



PARLIAMENTARY
CONSTITUENCY OFFICE
(PCO)

Re betla **TSELA**

MARCH 2021 ISSUE NO.16

Following up on our commitments to the people

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

Ho bonahala boikemiso bo botjha ka hara Mangaung

Le ha taba ya ho fana ka ditshebeletso e ntse e le bothata bo boholo masepaleng o moholo wa Mangaung, ho bonahala mahlasedinyana a tshepo a ho fokotsa leqeme la phano ya ditshebeletso. Tlhabollo ya ditshebeletso tsa mantlha, tokiso ya mebila le tlhwakiso ya marangrang a tsamaisang dikgwerekgwere, tseo di putlameng ka nako e telele kapa di sa sebetseng ka tshwanelo, kajeno ke tse ding tsa dintho tseo masepala o tobaneng le tsona mme o lekang ho di lokisa.

Motshwareli wa Majoro wa phethahatso wa masepala wa Mangaung, molekgotla Molefi Morake o re ba kene letsholong le leholo la tsoeletso ya phano ya ditshebeletso le tokiso ya marangrang le tlhabollo ya mebila. O hlalosa ha mosebetsi ona o tla kenyeletswa ditekanyetsong tse shejwang botjha.

Morake o a amohela hore masepala o hlolehile ho fana ka ditshebeletso ka tsela e tshwanetseng ka nako e telele, mme masepala o ile a ba a

putlama ho sena tshebetso e tihileng ya nehelano ya ditshebeletso. "Ke ka hoo re kenang letsholong lena la ntjhafatso le ntlafatso, "Reclaiming our city". Re leka ho kgutlisa seriti le ho fana ka tshepo ho baahi e le ho kgutlisetsa masepala maemong a lokelang."

"Re kena ward le ward ho hlabolla le ho lokisa moo ho senyehileng. Ke mosebetsi o boima empa oo re tshepang hore



Karolo ya letsholo la ho kgutlisa seriti sa motse, mosebetsi wa ho hlwekisa tselana tsa metsi a phallang.

dibakeng tse ding tema e se e ntse e bonahala. Re sebetsa ka dihlopha tse sebetsang ka boitelo tsa basebetsi ba masepala." Ho



Tlhabollo ya ditsela ka hara metse ya Mangaung ke o mong wa mosebetsi e ka sehlohong.

bolela Morake a supa seo ba seng ba qadile ho se etsa dibakeng tse itseng masepaleng. Morake o re ba thuswa hape ke *di-ward committees* ho etsa mosebetsi ona. O re ka hara Botshabelo ba thuswa le ke mokgatlo wa di-taxi wa Botshabelo.

O qoholotse tse ding tsa ditshebeletso tsa mantlha tseo masepala o sa nehelaneng ka tsona dibakeng tse ding ka ho phethahala, haholoholo dibakeng tse nyenyane. O re ditshebeletso tsena ke tseo bakgethi ba neng ba tshepa ho di fumana, kahoo, ke tshwanelo ho phethisa tshepiso tseo.

Hara tse ding tse sa etsweng ka tshwanelo ke ditshebeletso tse latelang: tsamaiso ya dikgwerekgwere, ho thota matlakala, haholo dibakeng tse nyenyane, metsi le tokiso kapa ho betla ditsela tse tsepameng. "Ho se be le taolo e phethahetseng ya metsi a phallang dibakeng tse nyenyane ho baka bothata bo boholo, bo kenyeletsang ho sitisa motsamao wa batho le dipalangwang nakong ya dipula tse matla, mme hona le kotsi ya ho kangwa ke metsi ha batho. Empa re morerong o moholo, "

Master Plan', wa tlhabollo ya tse kenyeletsang metsi a phallang" ho bolela Morake a tiisa hore mosebetsi o tswela pele.

O ipiletsa ho setjhaba ho ba le mamello le ho thusa ka ho phethisa boikarabelo ba bona ka tsela tse fapaneng, ho kenyeletsa le ho lefa ditshebeletso. O re sena se tla thusa ho imolla masepala bothateng boo o tobaneng le bona.

O ipileditse hape le ho mafapha a mmuso, a profensi le mafapha a naha a ka hara masepala ho lefa ditshebeletso tsa ona e sa le ka nako. O re tieho ya tefo e baka bothata bo boholo ka hare ho masepala hobane ba sitwa ho etsa mosebetsi e meng ya mantlha e hlokang lekeno.

"Tiehiso ya tefo ya ditshebeletso ho tswa mmusong e re bakela kगतello e kgolo, kahoo re kopa tshebedisanommoho tabeng ena ho tswa mmusong, ba mpe ba leke ho lefa e sa le ka nako."

"Re a tseba hore baahi ba ba ngata ba anngwe haholo ke sewa sa Covid-19, le ha ho le jwalo re kopa tshehetso le tshebedisanommoho ho ba kgonang ho lefa." O rialo ha a phethela.

Hopola, COVID-19 e sa phela

Le ha e se e le level 1, mme ho se ho ntse ho entwa batho kgahlanong le Covid-19, sewa sena ha se eso ho fele. Sewa sena se totile hobane ho na le kokwanahloko e kotsi ho feta ya pele, e kenang batho ka mokgwa o bobele.

Boitshireletso ba mantlha kgahlanong le sewa sena bo sa hloka hahala. Motho e mong le e mong o lokela ho nka boikarabelo ba ho itshireletsa le ho sireletsa ba bang.

Boitshireletso bona ba mantlha bo kenyeletsa: ho kenya mask,

ho hlapa matsoho kgafetsa ka sesepa kapa *sanitizer*, ho hololla kapa ho thimolela bokahareng ba setsu le ho sielana sebaka esita le ho phema dibaka tse tletseng batho.

Letsholo la ho enta le ntse le tswela pele e le mohato o moholo wa ho lwantsha lefu lena. Ho entwa ka mekgahlelo e meraro:

basebeletsi ba tsa Bophelo, mme ho tla latela ba dilemong tse 60 le ba nang le mafu a kgemang le Covid-19. Qetellong ho tla latela setjhaba ka kakaretso. Mohopolo ke ho enta palo e ka etsang 67% ya setjhaba, e le ho fokotsa palo ya batho ba ka tshwarwang ke lefu lena ha bonolo, esita le ho siretisa ba bang ba sa

entwang ka ho fokotsa dipalopalo.

Letsolo lena la kentelo le laolwa ho tswa boemong bo hodimimo ba mmuso e le ho etsa mosebetsi ka ho phethahala le ka boikarabelo. Le eteletse pele ke Motlatsa MoPresidente wa Naha, Monghadi David Mabuza.

Thank you, for igniting the conversation

A short while ago we started a column in which we collected opinion of Mangaung metro municipality council members regarding their performance during this period that is coming to an end soon. The idea is to try to review success and failure, causes of same as well as ameliorative measures that can be taken in future. The column is taking off slowly, we hope it will turn out to be of benefit as it matures. While the municipality is part of our coverage, the newsletter did not have a focused and dedicated section for the council's report.

This is how we ended up in starting this important feedback channel: The publication normally takes advice and opinion from its readership on substantive issues to report on, relevance and correctness of reports as well as hints for improvement, both literary and visual presentation.

So, this is what the publication received from one avid reader some few weeks ago; after receiving a copy and going through it the gave us a candid but valuable advice: 'write about councilors, let them give their views on their

work as their term draws to an end.' This, according to the reader, would be an important tool as it will not only be an informative piece of report, but some kind of evaluation and self-examination of councilors, identification of weakness or failure, etc.

We took the advice, thus, the column (*Mangaung, much still need to be done*), was born and is gradually developing. Such is one of the traits of people who have a penchant for becoming the first to bring up new and good ideas.



PHOTO: oaa.org

Chose Choeu, was one of our readers. He is the one who gave us the idea of presenting the analytic column of councilors of Mangaung metro few weeks before he

passed on. For this we thank him - for the immeasurable contribution of igniting a dialogue that will continue for a long period to come. He was a pioneer and a true visionary. We will in his honour and many other continue the effort of providing information to our constituency and the public at large.

Free State CET Community College support for life-long learning

THE Free State CET Community College has been established by the Minister of Higher Education and Training, as provided for in the Continuing Education and Training Act no. 16 of 2006, to support the government's ideal of life-long learning. This ideal emanates from our Republic's 1996 Constitution which provides, in section 29 (1)(a) that everyone has a right to basic education, including adult basic education; and (b) to further education, which the state, through reasonable measures, must make progressively available and accessible.

In pursuit of this ideal of life-long learning, the government has created the infrastructure (such as the South African Qualifications Authority and the National Qualifications Framework) to make it possible for citizens to seamlessly move from primary school, and to high school education until they reach tertiary education. Such infrastructure also includes a post-school education and training system, which is outlined in the white paper on post-school education and training system, whose features include:

- *A post-school system that can assist in building a fair, equitable, non-racial, non-sexist and democratic South Africa;
- *A single, coordinated post school education and training system;
- *Expanded access, improved quality, and increased diversity of provision;
- *A stronger and more co-operative relationship between education and training institutions and the workplace;
- *A post-school education and training system that is responsive to the needs of individual citizens, employers in both the private and public sectors, as well as broader societal and developmental objectives.

The Free State CET Community College is part of this post school education and training system. It was established by the Department of Higher Education and Training in 2014 and operationalized in 2015, through its consolidation of the 204 public adult learning centres (PALCs) which, together, mutated and were declared by the Department as the Free State CET Community College. We provide education mainly to youth and adults who did not complete their schooling, or who never attended school and thus do not qualify to study at TVET colleges or universities.

Tuition is provided freely, and no fees are paid as we are subsidized by the state.

Our vision is to uplift communities with relevant knowledge and skills. We seek to achieve this vision by widening the Free State's community participation and access to community education, skills, and training for employment, entrepreneurship and second chance learning opportunities. We currently attend to about 17000 students and aim to expand progressively in the next few years until we serve most of the 270 000 people in the Free State province who need our services.

Our college offers adult education and training certificates, General Education and Training Certificate, Amended senior certificate and occupational qualifications and entrepreneurship and skills programmes that includes:

- Early childhood development;
- Co-operative and entrepreneurship education and training;
- Plumbing, construction (paving, brick making, brick laying, painting)
- Carpentry,
- electricity,
- welding,
- automotive spray painter,
- Auto body repair
- Assistant arc welder;
- Air conditioning and refrigeration skills Programme
- Basic electrical skills Programme
- Hospitality and catering skills Programme
- Animal and crop production skills Programme
- Poultry;
- Car Wash;
- Upholstery;
- Tyre repair, balancing and figment;
- Earth moving plant drivers;
- Clothing manufacturing skills Programme;
- Sports management;
- Healthy lifestyle Programme
- Motor mechanics
- Parenting and childcare
- Expanded Public Works Programme
- Arts and crafts.

Address:
86 Kellner street
Spitskop Building
Westdene
Bloemfontein 9301
Tel.: 051- 260 4022

Batjha ba eme ka maoto tshebedisong ya di-RPAS

Batjha ba Afrika Borwa ba lokela ho ikakgela ka setotswana, mme ba se salle morao tshebedisong ya dikahare tsa *4th Industrial Revolution*. Sewa sa Covid-19 se atameditse ho rona bohlokwa ba tshebediso ya thekenoloji ho nehelana ka ditshebeletso le ho phetha e meng ya mesebetsi ka ditsela tse ntjha, tse bobebe, tse nkang nako e kgutshwane mme di sa behe maphelo a batho tsietsing.

Ho a thabisa ho bona dinaha tsa Afrika di sa salla morao tshebedisong ya thekenoloji. Naha ya Ghana, e Afrika mona, ke yona pulamadiboho ho sebedisa thekenoloji ho lwantsha sewa sa Covid-19. Ghana ke ya pele ho sebedisa difofane tse se nang bafofisi ka hare,

Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (drones) ho aba meriana ya ho enta (*vaccine*) batho kgahlanong le lefu la Covid-19. *Di-drones* di sebediswa ho isa meriana dibakeng tsa mahae le dibakeng tse hole, tse sa fihleleheng ha bonolo ke dipalangwang tse tswaelehleng.

Difofane tsena di se ntse di sebediswa kgwebong tse itseng mona Afrika Borwa. Di tla sebediswa ka botlala nakong e tlang, mohlala; mosebetsing wa dipalopalo le dikgethong, ho laola sephethephethe, ho nka ditshwantso, ho thusa dikoduweng kapa dikotsing tse itseng, ho batla batho ba lahlehileng, ho lekola thepa le marangrang a meaho le motlakse, ditsela le marokgo diphofole le



RPAS ke mokgwa o bobebe, o bolokehileng wa ho etsa mosebetsi ka nako e kgutshwane. Setshwantsho: agcs.allianz.com

dijalo ho tsamaisa diphahlo le dijo, ho etsa mosebetsi wa ho lebelo dibaka tse itseng esita le ho sebediswa ke di-inshoreense le barekisi ba matlo le meaho tekolong ya thepa ka kakaretso.

Afrika Borwa ke e nngwe ya dinaha tse tswetseng pele ka thekenoloji ya *di-drones*,

tseo mona Afrika Borwa di tsejwang semmuso e le RPAS (*Remotely Piloted Aircraft System*). Kgwebo, mafapha a mmuso esita le Palamente le Makgotla a Ketso ya Molao le dibopeho tsa setjhaba; di tla una molemo tshebedisong ya RPAS. Molao wa Bofofisi ba Setjhaba (Civil Aviation Act) ke ona o laolang tshebediso ya di-

drones mona Afrika Borwa ka mokgatlo o bitswang *South African Civil Aviation Authority, SACAA*. Di-RPAS tsohle tse sebedisetswang kgwebo, di lokela ho ngodiswa ka molao, mme di ne le matshwao a ngodiso jwaloka difofane tse tswaelehleng. Bafofisi ba tsona le bona ba lokela ho ba le mangolo a ho di fofisa. SACAA ke yona e fanang ka mangolo a ho fofisa ha Lefapha la Naha la Dipalangwang lona le fana ka mangolo a ho hweba ka di-*drones*.

Di taba tse monate, haholoholo ho batjha, ke hore ho se ho na le sebopeho se shebaneng le ditaba tsa bofofisi ba *di-drone* mona Afrika Borwa, o bitswang *Drone Council South Africa*. Ho ya ka mokgatlo ona o ikemiseditse ho kgothaletsa batjha tsebo ya di-drones le ho phahamisa maikutlo ka seabo sa *di-drones* moruong wa naha.

Ho iphumanela tlhahisoleding letsetsa SACAA switchboard at 011 545 1000 kapa bakeng sa Dintsha tse batsi mabapi le tsela ya ho fumana mangolo a ho fofisa, etela: <http://www.caa.co.za/Pages/Contact%20Us/Contact-Us-Midrand.aspx>

Tsamaiso ya ho phutha matlakala ke karolo ya ntshetsopele ya moshwelella - Tsenoli

Lefatshe ke lefa le le holo la tlhaho leo re lokelang ho le baballa ka dinako tsohle bakeng sa meloko ya ka moso.

Ho phutha matlakala le tsamaiso e ntle ya ona ke karolo e kgolo ya ntshetsopele ya moshwelella le tiisetso ya bophelo bo botle dibakeng tsa bodulo esita le tikolohong.

Tsamaiso ya ho phutha matlakala e kenyeletsisa ho phutha matlakala, ho arola matlakala ho latela hore ke a mofuta ofe; dijo, masapo, pampiri,, kgalase, kapa tshepe, makotikoti, jwalojwalo. (*Separation of waste, to promote reuse, reduce & recycling*).

Motho e mong le e mong o na le tokelo ya ho phela dibakeng tse hlwekileng. Empa ka lehlakoreng le leng ke boikarabelo ba moahi e mong le e mong ho se silafatse dibaka tsa bodulo le tikoloho. Ana ke maikutlo a moahi e bile e le radipolotiki wa naha ya Afrika Borwa, Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, eo hape e leng Setho sa Palamente sa ANC, le Motlatsa-dipuisano Sebokeng sa Naha. Matlakala le diitshila tse tletseng ho tse ding tsa

dibaka tsa bodulo le tikolohong naheng ya rona di lokelwa ho phuthwa le ho sebetswa ka tsela e ke keng ya tlisa bohleki feela dibakeng tsena, empa matlakala a phuthwang a ka sebediswa hape ho etsa disebediswa tse ding. Monghadi Tsenoli o dumela hore tsamaiso e ntle ya

ya moruo e ka fokotsa sekgahla sa tlhokeho ya mesebetsi le ho fedisa bofutsana.

Tlhwekiso ya tikoloho, tsamaiso le tshebetso e ntle ya matlakala ke karolo ya Dipheho tse 17 tsa Ntshetsopele ya Moshwelella (*17 Sustainable Development Goals*) tse ileng tsa hweletswa le ho thehwa ke Mokgatlo wa

ka matsoho ka ho theha tlwaelo ya ho phutha matlakala e le karolo ya paballo ya mehlodi ya tlhaho. Sena ho ya ka yena se ka etswa ka ho matlafatsa matsholo a teng a tlhwekiso ya tikoloho le tsamaiso e ntle ya matlakala; ka ho a phutha, ho a kgetholla ka hore ke a mofuta ofe, le ho a sebedisa hape ho etsa disebediswa tse ding.

O re baahi ba ka qala ka bonngwe kapa ho theha dihlotshwana tse nyane tse tsepamisitseng maikutlo kgwebong ya ho phutha matlakala le ho a sebedisa hape.

O boela a ipiletsa ho dikgwebo tse tsitsitseng tse bokellang le ho sebedisa matlakala hape hore di sebetse mmoho le ho tataisa setjhaba tshebedisong tshebedisong e ntle ya ho phutha matlakala.

Tsenoli o ipiletsa ho setjhaba -batjha haholoholo, ho kena ka setotswana letsholong la tlhwekiso ya tikoloho e le ho theha tlwaelo e ntle ya bohleki le paballo ya

mehlodi ya tlhaho. O re bokamoso bo tla ba lerotho ha tikoloho e sa baballwe hobane mehlodi ya tlhaho e tla feela tuu!

O re sena se ka matlafatsa mehopolole le matsholo a teng ha jwale mmusong le ka hara mekgatlo ya setjhaba. Sena e ke karolo ya Leano la Naha la Ntshetsopele, *National Development*, e leng ponelopele ya mmuso ho fihla ka selimo sa 2030. Ponelepele ena e tadimana le phediso ya bofuma le ho fokotsa ho sa lekalekane setjhabeng. Sena se ka etswa ka ho kgothaletsa tshebedisanommoho setjhabeng, kgodiso ya moruo o kenyeletsang bohle, ho aha bokgoni le ho eketsa bokgoni ba mmuso esita le ho kgothaletsa boetapele ka hara setjhaba.

Mohlala o mong wa sena ke letsholo le keneletseng la Mokgatlo wa Makomonisi wa Afrika Borwa la **HHH+W** (**Healthcare to all, Hunger eradication, Human settlement and provision of Water & Sanitation to all**). Mohoo ona wa Monghadi Tsenoli o hokahana hantle le **HHH+W** ka ha tikoloho e hlwekileng ke tiisetso ya bophelo bo botle; ho phutha matlakala le ho a sebedisa hape ke theho ya mesebetsi le phediso ya tlala le bofuma, ha ka lehlakoreng le leng metsi a hlwekileng, a sa silafatswang ke matlakala a le molemo setjhabeng.



Ka morao hore a phuthwe matlakala a arolwa ho ya ka hore a entswe ka eng. Mosebeletsi o arola matlakala ka tsela e jwalo. PHOTO: Paula Bronstein | Getty Images

matlakala ke karolo ya paballo ya tikoloho. O re tsamaiso e lokileng ya matlakala e ke ke ya tlisa feela ponahala e ntle le maemo a bolokehileng setjhabeng, empa sena e ka ba mohlodi o mong wa ho theha mesebetsi le kgodiso

Matjhaba a Kopaneng, *United Nations*. E meng ya merero ya dipheho tsena ke; tikoloho e hlwekileng, phediso ya tlala le bofuma ho bohle esita le paballo ya mehlodi ya tlhaho. Ka lebaka lena, Monghadi Tsenoli o kgothaletsa setjhaba, makgotla a metse, mafapha a amehang a mmuso le kgwebo ho tshwarana

Mangaung Metro - ho sa le ho ngata ho lokelwang ho etswa

Ditaba tse tswellang

Balekgotla ba sheba morao ho lekola tshebetso

Mohopolo wa ho hokela dimasepala tse nyenyane tse atamelaneng le Masepala o moholo wa Mangaung, *Mangaung Metro*, e bile kgopolo e ntle ha ho shejwa tsamaiso, kabo ya ditjhelete le phano ya ditshebetso tsa boemo bo phahameng hara tse ding tse molemo.

Matlafatso ya baahi ka menyetla ya mesebetsi le yona e ne e bonahala e ka e tla imolla baahi ba ba ngata ba ditorotswaneng tsena tse hokahangwang le Mangaung.

Le ha ho le jwalo tshepo le toro ya ho ntlafatsa maphelo a batho dibakeng tsena e fokotsehile haholo ha ho shejwa mathata ao masepale wa Mangaung o tobaneng le ona. Ho sa le ho ngata ho lokelwang ho phethwa.

Masepala wa mehleng wa Naledi, o borwa-bophirima profensing ena, o ne o kenyeletsa Dewetsdorp, Van Stadensrus le Wepener. O ile wa hokelwa ho Masepala o moholo wa Mangaung dilemong tse hlano tse fetileng. Ona e ne e le mohato o lohothwang o tla tswela baahi ba dibaka tsena molemo.

Ho bonahetse ho se bobebe ka ha diphephetso di bile ngata tse sitisang ho ntshetsa pele kaho ya setjhaba se atlehileng seo maphelo a baahi a ntlafetseng jwaloka ha ba ne ba tshepa.

Molekgotla wa karolo ena ya Mangaung, Mme Olga Sewisa, o re le ha ba ne ba na le tshepo, empa ho bonahetse ha diphephetso di ile tsa ngatafala, mme tsa tima tlhasenyana ya tshepo ya bophelo bo botle e neng e kunkela baahing ba ba ngata ba masepala wa mehleng.

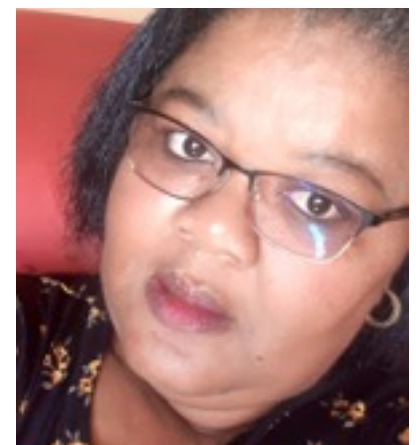
O re: "Batho ba rona ke batho ba nang le kutlwisiso le mamello e kgolo. Ke batho ba phelang ka hara bofuma bo bo boholo. Ke batho ba ipatlelang ditshebetso tsa mantlha tse kang ditsela, metsi le tsamaiso ya dikgwerekgwere, mothlakase hara tse ding. Le ha ho le jwalo, ditshebetso tsena di sa le hole le bona." Sewisa o re ho fumana ditshebetso ho nka metjha e melelele, e jang nako. Ho lokelwa ho etsa kopo le ho tliswa ha disebediswa ho tswa Bloemfontein, mme ho nka nako e telele hore hona ho phethahale."

O re ke taba e utlwisang bohloko hore le ditshebetso tsa ho pata a bafu dibakeng tsena ke phephetso e kgolo hobane le dibaka tsa polokelo ya bafu di se di le lesithetho ho fana ka ditshebetso. O bolela hore masepala o nka nako e telele ho lefa dibaka tsena tsa polokelo ya bafu, mme sena se ama

"Batho ba rona ke batho ba nang le kutlwisiso le mamello e kgolo. Ke batho ba phelang ka hara bofuma bo boholo..."

kgwebo tsa bona hampe. O re nakong tse ding ba lokela ho kopa dithuso setjhabeng ho pata mofu ka seriti.

O lla hape ka ditshebetso tsa setjhaba tsa bophelo bo botle. O re e ka metse ya bona e ka ba le ditlilini tse sebetwang nako e eketshileng ho thusa setjhaba, e seng ditlilini tse kwalwang ka 16:30. O itse: "Nako e nngwe motho ha a bolawe ke lefu, empa o hloka hahle hobane ho se thuso ya e fumanang."



"Batho ba rona ba bang ke ke batho ba SASSA, mme ba bang ba tsamaya dibaka tse telele ho tswa mapolasing ho tla batla ditshebetso tsa SASSA. Re ile ra etsa diteko tsa ho fumana moaho o ka sebediswang ke SASSA. Re ile ra buisana le SASSA mme ba ne ba le malala-a-laotswe ho re thusa, empa sa kgitla lejwe ha di fihla Bloemfontein. Le kajeno ya kajeno taba eo ha e'iso loke." O buwa jwalo a hlalose diphephetso tse ba shebileng.

Sewisa o re le ha maemo a nehelano ya ditshebetso a ntse a se matle, o tshepa hore ditaba di tla loka kamoso. O re o leboha tshebedisanommoho e teng pakeng tsa baahi le lekgotla la motse le ha ho le thata, mme o ba kgothaletsa ho kena ka setotswana ho fumana tharollo e ka bebofatsang le ho fokotsa mathata.

Lungisa did not tell the truth

SACP and SASCO FS issue statements

Statement by Andile Lungisa, former Deputy President of the ANCYL has been denounced as lies by SACP and fiercely rebutted by the student body, SASCO in the province that the two organisations supported the asbestos accused, former Premier of the Free State province, Ace Magashule and others, who appeared in the Bloemfontein magistrate court on assortment of asbestos corruption charges.

The SACP statement read: "SACP Free State denounces lies peddled at court appearance in Bloemfontein and reaffirms its support to Law Enforcement Agencies, calls for speedy processing of the case. The South African Communist Party (SACP) in Free State Province categorically denounces the lies peddled by Andile Lungisa that the SACP attended the court appearance in support of those accused of fraud, corruption and money laundering.

Mr Lungisa, in an act of desperation, thanked the SACP for attending the court appearance while addressing a crowd that gathered in Bloemfontein. The SACP rejects his insinuation and distances itself from those who attended the court appearance in support of the accused and in clear defiance of Covid-19 regulations.

The SACP in Free State reiterates its unequivocal support to law enforcement agencies and the advances they are making in our province in pursuing corruption cases.

We urge them to pursue all instances of corruption without fear, favour or prejudice. Corruption enriches individuals and dents efforts by the democratic government to roll out desperately needed development and services to communities.

It is for this reason that the SACP in Free State has consistently campaigned against

corruption and also welcomed the arrests in connection with the R225 million Free State Provincial asbestos audit tender. It is strange that Mr Lungisa suggests otherwise in terms of our support, when community members remain vulnerable to asbestos

exposure, despite millions of rand squandered.

The SACP welcomes the court progress today in setting August 2021 as the pre-trial date for the case and hopes there will be no further postponements. Whilst the SACP hoped for an earlier date, we nonetheless welcome the settlement reached. The SACP reiterates that this process must be pursued speedily and at the end, where prosecution is successful, we call for severe sentences accompanied by asset forfeiture against those who benefitted unduly from public resources."

Meanwhile SASCO says Lungisa did not tell the truth when he said SASCO attended the proceedings in support of the asbestos accused.

"We therefore want to reiterate that SASCO FS has never deployed any of its members or leaders to participate and pledge support to any gathering organised in the name of any person/s accused of corruption.

SASCO FS takes all allegations of corruption and maleficence in a very serious light and reaffirms its support to all law enforcement agencies and the judicial system in general." read the terse statement from the body's Provincial Task Team.

This support is predicated on the devastating impact of the scourge of corruption in our country, and we believe that any law-abiding citizen will and must support all efforts to curb and root out corruption.

The statement further read: "While SASCO FS affirms and appreciates the rights of all citizens, in particular as it relates to the presumption of innocence for accused persons, SASCO however also appreciates that neither SASCO nor its alliance partner the ANC were charged and subsequently appeared in court today. This therefore means that it has no responsibility nor moral obligation to offer its support to any accused

person, especially as it relates to allegations of corruption.

We note that any citizen may pledge support to any cause in their individual capacities, we however caution that in doing so, they must never bring the name of our glorious organisation into disrepute through ill-discipline and/or unsanctioned actions."

*Lungisa, former Nelson Mandela Bay ANC councillor, was jailed for assaulting a fellow councillor in 2016 with a glass jar. He now on parole after serving two-and-a-half months of his a two-year prison sentence.

COSATU happy President signed the Public Investment Corporation (PIC) Amendment Act

The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) welcomes President Cyril Ramaphosa's signing of the Public Investment Corporation (PIC) Amendment Act and its immediate enactment into law. This is long overdue. The PIC Amendment Act was drafted by Parliament's Finance Committees in close collaboration with COSATU.

This was necessitated by the revelation of rampant looting and the mismanagement of PIC funds by many in the PIC and those companies who have benefited from its investments and loans. The Amendment Act was critical as the existing law gave the Minister power in appointing the PIC Board as well as to issue any instruction to it.

The PIC Commission of Enquiry exposed the massive absence of checks and balances on the then PIC Chief Executive Officer.

The PIC Amendment Act will be a critical tool in the fight against corruption, state, and corporate capture. Key progressive provisions of the PIC Amendment Act include: **Appointing 3 representatives selected by organised labour in the Public Service Collective Bargaining Council.**

- o This will help ensure workers have oversight and a say in how their hard-earned funds are invested.
- o This is the first time that workers are represented on the PIC Board in its history.
- o All Board members must have the relevant skills and expertise to contribute towards the PIC's investment mandate.

- o It compels the **PIC to receive a mandate from its depositors on how their funds are invested.**

- o This will address previous situations where the former PIC management disregarded the views of the Government Employees' Pension Fund and the Unemployment Insurance Fund.

- o It guides the **PIC to invest in ways that will ensure the sustainability of the depositors' funds and to support job creation, industrial development, export growth, sustainable development and investments that will boost South Africa's economy.** o **This is necessary to halt investments in the past which simply made no economic sense and that provided get-rich quick schemes**

for a well-connected elite.

- o **Provides clear reporting requirements on all investments by the PIC, both listed and unlisted, to its depositors, Treasury, Parliament and the public.**

- o At over R2.1 trillion in assets, the PIC is the largest investment fund in the continent. Maximum transparency and accountability are crucial to halt dubious investments and prevent looting.

Whilst there is no silver bullet in the fight against corruption, the PIC Amendment Act will be a critical tool in the hands of workers, Parliament, and the public. It will help ensure that workers' monies are invested to protect workers' hard-earned pensions. It will also support job creation and economic development and not simply be used to fund the pockets of crooks through get-rich-quick schemes.

COSATU applauds the President for signing the Amendment Act into law. This happened against the backdrop of massive overt and covert resistance from some slippery elements in the political landscape. Some were inside the PIC and some in the private sector and government; they could not hide their irritation at this bold intervention to restore order and good governance to the PIC. Government must rest assured that COSATU will resist any future attempt to introduce legislation removing these progressive provisions from the PIC Amendment Act.

The Federation salutes the tireless efforts of the members of the ANC Caucus, including then Chairpersons of Parliament's Finance Committees, Cdes. Yunus Carrim and Charl De Beer, as well as the then Chief Whips of Parliament, our late Cde. Jackson Mthembu and Seiso Mohai.

These Members of Parliament were dedicated allies of workers in the drafting and passage of one of the most progressive and pro-worker laws since the advent of democracy. Without their principled stance and willingness to stand up to very powerful interests, this Act would never have been passed into law.

ANC members to stand up against forces of destruction, Dukwana

Ordinary members of the ANC should stand up against all the wrong things done in the name of the ANC. People cannot do wrong things in the name of the ANC and think they can hide behind the ANC, and then blame others in the ANC for their wrongdoings.

Fortunately, people are beginning to see the light and know the truth. Multitudes are raising their voices to demand justice for all the wrongs done to poor, in particular, all over the years. Says Mxolisi Dukwana, a member the ANC who is one of the campaigner against maleficence in both the ANC and ANC led provincial and local governments.

He says there are people in the province including those that have been in the (ANC) leadership before, who have their own values, and want to bring those foreign values in the ANC. Dukwana says these people should not be allowed to undermine the ANC values and ruin it. He says these are people who live in their own world, who have followers that are colluders and enablers of maleficence. "You have followers who are either colluders or enablers. Enablers in the sense that people get

appointed in senior positions to do the work (*sic. for the man himself in terms of corrupting the system*). You have colluders in terms of political leaders who will do anything to ascend higher positions for them to access resources and do everything to keep the power given to them." Says Dukwana referring to what he terms the people with 'Free State toxic illusion'.

He says 'these people use branches of the ANC' to further their selfish and nefarious objectives. This he says has eroded and undermined the morality, traditions and Constitution of the ANC.

Dukwana says that many people yearn to see the value-driven ANC, ANC that understand that society has evolved. He believes that there are many who are in the ANC, 'who wear ANC colours, who sing ANC songs' but are not ANC. He says the ANC need to be bold and redefine itself. It is members of the ANC themselves who will heal and unite the ANC. These members should get involved, get information and understand what is going on in the ANC. Only then, he says, will the ANC be united and strong and begin to flush out all these elements living in it wanting to kill it.

Issued by COSATU. Matthew Parks
Parliamentary Coordinator
Cell: 082 785 0687
Email: matthew@cosatu.org.za

COMMENT



We finish the first quarter of 2021 in dramatic fashion. Constitutionally and politically significant events are unfolding rapidly towards the end of the month.

Chief Justice Mogoeng Mogoeng has decided to appeal the decision of the Judicial Service Commission that he apologises his statement 'in support of Israel' during a webinar.

Sunday 14 was the dateline for him to have done so but instead he chose to appeal the decision. He is expected to get a date soon to hear his appeal.

On the other hand Parliament - the National Assembly in particular, will proceed to form a committee to consider the panel report arising from a DA motion, the report confirmed the existence of a case to be answered by the public protector.

The NA with 274 votes supported the motion to have a committee established. The Public Protector will be given an opportunity to respond to the case the panel says she has to answer.

The Zondo Commission in the meantime was given a brief extension to complete its equally revealing examination of disturbing misdeeds of the past. The commission's resolution of the ex president's refusal to appear before it, is likely to be finalised soon in the constitutional court where it has taken him to. The results of the court decision are awaited with baited breath.

The ministry of education on the other hand met with university students to defuse the ongoing protests relating to free, recolonised education and related demands. We hope resolution on this matter is arrived at sooner to avoid an academically wasted and financially wasteful year.

The public service wage bill matter remains a nettlesome headache and a source of resentment inside the trade Union movement. The SACP supports unions on this matter. This matter featured prominently in the post budget analysis and critique. We hope it too is resolved sooner to avoid a crises, already simmering inside the alliance. It is not just because the forthcoming local government elections that this matter needs being treated sensitively. It is also because of the reconfiguration of the alliance - the urgent call to repair of our relationships - that these matters needs to be handled with care.

The current incoherence inside the ranks of the movement broadly is not helpful - we need decisive urgent steps towards removing what others call irritations when in fact these are dangerous matters that can trip us badly. The leadership must act swiftly in order to create an environment conducive to working better together AND faster.

Covid 19 continues its tragic impact in society, here and everywhere, taking in recent times kings and commoners alike. We need constant vigilance.

Condolences to all families who lost their loved ones and we wish those infected speedy recover.



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



A team of officials from the UK Parliament, under the auspices of CPA UK, met with officials from the South African Parliament on the 15th February 2021.

The main objective of this virtual engagement was to share experiences and lessons learnt during COVID-19, in providing support to the legislative, oversight and other processes in both Parliaments.

The UK Parliament delegation was hosted virtually by the Office of the Division Manager: Core Business Support Ms Ressida Begg with the assistance of Ms Ruwayda Thomas and Mr Marcellino Collins. The meeting was facilitated by Advocate Tau, the Acting Section Manager: Committees Section.

The half-day programme focused on the following four key areas:

*Educating the public on Parliament's role and work

*Public outreach strategies and activities, particularly to those communities who traditionally engage less with Parliament, including individuals who do not have access to the internet.

*Two-way communications: innovations to ensure members of the public can continue to contact parliament and observe proceedings during a pandemic.

*Internal communications: keeping parliamentarians and parliamentary staff updated about COVID-related changes,

UK and SA Parliaments meet to share COVID-19 impact in providing services

innovations and health measures Participants from both South Africa and the UK shared their experiences, particularly the challenges and the opportunities brought by COVID-19, which were often viewed as flip sides of the same coin and included the following: *Working virtually; the provision of mobile tools of trade to staff; the introduction of virtual platforms across the institution, ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups, particularly young people in Parliament.

*Acknowledging the importance of breaking down silos, collaborating and making support available to staff and parliamentarians in both Parliaments.

*Advancing their knowledge of the public participation and communication support services available to both Parliaments;

*Agreed to take forward this annual exchange of ideas.

Both the UK and South African Parliaments agreed that the bilateral engagement proved useful to share insights and ideas and that more engagements may potentially be useful with reference to specific areas of work, for example Internal Communications. There was commonality around the need to strengthen collaboration with both internal and external stakeholders to empower active citizens in the work of the legislatures.

PARTICIPANTS

South African participants in this programme were drawn from the Core Business Support Division (Public Education Office and Parliamentary Democracy Offices) and Parliamentary Communication Services (PCS). MS Shirley Montsho – Section Manager: Communication Production and Publishing and Mr Manelisi Wolela – Section Manager: Communications Relations represented PCS.

Ms Jacky Thomas – Unit Manager: Public Education Office (PEO), and Ms Safia Isaacs – Public Education Specialist represented PEO.

Ms Winnie Seoposengwe – Team Leader: Parliamentary Democracy Office (PDO) North West and Mr Luvuyo Tyali – Acting Team Leader: PDO Northern Cape represented the Parliamentary Democracy Offices (PDO).

The UK Parliament participants were represented by the Colleagues drawn from the below-mentioned areas:

Alasdair Rendall – Head of Media Relations (House of Commons)

Ciaran Norris – Head of External Affairs and Engagement (House of Lords)

Lucy Greaves – Senior Internal Communications Officer (House of Lords)

Clare Bamberger – Head of Insight, Governance Office (House of Commons).

Source:PEO

State of affairs will impact mandate negatively

Parliament, Cape Town – The Portfolio Committee on Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation is concerned by the state of affairs at the Housing Development Agency (HDA) which will eventually impact negatively on the agency's ability to deliver on its mandate.

The committee received a briefing from the agency on its 2019/20 annual report and noted various areas of concern that require urgent action.

As a result, the committee has instructed the Department of Human Settlements to strengthen its oversight on the agency to ensure stability and recovery. For its part, the committee will pay extra attention over the implementation of the agency's audit action plan to improve the declining performance of the agency.

The underlying contributors to the decline at the agency that the committee will focus its oversight on, will include, procurement and contract management, expenditure management and ensuring stability at leadership level. Firstly, the committee is concerned by the information that the annual performance and strategic plans of the agency were not approved by the Executive Authority. This is concerning in the context that these set the strategic

direction the agency has to take, and without a guiding framework, the agency is destined to fail. The committee has instructed the Department of Human Settlements to ensure that this strategic framework is put in place to ensure direction.

Secondly, the committee is concerned by non-compliance with legislation especially with the supply chain management at the entity. Also concerning was the information that there was a lack of the implementation of consequence management at the agency. "While we welcome the dismissal of two senior officials as consequence management, the committee has called for further consequences against every official found in the wrong," said Ms Machwene Semanya, the Chairperson of the committee.

Regarding weaknesses in Supply Chain Management processes, the committee finds it unacceptable that procurement happened without a call for at least a minimum number of prescribed written price quotations from prospective suppliers, and the deviation was approved even though the reasons are not justified, some of the contracts were awarded to suppliers whose tax matters had not been declared by the South African Revenue Services to be in



Ms Machwene Semanya

order and some of the contracts were extended or modified without the approval of a properly delegated official.

The committee expressed its concern over this in the context that non-compliance of this nature was reported last year, according to the committee this shows an evolution of the culture of non-compliance with no intention to reverse it.

Regarding fruitless and wasteful expenditure, the committee is concerned by the enormous increase in fruitless and wasteful expenditure from R2 million in 2018/19 financial year to R17 million in 2019/20. The concerns are worsened by the fact that the

expenditure was caused by payments made for work that cannot be shown to have been done or no record indicating its approval to be done. The committee has called on the department to institute recovery processes to recuperate wasted state money.

While the committee notes that the deficiencies in the internal audit capacity within the entity, it has recommended that the department's own internal audit mus, in the interim fill the gap to implement this key function as it is critical to curing the defects within the agency.

The committee has also called for the department to ensure stability at senior management level at the agency as this guarantees strategic direction and guidance to the entity. At the centre of the committee's aim is to ensure that the entity meets its constitutional mandate.

Issued by Parliamentary Communication Services



In this series we focus on some of the South Africans who have contributed in building the new social order and thus 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:

Continued from the previous issue

To a large extent that was also the natural expectation of other fellow African national movements about us. The reality however soon showed us that we could not lay claim to political and moral leadership of the continent simply on the basis of the most advanced economy, or the size of our working class movement or the omnipresence of Nkosi Sikelel'iAfrica. We were soon to learn that our leadership also had to be earned through moral rectitude and through the force of example. We learnt that continental leadership could not be inherited like a royal badge simply from the attributes we have mentioned. So we quickly learned that when we lose the force of our moral and political compass we are also in danger of losing the force of example and the hegemony of persuasion.

I sincerely hope that 'Time Is Not The Measure' has some lessons to impart about where, as the leadership of the liberation movement, we began to flounder, where we began to lose the bearings. Without being presumptuous, I hope it has some lessons to be drawn about shortcomings of leadership. It is this book's submission that the biggest tragedy to visit upon South Africa since the unbanning of the ANC in 1990 was the bitter fight between Thabo Mbeki and Jacob Zuma. It was also the failure of the ANC political leadership and the cadreship (I count myself as part of that cadreship) to manage the self-immolating political contestation. At the same time, neither of the two sides to the fight can lay claim to immunity from the blame. Many of the ills that bedevil the ANC today are, directly or indirectly, spinoffs of that bitter fallout.

In Marxist philosophy, there is what is called 'laws of dialectics'. One of those laws is the 'law of unity and struggle of opposites'. Every living organism, and the ANC is one of them, contains within itself a constant conflict and contestation whether because of organic growth, ideological differences or simply personal ambitions. So the first element is unity of its component parts. There is always an element of unity that brings component parts together. The other is the constant struggle between and among those component parts. This struggle is a necessary condition for the continued self-evaluation, self-criticism and self-correction and growth of any living organism. The day this phenomenon of struggle and contradiction stops, the organism will atrophy and die.

The conflict between opposites is unconditional and absolute. But the unity of opposites is conditional and relative. It is on this second element of unity of opposites, the element that is conditional and relative, where the leadership of the ANC and the cadreship failed to appreciate the injunction of the laws of dialectics and thus failed to pro-actively manage the Mbeki/Zuma debacle. It is from the failure to appreciate the conditional and relative nature of the element of unity that political civility in democratic contest began to be flouted, where the political dichotomy of 'us and them' began to define factional interests, where scotched-earth policy was adopted as the ultimate strategy of contestation. Instead of appreciating unity as conditional and relative, it was taken as unconditional and absolute. So if one faction had leadership preferences that were different from us, we could not have any form of conditional or relative unity with us.

They became the enemy incarnate that had to be discarded and destroyed. What became absent on both sides of the contestation was a self-deprecating political philosophy of compromise and humility. To the victor, all the spoils.

For a whole century, the people of South Africa had set up the ANC in motion as the locomotive to deliver them from bondage of all forms. In its hundred years this locomotive had its ups-and-downs, but it was always able to rise up again and continue its journey.

The Mbeki/Zuma fight is one of those downs that wrecked the potency of the ANC as the locomotive for emancipation. We should hold ourselves accountable for the fact that we have contributed in no small measure to one of the lowest points in this long journey of the people to the land of their dream. I reckon the challenge is that now we have to go back and dig deep to reconnect with our intrinsic political and moral value. If for some reason we feel that we have floundered, somehow lost the way, that we made miscalculations from time to time, the salvation is that the human scope is wide and we can still reconnect with our bearings if we look and find the principles that define our political essence.



Photo:DTI

It might sound strange that, in concluding my comments, I choose to borrow words from Winston Churchill given the negative and destructive role that he played in our history. These are words he uttered against the backdrop of the Second World War when he had to bury his predecessor, Neville Chamberlain. Chamberlain had made a strategic mistake of negotiating a treaty with Adolf Hitler in the mistaken belief that it would stop his aggression. Churchill had bitterly opposed Chamberlain's move. His words draw attention to the point that, from time to time, leaders make mistakes, they flounder, they lose their bearings. But correct bearings will be re-established if we act with conscience, rectitude and sincerity to our course. Thus Churchill said, History with its flickering lamp stumbles along the trail of the past, trying to reconstruct its scenes, to revive its echoes, and kindle with pale gleams the passion of former days. What is the worth of all this?

The only guide to a human being is the conscience; the only shield to the memory is the rectitude and sincerity of the actions. It is very imprudent to walk through life without this shield, because we are so often mocked by the failure of our hopes and the upsetting of our calculations; but with this shield, however the fates we may play, we march always in the ranks of honour." THANK YOU.

The Death of Karl Marx

Speech at the Grave of Karl Marx, Highgate Cemetery, London. March 17, 1883

Transcribed by: Mike Lepore, 1993

On the 14th of March, at a quarter to three in the afternoon, the greatest living thinker ceased to think. He had been left alone for scarcely two minutes, and when we came back we found him in his armchair, peacefully gone to sleep -- but for ever.

An immeasurable loss has been sustained both by the militant proletariat of Europe and America, and by historical science, in the death of this man. The gap that has been left by the departure of this mighty spirit will soon enough make itself felt.

Just as Darwin discovered the law of development or organic nature, so Marx discovered the law of development of human history: the simple fact, hitherto concealed by an overgrowth of ideology, that mankind must first of all eat, drink, have shelter and clothing, before it can pursue politics, science, art, religion, etc.; that therefore the production of the immediate material means, and consequently the degree of economic development attained by a given people or during a given epoch, form the foundation upon which the state institutions, the legal conceptions, art, and even the ideas on religion, of the people concerned have been evolved, and in the light of which they must, therefore, be explained, instead of vice versa, as had hitherto been the case.

But that is not all. Marx also discovered the special law of motion governing the present-day capitalist mode of production, and the bourgeois society that this mode of production has created. The discovery of surplus value suddenly threw light on the problem, in trying to solve which all previous investigations, of both bourgeois economists and socialist critics, had been groping in the dark.

Two such discoveries would be enough for one lifetime. Happy the man to whom it is granted to make even one such discovery. But in every single field which Marx investigated -- and he investigated very many fields, none of them superficially -- in every field, even in that of mathematics, he made independent discoveries.

Such was the man of science. But this was not even half the man. Science was for Marx a historically dynamic, revolutionary force. However great the

joy with which he welcomed a new discovery in some theoretical science whose practical application perhaps it was as yet quite impossible to envisage, he experienced quite another kind of joy when the discovery involved immediate revolutionary changes in industry, and in historical development in general. For example, he followed closely the development of the discoveries made in the field of electricity and recently those of Marcel Deprez.

For Marx was before all else a revolutionist. His real mission in life was to contribute, in one way or another, to the overthrow of capitalist society and of the state institutions which it had brought into being, to contribute to the liberation of the modern proletariat, which he was the first to make conscious of its own position and its needs, conscious of the conditions of its emancipation.

Fighting was his element. And he fought with a passion, a tenacity and a success such as few could rival. His work on the first *Rheinische Zeitung* (1842), the *Paris Vorwärts* (1844), the *Deutsche Brüsseler Zeitung* (1847), the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung* (1848-49), the *New York Tribune* (1852-61), and, in addition to these, a host of militant pamphlets, work in organisations in Paris, Brussels and London, and finally, crowning all, the formation of the great International Working Men's Association -- this was indeed an achievement of which its founder might well have been proud even if he had done nothing else.

And, consequently, Marx was the best hated and most calumniated man of his time. Governments, both absolutist and republican, deported him from their territories. Bourgeois, whether conservative or ultra-democratic, vied with one another in heaping slanders upon him. All this he brushed aside as though it were a cobweb, ignoring it, answering only when extreme necessity compelled him. And he died beloved, revered and mourned by millions of revolutionary fellow workers -- from the mines of Siberia to California, in all parts of Europe and America -- and I make bold to say that, though he may have had many opponents, he had hardly one personal enemy.

His name will endure through the ages, and so also will his work.



Karl Marx headstone, Highgate cemetery, London. Photo: idocommunist.com



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 stories courage and inspired by the desire to attain freedom and pursuit of social justice embedded in founding statement)) and the noble ideals of the National Democratic Revolution. We present these stories of people and events from variety of sources; members of the Party, other members of the revolutionary alliance, individuals within the progressive organisations' fold, to the entire working class community and ordinary people:

61st ANNIVERSARY OF SHARPEVILLE MASSACRE

By: Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi

Our people and the entire peace-loving humankind will never forget the shocking events of March 21, 1960. On this day 69 of our unarmed people were gunned down in cold blood and more than 200 others injured by the racist police in Sharpeville during a peaceful demonstration against the inhuman laws of the Pretoria regime. This was a gross violation of fundamental human rights.

This senseless and brutal killing of our people was well orchestrated by the trigger-happy killing machinery of the apartheid system. Yet much larger crowds of protesting Africans than the one which assembled outside Sharpeville police station have since been dispersed with warnings, baton charges, shots in the air or the wounding of a few front-line demonstrators in the legs. Surgeons giving evidence at the Sharpeville Commission of Enquiry claimed that three-quarters of the Sharpeville wounded whom they examined in hospital had all been shot in the back.

The Sharpeville Massacre and the subsequent banning of our organisation, the African National Congress, are two events of great importance in the history of our struggle. In the main it was the two events that made clear to all that without arms in hand our fight for a new South Africa fashioned along the principles enshrined in the Freedom Charter, the only viable alternative to apartheid tyranny, would end up being just a pipe-dream, or, at best, would take us centuries to realise. Hence the formation of our people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, as the reply to the unending terror and violence of the arbitrary apartheid state.

It was precisely the certainty of their inevitable overthrow that made the racists frenzied, sending them running amok. Our experience has proven convincingly that the apartheid fascist regime was bent on pursuing a policy of genocide in order to sustain itself.

The ANC refused to surrender and decided to continue the struggle as an underground

and illegal organisation to lead our people in their liberation struggle.

The day after the Sharpeville massacre a clandestine meeting of the SACP and the ANC was called, and two general decisions were taken. Firstly, there was to be a call for a three-day national general strike. Secondly, advantage should be taken of the deep public revulsion at the Sharpeville murders to launch a campaign for the destruction of the pass books.

The ANC called for a massive general strike for 28 March 1960 in protest at the Massacre. Thousands of letters and cables flown from the ANC headquarters to all parts of the world urging action against South Africa. The whole country was paralysed by the strike called by the ANC. At 8 pm that day the Governor-General issued the proclamation of a State of emergency.

The following morning scores of people were arrested

under emergency regulations. There have been further Massacres since Sharpeville, but Sharpeville was the landmark and turning point in many respects. It was the last of the peaceful and non-violent protests against the pass laws. The liberation movement had decided that the way of armed seizure of power through a planned people's revolution is the only way out of the South African nightmare.

Sharpeville has become an insistent call to all who honestly cherish the ideal of a free and democratic South Africa as enshrined in the Freedom Charter. Sharpeville is a call to all genuine South African patriots to wipe the tears of all our mothers whose husbands, sons and daughters have lost their lives at the hands of the racist oppressor. Sharpeville is a clarion call to bring an end to our centuries-old bondage. Sharpeville was also sending a clear message to the apartheid murderers that enough is enough and that for too long the oppressed masses have been the only ones who have had to bury their dead. It was the time for the enemy pay dearly for all the crimes they have committed against our peaceful people. The enemy must also mourn.

The answer to the massacre of our people by the Pretoria racists could be found in the Manifesto of Umkhonto We Sizwe (MK), our people's army formed on December 16, 1961 under the leadership of Nelson Mandela and Joe Slovo, The MK Manifesto declared: "The time comes in the life of any nation when there remain only two choices: submit or fight. That time has now come to South Africa. We shall not submit and we have no choice but to hit back by all means within our power in defence of our people, our future and our freedom."

The MK Manifesto further declared that "the Government has interpreted the peacefulness of the movement as weakness; the people's non-violent policies have been taken as a green light for Government violence. Refusal to resort to force has been interpreted by the Government as an invitation to use armed force against the people without any fear of reprisals. The methods of Umkhonto we Sizwe mark a break with that past. We are striking out along a new road for the liberation of the people of this country. The Government policy of force, repression and violence will no longer be met with nonviolent resistance only! The choice is not ours; it has been made by the Nationalist Government which has rejected every peaceable demand by the people for

rights and freedom and answered every such demand with force and yet more force'.

This position was further buttressed in the Programme of the SACP adopted in 1962, when it states that: "The Communist Party considers that the slogan of 'non-violence' is harmful to the cause of the democratic National revolution in the new phase of the struggle, disarming the people in the face of the savage assaults of the oppressor, dampening their militancy, undermining their confidence in their leaders.."

The Sharpeville Massacre was one of the worst in the long history of indiscriminate killing of Africans in South Africa. The importance of Sharpeville massacre was that, occurring when it did in "Africa year 1960" when people all over the world eagerly anticipated the complete collapse of the disgraceful colonial system, it received

maximum world attention and laid bare a side of racist rule in South Africa which was not generally appreciated the world over. What the regime could never have anticipated was the extent and nature of international reaction to the

Massacre. The technique of violence was almost a traditional part of South African government. It had occurred so many times before. But the world had changed. A world dominated by a few imperialist powers had disappeared. In Asia and Africa numerous states had achieved their liberation. Such blatant act of aggression against the African people could not go unchallenged.

In 1966, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 2142 (XXI), which proclaimed 21 March as the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. This day commemorates the horrific events that took place in Sharpeville in 1960. It is also a national day commemorated annually to remind South Africans about the sacrifices that accompanied the struggle for the attainment of democracy in South Africa. This year it will coincide with the Israel Apartheid Week (IAW) to pledge solidarity with the struggling masses of Palestine.

In his address to the United Nations on the occasion of the launching of the International Year against Apartheid on 21 March 1978, former ANC President OR Tambo said "The world-wide programme of activities to observe the International Year against inhuman apartheid system should therefore not overlook the Nazi component of that system, and should reflect the essential continuity of the struggle from Hitler to Vorster. These activities and actions should in part be targeted on all the well-known and notorious pillars of support for apartheid regime which are political, economic, military and cultural." He concluded that "... we emphasize that however forbidding the sacrifice we in South Africa have to make as the price of victory, it is all dwarfed by the greatness, the supreme nobility and above all, the absolute justice of the cause for which we fight."

As we observe the 61st anniversary of the Sharpeville Massacre we must never forget and must constantly pay tribute to those who, without arms and in the face of certain death by a ruthless enemy, stood firmly and courageously for our freedom at Sharpeville and elsewhere. We are in a new constitutional order where the values of human dignity and equality are upheld. Despite this, incidents of racial discrimination are still rife in South Africa, and other parts of the world. Our struggle against apartheid was essentially the struggle for the world peace. This struggle is incomplete without the liberation of the peace-loving people of Palestine from the bondage of Apartheid Israel. In honour of the memory of martyrs we must also pledge solidarity with the people of Palestine. (Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi, SACP Free State PEC Member, Writes in a personal capacity 072 36 222 32)

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

While the CPL is not numerically significant for electoral contests, it has remained an ideologically significant political force in broader national debates away from narrow-nationalistic and personality-based discourses. The CPL has championed critical and progressive policy perspectives from the left into broader national, regional and continental perspectives. Its unique perspective of Lesotho's political economy is its class analysis which other political parties have clearly lacked. To have a full grasp of the worldview of comrade Kena and the CPL, it is important to appreciate the basic differences between and among three kinds of social systems and situate Lesotho within these.

The first is communism. This is an ideal worldview as elaborated by Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto of 1848. No country in the world has reached that stage as yet. It is a social system in which all property (the means of production) and how it is worked (factors of production) are owned and controlled by the community (workers and peasants) in which each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs. This brings about a particular kind of social relations (the relations of production) premised on equality.

The second is socialism. For instance, a country like Cuba has been a socialist society since the 1959 revolution. Socialism is a social system in which property (means of production) and how it is worked (factors of production) are owned by the state for the purposes of equal distribution and benefit of community members (workers and peasants) even as private property is allowed. This brings about a particular kind of social relations (the relations of production) premised on equity. This system also used to exist in the then Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) from 1917, but experienced serious reversals since 1988/89 when Mikhail Gorbachev introduced *glasnost and perestroika* -

political and socio-economic reforms that steered the system more towards capitalism. These reforms ultimately led to the collapse of the USSR. Comrade Kena regarded this as a historic "setback" that led to the reversal of gains made by socialist USSR, given its agenda of working towards the vision of communism. This is how Comrade Kena explained this development: "Gorbachev's move was a setback to the gains of communist ideology against capitalism and domination by multinational corporations on the international economy and against workers' solidarity. It was a setback on the rights of the proletariat, the peasants and the marginalized poor of the world" (Interview with Comrade S'khulumani Ntsoaole). During 1990/1991, Cde Kena actually became ill with high blood pressure as he contemplated the significance of this setback for the International Socialist movement.

The third is capitalism. For instance, Lesotho is a capitalist society. Capitalism is a social system in which property (means of production) and how it is worked (factors of production) are owned and controlled by the few rich individuals maximizing profits on the basis of exploitation of the majority of poor members of the community (workers and peasants). This brings about a particular kind of social relations (the relations of production) premised on inequality marked by the exploitation of workers and peasants by the capitalist class. Comrade K spent all his life fighting against the exploitative and oppressive capitalist system which he perceived as unjust and even un-Godly. The capitalist system merely pays lip-service to Biblical teachings that all human beings are created in the image of God and therefore deserve equal treatment (Rata oa heno joalo kaha o ithata). **To be continued**



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)

Latela mekgwa e metle ya tshebetso ya diratswana

Ha o latela mekgwa e metle ya tjalo dijalong ha ho ntlafatse feela kgolo ya dijalo, empa sena se ka thusa ho qoba ngatafalo le bohale ba mafu dijalong. Mokgwa ofe kapa ofe o bakang kgatello dijalong o etsa hore mafu a di tshware ha bobebe. Ho ngatafala ha dintho tse bakang kgatello dijalong ho eketsa bohale ba mafu a dijalo. Dintho tseo ha ngata di bakang kgatello dijalong tsa diratswana di kenyeletsa tse latelang: **ho nosetsa, monontsha/manyolo le ho hlaola.**

*Ho nosetsa: meroho ke dimela tseo metso ya tsona e sa tebang haholo. Mobu o omeletseng haholo o ka sitisa kgolo ya sejalo. Nosetso e ntle ke eo tshebediso ya metsi e nepahetseng. O se ke wa nosetsa ka tsela eo metsi a tla dula a phalla a etsa diphororo. Nosetsa hanyane hanyane ka ho fafafa metsi sethopong ha o sa tswa kenya peo. Ha dijalo di sa tswa hlaha, nosetsa ka ho fafatsa metsi ho etsa hore metso e fumane leswe kapa mongobo o lekaneng.

Dijalo tseo metso ya tsona e sa tebang haholo di fumana kgatello haholo ha ho tjhesa. Metso e sa tebang e bakwa ke maemo a metsi haholo le nosetso e sa tebang, mme e sa fihlele botebo ba metso kaofela. Ka kakaretso, nosetsa mobu o bobebe (sandy) hang kapa habedi ka beke kapa ho feta. Mobung o thata (selokwe), nosetsa matsatsing a 10 ho isa bekeng tse pedi, ho tswa hore maemo a lehodimo a jwang.

Dijalo di ntsha mongobo habedi kapa hararo ho feta ha

ho tjhesa ebile ho le moya, ho feta ha ho phodiile, ho kwahetse ebile ho se na moya. Etsa hore seratswana se dule se le mongobo kapa leswe nakong yohle ya tjalo. Metso ha e tswa ho batla metsi, empa e hola ha bobebe moo metsi a fumanehang. Ho pona kapa ho swaba ha sejalo ho bontsha hore sejalo seo se bile tswa kgatello ya ho hloka metsi matsatsing a mabedi kapa ho feta.

Tsela enngwe ya ho fumana hore na ke nako ya ho nosetsa, ke ho fatafata moo metso ya sejalo e leng teng. Fupara mobu ka matla, ha eba mobu o dula o ipopa mme o tshwarahane, o na le mongobo o lekaneng. Ha mobu o sa tshwarahane empa o qhalana, hona ho bolela hore o omme.

Hopola hore ha o tjhesa moo metso e leng teng, metso e ya fapana ka botebo. Botebo ba metso bo fapana ho ya ka dimela. Ke ka hoo ho leng bohale ho se jale dimela tsa metso e tebileng mmoho le dimela tsa metso e sa tebang - jala dimela tsa metso e sa tebang nqa e le nngwe, tsa metso e tebileng nqa e nngwe. Ho kwahela mobu dijalong ka podiswa, makgapetla esita le jwang bo kutilweng, di thusa ho tshwara mongobo. Podiswa enngwe e na le ho ntsha dikhemikhale tse itseng tse ka thusang ho bolaya dinthwana tse bakang mahloko dijalong.

Empa ho tla tswa hore ke dimela kapa dijalo dife. Podiswa e phuthetsweng ka polasitiki e ntsho e thusa haholo ho tshwara mongobo, empa jwale e eketsa motjheso mobung.

*Monontsha/Manyolo: Dijalo ka ho fapana di hloka phepho e fapaneng ya monontsha ho ka fana ka tlhahiso e hodimo ya boleng. Ha phepho dijalong e le ngata kapa e fokola, hona ho baka kgatello dijalong. O ka romela phophi ya mobu sebakeng seo ho etswang diteko tsa mobu teng ho fumana hore ke monontsha kapa manyolo a fe ao o lokelang ho a sebedisa seratswaneng. *Ho hlaola: Hlaola kgafetsa o sa teba haholo. Qoba hore mobu o se be metsi haholo kapa ho tiha haholo. Ho hlaola ka mora pula kapa ho nosetsa ho thibela hore mobu o omelle.



Dijalo di hloka nosetso ho fana ka tlhahiso e atlehileng. PHOTO: quickcrop.ie

Morero wa hao ka ho hlaola ke ho ba le seratswana se hlokaneng lehola. Lehola le nka

phepho ya bohlokwa ya dijalo, lehola le fokotsa mongobo, ha le shebehe hantle, mme le pata dinthwana tse bakang mahloko dimeleng esita le ho baka dikokwanyana tse tshwenyang dijalo. Taolo e lokileng ya lehola e thusa hape ho foka ha moya ho molemo dijalong. (Re tla tswela pele ka mokgwa o mong wa ho hlaola kgatisong e latelang).

(Di tswella pele)

Practicing Climate-smart Agriculture

The agricultural sector plays an important role in the Growth Domestic Product of the country. During the 2017 technical recession the agricultural sector contributed 2.5 % towards the GDP. The sector is being identified as the key job creator. It is expected that the agricultural sector will create 1 million jobs by 2030.

However, this important sector of the economy is facing a challenge due to climatic condition change and the weather patterns. The climate change will rapidly make a huge impact in the country if not take care of. Although the changes may be gradual and slow, the long-term effects are far more drastic. The effects of the climate change have the power to affect even the country with reserve food.

The climate change is becoming more of a reality. The temperatures are increasingly rising at a high rate and the coastal regions are increasing by 1-2 degrees Celsius. The ARC is predicting that by 2050 the global warming will increase by 2 degrees and will mostly exacerbate the desert areas that are already dry and warm and producing agri products marginally as it is. In South Africa, summer crops like maize will still be produced in the same areas as they are now but will be produced in smaller volumes. The same applies to potatoes, sunflower and soya.

This scenario paints a very bad picture if one considers that the agricultural space is also decreasing due to factors such as mining and construction of big industrial warehousing. These sectors, are also contributing towards a GDP on their own right.

However, as the sector is facing such huge challenge and how is it going to feed the nation with the agricultural space shrinking and the erratic climate conditions, it is upon the scientist to provide solutions to farmers, and to sustain the sector from a total collapse. Institutions such as the Agricultural Research Council, which is a premier research institute in the country are at the forefront of providing solutions.

The ARC as part of the broad international collaborations to model the impact of climate change in Southern African agriculture in the region which has to provide a gloomy outlook for agriculture in the region. The model based on the wealth of data gathered from stations around Southern Africa, points to a steady increase in temperatures in the regions along with erratic rainfall patterns. The model predicts productivity losses of 10-15 % for commercial maize, farm revenue of 7-35%. However, it is also predicted that adopting proper adaptations measures could almost completely prevent these losses.

The South African water supply is already at a disadvantage. The freshwater supply is already overstretched as the water level in the reservoir have decreased dramatically. The increased irrigation of the crops is not a solution either. The Western Cape Province is the perfect example of the impact of the overstretched water supply.

The introduction of water sharing in the earlier parts of 2018 proves how overstretched our water supply is. The ground water level is also affected by the increasing mining production and the acidic water drainage. This factors affect the agricultural sector.

The impact of the climate variation mostly is based on the maize production, however some adaptation strategies such as irrigation requires a lot of money and available water. As part of mitigating the impact on the sector the ARC is advocating for the Conservative Agriculture (CA). Conservative Agriculture aims to achieve sustainable and profitable agriculture and is based on optimizing yields, profits and livelihoods. The three main principles of CA are; the minimal mechanical soil disturbance, diversified cropping, including cover crops and permanent organic soil cover-mulching.

The ARC is encouraging the farmers to start looking into climate smart approach for farming. Climate smart approaches include: *Conversation Agriculture to optimize soil and rain fall. *Infield water harvesting for drop production in marginal areas *Irrigation suitability assessment to save scarce water resource *Biogas production to integrate rural livestock and crop base systems *Crop and cultivar development in response to changing conditions. The South African farmers can benefit from the smart climate approaches and can save the land for the next generation to use the land.

Some of the key benefits of conservation agriculture: Protect the soil form soil erosion and improve water infiltration, Control soil temperature and moisture, Suppress weed, increase roots mass, Increase content and diversity of bio mass, Produce a positive residual fertilizer effect on following cash crops- below ground biomass, Increase crop growth and yield, Increase in food security and economic viability, Reduce machinery wear and tear, The increase of climatic changes is not felt now however it has the power to affect the nation and how we feed our people.

There are solutions to every problems that we encounter, the ARC encourage everyone to contribute towards a smart agriculture so we can save the land for future generation. The ARC as a scientific institution also encourages the Indigenous Knowledge System to save contribute to safeguard our land.

Source: Agricultural Research Council

Issued and published by: ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office, Room18, 155 AB, Hospital Road, Mangaung Municipality Offices, Botshabelo 9781
Tel. 051 534 5157
Email: makoloaneitumeleng38@gmail.com

Important contacts - Mangaung Municipality

Water Division 051 – 533 0525
Infrastructure 051 – 533 0513/512

Water & Sanitation 051 – 533 0515/516

Cemetery - 051 534 4915

Aids unit -051 533 0580

Facilities Bookings 051 – 533 0506

Law Enforcement 051 – 533 0537

Sewerage Dept. 051 – 534 0707

Waste Management 051534 0561

Health Inspector 051 – 533 0592

Engineering 051 – 533 0512

Disaster Management 051 – 406 6666

Botshabelo library 051 – 533 0556

Economic development

051 – 533 0554

Building & Plans Inspector – 051 533 0625

Centlec 051 – 409 2414

Human Settlement 051 – 533 0523

Traffic Division 051 – 535 0544

Police Station 051 – 535 8102

Botshabelo Hospital 051 – 533 0311

Registry Clerk 051 – 533 0503