



Lekgotla la Dinyewe le qhadile boetapele ba ANC

ANC e lokela ho sebetsa ka thata ho lokisa le ho aha seriti sa yona botjha se senyehileng ke diphapang tse teng hara ditho tsa mokgatlo. Diphapang tsena ha di senye seriti feela empa di fokodisa matla a puso ya ANC.

Ke taba ya bohlokwa hore ditho tsa mokgatlo le setjhaba ka kakaretso ba tsebo boemo ba ditaba ka hara ANC. Sena ke hobane mokgatlo ona e le ona o eteleletseng mmuso pele le hobane e le mokgatlo o moholo ka ho fetisisa profensing le naheng ka bophara. Ditho ha di a lokela ho utlwa ditaba tsa mokgatlo moyeng mona le mehloping e ka thoko. Mokgatlo o lokela hore o hlahe ditho leseding ka tsohle, ho sa kgathalesehe hore ditaba di mpe kapa tjhee, ke ha feela ditho di na le tlhahisoleseding ba ka nkang diqeto tse phethahetseng.

Lekgotla le Lehlo la Dinyewe tsa Boipiletso Afrika Borwa, *Supreme Court of Appeal of South Africa*, le qhadile boetapele ba ANC, PEC, profensing ya Foreisetata. Ho diheng kahlolo nyeweng eo ditho tse neng di sa kgotsofalla tsamaiso ya seboka sa kgetho ya boetapele di ileng tsa ipiletsa, lekgotla le ile la fumana ha ho kgethwa ha boetapele ba kgethilweng Sebokeng sa Profensi se tshwerweng ka 2018, ho ne ho se molaong ho latela Molaotheo wa mokgatlo wa ANC esita le

Molaotheo wa naha.

Kahlolo ena e dihilweng e bolela hore Lekgotla la Boetapele la Profensi, boetapeleng ba Modulasetulo, Monghadi Sam Mashinini, ha bo sa na matla le ho ka nka diqeto ka molao. E se e le boetapele-motwana ka morao hore ho dihwle kahlolo ena e keneng tshabetsong mafelong a kgwedeng ena e shweleng ya Hlakubele. Ha ho ka moo qeto ena ya Lekgotla le Lehlo la Dinyewe tsa Boipiletso Afrika Borwa e ka fetolwang ka teng ka ntle le tsamaiso yasebopeho se seng se ka hodimo ho lona. Mme ketso e nngwe le enngwe e kgahlanong le qeto ena ke nyedisio ya Lekgotla le tlolo ya molao.

Kahlolo ena e ile ya behella ka thoko kahlolo ya Lekgotla la Dinyewe le Phameng la Foreisetata, ka ho e taelo e reng: "Ho hlalosa hore Seboka sa Profensi ya Foreisetata (Provincial Conference for the Free State), se tshwerweng ka 18 le 19 Motsheanong 2018, se ile sa tshwarwa kgahlanong le taelo ya lekgotla la Dinyewe ya 20 Pudungwana 2017, mme ka tsela e jwalo Seboka sena sa Profensi, diqeto tsa sona, le dipheto tsa sona ha di molaong mme ha di tsamaisane le molaotheo".

Kgangkgolo pakeng tsa ditho tse sa kgotsofalang tsa ANC kapa baitseki nyeweng ena ke hore bao ba neng ba kotsometse ditulo

nakong ya tlhophiso ya Seboka sa Profensi ha ba a sebetsa ditaba ka toka le ho latela molaotheo wa ANC. Ba latotswe ka hore ba bile leeme ho ditho tse itseng mme ba di tima monyetla wa ho nka karolo ka ho etsa matshwephehene nakong eo ho hlahlojwang dibuka tsa botho.

Ba hlalositse ngangisanong tsa bona tse behilweng ka pela baahlodi ha makala a mang a sa tshwara dikopano, ha amang a sa di tshwara ka tsela e latelang melawana e behilweng.

Ha le diha kahlolo ya lona, lekgotla le bontshitse ka bo batsi kamoo ba boetapeleng ba ileng ba sebetsana ditaba ka bolotsana ho qhelela ditho tse ding ka thoko ka ho se kenyeletse makala ao ho neng ho thwe ditaba tsa ona di lokiswe pele ho ka tshwarwa seboka sa profensi. Lekgotla le hlalositse hore ho didika tse

amehileng haholo, tseo ba neng ba tsamaisa boitokisetso ba seboka ba di tswileng ka tlase ke Lejweleputswa le Thabo Mofutsanyana. Ho ya ka kahlolo, ditho tsena di jewe metwane jwalo dibophehong tsohle tsa mokgatlo tseo ba neng ba leka ho kopa thuso teng. Lekgotla la dinyewe le tlisitse nnete le toka ka hara mokgatlo wa ANC Foreisetata. Ho dithong tsa ANC ho tshwarelana, ho bopa poelanokgotso le bonngwe ka hara mokgatlo

Bao e bileng diphofu ba lokela ho leballa le ho se tshware ba bang ka dipelo, empa ba kene

mosebetsing o moholo wa ho aha ANC botjha ka mafolofolo Ba ileng ba etsa diketso tsa bolotsana ba ithute kajeno hore bolotsa ha bo lefe, qetellong diketso tsa lefifing di a senoleha.

Tshepo ke hore boetapele ba naha ba ANC bo tla potlaka ho lokisa ditaba tsa tsamaiso le dipolotiki profensing kaha tlhokahalo ya boetapele bo molaong e ke ke ya beha ditholwana tse molemo.

Bo-tlhalenthajana, bo-rammenyetla le bo-mmamenyetla ba

tla rata ho kgukgunela diikgeo tsena tse bulehileng ka ho kgomarela ditulong kapa ho qhomela ho lokisa ditaba di se na batho. Tshepo hape ke hore ditho tsa mokgatlo di tla mamela le ho latela kgwehletso ya mokgatlo ya hlomphe boikemelo ba makgotla a dinyewe tshabetsong ya ona.



Monghadi Sam Mashinini.
PHOTO: twitter.com

Nzimande shines light on new Space Weather Centre

Hermanus: Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology, Dr Blade Nzimande broke new ground at the South African National Space Agency (SANSA) in Hermanus on 9 March, to mark the start of construction of a multi-million rand, state of the art, Space Weather Centre. The facility, started operating as a magnetic observatory in 1941 and celebrates 80 years of magnetic operations this year. The facility is located on a 16 hectares of fynbos covered land, which is preserved as a magnetically clean environment.



SANSA CEO Dr Val Munsami, Minister of Higher Education, Science and Innovation Dr Blade Nzimande, SANSA Managing Director: Space Science Dr Lee-Anne McKinnell, Executive Mayor of the Overstrand Alderman Dudley Coetzee and SANSA Board Chairperson Ms Xoliswa Kakana at the ground-breaking ceremony for a new state of the art 24-hour Regional Space Weather Centre. (PHOTO: Supplied)

The facility has a Applied Sciences and Technology unit. The unique aspects of the magnetically clean environment, as well as the magnetic observatory principles, allow SANSA to pursue near Earth space environment research and to offer specialised products and services to the space and non-space sectors. Dr Nzimande recognised the potential of protecting the facility operations

from electromagnetic interference through legislation.

SANSA's Applied Science and Technology Unit offers essential services to clients such as the Department of Defence, which include the calibration and maintenance of landing compasses; training courses in aircraft compass swing procedures; magnetic navigation

ground support; support in degaussing marine vessels and magnetic testing according to international standards.

The facility also boasts Science Centre, which is the heart of SANSA's outreach programme. It aims to reach learners from previously disadvantaged communities and introduce the world of science to them. The centre

has a collection of practical experiments and exhibits that help foster an interest and love for science.

Dr Nzimande was also introduced to SANSA researcher and PhD student Dakalo Mashao who gave an insightful presentation on his research. Dr Nzimande strongly believes in the link between higher education, science and innovation and Dr. Lee-Anne McKinnell, Managing Director of Space Science, explained how this facility brings together science and innovation.

The Space Science Programme provides leadership in post-graduate science and engineering student training, as well as science advancement, including both learner and educator science support. In this way, SANSA contributes to the knowledge economy and the sustainable development goals through the development of skills in a unique and highly technical field. The current Space Weather Centre was the last stop on the tour and the

importance of this service was emphasized. Space Weather is driven by activity on the sun and can have an adverse impact on technology and infrastructure, such as communications and navigation satellites, High Frequency (HF) communications and even the power grid. The SANSA regional warning facility is part of the International Space Environment Service (ISES) and will be expanded into a 24-hour operational Space Weather Centre.

The Department of Science and Innovation has to date invested R40 million towards this project and will transfer a further R30 million in the next financial year. Over the three-year establishment period, approximately R15 million has been committed for the development of Human Capital with the creation of jobs and necessary scarce skills to provide service and product excellence. It is expected that the Space Weather Centre will be fully operational as a 24/7 full service centre from 1 October 2022.



(Edited from original SANSA article)
Read more about SANSA in the next edition.

Dithuto di se sitisehe ka mabaka a ka qojwang

Ofisi ya ANC ya Boemedi ba Palamente, ya Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, e Botshabelo e ile ya kena letsholong nakong ya kgefutso ya Palamente ho ikamhanya le merero ya mokga le ya setjhaba; ho kenya letsoho mererong le matsholong nakong ya kgefutso.

Kaha dikolo di bapala karolo ya bohlokwa ho betla setjhaba sa ka moso, ditaba tsa dikolo ke tse ding tse dulang di lekolwa ka mehla ke ofisi. Ho bonahala ho na le kgaello tabeng ya tshehetso ho barutwana le baithuti ba bananyana, bao nakong e nngwe ba hlohang thuso ya mesangoana (sanitary pads) nakong ya dithuto dikolong ha nako ya bona e fihlile.

Monghadi Tsenoli o boletse hore barutwana le baithuti ba bananyana ba lokela ho fuwa tlhompho le seriti nakong ya dithuto, mme ka tsela e jwalo ha nako ya bona e fihla, ha ba a tshwanela ho tlohela dithuto, e be ba ya hae ho ya leka ho batla thuso. O re barutwana ba lokela ho thuswa hona sekolong ha ba hloka thuso ya mofuta ona. Kahoo, ofisi e ile ya hlwaya dikolo tse ding tsa tse nang le ditlhoko tse ngata, tse ka thuswang ka mesangwana ho bana ba bananyana. Sekolo sa Lefikeng le sa Kgotso Taole e ile ya eba tse pedi tseo Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli a ileng a di etela



Moithuti, Paballo Leeuw o leboha Mong. Tsenoli (ka baki e ntsho) le ba mo tshheditseng ka dithuso tseo banana ba di fumaneng sekolong sa Lefikeng.

ho nehelana ka mesangwana ho bana ba bananyana le ho ba kgothatsa dithutong tsa bona. Tsenoli o boletse hore barutwana ba entsa qeto e ntle ka ho ya dikolong hobane ke qeto e tla ba tswela molemo haufinyana.

O itse: "Ditlamorao tsa qeto ya lona (ya ho tsamaya sekolo) di bohlokwa haholo. Mme re tlile kwano ho tla le tshhetsa le ho le thusa hobane le se le nkile qeto e bohlokwa e tlang ho

le tswela molemo mmoho le setjhaba". O tswetse pele ka hore ofisi e etsa nyehelo ena hore ba (bananyana) ithute ka ntle ho tshitiso ya letho ya se ka qojwang ha bonolo.

O kgothaleditse baithuti dikolong tsena tse pedi le baithuti ka kakaretso ho ba le tjanjelo le maikemisetso a ho etsa mosebetsi wa sekolo ka katleho. "Ho itoketsa mosebetsi wa sekolo wa letsatsi le hlahlamang ke taba ya bohlokwa katlehong ya moithuti" O rialo a hlalosa bohlokwa ba ho nka nako ya ho hlophisetsa letsatsi le hlahlamang la dithuto.



Me. Refilwe Mokheseng (mahareng), o eme le barutwana ba Sekolo sa Kgotso Taole ka disebediswa tseo ba di amohetseng ho tswa Ofising ya Palamente ya ANC.

O re ho bohlokwa ho ba le nako boitokisetsong ba letsatsi le hlahlamang hobane sena se tisa katleho. "Ho robala ka nako, ho ja hantle le ho ikwetlisa,

demokrasi ho lwanelwe tekatekano ya bong, hobane ho sa lekalekane ho kgothatsa tlhekefetso le diketso tsa dikgoka tsa bong.

Make maths a part of your life

(An article by Sphelele Ngubane. Reprinted with permission from GCIS, Vukuzensele, April Edition 1)

A Durban-based man is helping children fall in love with mathematics.



PHOTO: Supplied

Any child can learn to understand mathematics, says Dr Simo Mthethwa (30), (pictured), a maths lecturer at the University of KwaZulu-Natal.

He says parents must help break the misconception that the subject is difficult and that you either 'get maths' or you don't. "Some people are born with analytical minds; however, even those who are not gifted with that skill can be trained to understand maths," he believes.

It all starts in the home, Dr Mthethwa explains. He says children must not be given lots of information to memorise, but instead should do maths exercises regularly and be shown how maths is part of everyday life.

He shares that for the past five years, nearly half of the country's matriculants writing the National Senior Certificate fail maths. The class of 2020's mathematics pass rate was only 53.8%. Mthethwa runs a non-profit organisation, Mthethwamatics, that offers tutorials and career guidance to

learners in Umlazi, Durban. The organisation will be expanding to nearby areas this year. Mthethwa's advice to parents to assist their child with maths includes:

- Learning does not start at school. What shapes a child is what they are exposed to and taught at home. If a home downplays education, a child is less likely to pay attention to school.
- Maths needs constant practice. Even though there are chores, children need to be encouraged to go through their maths book and worksheets.
- Set an example by committing to ongoing learning. There are many government programmes available for adults, like the Adult Basic Education and Training initiative that focuses on basic learning tools, knowledge and skills, and equips participants with nationally recognised qualifications.
- Children should be given maths problems to solve and not information to memorise. Advice for learners:
- Generally, a maths problem is solved after multiple attempts. Keep trying.
- If you do not understand a concept, move onto something you know or like. This will give you the confidence and motivation needed to retry the exercise you found challenging.
- Attempt to do the exercises in your textbook that your teacher did not tell you to complete. This will develop your skills.
- Be consistent. Work out a timetable for maths and stick to it. The more you do something, the better you become at it.

For more information, contact Mthethwa

at 082 776 6660 or

info@mthethwamatics.co.za

Maphalla ke mohlala o motle

Mongodi wa dibuka tsa Sesotho ya tsebahalang, Dr. Kgotso Pieter David Maphalla (*Setshwantshong*), o hlokaletse. O hlokaletsa a siile letlotlo le lehola la dingolwa tsa puo ya Sesotho, eo a kentseng letsoho haholo ho e ntshetsa pele. Dibuka tseo a di ngotseng di kenyeletsa dipale le dithothokiso, mme tse ding tsa tsona di badilwe dikolong e le karolo ya dingolwa.



PHOTO: NSM

O ikgapetse dikgau tsa bongodi le ho tlotlwa ke ditsi tsa thuto, mekgatlo e amanang le thuto, puo le setso, esita le mekgatlo kappa makgotla a bangodi, ka boiphihlelo bo hodimodimo ba bongodi le kabelo ntshetsopeleng ya Sesotho. E meng ya mesebetsi ya hae e sebediswa ke baithuti ba thuto e phahameng ho bopa mehopollo e metjha le ntshetsopeleng ya dingolwa, haholoholo dingolwa tsa puo ya Sesotho.

Mongodi e mong wa dibuka tsa Sesotho, Dr. Tshediso Masolane, o re Maphalla o bile le kabelo e kgolo ho kgothatsa bangodi ba batjha ho ngola ka puo ya Sesotho. O hlalositse Maphalla a ile a sebetsa ka thata le boitelo mme lerato la hae la puo ya hae le ile la mo kgothatsa ho tswela pele ho ngola le ha a ne a se a beile meja fatshe.

Masolane o kgothatsa tshatjha e ntjha ho hata menyabuketsong ya Maphalla, mme o kgothatsa batjha le setjhaba ka kakaretso ho etella pele mekutu ya ntshetsopeleng ya puo ya Sesotho. O re Sesotho jwaloka puo tse ding tsa seAfrika naheng ena se na le tokelo ya boteng mme ke beng ba sona ba lokelang ho ema

ka maoto ho se tsekela sebaka lebaleng la ditaba tsa puong mmusong le dibopehong tse ding jwaloka kgasong ya thelevishene le seyalemoyeng.

Maphalla ke mohlala o motle wa motho ya tsoteletseng puo ya letswela, a sa e swabele. Lerato lena la hae la Sesotho le mo beile sehlohlolong sa tsosetso ya moya wa ho se ikgalale le wa ho iketsa jwaloka Mafrika.

E se e ka re ka utlwa maleme a mangata a bua Sesotho ka makgethe ka ntle le ho se swabela. Ke qholotso e kgolo dikolong ho kgothatsa bana ho bua Sesotho le ho ngola ka sona moo ho hlokaalang. Palamente ke o mong wa mehala e metle ya dibopeho tse hodimodimo tse kgothatsang dipuo tsa setso.

Dihwai di leboha mmuso ka dithuso

Le ha ho ke ke ha eba le mohla tlhokeho ya thuso e lekaneng, dihwai tsa temothuo Botshabelo di leboha thuso eo mmuso ka nyehelo eo o e entseng ho kgotsofatsa tse ding tsa ditlhoko tsa bona le ho ba thusa ho hatela pele ntshetsopeleng ya temo karolong ena ya profensi.

Lefapha la Temo Foreisetata le nehelane ka disebediswa ho thusa bahwebi temong le mehlapeng. Dithuso tse na di kenyeletsa diphoofolo; dipoho tsa madi, dikoloinyana tse jarang diphoofolo mmoho le masakana a hloma-o-hlomolle bakeng sa ho laola diphoofolo nakong eo ho sebetsewang le tsona, metjhini e fehleng motlakase, metjhini ya ho kuta dinku le ya ho sebetse boya bo kutilweng le ditafolana tsa teng. Tsena ke lethonyana le tlang ho beha dihwai tse na pejana tseleng ya ho tswela pele.

Emong wa dihwai Monghadi Tankiso Phindela, o boletse hore bahwebi ba fumantsweng thuso ena ba leboha haholo hobane tsena 'ke dithuso tse tlang ho bebofatsa mosebetsi le ho



Tsena ke tse ding tsa tseo dihwai di thusitsweng ka tsona



Phindela o re le ha thuso ena e le lerothodinyana la thuso ka hara qapupapu ya mathata, e bohlokwa hobane e ya ba kgothatsa. O re mosebetsi wa ho imolla batho ba

batsho le ho ba ntshetsa pele kgwebong ya temo, ke mosebetsi o boima haholo, o tlang ho nka nako e telele. Dithuso tse na di kgonne ho abelwa sehlotshwana feela ha ho bapiswa bongata ba batho ba hlokang thuso ya mofuta ona, mme ba tshepa hore e tla nama. Dihwai di lebohile ka ho otloloha Letona la Temo Profensing ya Foreisetata, Monghadi William Bulwane, ya ileng a utlwa hodumaduma ha bona mme ya ba o a ba phallela.

Dihwai di leboha hape le bahlanka ba lefapha ba sebeditseng ho tliša

katleho ena. Ka pelepele ho letsholo lena la matlafatso le ntshetsopeleng ya dihwai tse na e bile Molemisi, Monghadi Boipelo Mocwiri le Molaodi wa lebatowa Monghadi Johny Kegakilwe

Dihwai tsa batho ba batsho di sa tobane le mathata a mangata naheng ena – makgulo, disebediswa, peo le manyolo, meriana, tsebo ya dihlahiswa le diphoofolo esita le tsamaiso ya kgwebo. E ntse e le bothata bo bo holo ho bona ho phunyaletsa kgwebo ya temo e tswetseng pele hobane ha ho bonolo ho kena ditsing tsa kgwebo moo dihwai tse tswetseng pele, haholoholo tsa makgowa, di hwebang teng.

Ho thata haholo ho bona ho fumana kadimo kapa dithuso tsa ditjhelete Bankeng ya Temo le dibankeng tse ding. Phephetso enngwe e kgolo ho dihwai tse na ke boshodu bo jeleng setsi. Leha boshodu ba mehlope e le qaka e kgolo ho bahwebi ka kakaretso, ho bona e feteletse hobane ba hloka meralo e tsitsitseng jwaloka makgulo, masimo le dibaka tse nang le meedi e tsepameng ho sireletsa mehlope, tlhahiso esita le poloheho ya batho. Dibaka tseo ha ngata ba di sebedisang ke tsa kopanelo tsa mmuso (masepala) tseo ha ngata di se nang taolo e phethahetseng.

Tokisetso ya ho kenya motlakase e hatetse pele

Itumeleng Gabe ke motsamai Rethuseng Lifelines and Services, e leng khampahani e fufeng mosebetsi wa ho kenya motlakase motseng o motjha wa section-R. O re mosebetsi ona o ntse o phethwa mme o tswela pele hantle. Ho se ho phethetswe karolo ya pele moo ho qadilweng ka ho kenya dipalo le dithapo tsa motlakase esita le mabokese matlong a palo e ka bang 650.

"Re kene mokgahlelong wa bobedi moo re tlang ho lokisetsa ho kenya motlakase matlong a fetang sekete. Mosebetsi ona o kenyeletsa ho tjhelela dipalo le ho di epela, ho follela dithapo tsa motlakase dipalong le ho di kenya matlong. Re kenya dithapo tsa matla a mahareng le matla a tlaase a motlakase (medium and low voltage) motseng." O rialo a hlalosa mehato e tlang ho fana ka kgonahalo ya phepele ya motlakase motseng.

O re mohato ona o latelwa ke ho hokela dithapo tsa motlakase mohloding wa matla o haufi. Ona ke mosebetsi o hlokolotsi haholo hobane motlakase o lokelwa ho sebetse ka tlhoko le ka poloheho. Ho ya ka Gabe, ho loketswe ho sebetse ka tlhoko e kgolo sethatong hore mosebetsi e be wa boleng, wa mangonthe.

O boletse ha ba na le basebeletsi ba nang le tsebo le boiphihlelo ba mosebetsi mehatong e fapaneng ya mosebetsi ona. Sena ba se phetha ka mohlanka ya hlahlobang boleng ba mosebetsi, *quality assurance officer*. O hlalositse hape hore ba sedi ho sebetse nakong ena ya sewa sa COVID-19.

O re ha mosebetsi o entswe ka nepahalo le ka makgethe setjhaba se tla una



Ho hokelwa dithapo tse tla fetisetsa motlakase ka tlang.

molemo nehelanong ya motlakase ka tsela e tsitsitseng ya moshwelella.

O hlalositse le ka moo mosebetsi wa bona o kenyeleditseng le mehato ya ho lwantsha kgokelo e seng molaong le boshodu ba motlakase. Tebello ke hore mosebetsi ona o tla phethelwa ka Mphalane monongwaha.

Monghadi Gabe o lebohile tshebedisanommoho e teng hara baahi, mme o re sena se tla thusa ho phetha mosebetsi ha bobebe le ka potlako.

Baahi ba ba ngata ba section – R ba lebeletse ka tshepo ho phethelwa le ho kengwa tshebetseong ha tshebeletso e na ya mantlha. Ba ba ngata ba se ba kile ba ntsha maikutlo nakong e fetileng ka mosebetsi ona.

Ditsha tsa bana di fona molemo

Motlatsa Letona la Ditaba tsa Thekolohelo la naha Mme. Hendrieta Bogopane-Zulu le Mme Mamiki Qabathe, Letona la Ditaba tsa Thekolohelo profensing ya Foreisetata, mmohoho le National Lotteries Commission, eSimphiwe CYCC le bo mphato ba bona ba bang, ba ile ba etela Tshireletso Pre-school and Creche Botshabelo, H3. Morero wa ketelo ena e ne e le ho nehelana ka disebediswa tsa boitshireletso, PPE, ho ditsha tsa sethatho tsa ntshetsopeleng ya bana dibakeng tse itseng ka hara profensi.

Setsha sena, Tshireletso Pre-school and Creche, se ne se qalwe ka selemo sa 1993 ke basebeletsi ba setjhaba ba nang ba sala le bana bao batswadi ba bona boholo e neng e le basebeletsi ba mmuso wa mehleng wa profensi wa PAO (*Provincial Administration of Orange Free State*) le basebeletsi ba masepala. Basebeletsi bana ba ile ba siya Mme. Tau, ya ileng a sala e le mohlakomedi wa setsha sena. O ne a hlokomela bana moahong wa mokhukhu ho fihlela a thuswa ke Nation Lottery Commission ka 2016 moo a ileng a aha moaho o tsitsitseng bakeng sa bana bohle. O ile a fuwa hape le disebediswa.

Setsha sena ne se fana ka bodulo ho bana ba 56, ba pakeng tsa dilemo tse 2 le tse 6. Setsha se amohela bana ba tswang dibakeng tsohle tsa Botshabelo. Tshireletso Setsha se tataisa bana thutong ya tokisetso ya ho ya sekolong le thuto e akaretsang bophelong. Hape morero ke ho ruta bana ka Molaotheo wa Naha, haholoholo le ka Molao wa Bana 38 wa 2005.

Ditsha tse latelang tse ileng tsa una molemo kabong ya di-PPE tse ileng tsa ajwaa ke Motlatsa Letona le Letona: Boiteko Rea-hola Educare (Zamdela),



Photo: supplied

'Ha e se mokgwa ke molao', di-PPE di tlama bohle. Bana ba Tshireletso ba thabetse disebediswa tsa boitshireletso ho Covid-19 ho tswa mmusong

Boitumelo Crech (Tumahole), Tswelopele Day Care centre (Reitz), Pulane Pre-School (Clocolan), Wielie Wielie Kleuterskool (Edenburg), Pulane Creche (Qwaqwa), Reahola Pre-School (Viljoenskroon), Ipopeng Day Care Centre (Wietsieshook), Tshireletso Pre-School and day Creche (Botshabelo), Itlotliseng Day Care (Qwaqwa).

Source: Dept. Social Development, FS

A déjà vu too painful for the ANC

The ANC is described as a leader of society. It is evidently true by its standing in society through decades. It however, seems to be sliding off into abyss, unless something drastic is done.

All efforts and cherished hope of a formidable vibrant, strong and united vanguard movement of society, envisaged by those who came before; the Charlotte Maxekes; the aspirations of the younger generations who hold the great men and women of the past in great awe, will be lost to the internecine self-destruction that seem to be certain if not stopped. All good things will be vanquished.

This will be a great disappointment to the majority of citizens who pin their hope on this gargantuan symbol of a democratic order. It will further be, not only to those who are in leadership positions, but members and the ordinary, common people, a great indictment to abandon the promise and long held declaration 'the people shall govern'. This statement was made to support the moral rectitude that characterised the ANC, its leaders and members.

Today, the ANC is in danger of imploding because of the threat to that moral rectitude that made it ever popular. For some leaders, and members, it is no more about the single purpose of pursuing the NDR, but a PR approach akin to Western politicians in pursuit of personal interests. The battle for the soul of the ANC is clearly visible here in the Free State, where principle is sacrificed with ease and impunity to pursue personal

ambitions and self aggrandisement. For almost 30 years the differences in the ANC in the province have been amplified by these personal squabbles and ambitions with pretty much the same characters in the lead involved. Unfortunately this situation has even permeated the national political arena. It has been a fight over access and control of the movement using inter alia Machiavellian approach, strong-arm tactics and threads, with perilous consequences to the movement.

In early winter of 2000 the leadership of the ANC Free State and Gauteng provinces were disbanded. It was metaphorically a desolate and cold season to shed leadership. Interim structures, ILC (Interim Leadership Core) structures were put in place. In the Free State the structure was lead by Godfrey Mosala (Convenor) and the late Noby Ngobane (Coordinator).

According to the then Secretary General of the ANC, Kgalema Motlanthe, *'the problems and divisions are pervasive and affect all structures of the movement and to some extent the Alliance. He further noted: "The issues dividing the leadership of the province are not political, but mainly about access to resources, positioning themselves or others to access resources, dispensing patronage and in the process using organisational structure to further these goals"*. Motlanthe further noted, speaking on behalf of the NEC, *'this is compounded in the Free State by the*

business interest of PEC officials and members, that has resulted in a situation where the movement in the province is mortgaged and subjected to these interests." That was the, but how true are these statements today?

Some of the characters who were part of the disbanded PEC, are today part of the tragic scenes that unfold on the ANC theatrical stage. Though the ILC was scorned by some, there are those who relished being elected in the leadership positions in the subsequent provincial conference(s) occasioned by the ILC.

Within two years of their work, including preparation of a General Council held in Port Elizabeth, by these two assignment as well as preparing for elections and building vibrant structures, the ILC acquitted itself well under the circumstances. The ILC readied the province for provincial conference. And importantly, created a healthy and clean financial profile and built credible and reliable membership database.

For the two years without elected leadership, the ILC steered the organisation comparatively well, built a strong ANC, conducive to unity and vibrant – qualities that if lacking would have not led to a clean audited provincial conference, and a positive consensus among the general membership. There was no significant audit reviews, complaints and appeals due to fair conference preparatory work and a good governance, including sound, effective financial management regime.

Today the ANC has not disbanded the PEC, but the court of law had to step in and save the situation, to restore the moral rectitude of the organisation. The judgement of the Supreme Court of Appeal of South Africa, that in effect stripped the current PEC of its decorum, has not only left the ANC hugely embarrassed, but has also created a great chasm of leadership with debilitating effects by leaving the organisation rudderless for a while.

The membership of the province is now orphaned and poor, orphaned not by the judgement of the court, but by the actions that were in conflict with principled character (upright morality) of the ANC. The parochial attitude, arrogance and recalcitrance seem to be not enough of description to explain the circumstances that led to 'comrades' resolving their differences through the courts when it is clear where the fault lies. Members of the ANC should refuse to be considered inferior in thinking by other members. Members should not be indebted to other members. Members should equip themselves with knowledge of ANC issues. Knowledge is rather more important than comfort and favour received, for in due course wells of favour may run dry soon and leave you high and dry.

Well, like a *bennu* (bird of life), the ANC in the province has to rise, and from the ashes come back to life. The question is how? And who will emerge to save it from the controversial leadership issues that persistently pull it back into political cesspool? Perhaps, like in 2002, the national structure(s) of the ANC will put in a mechanism, following the rationale of the court judgement, that will, like the ILC, temporarily bring sanity, peace and 'Sankarian' spirit in the organisation. To do this, we need to look no further, but seek council of *'Through the eye of the needle'*.

ANC STATEMENT ON THE OUTCOMES OF THE NATIONAL WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING HELD ON 12 APRIL 2021

The National Working Committee (NWC) of the ANC met on Monday, 12 April 2021. This was the first NWC meeting after the NEC meeting on 26-29 March 2021. Pursuant to the mandate given to it by rule 13 of the ANC Constitution, to carry out the decisions and instructions of the NEC, the NWC considered reports on progress with implementing decisions of the NEC.

ANC Youth League National Youth Task Team

The NWC welcomed the report from the National Youth Task Team of the ANC Youth League, which has been inducted over the past weekend and started to plan its work. The NWC expressed its full support for the Task Team, the core main mandate of which is to convene the ANC Youth League National Congress within six months and to build ANC Youth League branches. The NWC expressed confidence that this will lay the basis for a vibrant and militant Youth League that will unite and lead young men and women in confronting and dealing with the problems that face the youth and to ensure that the youth make a full and rich contribution to the work of the ANC and the life of the nation. Any outstanding matters related to the composition of the Task Team will be duly attended to and processed accordingly.

ANC Branch Meetings

The NWC was also encouraged by the report that over 185 ANC branches countrywide held their BBGMs over the past weekend. These meetings form part of the ongoing process of ensuring the unity and renewal of the ANC. ANC members will be meeting to discuss issues facing their communities, the unity and renewal of the ANC, and electing Branch Executive Committees (BEC) that will lead their branches for the next two years. The vast majority of these meetings proceeded peacefully in a spirit of unity and comradeship.

Violence Branch Meetings in Mpumalanga

The NWC expressed its strongest condemnation of the violence that erupted in two ANC Branch Biennial General Meetings (BBGMs) in Mpumalanga over the weekend. The NWC expressed in no uncertain terms that violence has no place in meetings of the organization. Violence is both a crime and a serious act of misconduct in terms of the ANC Constitution. The perpetrators must be brought to book by the law enforcement agencies and the ANC disciplinary processes must be instituted by the province. The NEC directed that relevant structures attend to this immediately.

Voter Registration

Many ANC branches across the country also participated in the IEC voter registration drive, in preparation for the 14 by-elections scheduled for 21 May 2021. In preparation for Local Government Elections due later this year, the NWC called upon all South Africans to check their voter registration details on the IEC website, and also go to their local municipal council offices if their details have changed.

Crime and Violent Protests

The NWC expressed its concern regarding the high rate of violence in communities across the country, including violence perpetrated by gangsters and organized crime syndicates. The NWC noted with concern growing numbers of community protests that turn violent, often hijacked by criminal elements under the guise of genuine grievances of communities.

These developments are a clear signal, that our councillors and branches need to do much more to engage communities

in the process of local development and basic services, and to ensure regular report meetings on the programmes of the local councils. Local government is key to participatory governance, and our employees at this level, working with district, provincial and national government, must make this a reality.

Free State Provincial Executive Committee

The NWC received a report from the National Officials on engagements with the ANC Free State province following the judgment of the Supreme Court of Appeal that set aside the Free State Provincial Conference held on 18 – 19 May 2018. The NWC endorsed the recommendation by the National Officials that priority must be given to pursuing political solutions that will build a united and vibrant ANC in the Free State. Former ANC Deputy President Kgalema Motlanthe has been requested to lead engagements aimed at building a united structure in the province.

Implementation of Resolutions and Guidelines on Stepping Side

The NWC recalled the decision of the NEC on 26 – 29 March 2021 that all members who have been charged with corruption or other serious crimes must step aside within 30 days, failing which they should be suspended in terms of Rule 25.70 of the ANC Constitution.

The NWC noted that provinces have been requested to submit, by Thursday, 15 April 2021, the names of those members who have been charged with corruption or other serious crimes. Provinces have also been requested to inform affected members of the decision of the NEC. The NWC further noted that provinces have been requested to make comments on the implementation of the Guidelines and Procedures and the proposed Terms and Conditions for Stepping Aside by Thursday, 15 April 2021 and that the National Officials through a team lead by the Treasurer General will consolidate and process these inputs and report to the NWC. The NWC noted that, as reported to the NEC, the Secretary General,

Cde Ace Magashule, will embark on a process of seeking the counsel of past leaders of the movement.

The NWC noted that further to the decision of the NEC on 26 – 29 March 2021, that reports of the Integrity Commission dealing with individual members are being processed.

Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of State Capture

The NEC on 26 – 29 March 2021 reaffirmed the decision of the 54th National capture. It reiterated its support for the work of the Commission and called on all ANC members and supporters – and indeed all members of society – to assist the Commission in its work. The NWC noted that the National Chairperson Comrade Gwede Mantashe will appear before the Commission on Wednesday, 14 April 2021 and that President Cyril Ramaphosa will be appearing on 28 – 29 April 2021.

Commemoration of Heroes and Heroines of the Struggle

April is an important month for our movement, with so many of our heroes and heroines born in this month or who passed on during this month. The NWC appreciated the countrywide commemorations of the passing of Cde Winnie Madikizela Mandela on 2 April, the commemoration of the life of Solomon Kalushi Mahlangu on 6 April; the celebrations of the birth – 150 years ago – of Charlotte Mannyaxekes on 7 April, and the commemorations of the assassination of ANC and SACP leader and icon, Chris Hani on 10 April 2021. The lives of these icons continue to inspire confidence that we will indeed succeed as a nation to build a better life for all.

New NWC Members

The NWC welcomed Comrade Gwen Ramokgopa, newly elected to the NWC at the last NEC, and Comrade Nonceba Mhlau, Convenor of the ANC Youth League National Conference Preparatory Committee, to the NWC (Issued by the African National Congress National Working Committee)

COMMENT



We enter this month with serious fire having destroyed critical parts of the university of Cape Town, its library for an example. The overwhelming smoke and potential fire risk led to students being asked to evacuate some of their residences. We hope as we write this piece the fire fighters succeed in stopping the destructive fires. We support fully encouragement of people to support fire fighters in many different ways, by radio stations in CapeTown.

Shouldn't we - all of us - also use this opportunity to assess our state of disaster readiness for places we are in charge of, to limit or avoid damage such as is likely to emerge soon?

The Speaker of the the National Assembly, Thandi Modise, The Chairperson of the NCOP, Amos Masondo, the previous Speaker, Baleka Mbete and the President, Cyril Ramaphosa, are appearing before the Zondo Commission this month.

The constitutional court is likely by the time you read this to have decided what to do with former president - Jacob Zuma - who effectively gave them a 'middle finger'! He refused an opportunity to respond to the court's request for him to suggest in what way he should be punished for refusing to appear before the Commission on State Capture.

The appeal court's decision to disband the Free State ANC provincial executive committee has also thrown a curved ball towards the organisation, the African National Congress.

Former President and current chairperson of the OR Tambo School of Leadership - Kgalema Motlanthe - has been given the difficult assignment to help solve the problem. We hope members of the organisation support him to help repair, not just our internal conflicts, but also conflict with our allies in the SACP and Cosatu - reconfiguration of the alliance - which is crucial to us reclaiming the people's confidence to meet their growing needs!

It is our 27th year in government this month - so we celebrate that fact, with our people facing difficult circumstances.

The pandemic of corona virus has devastated people's lives, including their livelihoods - the economy as well broadly, in ways that have deepened levels of poverty, unemployment and inequality.

We are optimistic that government will respond positively to making the socioeconomic recovery real and faster. Depending on and supporting the people themselves and their ingenuity is a critical element in such a strategy. In that spirit let's double our efforts to rescue Mangaung and other municipalities out of the troubles they are in right now. There should be no turning back.



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



A good foundation of Parliamentary services to the people

Parliament, CAPE TOWN – The Presiding Officers of Parliament, led by Speaker Thandi Modise of the National Assembly (NA) and Chairperson Amos Masondo of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP), have expressed their satisfaction with work done in the first quarter of 2021 as “setting a good foundation for accelerated delivery of Parliamentary services to the people of South Africa this year”.



Speaker,
Thandi Modise

A report outlining Parliament's work during the 1st quarter of 2021, demonstrates a very hectic programme, which epitomised Parliament's resilience in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, in delivering on its three-legged mandate of law-making, executive oversight and promotion of public participation and involvement. The overview report covers:

Law-making Passing of 10 bills by the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces that seek to improve people's quality of life, which included: the Division of Revenue Bill as well as the following amendments - Recognition of Customary Marriages, Customary Initiation, Municipal Structures, Electoral Laws, Audit Profession, Criminal and Related Matters, Correctional Services and National Gambling Amendment Bills.

Strengthening of executive oversight

*The apex policy pronouncement phase in the Parliamentary calendar kicked off with the State of the Nation Address (SONA) by President Cyril Ramaphosa delivered at the joint hybrid session of the NA and the NCOP that was followed by an intensive debate and his reply, mapping out a programme for state intervention to address many pertinent challenges facing the people of South Africa including the response to the Covid-19 pandemic and economic revitalisation.

*The budget speech followed SONA, providing fiscal expression to the development interventions outlined in the President's SONA, also tabling of the Division of Revenue Bill.

*These were followed by the engagement of Ministerial clusters to ensure the alignment of the national priorities outlined in SONA and the budget speech with programmes of various implementing organs of the Executive.

*The NCOP held a ministerial briefing by the Health Minister on the Vaccine Rollout Strategy and Acquisition Plan.

*Parliamentary Committees of both the National Assembly and the National Council of Provinces, as engine rooms of Parliament, held

376 virtual meetings and produced 56 reports, following their oversight visits, public hearings, as well as consideration of bills and Budget Review Recommendation Reports. Among the Executive appointments that received consideration and are due for completion during the 2nd quarter is the filling of vacancies in the SABC and the MDDA Boards. *The committees also undertook six (6) oversight visits to get the first-hand experience of the execution of government policy and the challenges faced including Koeberg Power Stations and Acelormittal where three deaths of workers were registered.

Enhancing public participation

*Eight (8) public hearings were held providing virtual and hybrid access to legislation development processes which included the 18th Constitutional Amendment Bill that seeks to amend Section 25 to enable land expropriation without compensation.

*The introduction of the new state-of-the-art facilities and the adoption of virtual communication platforms enabled the public and stakeholders access to Parliamentary activities and enhanced engagement in ways never imagined before.

Successful public and stakeholder engagements as part of sectoral parliaments targeting women and men, driven by the Deputy Chairperson of the NCOP Ms Sylvia Lucas and the Deputy Speaker of the NA Mr Lechesa Tsenoli. During the first quarter of 2021, 6 district engagements and two provincial high-level briefings were held in KZN and Western Cape to conclude an elaborate programme of reviewing the 1994 National Women's Charter that covered all nine provinces. Part of the issues that emerged during the engagements that included Premiers and their Executive Councils was many structural, legislative, policy, planning, budgeting and execution gaps in implementing the 25-year-old Women's Charter. These impacted negatively on women's advancement and socio-economic transformation as development data was not segregated to enhance targeted interventions, fiscal allocation, empowerment and coherence of efforts across the national Gender Machinery in all three spheres of government. The programme led by the Deputy Presiding Officers will now focus on consolidating therecommended amendments to the National Women's Charter and to mechanisms for driving its execution, tracking of progress and ensuring a rapid response and better coherence to make a real difference in women's lives.

*In partnership with the Department of Social Development, National



Chairperson,
Amos Masondo

Aids Council and the Men's Sector, Parliament also held a Men's Parliament that focused on Institutionalising A Responsive Men's Movement. The programme seeks to organise and mobilise all men in South Africa to

take action, be change agents and fight Gender-Based Violence and Femicide that continues to ravage families and communities. The campaign seeks to shift the mode of operation from events dependent activism to around clock-impactful activism of men to create a society that is fit and safe for all women and children. *Parliament paid homage to one of the greatest leaders Mme Charlotte Maxeke by hosting a virtual memorial lecture. Parliament will embark on a year-long commemorative programme that will locate the creation of conditions that support the general upliftment of women at its centre.

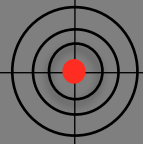
Sharpening the capacity of the legislature

*Members of Parliament also undertook training on various critical areas in January 2021, with Chairpersons of NA and NCOP committees trained in media handling for purposes of enhancing Parliament-Media relations that are very important in enhancing broad citizen empowerment and engagement

*As part of its monitoring and evaluation system, two research projects on public perceptions as well as stakeholder satisfaction commissioned to the world-renowned IPSOS were concluded. Despite extremely trying conditions of Covid-19 and the related National Lockdown the projects were successfully concluded and demonstrated the overall resilience of the Parliamentary system with good outcomes in various areas, while in some Parliament experienced slight declines. Public awareness and familiarity with their Parliament remain high with awareness declining by 1% to 90% and familiarity improving by 1% to 24%.

The Presiding Officers said: “The resilience of Parliament, its leadership, Members of Parliament and employees, triggered by the outbreak of Covid-19 and the national lockdown in 2020, continues to grow in 2021. The spirit that drove Parliament to hold its first virtual meeting of the Portfolio Committee on Health on 10 April 2020, continued to permeate every facet of its being, as we appreciate the amount of work done in just over 60 days from 26 January to the time it went on recess in March 2021. We do not doubt that when we resume with our work on 3 May 2021, we would take from where we left off.”

CREDITS: PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES



FOCAL Point

Remembering Marsinah



1969 -1993

This Women History Month we remember Marsinah, the 24-year old Indonesian factory worker and labor activist whose mutilated body was discovered in a forest after she was murdered on 8 May 1993. She was raped and her life was taken for organizing a strike at the watch factory where she worked in East Java. Her murderers, widely thought to be soldiers, were never brought to justice.

When, in 1993, the government announced a 20% raise in the provincial minimum wage, Catur Putra Surya, the company where Marsinah worked and which had ties to the Indonesian military dictatorship, refused to comply. Despite knowing full well that under the US-backed dictatorship of Suharto her life could be in danger, Marsinah and 500 co-workers walked out on strike. The following day they began a sit-in in the factory and the company opened negotiations, which included Marsinah as a spokesperson for the workers. The company supposedly agreed to their demands.

Yet 13 of the workers were later called to the District Military Command, where they were forced to sign resignation letters. Marsinah, known to always try to help out her colleagues, headed to the military office to try to find out what happened to them and then she disappeared herself. Her body was found days later. She had been kidnapped, brutally tortured, beaten, raped with a blunt instrument and killed.

Marsinah has since become a symbol and inspiration for the workers' struggle in Indonesia and her death drew both national and international attention to the Suharto right-wing dictatorship's brutal repression of workers.

"Workers haven't got any justice from the government. Workers have to unite their power, they have to unite, disregard individual interest, and put forward the interests of the workers and the masses."

Rest in power, Marsinah
#workingclasshero #marsinah

FACT SHEET

Marsinah: Born 10 April 1969
Nglundo, East Java
Disappeared May 5, 1993 (aged 24)
Status May 5, 1993 – May 8, 1993 (Missing for 3 days)
Died 8 May 1993 (aged 24)
Nganjuk, East Java, Indonesia
Nationality Indonesian
Known for Trade unionist
Parents: Astin (father), Sumini (mother)
Family: Marsini, Wijati
Awards: Yap Thiam Hien Award (1993)

Marsinah' was killed during the military rule of General Suharto, the second President of Indonesia, after Sukarno. He ruled Indonesia for 31 years. Joko Widodo is the current President of Indonesia in a multi-party system, described as unitary presidential constitutional republic.
Source: Wikipedia

The Struggle for Nation Building and Reconciliation in South Africa



Book Overview by
Author:
Dr Khotso De Wee

My first book titled "The Struggle for Nation Building and Reconciliation in South Africa" was written for several purposes. First and foremost, it is a former public servant's perspective on how the recommendations of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) were implemented in government. This is simply because the experience of implementing the recommendations of the TRC in government has not been shared by public servants.

Secondly, the experience shared is a reflection on the interaction between public policy and the bureaucracy. I felt it was critically important that the new generation of public servants are exposed to the opportunities and obstacles prevalent in the public service to implement public policy. My sole purpose in this regard, was to expose the mistakes and failures of my generation of public servants with the hope that the next generation, will learn from our successes and failures. It is evident from the book, for example, that our government did well to settle the payments of urgent reparations, and attended to issues related to medical benefits and other forms of social assistance. With regard to community rehabilitation and

prosecutions, however, the record is unimpressive.

The book seeks to argue that even after 27 years of democratic governance, nation building and reconciliation are still worthwhile struggles. I am grateful that our country's political leadership identified in the early 1990s the process of nation building and reconciliation as important bridges towards our country's democratic future. We have, learned, however, these are not once off events. They are processes that need to be carefully nurtured and struggled for until our country has achieved desirable levels of social coherence. This is precisely why former President Mbeki, on receiving the report of the TRC on behalf of government, indicated that implementing the recommendations of the TRC is a beginning, and not the end, of a journey.

Volume One of the TRC Report teaches us that:

"Reconciliation is a process which is never-ending, is costly and often painful. For this process to develop, it is imperative that democracy and a human rights culture be consolidated. Reconciliation is centered on the call for a more decent, more caring and more just society. It is up to each individual to respond by committing ourselves to concrete ways of easing the burden of the oppressed and empowering the poor to play their rightful part as citizens of South Africa (TRC Report, Volume One, 1998: 349).

In making a contribution to building our nation, the book identifies numerous obstacles to overcome. The most prominent challenges in this regard include reduction of social inequalities, unemployment and poverty. For as long as these remain prevalent, those who inherited the effects of colonialism and apartheid feel trapped and experience the social equivalent of double jeopardy. As the review of the transitional justice literature in the book suggests, transitional societies tend to focus exclusively on the violations of civil and political rights. This is inadequate, however, for as long as issues related to social and economic justice are excluded.

Having experienced the opportunities unraveled by establishing a non-racial and democratic state such as peace, recognition and respect of human rights, international trade, diplomacy and sharing of technology, it is incumbent on every South African to contribute meaningfully to the nation building and reconciliation project. The book further indicate that it is equally desirable to learn from others such as the Rwandese, about how they sustained this project, and continue to share with others such as the Koreans, who will soon have to embark on this process to unite their country.

27 years of Democracy

A firm foundation has been laid - to build a truly egalitarian society, with social justice and economic freedom as hallmarks. Much still need to be done though, to rid society of evils of inequality, scourge of poverty and diseases, violence characterised by attack on women and children of our country. this call on us therefore as South Africans to redouble every effort to strengthen institutions of democracy, all arms of State as well as ordinary members of society to build on the successes of the past 27 years.

Defend Democracy, Defend the Constitution!

Lefapha le tswela pele ho thusa ka tihabollo

Batho ba sekete makgolo a robedi le mashome a mabedi a metso e mene, 1 824, ba ile ba una molemo phumantshong ya mosebetsi wa nakwana. Lefapha la Tshebedisanommoho Pusong le Ditaba tsa Botjhaba, *Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs*, la profensi (Foreisetata) selemong se fetileng sa ditjhelete, le nehelane ka mesebetsi ya nakwana ho thusa phokotsong ya leqeme la mesebetsi.

Lefapha ka Letlole Marangrang la Masepala, *MIG Municipal Infrastructure Grant*, le thehile mesebetsi ya nakwana e thusitseng batho ba sa sebitseng mmoho le ho thusa ka kaho ya mebila le marangrang a metsi a phallang di-masepaleng tse itseng.

Sena se boletse ke Monghadi Thembeni Nxangisa, Letona la Lefapha la Tshebedisanommoho Pusong le Ditaba tsa Botjhaba poung ya Kabo ya Ditjhelete ya lefapha selemong sena sa ditjhelete sa 2021/22.

Di-masepala tse 10 di ile tsa amohela thelete ya MIG ka mora dipuisano le

Lefapaha la naha la Tshebedisanommoho Pusong mmoho le Lefapaha la naha la Ditjhelete. Dimasepala tsena ke Letsemeng, Kopanong, Mohokare, Masilonyana, Tokologo, Matjhabang, Maluti-a-Phofung, Mantsopa, Metsimaholo le Mafube.

Puong ya hae Nxangisa o hlalositse hore hara batho ba ileng ba fumana mesebetsi wa nakwana ke banna ba 594, basadi ba 211, batjha; bahlankana ba 727 le barweetsana ba 279 esita le banna le basadi ba nang le boqhwalwa ba 13.

Nxangisa o boletse hape hore Lefapaha le tla tswela pele ho kenya letsoho ntshetsopeleng ya nehelano ya ditshebeletso ka hara profensi ka letlole la MIG monongwaha. O re karolo ya kabo ya ditjhelete lefapheng, R779 631 000, e beheletse ka thoko bakeng sa mesebetsi ya marangrang ho dimasepala tse 18 ka hara profensi. Nyehelo ena e tla sebediswa mererong ya metsi, matlwana le marangrang a metsi

phallang le dipapading le boikgathollong hara tse ding.

O tswetse pele ka hore ho tiisa maqhama dibopehong tsa mmuso lefapha le tla sebetsa le Boetapele ba Botjhaba. Boetapele ba Botjhaba ho ya ka yena ke kemedi ya ditabatabalo tsa setjhaba sa metse ya mahaeng mabapi le merero ya ntshetsopeleng di-masepaleng.

Nxangisa o re ho bohlokwa ho bopa tshebedisanommoho le dibopeho tse ding bakeng sa ntshetsopeleng ya setjhaba le ho fana ka ditshebeletso tse tswileng matsoho. Mokgatlo wa tsa Boemo ba lehodimo ke se seng sa dibopeho tsa bohlokwa tlhokomedisong ya dikoduwa nako e sa le teng. Kahoo ba lokela ho sebetsa mmoho.

Khomishene ya Ditokelo tsa Botho, *Human Rights Commission*, le Khomishene e Ikemetseng ya Dikgetho, *Independent Electoral Commission*, le Lefapha la naha la Ditaba tsa Selehae, ke tse ding tsa dibopeho tseo ho tla sebetsa le tsona ho tebisa thuto ya demokerasi.



SACP Centenary Series

30 July - 1 August
1921

The South African Communist Party, SACP will be **one hundred years** old this year, 2021. We produce this special series leading to the centenary in which we continue with exclusive and interesting stories of courage and sacrifice, inspired by the desire to attain freedom and pursuit of social justice embedded in the founding statement and the noble ideals of the National Democratic Revolution.

Learning from the Past, Active in the Present, Building the Future, Building Socialism Now!

CHRIS HANI AND THE STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALISM

By: Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi

This year marks the 28th anniversary of the brutal murder of the former SACP General Secretary, Comrade Chris Hani. Cde Chris was endowed with outstanding qualities of a revolutionary. He was a liberation fighter par excellence. He is sorely missed.

In his homage at the Grave of his lifelong friend, Comrade and Collaborator-Karl Marx; Frederick Engels said "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..." According to Chris Hani, socialism is not about big concepts and heavy theory. Socialism is about decent shelter for those who are homeless. It is about water for those who have no safe drinking water. It is about health care, it is about a life of dignity for the old. It is about overcoming the huge divide between urban and rural areas. It is about a decent education for all our people. Socialism is about rolling back the tyranny of the market. As long as the economy is dominated by an unelected, privileged few, the case for socialism will exist.

Chris Hani's formulation of socialism is fundamental to Marx's materialist outlook which the latter coined as "the hierarchy of...needs." This means that human beings are material beings, part of the natural world, as well as creating their own social world within it. As material beings they have to satisfy their material needs first before they pursue their higher developmental needs, necessary for the full realization of human potential. Yet, in class societies it was always the case that the vast majority, the real producers, were relegated to conditions in which they were caught in a constant struggle to meet their most basic needs. This has not fundamentally changed. Despite the enormous wealth created over centuries of growth, millions upon millions of people in even the wealthiest capitalist society remain in a precarious condition in relation to such basics as food security, housing, clean water, health care, and transportation—under conditions in which three billionaires in the United States own as much wealth as the bottom half of the population. The capitalist order drastically limits or perverts all of this, creating artificial shortages in essential goods in order to generate a driving desire for non-essentials, all for the purpose of greater profitability and polarization of income and wealth.

Comrade Chris Hani launched and spearheaded the SACP's Triple H (Health, Housing and Hunger) campaign in the early 1990s because of the interrelated nature of these challenges. Because of its relevance in our present situation, the Party has revived it and launched Hunger Eradication, Health, Human Settlements, and Water (Triple H and W) campaign as part of its 2020 Red October Campaign based on these critical inter-connected challenges in our society. In memory of Chris Hani, this campaign must be intensified in view of the challenges facing humanity as a result of the crisis-ridden capitalist system and to advance the second, more radical phase of the National

Democratic Revolution.

Capitalist system has failed the humanity and it could not adequately respond to challenges of hunger, health, and others facing the humankind. Over half a million people have died of COVID-19 in the United States, while around 2.5 million people have died worldwide, in a year. That this is tied to social murder, traceable to the social relations of capitalist society, can easily be seen in the fact that in the United States, as of February 22, 2021, 1,542 people per million have died of COVID-19. In the remainder of the Group of Seven, death rates per million (as of February 21) were: United Kingdom, 1,773; Italy, 1,589; France, 1,294; Germany, 819; Canada, 572; and Japan, 59. In contrast, in the case of developing/emerging countries with a broadly socialist orientation, the numbers on COVID-19 deaths per million are quite different: Venezuela, 46; Cuba, 26; Nicaragua, 26.

Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has occurred in the context of a global regime of neoliberal monopoly-finance capital that has imposed worldwide austerity, including on public health. The universal adoption of just-in-time production and time-based competition in the regulation of global commodity chains has left corporations and facilities such as hospitals with few inventories, a problem compounded by urgent stockpiling of some goods on the part of the population. The result is extraordinary dislocation of the entire global economy. The COVID-19 crisis is not to be treated as the result of an external force but rather belongs to a complex of crisis tendencies that are broadly predictable, though not in terms of actual timing.

The theory of Marxist ecology underpins the interconnection and connection between the National Democratic Revolution, Socialism and the Triple H and W which are epitomised in the life of Comrade Chris Hani. This theory entails the development of a two-stage strategy for ecological and social revolution. The first stage, namely, *ecodemocratic phase* focuses on what is realistic in the short term under present-day conditions, while necessarily going against the logic of capital accumulation. This could be considered the in the worldwide ecological revolution. Under prevailing conditions, a wide array of drastic changes needs to be fought for within a broad-based popular left front. Such an effort would need to include measures like the following: sustainable energy alternatives, such as energy efficiency, a moratorium on economic growth in the rich economies in order to reduce carbon emissions, National Health Insurance. Community-supported agriculture, solidarity economy models and initiatives in direct consumer-producer linkages must be supported, actively promoted and enabled by providing access to financing, capacity development and markets. Cooperatives and social enterprises engaged in sustainable local economic development initiatives that enable the poor and marginalized to advance food security and have access to basic social services need to be recognized and supported by governments. This should be an ongoing struggle. In essence, the battle must start in the present and extend into the future, accelerating in the mid-term and ending with a new social metabolism geared to sustainable human development. The long term goal of systemic

transformation raises the issue of a second stage of ecological revolution, or the *ecosocialist phase*. The primary question, of course, is the historical conditions under which this change can come about. This, however, can only be realized as the result of a revolution carried out by the greater part of humanity, establishing more egalitarian conditions and processes for governing global society, including the requisite ecological, social, and economic planning. In synthesizing the basic tenets of ecology and the Marxist critique of political economy, *ecosocialism* offers a radical alternative to an unsustainable status quo of the capitalist mode of production.

Securing access to water is essential for eradicating poverty and achieving dignity for all. Cuba's experience of urban agriculture inspired many environmentalists to believe that this is at least part of the solution to the food shortages threatened by climate change. The right to food and nutrition are basic human rights. Corporate capture of the food system and global trade agreements undermine these human rights and food sovereignty. For other countries vulnerable to sudden loss of food supplies, Cuba's experience suggests that urban farming can be one way of staving off potential famine when imports are restricted, expensive or simply unobtainable.

In honour of the memory of Chris Hani, unity of the ANC and its alliance partners is sacrosanct. Comrade Chris was going to

castigate those who are sowing divisions within the ranks of the movement. He was going to advise us that we must judge the wisdom of each act in the struggle not by reference some blind emotion or intuition but by the scientific standard of whether such act is consistent with the ultimate objective and accords with the realities of life. He was going to warn against foreign tendencies instigated by factionalists and other counter-revolutionaries in our movement. He would have pointed out that they should be judged not by what they say or by how they view themselves but by their actions. In the same breath, their ringleaders should be judged not by the label they give themselves but by how in practice they solve basic theoretical problems, what kind of people they join up with and what they have taught and are teaching their followers. His death has never intimidated or deterred the movement from continuing the fight for liberation. Rather it increased our determination and resolve to continue the struggle until the democratic breakthrough.

The names of Chris Hani, Looksmart Ngudle, Solomon Mahlangu, Ruth First, Sipiwe Mthimkhulu, Ahmed Timol, Dulcie September and many others were added to the long list of martyrs in the people's cause, men and women who have been tortured, maimed and murdered by the racist regime because they have dared to stand up and fight for freedom, equality and justice for their people.

(Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi SACP Free State PEC member, - writes in a personal capacity)

PERSPECTIVE: Mokhafisi Jacob Kena

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

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

Lesotho started off with a multiparty framework immediately after gaining self-government, but quickly slipped into a de facto one-party under the Basotho National Party (BNP) between 1970 and 1986. The BNP institutionalized iron rule premised upon the abuse of the security forces.

Ironically, as Leabua Jonathan abused the security forces, he was also, unintentionally empowering them against himself as they toppled him and assumed state power (in their own right) in 1986 with political support from apartheid South Africa. Whereas, it is a known fact that Leabua's BNP regime collapsed in part due to internal faction-fighting, mismanagement of leadership succession and abrasiveness of its youth league, Lekhanya's military coup also had the fingerprints of apartheid South Africa all around it. Immediately after the coup, South African refugees were expelled from Lesotho and the Highland Water Project (LHWP) Treaty was signed in 1988. Lesotho is currently challenged to review the (LHWP) Treaty.

It was only due to relentless pressure by civil society organisations including trade unions, student and youth formations, women's organisations, faith-based organisations that the country returned to democracy. The internal pressure combined with the global wave of democratisation of the early 1990s collapsed the military junta. On 12 May 1990, the Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN) was launched. It was pioneered by, inter alia, comrade Lisebo Khoali-McCarthy as its first president and comrade Sehoai Santho as deputy president and comrade Caleb Sello as its first executive director (mostly from Kena's cadre of students). The LCN played a pivotal role during the transition to democracy in Lesotho from 1990 to 1993.

The LCN participated in the national conference on national unity and democratic rule in Lesotho which was convened by the

Heads of Churches and Christian Council of Churches (CCL) on the 29 - 31 October 1991. CPL played a key role in shaping the debates during this conference. This national dialogue, among others, set the framework for the transitional elections, originally planned for 1992, but which ultimately happened in 1993.

Of particular interest for us here is the fact that when the military government of Col. Phisoane Ramaema lifted the suspension of political activities (Order No. 4 of 1986) in May 1991, he effectively also unbanned the CPL. This is interesting: the British colonialist did not ban the CPL; it was the BNP that banned the CPL in 1970; and ironically, it was the military regime that unbanned the CPL.

Lesotho's history works in miraculous ways indeed. The unbanning of the CPL was a momentous political development by far. Undoubtedly, Comrade Kena was pretty much part of all these efforts that brought about the transition from military rule to multiparty democracy in Lesotho. Comrade K worked tirelessly with other comrades to bring pressure to bear on the military regime. Later, he was involved in the formation of the United Fatherland Front (UFF) in 1985, which metamorphosed into the present-day Popular Front for Democracy (PFD) in 1991.

Comrade Kena participated in these transitional politics as a member of the 1990/92 National Constituent Assembly set up by the military junta with a mandate to draft Lesotho's current 1993 Constitution following on nationwide consultations. Comrade Kena was also appointed to Lesotho's Upper House of parliament (Senate) in 1998 by the LCD government.

While Comrade K's participation in these formations could be justified on the Leninist principle of activism even within liberal democratic institutions in order to bring transformation from within, it triggered heated debate within the progressive circles. This was more so in the background of the global developments with Gorbachev's abdication of the socialist cause in USSR.

Continues



Re kgaba ka Diratswana

PHEKOLO YA MAFU DIJALONG

(Di tswa kgatisong e fetileng)

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

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

Latela mekgwa e metle ya tshebetso ya diratswana

Mekgwa e meng e metle ya tshebetso ya dijalo diratswaneng

Boloka lekgaba (mahlaku) la dijalo le omme ha ho kgoneha. Dikokwanahloko (bacteria) di hloka mongobo dihoreng tse pakeng tsa tse 3 le 12 ho kena semeleng. Eketsa sebaka pakeng tsa mela e bapileng, mme mela eo e be nqa ya moo moya o fokelang teng kgafetsa.

Nosetsa nakong eo ho qalang ho tjhesa, haholoholo nakong ya hosing. Sena ke ho etsa hore lekgaba le se dule le le metsi nako e telele. Se atisi ho sebetisa hara dijalo ha lekgaba le le metsi hobane sena se ka tshoha se ekekitse kgonahalo ya ho ata ha mafu dijalong – ho tloha sejalong se seng ho ya ho se seng.

Ho hlaola; ke mokgwa o mong wa tiisetso ya ho hloka kapa ho fokotsa mafu dijalong. Ntle le mokgwa wa ho ntsha

lehola seratswaneng e le karolo ya bophelo bo botle ba dijalo, ka tsela e boletsweng kgatisong e fetileng, ho na le mokgwa o mong wa ho fokotsa kapa ho fedisa lehola.

Le ha mokgwa ona o sebetisa, ho kgothaletswa hore e be mokgwa o ka o sebedisang e le kgato ya ho qetela ya ho fedisa lehola. Mokgwa oo ke tshebediso ya meriana e bolayang mafu le lehola (*pesticides*).

Tshebediso ya meriana ho laola a mang a mafu dijalong (ena e lokela ho ba kgato ya ho qetela).

O ka laola mafu a dijalo ka mekgwa e meng ya tshebetso ya dijalo ntle le ho sebedisa meriana ya mafu a dijalo. Empa tlasa maemo a mang a itseng, ho ka hloka hore o sebedise meriana ho laola mafu a itseng.

Meriana ya taolo ya mafu dijalong e tla ka mokgwa wa tlhaho kapa ka

mokgwa wa maiketsetso ho laola lehola, dikokwanyana tse ka hodimo le tse ka tlasa mobu, esita le diphedi tse ding tse nyenyane tse bakang mafu. Meriana e mengata ya mafu a dijalo e sebediswang hae, e sebediswa ho sireletsa dijalo le ho thibela hore di se kenwe ke mafu.

ena e fumaneha ka mokedikedi kapa ka phofshwana e tswakwang le metsi. Ka tsela e jwalo, ho a hlokeha hore o kgethe moriana o loketseng bakeng sa sejalo kapa lefu le itseng sejalong. Ha o tshela *chemical*, netefatsa hore e anetse karolo tsohle tsa dijalo.



Tlhahiso e atlehileng ya dijalo e hloka seratswana se sebeditsweng le ho tekolo kamehla. Moahi wa Botshabelo, Mong. Tankiso Phindela, O bontsha mosebetsi o tswileng matsoho seratswaneng sa hae. Diratswana tsa hae ke mokgwa o motle wa ho tlatselisa phepo e ntle ha bobebe.

Meriana ena e lokelwa ho sebediswa hantle, ka nako, pele mafu a ata. Bakeng sa taolo e ntle, moriana o lokelwa ho sebediswa ka morao ho matsatsi a mang le a mang a 7 ho isa ho a 14. Meriana

Ho bohlokwa hore o sebedise meriana e ngodisitsweng bakeng sa tshebediso mafung le dijalong tse itseng.

Dikgothaletso tse ntle mabapi le taolo ya mafu a dijalo diratswaneng di teng ka mehla ditsing tse tsebahalang tsa diratswana, mme ke ditsi tsena tse ka fanang ka keletso le lesedi mabapi le tshebediso ya meriana.

Bala ka mehla dikeletso, dikgothaletso le mekgwa ya tshebediso e ngotsweng setshelong sa moriana.

Sebedisa moriana ka tlhoko, mme o e boloke ka tlhoko le ho lahla setshelo ka tsela e bolokehileng.

Mosebetsi o motle o opelwe matsoho!

Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane eleng mosebetsi wa kantoro ya ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office e Botshabelo Offising e tshweu e etelletseng pele ke Setho sa Palamente sa ANC, Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, o hlalosa hore mmuso o lokela ho thusana le baahi ho hlwekisa tikoloho.

O re sena se ka etswa ka kopanelo ke mmuso ka dibopeho tse fapaneng, kgwebo le mekgatlo e meng ya setjhaba. Makoloane o re o mong wa mekgwa e bobebe ya ho boloka dibaka di bolokehile ke

ho hloma meqomo ya matlakala hohle moo batho ba kgobokanang ka bongata, jwaloka ditsing tsa mabenkele, boemelong ba dipalangwang le diofising tse fapaneng tsa mmuso.

“Meqomo ya matlakala ya boemo bo phahameng e lokelwa ho hlongwa ka mokgwa eo e ke keng ya ntshwa le ho sennngwa ha bonolo.” O rialo a supa hore le ha ho na le methwaela ya meqomo ena, ke meqomo e se nang mothamo o lekaneng mme e meng e beilwe ka tsela e sa kgothaletseng batho ho lahlela ho yona.



Baahi bana ba motlotlo ka mosebetsi oo ba o etsang ka hara motse wa Botshabelo. Ho phutha matlakala le ho a sebetisa ka tshwanelo ho ka thusa haholo ho fokotsa leqeme la mesebetsi le jeleng setsi.

Makoloane o re meqomo ya matlakala ke karolo ya taolo e lokileng ya ho phutha le ho sebetisa le ona. O re: “Ha matlakala a phuthwa le ho sebetisa hantle ha a hlwekisi tikoloho le dibaka tsa bodulo feela, empa ke tsela e nngwe ya ho fehla mesebetsi e ka thusang ho fokotsa leqeme la mesebetsi, mme ya eketsa tlhahiso e ka tswelang setjhaba molemo.”

Hona le dihlotshwana tsa baahi ka hara motse wa Botshabelo tse tsitlaletseng ho phutha matlakala le ho a rekisa e le mokgwa wa ho iphedisa. Ba bang ba bona ba hlalosa e se e dilemo tse isang leshomeng ba ntse ba phutha matlakala le ho a rekisa ho iphedisa.

Monghadi Makoloane o ipiletsa ho batho ba phuthang matla le ba ka kenang le tsholong lena ho kopana e le ho rala tsela e tebileng e tlang ho etsa ho phutha matlakala, ho a rekisa le ho a sebedisa ka tsela e itseng ho etsa dihlahiswa tse ding, e be taba e ka sehlohong. “Ena ke kgwehletso eo re e etsang, ha hoholoholo ho batjha ho tla ka ‘tsela tse ntjha, tse tlang ho kgahla le kgema le dinako le maemo a jwale.’” O rialo a hlalosa hore kantoro ya bona e malala-a-laotswe ho kopana le bohle ba nang le thahasello, ho hokahanya batho ba nang le tabatabelo ya ho betla tsela mohopolong ona o motjha wa matlakala.

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 – 533 0544
Police Station 051 – 535 8102
Botshabelo Hospital 051 – 533 0111
Registry Clerk 051 – 533 0503