa tsebeng letho ka ditlhare le pheko ya tsona, ba qetella ba file batho ditlhare tse sa sebitseng, ditlhare tsa mafu a mang a sele, kapa ditlhare le meiana e kotsi e ka lebisang ho kuleng ho feta, kapa ho baka lefu la motho qetellong.

Le ha mmuso o kene ka setotswana ngodisong, tlhophisong le tsamaisong ya dingaka tsa setso, ho ho ngata ho sa ntsaneng ho lokela ho etswa.

ya bongaka ba setso, mafapaha a latelang ke a mang a ka thusang: Lefapaha la Ditaba tsa Mmuso wa Selehae, la tsa Botjhaba, Lefapaha la Moruo le Ntshetsopele, Lefapaha la Tshireletso le Polokeho, Lefapaha la Ditjhelete le Kuno esita le mafapaha a mang a ka amehang. Sepolesa le bahlahlubi ba Lekgetho ke dibopeho tse ding tsa mmuso le tsona tse ka tlišang taolo ka hara ditaba tsa dingaka tsa setso.

Monghadi Lesitsi Kobo, e mong wa batho ba ithlommeng pele profenseng ya Foreisetata ntshetsopeleng ya bongaka ba setso le tshetbedisong ya ditlhare kapa meriana e tswang dimeleng le ditlamatlameng o re le ha tshetsetso e le teng, ho sa le ho ngata ho lokelwang ho etswa.



O re ke letlotlo la bohlokwa leo setjhaba se ka le sebedisang e le motheo wa ntshetsopele ya moruo. Paballo ya mehloodi ya tlhaho le tshetbediso ya yona ka boikarabelo, ho ya ka Kobo, ke tiisetlo ya katleho kajeno le ho meloko e tlang.

**Tshelang Mhlanga ke motjha. O sebitsana mona le lengana ho etsa di-essential oils le dihlahiswa tse ding ka lengana le ditlamatlama tse ding.**

O bolela ha karolo ena ya bongaka e tliša kuno ya dimilione tsa diranta naheng. O lla ka hore ha ho sa be le tshetsetso, tataiso le tshireletso ya kgwebo ena, dingaka tsa setso tsa nnete le ba thuswang ke tsona ba tliša sala ba ithlphere, kgwebo ena e hapilwe ke ditlokotsebe le batho ba se nang tsebo ya yona. O re ho lokelwa ho batalatsa kgwebo e amang setso le bongaka ba setso, tseo bohola di itshetlehleng ka mehloodi ya tlhaho.. Kahoo, setjhaba, haholoholo batjha, ba lokela ho kena ka setotswana kgwebong e kenyeletsang tshetbediso le paballo ya mehloodi ya tlhaho.

Kobo o re tsebo ya setso le tshetbediso ya yona maamong a fapaneng e bohlokwa ntshetsopeleng ya naha.

\* Ho sa le jwalo ho hlaheletse ditlaleho tsa diketso tsa botlokotsebe Foreisetata botjhabela (Dihlabeng) tse amang maqulwana a batjha ba hlomelang ka dithunya ho hlokofofatsa le ho hlekefetsa dingaka tsa setso. Ba batla karolo ya kuno ya dingaka tsa setso mme ka tshabo ya ho hlekefetswa dingaka tsa setso ba dula ba ntsha tjelele ho ya ho bo-mpodi ba ditlokotsebe, bao bohola e leng melata e tletseng di-marakeng tse bulehileng tsa kgwebo metseng ya rona.

Dingaka tsa setso di matswalong, mme ba ipiletsa mmusong ho thusa. Ba buang taba tsena ba hana ho hlalisa mabitsa ka tshabo ya ditlokotsebe tse keneng ka hara kgwebo ena, tseo ba reng di kotsi mme ha di mohau.

# COVID-19, e ekeeditse sekgahla !

E se e le dibeke tse mmalwa kokwanahloko ya corona e ekeeditse sekgahla sa thaselo, mme ebile e nkile le sebopeliso se setjha jwale.

Ho ngatafala ha thaseselo ya sewa sena ho bonahetse dibakeng tse ngata tsa Afrika Borwa moo bongata ba batho ba hlaleng ba le 'positive' le ho hloka-hloka ka bongata.

Ho hlasela hape ka sekgahla se eketsehileng ha corona le ho hlaleng ha corona ya mofuta o fapaneng le wa pele, di ekeeditse diphephetso le mathata a maholo bokgoning ba mmuso ho fana ka ditshebeletso tsa bophelo bo botle.

Dibakeng tse ding jwaloka Kapa Botjhabela, Kapa Bophirima, Gauteng le Kwa-Zulu Natal ho se ho hlahetse diphephetso tse kgolo tsa kalafo ya bakudi ba Covid-19, ha leqhubu la sewa le ntse le tswela pele ho eketseha. Tlhokahalo ya dibethe le metjhini e thusang bakudi ho hema ke tse ding tsa diphephetso tse ka sehlophong tseo mmuso o tobaneng le tsona.

Maemo ana a keketseho ya sewa a ile a qosa mmuso ho beha naha mokgahlelong wa boraro wa taolo ya motsamao wa batho le thibelo ya 'kgwebo tse itseng'. Sena se entswe ka morero wa ho leka ho fokotsa keketseho ya batho ba e bang 'positive' le ba bolawang ke Covid -19.

Keketseho ena e bonahala e bakwa hape ke ho kopana ha batho ka bongata, jwaloka meketeng e fapaneng;- ya boithabiso, ya setso le ditshebeletso tsa ho pata bafu. Dibaka tsa kgwebo kapa tsa mabenkele a maholo di bonahala di na le kabelo keketsehong ena hobane ke moo batho ba kgobokanang ka bongata teng.

Leqhubu lena la bobedi le tla moo mmuso o sa itokisetsang ho fumana ente ya kokwanahloko ena. Le ha phumantsho ya moriana wa kentelo e sa le hojana tshepo e teng. Letona la naha la ditaba tsa bophelo, Ngaka Zweli Mkhize, o se a ile a phatlalatsa nako le leano la ho enta setjhaba ho thibela kokwanahloko le ho phema mafu ho feta kamoo batho ba seng ba hloka-hloka ka teng.

Kentelo ya pele ho hlalosa e tla qala hona sehle sena sa pele selemong sena se setjha. Ho tla qalwa ka ho enta basebeletso ba bophelo bo botle; dingaka, baoki le basebeletso ba bang ba bophelo bo botle. Ho tla latela basebeletso ba ditshebeletso tsa bohlokwa, mme kamorao ho moo ho tla entwa batho ba ka hodimo ho dilemo tse 60 esita le ba nang le mafu a eketsang sekgahla sa Covid-19 mothong. Karolo e nngwe ya setjhaba e tla latela ha morao. Tebello ke ho enta karolo ya setjhaba e ka etsang 67% e le ho fedisa boteng ba kokwanahloko ya corona setjhabeng.

Ena ke taba e kgothatsang haholo, empa e batlang hore moahi e mong le e mong a nke boikarabelo - a bapale karolo ya hae thibelong ya Covid-19.

## Ke efe karolo e ka bapalwang ke setjhaba ho lwantsha COVID-19?

Tabakgolo ke lerato la naha le tshebedisanommoho ya setjhaba, mmuso le mekgatlo eo e seng ya mmuso ho ipopa ngatana-nngwe. Ho se ho ile ha betlwa ditsela le mekgwa ya thibelo ya kokwanahloko nakong e fetileng. Seo bohle re lokelang ho se etsa ke ho phethisa seo re ithutilleng sona ho thibela kokwanahloko. Nakong e fetileng re ile ra hatella polelo e reng 'thibelo e molemo ho feta pheko'. Mmuso le ditsebi di tiisa taba ena; ha re ka tsitlallela thibelong ya ho kenwa ke kokwanahloko re ke ke ra kula, mme ha re sa kule pheko ha e hloka-hloka.

Thibelo ya mantlha, e bonahetseng e le molemo haholo ke e tsejwang ke bohle, mme bohle ba ka e phethisa:

\* Kenya mask dibakeng tsohle tsa setjhaba le maetong.

\* Hlala matsoho ka sesepa metsotswana e fetang e 20, kapa sebedisa sanitiser e nang le alcohol

\* Siyelanang sebaka se ka etsang 2 metres pakeng tsa motho le motho

\* Hohlella kapa thimolela ka hara setsu. Sebedisa tissue, mme o e lahle ka mokgwa o bolokehileng hore e se tshohe ya qhalanya dikokwanahloko.

\* Ha o belaela kapa o fumanehile o le positive, ikgetholle ho ba bang, ho kenyeeditse le ba lelapa.

## Ho kotsi ho sebedisa meriana e sa netefatswang

Moriana o tla ka dibopeliso tse ngatanyana tse kenyeleditseng: meriana e nowang e le mokedikedi, dipidisi, meriana ya phofshwana, meriana e sebedisang nale, meriana e arubelwang, meriana e tlotswang le e sedilang, jwalojwalo.

Mokgatlo wa Matjhaba a Kopaneng le mekgatlo e meng ya matjhabatjhaba e thehile ditumellano tse itseng tsa ngodiso le tshebediso ya meriana bakeng sa batho, diphoofolo le dimela.

Boholo ba dinaha lefatsheng lohle di ikamahantse le 'tumellano tsena. Afrika Borwa ke e nngwe ya dinaha tse amohetseng taolo ya meriana, ngodiso ya yona esita le tshebediso ya yona. Taolo ya meriana, ngodiso ya yona le tshebediso ya yona Afrika Borwa e matleng a mmuso ka



Letona la Naha la Ditaba tsa Bophelo, Ngaka Zweli Mkhize

Lekgotla la Taolo ya Meriana. Meriana e arotswe ho latela sebopeliso sa yona, ke hore dintho tseo e entsweng ka yona le ho latela phumantsho ya yona. Meriana e meng e kotsi ha e meng e se na kotsi ya letho ha e sebediswa ho feta tekano kapa e sebedisetswa pheko e fapaneng le pheko ya yona ya mantlha. Meriana e fuwa batho, diphoofolo le dimela ka tekano, mme e ka ba kotsi ha ho ka fetiswa tekano e badilweng kapa e tswakilweng le meriana e meng e sa kgothaletswang. Nakong enngwe meriana ha e sebetse ha e sebedisetswa mafu ao e sa a rerelwang.

Hara meiana e fumanehang ditjhabeng tse fapaneng tsa lefatsho ho kenyeleditswe le Afrika Borwa ke meriana ya botjhaba, ke hore meriana e sa bopjwang kapa ho etswa ka mokgwa wa 'science'. Ka tlwahelo Afrika Borwa re re meriana e entsweng ka mokgwa ona ke meriana ya sekgowa, athe e meng key a setso.

Meriana ena kaofela e lokela ho ntshwa le ho sebediswa ka tekano. Merianeng ya sekgowa hona le e ka rekwang ke mang le mang lebenkeleng, athe e meng ke meriana e lokelang ho rekwa ka kgothaletso le taelo ya ngaka ya dithutho tsa bongaka ba sekgowa. Moriana o fe kapa o fe o sa ngodiswang ke mmuso bakeng sa tshebediso e itseng, ha o a lokelwa ho ajwa le ho sebediswa. Ke tlolo ya molao ho aba le ho nehelana ka moriana o sa dumellwang ke mmuso.

Tekong ya ho lwantsha lefu la Covid-19, batho ba ba ngata ba bonahetseng ba nka dikeletso ho enwa le yane ka se ka thibelang kapa ho pheko Covid-19. Taba ena e ngongorehisa haholo hobane dikeletso tse ding ke tse senang motheo, mme tse ding di ka tswa di le kotsi.

Ho bonahetse hape qalehong ya sewa sena le ho fihlela kajeno batho ba ba ngata ba behile tshepo ya bona merianeng ya setso. Dikeletso tse ding tsa batho ba senang boiphihlelo le tsebo ya meriana ya setso di kotsi hobane nakong enngwe ba sebedisa metswako eo e sa lekanyantshwang ka ho phethahala.

Moraora o tjena ho bonahetse le ba bang bao e leng karolo ya tsa bongaka ba sekgowa ba kgothaletsa ho aba le ho fana ka meriana e itseng e sa ngodiswang naheng ena e ka sebediswa ke batho ba hlasetsweng ke Covid-19. Ha ho molaong ho fana ka moriana o sa ngodiswang wa sekgowa bakeng sa ho thibela le ho pheko mafu. Meriana ya setso le yona e lokela ho ntshwa ka tlasa taolo le ditaello tse matla tsa ba ngodisitsweng le ho ba le tokelo.

**\* Hopola hore bophelo ke ba hao! Etsa bonnete ba boleng, tshebediso le matla a pheko kapa kotsi ya moriana oo rekang seterateng kapa moriana o o fuwang ke ngaka-mmotwane, ya setso kapa ya sekgowa!**

Series

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

The term of the current municipal councils is nearing an end. After an eventful phase of democratic transformation, a new era is about to begin, an era in which the NDR will be further advanced.

Understandably, building a democratic State is full of challenges, opportunities and pitfalls. If we falter and fall along the way, what is important is the ability to stand up and forge ahead.

Mangaung metro is one of our 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:



Zolile Mangcotywa, Council Whip:

We started off well in the first term, improving our audit report from disclaimer to unqualified report and positive rating by the rating agencies.

During the second term, from 2016 we continued on the right path until mid 2017 when we started going down in terms of our finances and thereby affecting service delivery negatively.

One of the most important highlights was hosting the ANC Centenary celebrations in 2012 and the ANC 53rd National Conference

as the City. We erected the giant Nelson Mandela statue at Naval Hill, renamed or standardised names of important roads and buildings after the struggle heroes.

Service delivery remains our biggest challenge but it is not an insurmountable task. I have confidence in the present municipal leadership that i(they) will take the Metro to even greater heights.

**Thabo Johannes Olivier, Councilor, PR Councilor:**

Privilege and honour are the words I would use to express the feelings and or emotions that cross my mind when referring to my tenure as an ANC councilor for the Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality for the 2016-2021 term.

I have come to realize that the greatest asset a councilor can have is the confidence of his/her electorate.



Our grand parents did not rely on grants and food parcels for food, but actually produced their own FREE FOOD AT HOME.

It is examples like these that inspires me to do even more. The role of a councilor should be to serve the community that

elected him/her. When the community asks for a high-mast light don't decide to deliver a recreational facility instead, and think you have delivered, YOU HAVE NOT.

A councilor delivers when he/she can do what the citizens request. Be humble, trust the people and work hard and with respect and *seriti* (integrity).

Take the people into your confidence and if you stumble, they will be there to support and carry you. Remember, Motho ke Motho ka BATHO.

## COMMENT



We begin the year still reeling from the Covid 19 pandemic.

The second wave of even more rapid infections, including a new variant, is adding to the horror of increasing deaths.

We are correctly urged by the authorities not only to continue our vigilance, but with equal rigour to reject and not believe dubious unproven theories flying around including on social media.

This year also sees the leader of the alliance, the African National Congress, turning 109. We face multiple problems in that capacity but also the country we run - the message of the ANC' January 8 statement through the president provides direction and optimism.

The South African Communist Party, which turns 100 this year, congratulates the ANC but raises serious concerns about the influence of neoliberalism and austerity measures and their negative influence on the direction of our country!

We support Cuba fully in rejecting and condemning the defeated Donald Trump in the USA for his 'mad' listing of Cuba as a terrorist promoter.

This is despite Cuba's outstanding Nobel Peace Prize worthy campaign, world wide support of many countries efforts against the Covid 19 pandemic.

Mangaung Metropolitan municipality is in 'ICU' as we head for local government elections this year.

No effort must be spared to rescue it permanently from its current troubles.

This will be in the interest of communities it is meant to service effectively. To do so it needs to work with its employees properly all the time.

National and provincial governments must improve the quality and urgency of support to the metro.



## NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



### COVID-19

#### POTENTIAL SUPER SPREADER EFFECT AT SASSA GRANT PAYMENT POINTS

**Parliament, Cape Town**— The Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Social Development, Mr Mondli Gungubele, has expressed his concern over non adherence to social distance by grant beneficiaries at certain Sassa pay points.

Mr Gungubele said the way to address this challenge needs innovative approach and the adoption of a system that eliminates human contact. He said the Department of Social of Social Development and Sassa should think around queue management in the immediate term, but strive to eliminate the challenge of cumbersome queues in the longer term.

The queues as evidenced today, could potentially expose vulnerable people to

Covid-19 and its new variant. Social distancing, regular hand washing and mask wearing are proven control mechanisms for the deadly virus when used together. Mr Gungubele said the people cannot adopt an approach that seems to suggest that one mechanism is a substitute of the other.

On Wednesday, Sassa announced that they were instituting various measures to deal with queues and those measures include, booking system, maintaining queue management at all pay points, provision of health services and



Mondli Gungubele

allocating different days for different grant types.

Mr Gungubele welcomed the initiatives and said more needed to be done. He called on people to use the booking or appointment system as facilitated by Sassa to protect themselves against COVID-19. "At this time we need municipalities to provide facilities for Sassa use as pay points. This is a generous and reasonable act for municipalities especially during this time of need for our people," said Mr Gungubele

He added that vulnerable people should not further suffer the indignity of having to sleep outside to get their grants. He called on the department and Sassa to beef up communication around the strategies and plans especially on hotspot communities.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES, CAPE TOWN

### SACP message on the 109th founding anniversary of the ANC

**8 January 2021:** The South African Communist Party (SACP) salutes the African National Congress (ANC) on this important occasion of its 109th founding anniversary. The ANC has played an important role in uniting the oppressed to wage the struggle to overthrow colonial and apartheid rule and oppression in our country, and in rebuilding and transforming our country following our 1994 democratic breakthrough in the interests of especially the workers and poor.

#### The weapon of unity

As things stand, the greatest enemy to our movement is not from outside but from inside. Internal divisions and factional conduct anchored in capitalist relations and associated competition for access to and control of organisational and state power and resources constitute the biggest threat to our national democratic revolution and movement.

The national democratic revolution—our programme for democratic and broader social transformation towards the goals of the Freedom Charter—depends on the weapon of unity to succeed. Therefore, the SACP takes this opportunity to emphasise the importance of organisational renewal and unity of the ANC. That must include the unity and reconfiguration of the ANC-headed Alliance to function optimally. The Alliance remains strategically important. We expect the ANC to lead in protecting and nurturing this Alliance.

The SACP calls upon the ANC and the whole of the Alliance to stop using important gatherings, like conferences and congresses, as battlegrounds for factions. Neither should we begin to attach names and surnames to the resolutions of our movement as if they were adopted to target certain individuals.

As the SACP, we are ready to make our modest contribution towards the unity of the ANC and the motive forces of our shared strategy—the national democratic revolution. As our Special National Congress resolved in December 2019, our

key organisation building task is to unite and rebuild our entire movement and advance the second radical phase of the national democratic revolution. We are facing this strategic task under conditions of mutually reinforcing and worsening multiple crises of the global capitalist system.

#### The pandemic crisis

The urgent task we face is to overcome the pandemic crisis—the surging spread of COVID-19 and the loss of life that occurs due to the deadly virus. The SACP expresses its heartfelt condolences to all the families that lost their loved ones because of COVID-19. As a people, we need to unleash our entire capacity to bring COVID-19 under control and stop any further loss of life. Therefore, the SACP reiterates its support for the COVID-19 preventative measures announced by President Cyril Ramaphosa on 28 December 2020. We call upon every person, family, and community in South Africa to adhere to the COVID-19 preventative regulations.

The SACP also wants to take this opportunity to emphasise its call—Put people before profits. The World Health Organisation has made an important statement for the COVID-19 vaccine to be made a global public good. What the WHO now needs to do is to ensure that becomes a reality.

In the same Batho Pele (People First) spirit, the government should ensure that the production and/or sourcing of the COVID-19 vaccine is not subordinated to or captured by private wealth accumulation interests. The need to protect the supreme right to life, and the collective interests of the people, must come second to none.

Furthermore, there must be no space left to corruption and state capture, old and new, to occur in the sourcing of the COVID-19 vaccine. By corruption and state capture, we include undue influence by private, vested interests.

#### The economic, social reproduction, and ecological crises

The pandemic crisis is not the only crisis of the global capitalist system. Long before the COVID-19 pandemic inequality, unemployment, and poverty were entrenched because of the endemic crisis of the capitalist system and its logic of uneven development across and within borders.

The capitalist systemic problems of inequality, unemployment, and poverty are particularly acute in the Global South. This is because of the persisting legacy of colonial domination and imperialist exploitation. Our efforts to achieve economic turnaround should therefore go hand in hand with intensifying our anti-imperialist struggle. It is crucial for us to drive radical structural transformation of our economy and eliminate colonial, apartheid, and imperialist relations.

The importance of making employment creation, poverty eradication, and inequality reduction, key targets in our economic and social transformation policies, cannot be overemphasised. We need to overcome the crisis of social reproduction linked with inequality, unemployment, and poverty. By the crisis of social reproduction, we refer to the increased problem faced by millions of poor and working-class households to make ends meet—to support life itself.

In the same vein, we should strengthen our collective efforts to tackle gender-based violence and hold the perpetrators to account. The SACP welcomes the ANC National Executive Committee decision to disqualify any person involved in gender-based violence from standing as an ANC ward or proportional councillor candidate in the forthcoming local government elections.

Finally, the world needs to overcome the crisis of climate change caused by the persisting environmentally destructive patterns of capitalist production and consumption. We need to make our contribution as a country to overcoming the catastrophic crisis.

ISSUED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY | SACP

## ANC January 8th Statement

*Introductory remarks excerpts of the ANC NEC January 8th Statement read by President Cyril Ramaphosa and priorities in brief for 2021*



“The ANC celebrates 109 years since its founding in the shadow of a global pandemic that has led to great suffering and loss of life, that has severely damaged our economy and that has profoundly changed how we lead our lives.

The January 8th Statement is the voice of our movement. It gives inspiration and encouragement to our members, supporters and many others across the nation. It is an appeal to all those who love the ANC to rededicate themselves to lives of service in the cause of South Africa and its people.

It is the historical mission of the ANC to lead the transformation of our society. This role has been hard earned through decades of struggle and has been recognised by our people through successive electoral mandates.

In government, the ANC led the reconstruction of our society from the ashes of apartheid misrule. We worked together with the people to expand access to housing, electricity, water and sanitation and social infrastructure to millions of our people.

We expanded access to education and health care. Prior to the onset of the global financial crisis, our policies contributed to the revival of our economy, the creation of millions of new jobs, the stabilisation of our public finances and the reduction of poverty. While important progress has been made in the renewal and rebuilding of the ANC since the 54th National Conference, there is still much to be done.

The organisation has been weakened by corruption, resistance to renewal and controversies involving ANC leaders.”

“In this year of 2021, our foremost priorities as the African National Congress are:

**Firstly, to act together with all South Africans to defeat the coronavirus.**

We start the year in the midst of a second wave of infections that is spreading far faster and has the potential to cause greater loss of life than the first wave. This requires effective implementation of prevention measures

and a rapid and efficient programme to provide a vaccine to all our people.

**Secondly, to place our economy on a path of renewal and recovery.** This path must be one which overcomes the apartheid and colonial legacy of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

**Thirdly, we must this year forge ahead with the fundamental renewal of the ANC.** It is only an ANC with ethical, selfless and disciplined members that can lead the national effort to reduce coronavirus infections and drive radical social and economic transformation.

**Fourthly, we must work to build a better Africa and a better world.**

Despite the damage caused by the coronavirus pandemic, we must intensify our contribution to Africa’s development and to building a more just and more peaceful global order.”

### SOUTH AFRICA AND THE ANC IN 2021

The coronavirus pandemic has deepened poverty and unemployment in our society. The pandemic has brought into sharper focus the fault lines of inequality, income deprivation, asset poverty, and lack of skills and economic opportunities among the majority of our people.

It has been a stark reminder of the lived realities of millions of people when it comes to accessing health care, housing, education, safety and security and other basic services.

For millions of South Africans, the poor conditions under which they lived before the pandemic have only gotten worse.

The economy has contracted sharply. Around two million jobs have been lost and many more people have fallen below the poverty line. Many families face hunger and hardship as we enter the new year. Many more struggle to keep up debt repayments, have had their assets repossessed and cannot make ends meet.

Without the economic and social relief measures that the government put in place, and without the urgent interventions to strengthen our public health care facilities, the situation could have been far worse.

Throughout the country, communities are still confronted by high rates of crime and violence. The lack of safety threatens and undermines their sense of well-being and hampers social and economic development. Other social problems, such as drug and alcohol abuse, contribute to violence and cause many families great misery.

The second pandemic in our country – of violence against women and children – continues to plague our society. Gender-based violence and femicide is rooted in patriarchal attitudes and is the most blatant affront to our common humanity. Ending gender-based violence in all its forms is integral to the social and economic progress of our nation.

**Read more about January 8th Statement in the next editions**

## CPA Statement on US inclusion of Cuba on its terror list

The Communist Party of Australia condemns in the strongest possible terms the inclusion of Cuba in the US list of “state sponsors of terrorism.”

On Monday 11<sup>th</sup> January 2021, just 9 days short of the end of President Donald Trump’s mandate, the State Department under Mike Pompeo unilaterally decided to include Cuba on the US list of terror. President Obama had removed Cuba from the list in 2015.

Despite some improvements during the Obama Administration, the situation for Cuban people has been difficult under the 60-year long blockade. Cuba and its internal affairs have always been treated as a matter of “national security” for the United States.

Since the beginning of the Cuban revolution in 1959, Cuba has been a frequent victim of terrorist actions against the Cuban people. Terrorist actions organized, sponsored, and funded by the US have had an impact on the daily lives of the Cuban people.

Cuba has been a victim of terrorist acts such as the Bay of Pigs invasion, introduced plagues, the mid-air bombing of Cubana Airline 455 in 1976, bombing in hotels and other tourist installations, and the

payment of internal operatives to carry out soft coup activities

The US targets the Henry Reeve international medical brigade by exerting pressure on receiving countries not to accept Cuba’s assistance. US funding has increased for subversive actions against Cuba internally and externally.

The Cuban foreign affairs ministry issued a firm statement condemning this new unilateral action by the Trump Administration.

It exposes the hatred against Cuba for exercising its right to self-determination and defence of its sovereignty.

The Trump Administration reversed most of President Obama’s goodwill policies, and the blockade was strengthened with the implementation of the Helms-Burton Act Chapter III, the persecution of investors, and the further introduction of economic sanctions, particularly during the pandemic.

The world is watching this latest action against Cuba by the US administration. The US has no moral excuse to do this and when we contrast it against the internal

political mess that currently grips the US even less so. The US would do better to turn its attention to the lives and safety of the US people which is being endangered by President Trump promoting local terrorism

*Issued by: Central Committee, International Department*

### The Internationale

*(The English version most commonly sung in South Africa)*

*Arise ye prisoners of starvation  
Arise ye toilers of the earth  
For reason thunders new creation  
'Tis a better world in birth.*

*Never more traditions' chains shall bind  
us*

*Arise ye toilers no more in thrall  
The earth shall rise on new foundations  
We are naught but we shall be all.*

*Then comrades, come rally  
And the last fight let us face  
The Internationale  
unites the human race.*



## 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:

### 40<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF MATOLA MASSACRE

By: Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi

This year marks the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the senseless murder of the ANC members in Matola, Mozambique. It was on Friday 30 January at 2.00 am when the racist forces, their faces painted black and uniforms covered in graffiti, attacked three ANC residences, killing 12 of ANC members and a foreign National, Jose Ramos. Innocent members of the ANC were gunned to death in their sleep as a result of this dastardly act of barbarism.

The invasion of Mozambique was designed to undermine Mozambique of its right to territorial integrity and sovereignty and this has been in public defiance of the international law and violation of the humanitarian law. The racist South African troops abducted three ANC members: Selby Mavuso, David Thobela and Thibe Ntsekeng. The regime was preparing to put them on trial in connection with the Natref Refinery attack June 1980 in Sasolburg. It is believed that this senseless attack was in retaliation to the successful MK operations in Sasolburg and other parts of the country. In this attack the following comrades were murdered: Krishna Rabilal ("Cde Goodwin" or "Ashok"), Mduduzi Guma ("Nkululeko" or "Conqueror Ntswana"),

Lancelord Mfanafuthi Hadebe ("Sobantu"), William Khanyile, Thabang Moses Bookholane, Thabani Rubulani, Sinziswe Wilberforce Skweyiya ("Hadebe"), Nelson Nduna Mvula, Steven Ngcobo, Motso Aubrey Mokgabudi ("Obadi"), Daniel Molebatsi, Bheki Lawrence Magubane ("Felix").

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe observed that these barbarous acts that Pretoria is resorting to in defence of her racist and inhuman policies was "a signal warning to us not only to proceed with speed to strengthen our defence forces, but also to consolidate our military alliance with our Mozambique brothers in defence of our political order and developing economies". At the funeral service Cde Mario Machungu, Mozambique's Planning Minister declared that "nothing will weaken our solidarity with the South African people and the ANC.

Refuting the regime's lies that the attack was aimed at the ANC bases in the neighbouring countries, the former ANC President Cde Oliver Tambo responded that "there has never been any ANC bases or camps in Mozambique. There are residences ... and if the qualifications make a house a base is only that the people in it can use a gun, then let us be told now. Because every white man in South Africa can use a gun and there are weapons in every white household. Are there bases too?" Elsewhere he echoed the same sentiments that "our bases are in South

Africa itself, our bases are among the people of our country, in the cities, in the mountains, near to Koeberg nuclear power station in the Cape, a thousand miles from any border, near to SASOL petrol tanks in the heart of the country, and yes, right in Pretoria itself, close to the Voortrekkerhoogte military headquarters, which is where we have successfully shelled. The regime cannot find these bases. Therefore, it invents mythical bases in neighbouring territories. For it is easier to massacre refugees in their beds or to send bandits to murder teachers and health workers ... than it to stop the revolutionary process in South Africa itself.

The former President of Mozambique Samora Machel condemned the attack against Mozambique. He said that invasions were not just a simple aggression. They are a declaration of war. Many countries condemned the atrocious deeds of the Pretoria regime. The German Democratic Republic (GDR) was filled with disgust and indignation at the cowardly attack of the South African troops on the homes of the defenceless people in Mozambique. GDR noted that for the umpteenth time, under flagrant violation of the international law, the apartheid regime has carried out a brutal and heinous act of aggression against the territory of an independent, sovereign African state and thereby most gravely endangered peace.

The Bloodthirsty and murderous raid amounted to a declaration of war

against the frontline states and all independent Africa. What the racist regime has hitherto described as a "low intensity" war against invading guerrilla forces was rapidly developing into a full-scale confrontation as the racists attempt to crush all opposition at home and in neighbouring territories with a view of consolidating white domination over the whole sub-continent. Over the years, the aggression of the racists has steadily intensified at the cost of thousands of lives, not only of freedom fighters, but also of civilians in South Africa, Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and other neighbouring states who were being hunted down and exterminated like animals by murderous bands of South Africans and foreign mercenaries. Following Israel's example, a South African attempt to occupy neighbouring territory was an immediate danger.

The apartheid regime in South Africa found it could not stabilise apartheid within the country's own borders because its agenda to maintain white-racial supremacy generated a permanent security dilemma that inevitably spilled across South Africa's borders. Perceiving a 'total onslaught' against apartheid, the regime felt compelled to raise a 'total response' of military and covert action against its opponents, including by bombings and assassinations. Israel faces the same intrinsic dilemma: it cannot maintain ethnic domination domestically without destabilising its borders on all fronts. This inherent instability then generates Israeli perceptions of a generic campaign of 'terror' against Israel, comprised not only of actual terrorist acts but any kind of resistance to Israel's policies.

The struggle for liberation in South Africa could not have been possible without the support from the freedom and peace-loving people of the world and Africa. The neighbouring countries flung imperialist bargain in their fascist faces and stood firm in the cause of freedom and lasting peace. They did this because it became apparent that

## 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)

Lekhotla la Bafo, LLB was founded and led by Josiel Lefela, who was a teacher in Mapoteng. While the BPA called for more participation and inclusion of the elite in the colonial system, LLB questioned the legitimacy of the colonial systems itself.

Their three main demands were the ending of chiefly abuse of power, especially in the operation of "matsema", the need for Basotho commoners to be represented in the Basutoland National Council and opposition to the incorporation of Lesotho into the Union of South Africa as provide by the Act of Union of 1909.

Comrade Kena first met Josiel Lefela in Mapoteng around 1957/58. He used to visit him frequently and they would discuss various political issues of mutual interest. But he never joined the LLB as he thought it was a narrow-nationalistic organization without an internationalist and Pan-Africanist outlook. He justified his stance thus: "Although Mr. Lefela was already a veteran politician, during our discussions, I could sense that his political thinking was already behind the times, we were already international - so I never joined" (Interview with Cde S'khulumani Ntsoale). In the mid-1920s, the third protest movement emerged in the form of the League of Justice

(Lekhotla La Toka-LLT). LLT was a breakaway group from LLB founded and led by Malitsane Elia Justice Tabile Mphanya Ratsiwho reckoned that LLB had developed a rather cozy relationship with the chiefs. Unlike Lefela who advocated for the chieftainship to be retained in its original form of Moshoeshe 1 (1786 -1870), Ratsiu propounded the abolishment of the institution. His son, Ntsukunyane Mphanya, would later become a prominent member of the Basotho Congress Party (BCP), but later became disgruntled with the party as government under the leadership of Ntsu Mokhehle.

The above protest movements created a perfect context for the emergence of political parties that drove the decolonization mission. The first of these was the Basutoland African Congress (BAC) established in 1952 by Ntsu Mokhehle; a member of the LLB. The 'Congress' label resembled the African National Congress (ANC) whose politics had influenced Mokhehle hugely while studying zoology at Fort Hare University. However, later the BCP would gravitate more towards the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) than the ANC after the PAC's split from ANC in 1959. BAC merged with LLB and therefore changed its name to the Basutoland Congress Party (BCP) in 1957.

The BCP was a narrow-nationalistic party despite its links with Gamal Abdel Nasser of

Egypt and the Convention Peoples' Party (CPP) under Kwame Nkrumah in Ghana as well as Communist Party of China. The BCP was neither socialist nor communist in its political outlook. Comrade K joined the BCP during his early political activism in the 1950s. He would later leave it to be involved in the formation of the Communist Party of Lesotho (CPL) in 1962.

In 1957, the Marematlou Party (MTP) was established by Chief Seephephe.S Matete as a splinter group from the BCP taking with him several senior and influential chiefs. Makalo.B Khaketla established the Freedom Party (FP) in 1961 after clashing with Ntsu Mokhehle of BCP and later joined forces with S.S Matete in 1963, jointly establishing Marematlou Freedom Party (MFP), a political amalgam advancing the interests of the Paramount Chief, senior chiefs by and large. With its royalist leanings, it was regarded as a supporter the monarchy in Lesotho.

Even more perilous was yet another split of the BCP when in 1958, Chiefs Leabua Jonathan and Patrick 'Mota in collaboration with Catholic teacher Gabriel Manyeli walked away from Mokhehle to form the Basutoland National Party (BNP) in 1959. It was initially named the Christian Democratic Party (CDP) whose main task was to fight against the BCP's militant nationalism. (continues)

their countries could not enjoy independence until South Africa is liberated from the apartheid colonial yoke. This view was cherished by the drafters of the Freedom Charter in 1955 when they declared that **THERE SHALL BE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP**. The martyrs of Matola should inspire our country in its quest for socio-economic transformation and incline the fundamental renewal of the ANC.

The SACP will be celebrating its centenary this year. The party will also be paying homage to its fallen heroes and heroines. Among those who died in Matola, there were dedicated Communists who dedicated their lives to the service of the working class. They are: William Khanyile, he was a former Robben Island Political prisoner and SACTU leader. He was also a mentee of the SACP and ANC stalwart, Cde Harry Gwala. Motso "Obadi" Mokgabudi was a member of "Soweto generation" who was brave, brilliant and skilful. He was also a Commander of the Special Operation Unit of Umkhonto We Sizwe. Mduduzi Guma, a lawyer by profession. He was an avid reader of Marxist classics and helped translate the party programme into IsiZulu. He was also a regular contributor to the journal of MK, DAWN under the nom de guerre Conqueror Ntswana.

(Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi SACP Free State PEC Member, Writes in a personal capacity)



# Re kgaba ka Diratswana

## PHEKO YA MAFU DIMELENG

(Di hlaha kgatisong fetileng)

**Phekolo ya mafu merohong e itshetlehile tlhokomelong le tsamaisong e phethahetseng ya diratswana tsa meroho. Dikgatisong tse fetileng re fetoletse 'keletso tsena tsa setsebi sa ditaba tsa dimela le mafu a di amang, Dr. Mapotso Kena, (PhD-Plant Pathology), ka tsela e bonolo eo babadi ba rona ba e utlwisisang.**

**Re tswela pele ka ditaba tsa mafu kapa mahloko a dijalo le pheko esita le thibelo ya ona:**

Motho o lokela ho ba sedi ka se etsahalang dijalong: na o noseditse hantle? Ke moriana ofe o o sebedisitseng dijalong wa thibelo ya mafu? Na ke monontsha o mo kae o o fileng dijalo? Motho o lokela ho dula o na le moo o ngotseng ditaba tsena teng, ho kenyeletsa le ho ela hloko maemo a lehodimo, dijo tsa dijalo, nosetso le boemo ba mobu. Keletso ya ditsebi e re o lokela ho ela hloko ditaello le tekanyetso ha o fana ka meriana dijalong.

O ka batla dikeletso ho balemi ba bang, ditsebi tsa dijalo le bahlanka ba mmuso ba temo ka ditaba tse amang dijalo. Agricultural Research Council le diunivesithi ke tse ding tsa dibaka tseo o ka fumanang dikeletso teng.

Dintlha tsena le tse ding di ka thusa ho senola se tsietsang dimela kapa dijalo tsa hao.

### Thibelo

Taolo ya mafu a dimela kapa dijalo e qalella pele o ka jala meroho le pele o ka kenya peo mobung. Taolo ena e kenyeletsa kutlwiso ya mafu a dijalo le ho kenya tshebetso lenane la taolo ya thibelo ya mafu. Ho fokotsa sekghala sa tahlehelo ka 'baka la mafu a dijalo latela dikeletso tse latelang:

(Tsena ke tseo o ka di etsang pele o jala ho fokotsa mafu le tahlehelo ya tlhahiso)

\* **Ntsha masalla a tjalo ya nako e fetileng** ka ho phethahala hohle seratswaneng. Masalla a tjalo ya nako e fetileng ke sesosa se se holo sa mafu le dintho tse kgathatsang dijalo esita le tlhahiso e atlehile ya dijalo. Masalla ana a baka ho ngatafala ha dikokwanahloko tse bakang mafu mobung ha bonolo. Ho fokotsa kahlamelo

ya mafu dijalong, masalla a tjalo ya nako e fetileng a ka phetholellwa le mobu e sa le nako, sehlang sa hwetla. Masalla ao a ka bokellwa ho etsa podiswa e tla etsa manyolo nakong e tlang. Ka nako e nngwe masalla ao a ka tjheswa.

Pele o ka isa manyolo hape seratswaneng, etsa bonnete ba hore a fetohile podiswa e le ka nnete. Mafu a mangata a dijalo a phela le hara podiswa e seng e ka sebediswa e le manyolo. Ka tsela e jwalo se ke wa kenyeletsa manyolo a entsweng ka masalla a nang le mafu kapa mahloko a dijalo.

### \* Jala ka mokgwa wa phaphanyetsano

Ha o jala dijalo kapa meroho ya mofuta o le mong kapa mofuta e batlang e tswana selemo le selemo nqa e le nngwe, hona ho baka keketseho kapa katso ya mofuta wa mahloko le mafu a dulang a tshwara dijalo tsa mofuta oo kgafetsakgafetsa. Mafu a dijalo a tshwarang dimela tse thootse e kopaneng jwalo ka poone ha a tshware dimela tse makgaba a sephara jwaloka tamati – le mafu a tshwarang dijalo tsa mofuta o tshwanang le tamati a ke ke a tshwara dijalo tse tshwanang le poone le mofuta e jwaloka yona. Mohlala: o ka fapanyetsana tjalo ya tamati le poone selemo le selemo.

### \* Tshebediso ya motswako wa mobu o hlwekileng bakeng sa sethopo kapa dipitsana:

Mobu o se nang dikokwanahloko bakeng sa dipitsana ke ona o loketseng tjalo ya ka hara dithopo. Mobu ona o hlwekisitsweng wa dipitsana o ka rekwa mabenkeleng a rekisang dimela tsa dijalo tsa diratswana.

Mobu wa diratswana o lokela ho sejetswa hantle pele ho jalwa. Dinthwana tse bakang mafu a dimela jwaloka hlobo, dikokwanyana le tse ding di atisa ho ngatafala mobung mme di setisa kgolo e ntle ya dimela kapa dijalo. Ho hloka hore hore mobu o sejetswe ka matla kapa ho sebediswe dikhemikhale pele ho ka jalwa.

### \*Ho kwahela mobu ka se bonaletsang

Mobu o ka kwahelwa ka ntho e bonaletsang (jwaloka polasitiki) e ke keng ya sitisa mahlasedi a letsatsi ho kenella mobung. Mahlasedi ana a baka motjheso o moholo moo mobu o kupeditsweng hoo dikokwanahloko kapa dinthwana tse bakang mahloko mobung dishwang. Mokgwa ona wa ho kupetsa seratswana kapa sebaka sa tjalo se ka fokotsa dikokwanahloko mobung nakong ya dikgwedi tse isang ho tse 4 kapa ho feta.

Mokgwa ona o sebediswa ka katleho jwaloka sebopi sa tlhahiso ya dimela moo motjheso o dinthwana tse ding tse kgathatsang mobung.

Motjheso o mogobo o bakwang ke ho kupetswa ha mobu ka se bonaletsang ho thusa mobu ho hlalisa dinthwana tse molemo tse kgothaletsang kgolo e ntle ya dijalo. Feela mokgwa ona ha se kobo anela, o ka sebediswa feela ka katleho dibakeng tse tjhesang.

(di tswela pele kgatisong e latelang).  
(di tswela pele kgatisong e latelang).

## Sepetlele sa Botshabelo

se tswela pele ho betla tsela

Mosebetsi o mong le o mong o etswang maamong ohle o lokela ho rerwa pele. Sena se bolela ho e la hloko bokgoni ba ho phetha mosebetsi oo mme ho shebilwe mehlodi e latelang hara e meng: Nako ya ho phetha mosebetsi, batho ba tlang ho phetha mosebetsi, disebediswa le ditekanyetso tsa ditjhelete.

Katleho ya merero kapa mosebetsi ya sepetlele sa Botshabelo sa sedika, e itshetlehile moralong ona wa ho phetha mosebetsi ya bona ka makgethe le ka ho phethahala. Ba ka sehlohong sepetleng sena ba bolela hore ba beha nako ka thoko ho loha mano a tshebetso.

Katleho ya bona e bonahetse matsatsing a phomolo moo hangata dipetlele di tlang le ho kangwa ke mosebetsi esita le boitokisetso ba bona ho Level 3 e kentsweng ka lebaka la ho eketseha ha sewa sa Covid-19. Ha a bua ka boitokisetso ba bona, Ngaka Ariel Torres o itse: Re bile malala-a-laotswa. sehlang sa phomolo, Re entse matsholo a tlhahisoleding kamoo setjhaba se ka itshireletsang ka teng kgahlanong le Covid-19. Re sebeditse le dikliniki tsa rona ho matlafatsa sehlopha ho lwantsha Covid-19 le mafu a mang.

O boletse ha maemo a ne a batla a kgutsitse nakong ya matsatsi a phomolo. O itse ke feela bakudi ba 3 ba ileng ba amohelwa lekaleng la bona la dikotsi ka keresemese ha mathwasong a selemo se setjha ho amohetswe feela 2 ya bakudi. Karolong ya ho pepisa ke bana ba 4 ba hlalileng ka keresemese.

Torres o re dikliniki di bapala karolo e kgolo mosebetsing wa kalofa ya mantlha. Hara e meng ya mesebetsi, dikliniki di thusa ho etsa diteko, le ho fumana nnete ya taba kapa maemo a Covid-19, ho sala morao kapa ho batla ba kopaneng le ba nang le tshwaetso ya COVID-19. Dikliniki di thusa hape ka tlhahisoleding ka bolwetse ba Covid-19 le malwetse a mang. O re katleho ya bona e tliswa ke boitelo le mafolofolo mafapheng ohle a sepetlele. O itse ke tlwaelo ya boitokisetso le basebeletsi ba nang le boitelo tse metseng ka hare ho bona tse etsang hore dintho di tsamaye ha bobebe.

Ho hlakile hore ho phehella ho etsa mosebetsi ka ho phethahala le kamakgethe ho dula ho beile sepetlele sena maamong a hodimo a tshebetso. Sepetlele se tswela pele ho betla tsela e isang phethahatsong ya toro ya mmuso wa ANC wa demokerasi, ya nehalano ya ditshebetso tse tswileng matsoho tsa bophelo bo botle ho bohle.



Motlatsa-mongodi wa ANC Profensing ya Free State, Mamiki Qabathe o etsetse le ho keteka mmoho dilemo tse 100 tsa nkgono, Matini Maria Sokoane, K-Section, Botshabelo.

### Important contacts - Mangaung Municipality

Water Division 051 – 533 0525	Disaster Management 051 – 406 6666
Infrastructure 051 – 533 0513/512	Botshabelo library 051 – 533 0556
Water & Sanitation 051 – 533 0515/516	Economic development 051 – 533 0554
Cemetery - 051 534 4915	Building & Plans Inspector – 051 533 0625
Aids unit -051 533 0580	Centlec 051 – 409 2414
Facilities Bookings 051 – 533 0506	Human Settlement 051 – 533 0523
Law Enforcement 051 – 533 0537	Traffic Division 051 – 533 0544
Sewerage Dept. 051 – 534 0707	Police Station 051 – 535 8102
Waste Management 051534 0561	Botshabelo Hospital 051 – 533 0111
Health Inspector 051 – 533 0592	Registry Clerk 051 – 533 0503
Engineering 051 – 533 0512	