



PHOTO: Siphwe Sibeko/Reuters

*"Ha ho setho sa ANC se se holo ho feta ANC."*

Ana ke mantswe a sebediswang ka hara mokgatlo ha ho eletswe kapa ho kgalengwa ditho tse ngangisanang le mokgatlo. Ke mantswe a lebisitsweng ho ba iponeng e le diphofu tsa sepolitiki esita le ba ba hlalosa ba hlokofoaditswe ka hara puso nakong ya boetapele ba Monghadi 'Ace' Magashule Foreisetata, mmoho le moraora tjena e se e ntse e le Mongodi e Moholo wa ANC.

Kajeno dinto di fetohile, ba bangata ba re mantswe ana a lokela ho shebiswa ho yena kajeno. Ho bonahala matla a mo phonyoha jwaloka metsi a monyelang ka potlako lehlatheng. Kgwele e apohelwa ke maru!

Ditaba di mosenekeng ho Magashule. Mathata a hae a ntse a eketseha ho latela ho tshwarwa ha hae nakong e fetileng. Magashule o qositswe ka diqoso tse 21 tse akgang bobodu, manyofonyo le

## Magashule o eme 'tlapeng le thellang

bomenemene ditjheleteng tsa setjhaba. Ho thwe bopaki bo tla hlahella bo bontshang hantle kamoo Magashule le ba bang, ho kenyeletswa le Majoro wa mehleng wa Phethahatso Masepaleng o moholo wa Mangaung, Oly Mlaleli, ba lohileng maqheka le mano ka teng ka makgetlo ho utswa dimilione-milione tsa tjelele ya mmuso ka bolotsana, ka tlasa moritaoke wa ho ntsha marulelo a asbestos dibakeng tse ngata Foreisetata. Diqoso di re Magashule o ile a itjhebiswa kwana ha manyofonyo le boshodu di etswa ka ditjhelele tsa setjhaba. O boetse o qoswa ka ho thola tu, empa a tseba ka manyofonyo, bolotsana le boshodu bo ntseng bo etsahala ba tjelele ya setjhaba.

Kajeno mathata a Monghadi Magashule a ntse a eketseha. Taba ya bohlokwa ke kutlwisiso ya mathata ao a tobaneng le ona ntle le ho tswakatswakanya ditaba:

Bothata ba pele boo a tobaneng le bona ke case ya bobodu le manyofonyo eo a lokelang ho e lwantsha *court*. Bothata ba bobedi ke twantshano ya hae le mokgatlo wa ANC, oo e leng ramosebetsi wa hae. O beheletswe ka thoko mosebetsing. Taba e kekelang ke ya bolatedi ba hae jwaloka radipolotiki – hore na bolatedi ba hae ka hara mokgatlo le setjhabeng ka kakaretso bo tla tshwaetswa ke taba tse pedi tsena jwang?

Ditaba tsena di fapane, mme di lokelwa ho shejwa ka ho fapana. Ho ke ke ha thusa ho di tswakatswakanya hobane di na le tsamaiso le sephetho se fapaneng boraro ba tsona. *Court*, botjhotjhis bo tla beha bopaki boo Magashule a tlang ho bo lwantsha le ho fana ka lehlakore la hae la ditaba le tlang ho bontsha ka moo a seng molato ka teng. Moahlodi o tla etsa qeto hodima bopaki ba dipaki tsa botjhotjhis le ba Magashule le bao a qositsweng le bona.

Ha ho ka moo nyewe ena e tlang ho tshwaetswa ke 'taba tsa hae le ANC. Empa qeto ya *court* e ka tshwaetsa ho behellwa ka thoko ha hae mosebetsing esita le botho ba hae mokgatlong. Qeto ya lekgotla e tla tshwaetsa le boemo ba hae dipolotiking. Jwale o boetse o tobane

bothata bo boholo le mokgatlo wa ANC ka mora' hore a hane ho amohela qeto ya ho mo fanyeha mosebetsing hobane a ile a hana ho emella ka thoko, ka mora' hore mokgatlo o laele jwalo; hore ditho tsohle tse qoseditsweng diketso tse tlhokolotsi tse kenyeletswang manyofonyo le bobodu di fuwe matsatsi a 30 ho emella ka thoko ho tloha mohla qeto. Ha a dumellane le qeto e nkilweng, mme o hana ho e amohela. Bakeng sa ho ikobela tao eo le ho ikamahanya le dipeelo tsa yona, ke ha a buisana le mekgatlo ya ditaba, a hlalosa boemo ba hae; hore e ntse e le Mongodi e Moholo wa ANC, mme o tla nne a tswelle pele ka boikarabelo ba hae le ho etsa mesebetsi ya hae. Ho etsa tjena e tla be e le ho nyedisa taelo ya mokgatlo ya ho mo behella ka thoko.

O boetse etsa se seng se makatsang hape: a ntsha lengolo leo ka lona a reng o behella ka thoko Monghadi Ramaphosa boemong ba hae jwaloka ka Mopresidente wa ANC! Ena ke ketso e makatsang haholo e so kang e bonwa ka hara mokgatlo wa ANC, mme le yona e ka nna ya bonwa e le nyediso ya lebitso la mokgatlo. Hara dipeelo tse ding tsa ho behellwa ka thoko mosebetsing, ke pehelo ya hore Magashule a se bue ditaba tsa mokgatlo le lebitsong la mokgatlo kapa ho nka karolo matsholong le mesebetsing ya mokgatlo.

Le ha a entse boipileto ho mo behella ka thoko mosebetsing, mokgatlo o lebeletse ho yena ho sebetse ditaba ka boikokobetso le tlhompho jwaloka ha ba ba ngata ba nile ba etsa le nakong e fetileng. Ha a sa etse hona ho bonahala hore ntwala ya hae le mokgatlo e tla ba boima haholo, yona ya 'Moitwantshi ya lekgang ho ntsha borikgwe ka hloohong'.

Ho se fumanwe molato *court* le ho atleha boipiletsong ba hae ba ho behellwa ka thoko ho ka mo matlafatsa, empa ho fumanwa a le molato ho engwe ya dintlha kapa kaofela ha tsona, ho ka e tsa hore e be 'tshomo ka matheto' bophelong ba hae jwaloka ka radipolotiki. Ho tla bonahala ha mmila o ntse o puta! Jwale o se a lebisitse ntwala ya hae makgotleng a dinyewe ho tsekisana le ANC.

Ditho tsohle tsa ANC di lokela ho sebetse ka thata, ka boikokobetso le boitelo ho bopa kopano ka hara mokgatlo hobane mosebetsi wa tokoloho e phethahetseng le diphetho setjhabeng ho bonahala o sa le mo ngata. *"Inde lendlela esiyihambayo"*.

## Parliament Oversight at Botshabelo Industrial Park a worthwhile exercise

Parliament's Joint Oversight Committee paid a two day visit to Botshabelo Industrial Park recently. The parliament delegation was made up of Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Hon Lechesa Tsenoli, National Council of Provinces (NCOP), Chief Whip, Hon Seiso Mohai and Deputy Minister of Department of Trade, Industry and Competition's, Hon Nomalungelo Gina and other NCOP members.

Hosting the delegation was the Free State team lead by, Mangaung Chief Whip, Cllr Zolile Mangcotywa and officials from Mangaung Metro, Free State Development Corporation (FDC) and Department of Economic, Small Business Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs (DESTEA). This visit is part of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP) initiated annual programme of 'Taking Parliament to the People' (TPTTP) Programme, to conduct oversight and to facilitate public participation in Parliamentary processes. The delegation came to assess the Free State Regional Industrialization Policy which benefits from

the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition's Revitalization of Industrial Parks Programme which is implemented throughout the country to renovate state-owned industrial parks that are located in historically disadvantaged areas.

The 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the upgrade was completed in 2016 and entailed the security infrastructure upgrade, fencing, street lighting and critical electricity requirements at a cost of R24 million.

The Revitalization of the Industrial Parks Programme is part of the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) aimed at promoting industrialization in the country and boosting the country's manufacturing capacity to increase the production of exportable goods. The programme is also in line with the department's economic transformation initiatives aimed at ensuring that all regions of the country and enterprises based there participate meaningfully in the mainstream economy.

*Continues on page 2*

## Mandela condemns Israel

We call for an unwavering support for Palestinian people. South Africans and global community must support the cause of Palestinians. All must stand united behind the people of Palestine.

Like it happened with us during the struggle against apartheid where international community rallied behind South Africans to defeat apartheid, so must we support the Palestinian cause.

ANC MP and grandson of Nelson Mandela, Zwelivelile "Mandla" Mandela, said during a march for support of Palestinian citizens under unjustified attacks from the racist Israeli regime. "Today we make a call to the international community – rally behind Palestine, rally behind the innocent children, women, who are on daily basis exposed to extreme methods of brutality, Renounce the atrocities meted out against defenseless Palestinians. *Continues on page 3*

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The 2nd phase started in September 2019 and is valued at R40.5 million. This entails electrical works (heavy current), builders and electrical work to factories, sewer and roof repairs.

The Botshabelo Industrial Park has a manufacturing sector which employs more than 10 000 people in textiles, plastics and other sectors. The sector makes up 9% of the Free State's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and this comprises 4% of South Africa's total GDP.

The joint Parliamentary oversight visit at Botshabelo Industrial Park also visited Botshabelo Digital Hub, Supreme Chicken and Manhood Clothing Factory. The delegation engaged with management and staff at these facilities as well as beneficiaries of the Digital Hub.

Addressing management and staff, Deputy Speaker Hon. Lechesa Tsenoli thanked both staff and management for their open and frank engagement with the delegation. "This was a very successful exercise and I would like to thank all stakeholders for their support. As public representatives we have the responsibility to monitor the use of public resources as well as the conditions our people face: said Tsenoli.

For the envisaged Digital Hub, training has been conducted to identify potential



The digital hub's front desk - characterised by elegant and futuristic display will be home to many IoT enthusiasts

beneficiaries for the first three years of incubation.

The delegation learnt that hundred participants were trained in coding and gaming. The hub will be equipped with high-tech equipment to introduce these young people to the world of technology and internet of things.

In his closing remarks the NCOP Chief Whip Hon Seiso Mohai said, "We are encouraged

by the work being done here. In the midst of the COVID-19, employers seem to have made efforts to ensure that workers are safe. The waste management processes are of high standard making sure that the health of workers is indeed a priority. It is important for workers to feel comfortable and taken care of at the work place".

MEC for the DESTEA, Makalo Mohale has put great emphasis on attracting investments both in Phuthaditjhaba, Botshabelo industrial parks

and the MAP SEZ (M aluti-a-Phofung Special Economic Zone). As part of this industrialization programme, he visited Maseru Industrial Park in the Kingdom of Lesotho, with flourishing textile industry. MEC Mohale is looking for collaboration with industrialists in Lesotho who are looking to expand their business. Botshabelo is the natural location for the investment from the neighbouring country.

SOURCE: DESTEA, BLOEMFONTEIN

## Na mosadi a ka nyala sethepu?

Ntlha e tsejwang le ho bueha setjhabeng le ha e etsa ditabataba mehleng ya kajeno, ke ya sethepu sa monna ya nyalang basadi ba babedi kapa ho feta. Ona ke mofuta wa lenyalo o neng o atile kgalekgale. Kajeno Afrika Borwa mona ke methwaela feela ya banna ba theputsang. Ho na le dinaha tse ding Afrika mona tseo ho ntseng ho bonahala banna ba nyalang basadi ba ba ngata.

Le ha ho tsejwa banna e le bona ba theputsang, na basadi Afrika Borwa moo ba ka nyala banna ba babedi kapa ho feta? Ena ke taba e ka qetwang ke baahi ba Afrika Borwa ka bo bona. Qeto e jwalo baahi ba ka e etsa ho ya ka tsamaiso ya ketso ya melao ya Palamente. Ena e se e ntse e le taba e lahletsweng Palamenteng ho tshohlwa. Ke karolo ya mohopolo wa ho lokisa Molao wa Manyalo naheng ena. Hona le sehlopha kapa dihlopha tsa batho tse tlisitseng mohopolo ona wa ho lokisa Molao wa Manyalo ka ho o etsa hore o se be leeme mme o amohelwe le ho kenyeletsa batho bohle, meetlo le ditumelo tse papafapaneng naheng ena.

Molao wa Manyalo wa Afrika Borwa o fetofetohileng le ho ntlafatswa ho tloha nakong eo mmuso wa kgethollo o fediswang. E ne e le molao o tletseng kgethollo le ho tima batho ditokelo tsa lenyalo ho ya ka moetlo, setso, tumelo kapa tlwaelo. Taba ena e hlalaha Palamenteng jwalo ka hore puso ena ya demokerasi e thehilwe hodima ditokelo tsa mantlha, mme motho e mong le e mong o na le tokelo. Molao wa Manyalo o lokela ka tsela e jwalo ho nehelana ka tokelo ya ho nyala ka tsela e bontshang kamohelo ya tokelo le boikgethelo ba motho mofuteng wa lenyalo leo a batlang ho kena ho lona.

Karolo ya tsamaiso ya ho etsa molao naheng ena ke hore mohopolo o lohothwang ho etsa molao ka mabaka a utlwalang; a tsamaelanang le Molaotheo wa Naha esita le tsona Ditokelo tsa Mantlha tsa Botho, mohopolo oo, o ka hlaliswa Palamenteng kapa Lekgotleng la Ketso ya Molao ha eba molao oo o ama Porofensi.

Mohato o mong hara e mengata ya tsamaiso, e ba mohopolo o iswang setjhabeng ho se nonya maikutlo. Maikutlo ohle a ahelwa lesaka le ho ngangisana ka ona ka hara Palamente ke ditho tsa mekgatlo e fapaneng ya dipolitiki. Mohopolo o ka qhelwa ka thoko kapa ho amohelwa. Kamohelong ya ona mohopolo o tla sejetswa ka mekgwa ya tsamaiso ho fihlela o etswa molao.

Ka tsela e jwalo ke setjhaba ka bo-sona le dingangisano tsa baemedi ba bona Palamenteng tse tlang ho etsa qeto ya hore na mosadi a ka nyala banna ba babedi kapa ho feta. Letona la Naha lefapahang la Ditaba tsa Selehae,, Ngaka Aaron Motsaedi o se a ntshitse tokomane ya sethato ya ho tshohla taba ena. **Eba karolo ya diqeto tse etsang diphelelo tsa molao, nka karolo matsholong a Palamente moo e buisanang le setjhaba.**

## Cabinet reconfirms Phase 2 of Vaccine Roll-Out

Cabinet has reconfirmed the commencement of Phase 2 of Vaccine Roll-Out programme on Monday, 17 May 2021. This phase will commence with the vaccination of persons 60 years of age and older and the national and provincial departments of Health will communicate the information about the location of more than three thousand (3000) the vaccination centres.

The commencement of Phase 2 will run simultaneously with the continuing vaccination of health care workers (HCWs) whose vaccination was affected by the regulatory issues that beset the Johnson & Johnson vaccine in the USA and Europe. The Sisonke vaccination plan which was expanded to 95 sites across the country has vaccinated to date 434,980 healthcare workers (HCWs) and will end on the 14 May 2021. Cabinet is pleased that the remainder of the HCWs will be vaccinated with the Pfizer vaccine until further notice.

Cabinet called on people who are 60 years and older to register on the COVID-19 Electronic Vaccination Data System <https://vaccine.enroll.health.gov.za>. Those without online access or a smartphone can register through SMS by dialing smartphone can register through SMS

by dialing smartphone can register through SMS by dialing ID number#. If you do not have an ID number, dial \*134\*832#. Registration can also be done through the COVID-19 WhatsApp number by sending "REGISTER" to 0600 123 456. Citizens must ensure they enter their correct cellphone number and residential address to be able to receive information on the vaccination programme, when necessary. Those with no access to technology, can also register at their nearest vaccination site or with the community health workers who will visit various communities.

The registration is essential for people to participate in the vaccination programme and allow traceability for purposes of medical follow-up should such be required in the future.

You do not need data or airtime to access the zero-rated SMS and WhatsApp registration services. Those who encounter challenges whilst registering can call the COVID-19 hotline: 0800 029 999.

Cabinet was briefed on the prevailing situation relating to Covid-19 infections in India

and supported the decision to donate ventilators to India as part of South Africa's commitment that the fight against Covid-19 across the globe requires collective effort.

Cabinet is also aware of the concerns amongst South Africans about the Covid-19 situation in India, and wish to assure South Africans that the Department of Health and our scientist continue to monitor developments in that country and that necessary and appropriate precautions and protocols are implemented to protect South Africans.

In addition, Cabinet was briefed about the slight increase in COVID-19 infections in the country and the application of necessary response measures to curb the spread.

Cabinet reminds all South Africans to continue adhering to non-pharmaceuticals health protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19 of continuing to wear masks when in public; maintaining social distance of at least 1.5 metres; always wash hands with water and soap or use a 70% alcohol-based hand sanitiser; and avoiding unnecessary travel and stay home.



## Ingodisetse kentelo ya - COVID-19

### O ka ingodisa ka tsela tse latelang:

- \* Ingodise ka nomoro ya Covid WhatsApp ka ho romela molaetsa o reng "Register" ho 0600 123 456.
- \* Ingodise ka ho romela SMS nomorong ena: \*134\*832\*, e be o kenya nomoro ya hao ya ID.
- \* Ha o le moahi wa Afrika Borwa ya senang ID o ka letsetsa nomorong ena ho batla thuso \*134\*832#

O ka etela le ditsing tsa bophelo bo botle tsa mmuso ho fumana lesedi ka kentelo.

# Re a leboha Cuba, re a leboha!

Naha ya Cuba ke enngwe ya dinaha tse tlasa puso ya bokomonisi lefatsheng. Sena se ne se etsahale ka morao hore Batista a ketolwe setulong ka 1959. Naha eo e ile ya ba pusong ya bokomonisi tlasa Moetapele Fidel Castro, mme ho tloha 1965 ha e sa le naha eo e buswa ke Mokgatlo wa Makomonisi wa Cuba, *Communist Party of Cuba*.

Ka tlasa puso ya bokomonisi naha ya Cuba ke e nngwe e itlhomngeng pele ka thuto le ditaba tsa bophelo bo botle le thuto ya mahlale. Naha ena e na le tlwahelo e ntle ya ho phallela dinaha tse ding ka dithuso ka ntle le ho kgetholla.

Sena se pakahatswa ke ditshebetso tsa naha eo tsa bongaka tseo lefatsheng lohle le di boneng ka makgetlo nakong e fetileng le kajeno. Naha ya Cuba e ile ya thusa dinaha tsa Afrika ka sewa sa *ebola* esita le dinaha tse ding ka dikoduwa tse ileng tsa nna tsa hlaha. Kajeno boitelo le botho ba naha ya Cuba di bonahetse twantshong ya sewa sa COVID-19..

Cuba e rometse dingaka le bahlanka ba tsa bongaka dinaheng tse ngata tsa lefatsheng ho thusa koduweng ena.

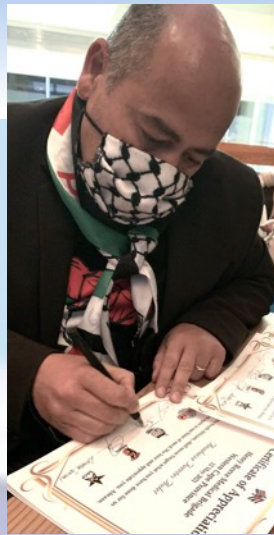
Cuba e rometse dingaka le bahlanka ba tsa bongaka dinaheng tse ngata tsa lefatsheng ho thusa ho tshireletsa lefatsheng koduweng ena. Ke dinaha tse fetang 60 tse thusitsweng ke Cuba ho lwantsha Covid-19. Hara tseo ho kenyeditse: Afrika Borwa, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Italy, Mozambique le tse ding tse ngata.

Ke dingaka tse fetang 200 tseo Cuba e ileng ya di romela Afrika Borwa ho thusa setjhaba twantshong ya sewa sa COVID-19. Dingaka tsena di ile tsa phatlalla le dibaka tsohle naheng ya rona ho fana ka ditshebetso. Ho bonahetse kamoo ba neng ba sebetse ka boitelo le katamelo e mofuthu bakuding.

Ho bile ho utlwahetse kamoo dingaka tsena di sa fellang feela tshebetsong ya bakudi, empa le ho thusa ka ho lokisa tse ding tsa disebediswa tsa bongaka tseo di neng di se di sa sebediswe hobane di ne di robehile mme ho se ya ka di lokisang.

Matsatsinyaneng a tswa feta mokgatlo o bitswang FOCUS, *Friends of Cuba Society*, o ile wa tshwara moketjana wa ho leboha le ho dumedisana dingaka tsa Cuba ka mosebetsi o kgabane oo ba o entseng naheng ya Afrika Borwa.

Moketjana ona o ne o tshwaretse Salt River, Cape Town, ho leboha dingaka tse 67 tse neng di sebetse profensing ya Kapa Bophirima.



**Monghadi. Faizel Jacobs o saena mangolo a teboho lebitsong la ANC**



**Dr. Pedro Perez Armes o amohela lengolo la teboho ho tswa ho father Michael Lapsey, ya apereng botsho**



**Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli le e mong wa dingaka ba bontsha lengolo la teboho.**

Ho utlwahala ha meketjana e meng e ka nna ya tshwarwa diprofensing tse ding.

Ha a bua moketjaneng ona, Setho sa Komiti e Bohareng sa SACP, Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, o itse: "Cuba e re lwanetse molamu wa hlooho, hobane ketso ena e bolokile maphelo a mangata. Ena ke thuso e ka tshwantshwang le thuso ya Cuba ya sesole Ntweng ya Cuito Cuanavale e ileng ya eba le tshwaetso e kgolo Afrikeng e ka Borwa, le seabo se se holo ntweng ya boitseko le tokolohong ya rona.

Re hopola hore ketso ena ke ntshetsopele ya dikamahano tse

ntle tse bileng teng 'pakeng tsa Nelson Mandela le Fidel Castro tsa tshebetsanommoho ditabeng tsa bophelo bo botle." Tsenoli o re boholo ba setjhaba le boholo ba Ditho tsa Palamente di amohetse le ho thabela seabo sa sehlopha sena sa dingaka ka mosebetsi o tswileng matsoho.

O lebohile boitelo ba sehlopha mme a ba lakaletsa leeto le bolokehileng ho kgutlela hae. O itse ba lebohele baahi ba Afrika Borwa ho setjhaba sa ma-Cuba ka bo-petswamajweng bana ba entse mosebetsi wa bohlokwa.

E mong wa sehlopha sena, Dr Pedro Perez Armes, ha a bua o itse ba leboha haholo ka monyetla oo ba o nehilweng ho thusa: "Re lebohile haholo, mme re ithutile tse ngata mona Afrika Borwa. Ho tla ha rona mona ho re butse mahlo - ka ho ithuta ka batho ba naha ena ba tletseng botho le setswalle. Re a leboha ka tshwaro e ntle. Re lokela ho tshwarana ka matsoho ho lwantsha sewa sena." O rialo karabelong ya bona jwaloka sehlopha.

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He said the South African government should shut down the Israeli embassy in Pretoria. To this end Mandela urges South Africans to march to Israeli embassy to force its shutdown. "On International Nelson Mandela Day, we must convene in Pretoria in front of the apartheid Israeli embassy – to say to our government on the 18<sup>th</sup> July: We will see the apartheid Israeli embassy shut down and removed out of South Africa." He went on further addressing the crowd that in response chanted in unison: الله أكبر "Allahu akbar!"

When apartheid regime attacked unarmed citizens in South Africa and neighbouring countries, it claimed that it was fighting terrorism. The world watched with indifference. When the apartheid government did forced removals around the country, removing people from their ancestral land, it justified its actions. The owners of the land's pleas fell on deaf ears. When they resisted they were met with brutal force of the apartheid police, military and security elements.

To this day stories of forced removal, displacement, maiming and killing remain some of shameful and poignant part of our history. It was then, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.



**Mandela, calling on South African Government to close down the Israeli embassy and appealing to South Africans and international community to support Palestinian people.**

Today it is the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It is unimaginable that a heinous system of apartheid still finds a place elsewhere in the world, and the world, particularly big and powerful nations of the world, who purport to observe human rights and advocate justice, equality and world peace, are quiet, dead quiet. Unfortunately, it is still happening! Israel government goes on unabatedly with atrocious apartheid policies against Palestinian people.

It tramples on Palestinian people's rights without restraint; with forced removals, displacement, arrests, killing and unleashing assortment of terror against ordinary Palestinians.

Lately, even the right of worship in some public areas has been taken away from the Palestinian people. The Israel barbarism has outdone the South Africa's apartheid cruelty.

In South Africa, when the fury of the security forces was at its fiercest, Regina Mundi Catholic Church in Soweto, and many other similar places elsewhere in South Africa, would become places of refuge and safety for the fugitives of police and military brutality. Mosques are not safe anymore in Palestinian territories.

The Israel police and military's wanton acts of violence desecrate with impunity the sanctity of these places of worship. Al Aqsa and Sheikh Jarrah mosques are today focal points of Israeli violence.

These historic and revered Islamic symbols that have buoyed the Islamic faith for centuries, have now become Israeli police and military's excursions and playgrounds.

Their jaunts in these holy places have replaced religious practices of many, including the salat (the daily prayers), for those who use these mosques. Israeli government use disproportionate force on unarmed civilians. Worshippers, including elderly women are attacked indiscriminately in these places of worship.

More and more voices, including Israeli citizens, are now condemning these cruel and senseless acts on Palestinian people by the apartheid government of Israel.

## South Africa hosts international space conference

The South African National Space Agency (SANSA) hosted the International Space Operations Convention or SpaceOps2021 at the start of May. For the first time in the 31 years of the conference, it has been hosted by an African nation and endorses the confidence the world has seen with the excellence of space services coming from the continent

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the conference was held virtually, another first for this convention since its inception in 1990.

This international forum focusses on space operations experts, offering discussions on state-of-the-art operations principles, methods, and tools. In addition, delegates in the space industry are also given an opportunity to foster managerial

and technical interchange on all aspects of space mission operations, including areas such as robotics, human, earth-orbiting, and deep space aspects of space operations. interchange on all aspects of space mission operations, including areas such as robotics, human, earth-orbiting, and deep space aspects of space operations.

The three-day programme included over 250 Technical presentations, four plenaries, a virtual exhibition, and much more. The Plenary Programme hosted experts from all over the world to discuss "Space Operations during COVID-19 pandemic", "Commercial Ground stations: New Space and Traditional Space".

The virtual conference was free of charge, making access and participation for delegates



Standing in front of the giant antenna at Hartbeeshoek site, Krugersdorp, the Space Conference Organisation Committee from (L to R): Eugene Avenant (Chief Engineer), Gladys Magagula (Project Manager), Elsa de Beer (PA to MD), Dikeledi Mogorosi (Communication Practitioner), Raoul Hodges (Managing Director: Space Operations), Sharon Petrus (Group Assistant) and Tiaan Strydom (Business Development Manager)

easy and leading to a record number of attendees. "Human spaceflight operations: Space Stations the Moon and MARS" and "Space situational awareness: Protecting our assets in space". SANSA Chief Executive Officer,

Val Munsami, says the first ever online SpaceOps2021 was a resounding success. "Over 2 500 delegates registered, and conversations focused on space operations in a COVID-constrained world. SANSA used this platform to demonstrate our South African capabilities

and how we contribute to the global space value chain, now and in the future, such as the development of a new Deep Space station in the Western Cape to support deep space missions."

CREDITS: 

## ANC PCO e thusa basebetsi ba jeweng tsuo

Ke makgetlo a managata moo basebetsi ba tsielehileng ba batla thuso Ofising ya ANC ya Boemedi ba Palamente, *ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office*, ya monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, e Botshabelo. Mme boholo ba nako ofisi e thusa ho rarolla ditaba kapa ho lebisa ditaba tsa basebetsi mafapheng a amehang kapa a ka thusang.

Ofisi e boetse ya kena dipakeng ho thusa basebetsi ba tsielehileng ka morao hore ba se fumane moputso wa dikgwedikgwedi ba sebetsa.

Basebetsi bana ba babedi ka palo ba neng ba sebetsa konterakeng ya ho hula matlwana Botshabelo. Ba ile ba hlalosa ha ramosebetsi a ba tlodisa kgati ha a tshwanela ho ba lefa, mme e ne e se e bile e le dikgwedi tse nne ba sa fumane moputso wa letho.

Kamorao hore ba etse diteko tsa ho fumana tjelele ya bona ka ntle ho katleho, ba ile ba qetella ba lebile ofising e tshweu ho ya kopa thuso. Monghadi Makoloane, mosebeletsi wa ofisi o re basebeletsi bana ba ile ba tla ho yena ofising ho batla thuso. O re hoba a utlwe selo sa bona o ile a ikopanya le ramosebetsi, mme ka mora dipuisano le ena ramosebetsi o ile a tshepisa ho lefa basebetsi.

Ha morao basebetsi ba ile ba lefshwa tjelele yohle eo ramosebetsi a neng a ba kolota yona. Makoloane o re ba basebetsi ba lebohile ofisi ka ho kena dipakeng. O hlalositse hore ke mosebetsi le boikarabelo ba ofisi tsa Boemedi ba Palamente ho thusa le ho sebetsa mmoho le setjhaba e le ho tebisa demokerasi le ntshetsopele setjhabeng.

## Tool to fight state and corporate capture and corruption

**CAPE TOWN:** COSATU welcomes President Ramaphosa's signing of the Auditing Profession Amendment Act into law. The Auditing Profession Amendment Bill will be a critical tool in the fight against state and corporate capture and corruption. The Federation supports the speedy implementation of this progressive Amendment Act by government.

Auditors have a legal and fiduciary duty to ensure good governance in both the public and private sectors. It has been extensively shown at the many Commissions of Enquiry into state capture, that countless auditors were not only complicit, but in many cases helped to facilitate the industrial looting of state and private sector companies.

Workers are now paying the price in the collapse of key SOEs and municipalities, the disintegration of badly needed public services, and in many cases lost wages and retrenchments. Workers in the private sector have not emerged unscathed as supposedly clean publicly listed companies were fleeced. Here too workers have lost wages and jobs. Public and private sector workers' hard earned pensions too were pickpocketed when they were invested in such companies.

The Auditing Profession Amendment Act includes many progressive provisions, such as:  
\*Prohibiting practising auditors from serving on the Independent Regulatory Board of Auditors (IRBA)

and its investigating and disciplinary committees to avoid conflicts of interest;

\*Capacitating IRBA to conduct search and seizures of auditors as needed;

Despite attempts to block this by some dubious elements in the auditing fraternity, this is critical to ensure IRBA is fully capacitated to hold implicated auditors accountable. Criminals don't need diplomacy. \*Empowering IRBA to institute disciplinary procedures and impose sanctions, including deregistering offending auditors.

COSATU is however worried that the Amendment Act does not go far enough.

Despite the Federation raising it repeatedly during the course of public hearings at Parliament and with government in 2019, 2020 and 2021, Treasury has refused to entrench into law

the existing IRBA rule requiring the mandatory rotation of auditors. This must be elevated to a legal obligation, not merely an informal rule that can easily be abandoned if corrupt persons return to power. This is against the background of worrying governance noises recently at IRBA. This is extremely dangerous and reckless.

Government must be bold in dealing with corruption and the failures of auditing firms to uphold their legal duties. The timidity government has shown in dealing with corrupt elements will not enable us to clean up the state. Parliament and Treasury need to address this concerning weakness in the Amendment Act as a matter of urgency.

ISSUED BY COSATU



Mathew Parks, Mathew Parks, COSATU Parliamentary Coordinator. PHOTO: BUSINESSLIVE.CO.ZA

## COMMENT



The NEC of the African National Congress is acting decisively to arrest internal problematic behaviour, to restore people's confidence in our leadership.

The Secretary General of the organisation, choose to go to court rather than apologise for writing to the President, asking him to step aside because he said there were allegations against him as well. The NEC concluded that the SG had no authority from any structure of the organisation to do so and therefore had to apologise publicly.

This action by the SG is a costly exercise politically. He has set himself up on a slippery path. *E ka o hatile ... a namane!* The SACP has fully supported the NEC's actions to reign in its members and restore the confidence of the people. The SACP confirmed it will take similar actions should any of its members be charged with similar serious crimes including that of corruption.

Friends of Cuba Society (FOCUS) hosted a modest farewell function to 28 Cuban professionals in Salt River Cape Town, who were deployed in the Western Cape.

We expressed our deep revolutionary gratitude to them for continuing the legacy of Nelson Mandela and Fidel Castro's solidarity health cooperation between our countries. They came to South Africa at the invitation of our government to support our campaign against the Covid 19 pandemic.

We took of our hats proudly to the Cuban Henry Reeve Medical Brigade. *Re itse ho bona, bathibile wa hloho molamu.*

We are one out about 67 countries in which the 11 million population Cuba sent their kind of support. They fully, on behalf of their country, deserve the Nobel Peace Prize. We are joining the growing campaign to persuade the Nobel Peace Prize committee about them.



*ke e: /xarra //ke*



*Patria o Muerte,  
Venceremos!*



## NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



## Refugees and asylum seekers reintegrated into society

The Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs welcomes the reintegration into society of 414 refugees and asylum seekers, who were residing at the Wingfield and Paint City temporary site. The committee also welcomes the voluntary repatriation of 305 refugees and asylum-seekers from South Africa. Progress in the matter is welcomed and is a step in the right direction towards resolving the issue.

"Despite a number of challenges encountered since the start of the matter, the committee appreciates the work put in by all stakeholders to conclude the matter. We further welcome the visible collaboration between the UNHCR [United Nations Refugee Agency], the City of Cape Town, the Western Cape Provincial Government, the SAHRC [South African Human Rights Commission] and the Department of Home Affairs to conclude the matter," said Mr Mosa Chabane, the Acting-Chairperson of the committee.

Importantly, the committee appreciates the spirit of ubuntu personified by the people of South Africa who have welcomed back the 414 people into communities. This dispels the wrong impression created that refugees and asylum-seekers are not welcome in South Africa. "The reintegration proves the long-held view that protests were premised on misinformation and nefarious reasons outside of those that were presented," Mr Chabane said.

Meanwhile, the committee has called on the Department of Home Affairs to conclude the verification and documentation of the remaining 43 people to ensure that the UNHCR process is concluded.

Nonetheless, the committee is concerned that some 350 people remain defiant and have resolved not to take advantage of the generous offers made by the UNHCR. Furthermore, the committee is concerned that children continue to be robbed of the right to

education. "The committee is of the view that everything humanly possible has been done to assist the group of protesters and their continued defiance is unjustified and irresponsible," Mr Chabane said.

The committee welcomes the initiative by the Department of Home Affairs and call the Department of Social Services to assist, especially in relation to school-going children. "We are even more concerned by the suggestions that children and women will be used as human shields when the removals are implemented. This is inexcusable, especially in the context of generous offers made," Mr Chabane emphasised.

As a way forward, the committee has urged the department to develop a framework on how to deal with any similar future cases, to ensure speedy resolution guided by policy.

An edited version issued by Parliamentary Communication Servicesdited

## Remembering Denis Goldberg

It is just over a year since Denis Goldberg passed on. His memory lives on, and many people remember him - what he meant to them and what he stood for. We present some of these thoughts about him as produced by #lifeiswonderful

Denis died shortly before midnight on 29 April 2020, one year ago today. In remembering and missing him, we share with you three of the many tributes we received after Denis died last year. The tributes come from different periods of Denis's life. The first tribute comes from Max Sisulu and the Sisulu family - to a relationship that dates back to before Denis and his comrades were sentenced to life imprisonment:

*We feel as if a member of our own family has passed away because Denis was much loved by our parents, Walter and Albertina Sisulu. Denis and my father were great friends who enjoyed a mutual love and admiration.*

*Denis was a feisty, courageous character. You could not commit acts of sabotage against the*

*apartheid government in the early 1960s without a healthy dose of courage and a bit of madness. That courage and touch of madness landed him in the dock at the Rivonia Trial, the youngest and the only white trialist to be sentenced along with Mandela, Sisulu, Mbeki, Kathrada, Mlangeni and Motsoaledi. His incarceration in a whites-only prison in Pretoria for 22 years did not break his bonds with his comrades.*

*Our father Walter commented that when they reunited decades later, it was as if they had never been apart. We loved Denis for his generosity, his keen sense of humour and the fact that he*



*never wavered in his ideals, always speaking truth to power. He was down to earth and*

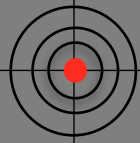
*honest, choosing a simple life instead of material riches which he could have come easily to him.*

*We always admired the way in which he coped with his long struggle with lung cancer with great fortitude, always deflecting attention from himself, focusing instead on the marginalised and voiceless.*

*He was young at heart right until the end and we are so thankful and blessed to have had him with us for this time. He is one of the last of a remarkable generation.*

**We will cherish his memory always.**

*Continues in the next issue*



## FOCAL Point

### Land dispossession

#### An injustice to an African Child

By Jane Mufamadi

As a nation, we understand that land dispossession remains the bedrock of the oppression of the African community in their motherland. Not only in the African continent has land dispossession been a phenomenon that has left millions of people deprived of their property and resources. This unfortunate practice has manifested itself in other parts of the world such as the Latin Americas, and Asia. The incessant imposition of this heinous practice remains an intractable problem that continues to pose a threat to people's livelihoods, peace and security. Fortunately, and this has become a common norm in the whole world, communities remain steadfast in demonstrating their resilience to this unforgivable practice. As a community, we are adamant that restoration of land that was illegally taken away from its rightful owners cannot be impervious to our collective commitment to its reversal.



In circumventing the political and economic conditions that were as a result of land dispossession, South Africans had no alternative but to navigate their way to freedom through a number of fronts. Underground struggle spearheaded both internally and out of the country, armed struggle led by liberation movements, mass struggle propagated inside the country, and international anti-apartheid solidarity remained the cog within which the struggle against oppression and for land restoration was pegged. We also need to be reminded that the apartheid regime used several nefarious activities to silence those who were at the forefront of the struggle against land dispossession. For instance, many South Africans who opposed the apartheid regime's horrendous antics on illegal land occupation were subjected to banishment as a means of extricating them from their communities. *AmaKhosi* were not absolved from this odious act.

Visiting Freedom Park today, one is met with a glaring reminder that while we remain proud that liberation movements were at the forefront on the struggle against apartheid and land dispossession, the same accolades should be accorded to the gallant role of *AmaKhosi* in the same struggle. For this reason, *Inkosi Hintsa*; *Kgosi Sekhukhune*; *queen* *Manthatisi* are some of the many *AmaKhosi* that have been honoured at Freedom Park for their sterling and unrelenting role against those that sought to dislodge the African people of their status in their motherland.

Perhaps the critical question is: Whether this intractable problem that has for centuries plagued our country will ever be rested? It cannot be denied that since 1994 milestones regarding the land question have been attained. However, as a nation we also have to be true to ourselves in being categorical in our pronouncements on the shortcomings pertaining to the land question in our motherland. Surely, these shortcomings are not insurmountable. It would therefore be remiss of ourselves if we abdicate our right to ensure that we, once and for all, deal with the land question that seems so far to be an unbearable albatross on our necks. Let us constantly remind ourselves that dealing with the land question in our country cannot be illusionary, rather this is a nascent commitment we all have allegiance to. As we continue to honour the fallen struggle stalwarts we should be equally reminded that these patriots have passed on the baton to us... let us not dare drop it.

**Ms Jane Mufamadi is the Chief Executive Officer at Freedom Park**

## Transcending boundaries of imagination

XOLISWA KAKANA, CEO of ICT-WORKS, Board chairperson of SANSA

*Very often people think scientists are mainly concerned with scientific researches conducted through scientific methods and also involved in the academia. Not many scientists become entrepreneurs. Very few however have broken the mould and become successful in the business world. These people that may be considered to be given beyond average.*

*Xoliswa Kakana, is one of the few scientists that has just not managed to grow the third arm, but may be considered gifted beyond average. She has a brilliant business acumen and oratorship par excellence that would stir many consciousnesses. Her address to the 2018 graduating students indicates the level of her passion, respect and knowledge for science, also her insight and zest for entrepreneurship - both transcend boundaries of imagination in seeking scientific explanation and dealing with societal issues confronting us today. It (address) stands out as a tool for motivation and guidance.*

Here are some extracts of her address to the students:

Perhaps you are:

\* first **generation graduates** in your families, and you now are presented with

an opportunity to break the cycle of poverty.

\* from **neighbouring countries** in our continent, and had to, whilst adjusting to university, deal with a completely new environment, and I have no doubt that it

doesn't help when Dj Khaled keeps telling you all "No new friends".

\*from South Africa's **public** and **private schools**, where your parents had to sacrifice and pay a lot of money,

Today you are graduating from an array of scientific study fields. To you all, I have to bow my head, and say to you that you are **a sign of what is possible in our country**. You are the epitome of what we need to do. If our leaders and politicians could be as dedicated as you are, if we business people could be as dedicated as you are, I have no doubt that Africa would be occupying its rightful place in the world

I graduated at a time when we had big hopes about our country and world. Apartheid was at its peak, however we had big hopes that education and knowledge, would arm us to overcome it and liberate us; That our leaders would return from jail and exile, to lead us into this Utopia. We were part of this big hope and excitement, .....the truth and reconciliation; our rainbow nation, you name it.

I am at the same time, consciously aware that, part of what is happening now, is that there is a prevailing sense of disillusionment and disappointment amongst your generation; A feeling that what has been given by our generation is **a false dawn**, a false promise.

I acknowledge your engaging in struggles that we need to hear, struggles premised on the fact that, whatever our generation thought was great freedom, to you, there are still other freedoms that need to be engaged. For example, the fight for a **dignified, de-colonized, free and accessible quality education**

. This is a true challenge to all of us, from whatever ideology: that the freedom of SA is not completed.

I therefore come here knowing that, whatever I am going to say to you about the world, and how I have experienced it, is incomplete, and that is what underpins **my belief, that the best place to live is in imagination because in imagination, we are never satisfied with the status quo, we are always looking for new possibilities.**

Speaking of finding new possibilities through **imagination**, I am reminded of the story of our own rocket scientist, Siyabulela Zuza, who grew up in Umthatha, Northcrest (had York Road as his main street). Siya built a rocket which achieved a height of over a Km. This earned him the junior SA amateur high-powered altitude record in his teens. In his quest for panacea, he almost set his mother, Zanele's kitchen on fire while experimenting with home-made rocket fuel. This young man, did not allow a lack of resources, nor fear, to stand in the way of his curious mind.

He also went on to snatch Intel's top award at the International Science and Engineering Fair, including a scholarship to Harvard. As Madiba, one of his inspirations once said, "a winner is a dreamer who never gives up."

Today, a Harvard University graduate, he is the youngest member of the African Union's energy advisory panel and fellow of the Kairos Society, a global network of global leaders using entrepreneurship and innovation to solve the world's greatest challenges. His decision to pursue his passion for solving problems of energy for the emerging world, has seen him make a breakthrough in nanotechnology energy solutions that will change the global mobile market forever

This I find a very profound story, as it highlights for me, how imagination transcends fear and helps us to see that which is not obvious, but possible, despite many obstacles, failures and.



challenges. We must not forget that **he builds on what has been produced by the scientific community over years of research**. Imagination is beyond guts, beyond boldness, and courage. It actually brings them forth.

Imagination opens up new possibilities. **Combined**-with-knowledge, it is powerful, because knowledge is what is already known, what a person or society understands of their current world, right now - no more, no less.

My own inspiration to pursue the sciences, came when, I, at a rural school in KwaZulu Natal, called Inanda Seminary, read about the first woman Astronaut, a Russian woman called Valentina Tereshkova, and of-course, Mae Carol Jemison the first African American, an electrical engineer, later sealed it for me. Despite then, not fully understanding what an electrical engineer would do daily, my imagination had been set alight by these two women.

Here you are, graduating from one of Africa's prestigious Universities, with the motto "where leaders learn" in the science faculty, where world-class research in diverse scientific fields is being produced. I have no doubt about the knowledge and leadership lessons that you have amassed.

Actually, your being here proves beyond doubt that you are highly capable of helping build a great future for our country and our world. Science Education and research is in the heart of all the innovation towards creating a better world. The big question is: **how far are you willing to develop and stretch your own imagination?** (Continues next ed.)



## 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!*

### 135<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF MAY DAY

By: Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi

This year marks 135<sup>th</sup> anniversary of May Day. Millions of workers commemorated 135 years of May Day to celebrate their achievements and pave the way forward in pursuit of their struggle. They also honoured those who have paid the ultimate price for the just course of the working class.

May Day started 135 years ago with the militant struggles in North America and Europe for an 8-hour working day, and it remains the day on which the workers express their solidarity with their working brothers and sisters all over the world. Workers at that time worked 12, 14 and 16 hours a day under appalling conditions and for very low wages. On 1 May 1886 factories, all over the United States were brought to a standstill as 350 000 workers went on strike for an 8-hour working day. Chicago was the centre of the strike with 40 000 workers marching through the streets. Many employers were compelled to introduce an 8-hour day.

Lucy Gonzalez Parsons, an original founder when May Day launched in 1886, was born into slavery in the early 1850s on a Virginia plantation. She, her mother and others were able to escape and move to Texas. There she met her future spouse, Albert Parsons, a former Confederate soldier who helped register newly freed people to vote during Reconstruction.

Lucy and Albert were forced to leave Texas due to the miscegenation laws that legally outlawed mixed race marriages. They eventually moved to Chicago in 1873 where great labor struggles were taking place in the factories to demand an eight-hour day. Without union protection, the industrial workers, many of them poor immigrants from Europe, were forced to toil 10- to 16-hour days under horrendous working conditions. Both Lucy and Albert became not only union organizers but also developed radical anarchist and anti-capitalist ideas. After Albert lost his printing job due to his political beliefs, Lucy opened a dress shop in her home to support him and their two children and hosted meetings for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (ILGWU).

The government hit back at the workers. The police fired at the workers in Chicago and killed six. On May 4, 1886, in a peaceful protest march at Hay Market Square in Chicago, a bomb was thrown at the police. Police used this as an excuse to attack the workers.

Leaders were jailed and union offices smashed. Albert Parsons, August Spies, Adolph Fischer and George Engel were sentenced to death. In his address to the court, Spies said: "If you think that by hanging us you can stamp out the labour movement... the movement from which the downtrodden millions, the millions who toil in misery and want, expect salvation - if this is your opinion, then hang us! Here you will tread on a spark, but there and there, behind you - and in front of you, and everywhere, flames blaze up. It is a subterranean fire. You cannot put it out".

This subterranean fire has been a powerful weapon of the workers to crush the demons of capitalism under the banner- Workers of the World Unite. In 1890 May Day was celebrated internationally for the first time. Solidarity meetings were held by workers in Austria, Hungary, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Britain and Poland.

The first May Day demonstration in South Africa was held in 1895. It was organised by the Johannesburg Trades Council and gradually spread to other centres. In Cape Town, it was held for the first time in 1906. Since then the history of May Day in South Africa became entrenched as part of the overall struggle against national oppression and class exploitation and became part of our tradition.

In 1910, the May Day demonstration was led by Tom Mann, the British Dockers' leader and international labour figure. He marched at the head of the procession with Bill Andrews, one of the doyens of the labour movement who later became the first General Secretary of the Communist Party of South Africa in 1921. They were calling for the working-class internationalism and solidarity.

The 1950 May Day celebrations was perhaps one of the most significant events in South Africa. The African National Congress (ANC), Natal Indian Congress (NIC), Transvaal Indian Congress (TIC), African People's Congress (APC) and South African Communist Party (SACP) called for a mass stay away and demonstrations in support of better wages and working conditions.

Despite enormous opposition from the state and employers, there was a huge stay away. At least 10 000 people in Durban and 6000 in Cape Town took part in marches. There were severe confrontations between the police and the people. Eighteen people were killed and 30 seriously wounded. May Day took on a new meaning.

These events and many others have gone down as an inspiration record of working class solidarity and militant struggle.

On 26 June 1950, the ANC called for a one-day general strike in protest against the brutal murder of 18 unarmed workers by the trigger-happy apartheid police and the Suppression of Communism Act. A Day of Mourning and Protest was highly successful and was the beginning of the commemoration of 26 June as the "South African Freedom Day", the Freedom Charter was later adopted on this day in 1955.

The formation of COSATU in December 1985 gave impetus to this. Trade unions and community organisations fought for the recognition of May Day as public holiday. May Day 1986 turned out to be remarkable. Over 2 million workers stayed away from work. They were joined by millions of youth, students and other sectors in the communities. About 200 000 people attended rallies all over the country.

The alliance between the ANC-SACP-COSATU is premised on a far-reaching national democratic revolutionary struggle based on the pro-worker and pro-poor ideals of the Freedom Charter. Among the most critical challenges facing the trade union movement today are casualization and outsourcing. The struggle against informal labour practices and other forms of modern day slavery must be intensified as part of daily struggle in our various workplaces. Workers in their various workplaces know who is hired through labour brokers. It is ultimately in these workplace struggles that we will defeat the modern-day slave owners. We must forge links with other fraternal left formations in the world to co-ordinate struggle around key issues like environmental justice in the face of a destructive capitalist accumulation process, for world peace against imperialist militarism, solidarity with the people of Palestine and economic sanctions against Apartheid Israel.

The trade union movement must strengthen its shop-floor mobilization. It must fight all forms of casualization. One of the consequences of increasing casualization has been an ever-growing army of vulnerable workers, thus leading to the weakening of a number of COSATU affiliates.

The current challenge facing the labour movement is to focus on the organisation of vulnerable workers. In strengthening trade union organisation an effort must be made to intensify the struggle against corruption. This includes intensifying the struggle against business unionism - the use of one's position in the trade union movement to advance private business interests. The workers must fight against job losses. The living wage campaign must be intensified. More importantly the hazardous conditions faced by workers at the factory floor because of profit maximising must be dealt with.

The Marxist argument that it is the labour of workers, and not the supposed intelligence and entrepreneurial spirit of bosses, that keeps society running, has long been ridiculed by defenders of capitalism. In the conditions created by the COVID-19 pandemic, however, the truth of Marx's claim has been brought into sharp relief.

The people we depend on in this crisis are those whose labour we depend on in everyday life: nurses, teachers, those who grow our food and those who transport it to the supermarket shelves, and the people who, despite the health risks, continue to serve us in the supermarkets and chemists. The COVID-19 crisis has torn this argument to shreds. The global economy is grinding to a halt because many workers have to stay home. The Bosses' self-isolating in their mansions can do nothing to save the situation. All their supposed creativity and intelligence is useless without the labour force that their wealth was built on.

Working class solidarity, democracy and collectivism are building blocks of socialism. Socialism is a society in which workers can democratically decide, using all our skills and creativity, what kind of world we want to live in, rather than allowing a wealthy minority of capitalists to run society in the interests of profit.

**DR LEHLOHONOLO KENNEDY MAHLATSI**  
SACP Free State PEC Member  
He writes in his 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's tragedy today is partly explicable by the failure of its transition of the early 1990s to develop and implement a robust transitional justice framework including national healing following protracted violent conflict, reconciliation, truth-telling, justice, reparation for human rights violations, accountability, combating impunity, etc. Transitional justice was supposed to have been institutionalized in combination with establishment of strong, effective and resilient democracy and peace institutions. This is how post-apartheid South Africa has healed the wounds of apartheid including through the Truth and Reconciliation Commission which was led by Archbishop Desmond Tutu. South Africa also put in place strong institutions for democracy and peace building, which Lesotho lacks.

Lesotho has failed to heal its own historical wounds. We are a wounded society, but in denial; we continuously leak our historical wounds, hoping they will heal on their own. We have been led by wounded leaders, with historical baggage for ages. They have led the nation promising an undefined future; an unidentifiable promised land. Instead of healing the historical wounds, the trend points to pouring of salt into the wounds fueling more conflicts hence the persistent instability of the country.

The blurry future of Lesotho is what challenged Comrade K over the years to redefine its future among the peoples of the world.

When the BCP won the 1993 general election, the popular narrative among its supporters was that the outcome represented a poetic justice of righting the BNP wrongs of 1970. Transition to multiparty democracy brought about enormous amount of optimism to many. We all smelled the Promised Land. But that land proved a distant mirage. Although the military withdrew from state house and retired back to the barracks, it did not retire from politics. This is how we are able to explain (a) the 1994 mutiny; (b) the palace coup of the same year and (c) SADC intervention that reversed the coup; and (d) South Africa's Nelson Mandela, Zimbabwe's Robert Mugabe, Botswana's Ketumile Masire and Mozambique's Joaquim Chissano became guarantors of Lesotho's democracy further whittling the country's already enfeebled national sovereignty. That was not the end of the problems for the new BCP government.

During the 1994 August/ September Royal Coup Crisis - the LCN and affiliated civil society organisations (CSOs) such as the

Community Legal Resources Advise Center (CLRAC) worked very hard to restore democracy in Lesotho and organized very successful stayaways. In collaboration with Arch Bishop Tutu as mediator, the LCN advocated for the inclusion of a National Dialogue clause into the "Restoration of Democracy in Lesotho Agreement, Sept, 1994.

Based on the above 1994 experience, the Lesotho Council of Non-Governmental Organisations (LCN) convened the National dialogue on 17-22 September 1995 on "Democracy, Stability and Development". The national Dialogue was co-facilitated by Dr. Malefetsane Michael Sefali, former Economics lecturer at the National University of Lesotho (NUL) and Dr. LBBJ Machobane, History Professor at NUL. In its 13-point declaration, the national dialogue, among other things (a) renounced violence as a means of resolving disputes; (b) recommended a Reconciliation Commission; (c) advocated the review of Lesotho's electoral model; and (d) recommended the establishment of the independent electoral commission. Of these recommendations, the first two have not yet been implemented 25 years down the road. The last two have been implemented with the establishment of the IEC in 1997 and the introduction of the Mixed Member Proportional Representation (MMP) electoral model in 2001.

Even the adoption of the MMP followed intense intellectual debate which showed the merits and demerits of various models facilitating the adoption of an appropriate one which addresses our peculiar circumstances.

*Continues*



# Re kgaba ka Diratswana

## ARC uses technology to assist farmers

As an effort to ensure a successful and sustainable agriculture sector through efficient and effective extension and advisory services, the Agricultural Research Council (ARC) has developed the ARC Hub mobile application. The ARC Hub is an advisory services application to support and enhance on-farm decision-making processes.

Accurate and timely information is required at every stage of the agricultural value chain involving numerous aspects of agribusiness management such as land preparation; planting, animal management, water management, fertilizer application, pest management, harvesting, post-harvest handling, packaging, transportation, processing/value addition, quality management, food safety, storage and marketing.

The ARC Hub effectively respond to the technical elements of the values chain as reflected in the ARC research areas. These include research on vegetables and ornamental crops, deciduous fruits, tropical and sub-tropical crops, grain and industrial crops, soil climate and water, plant protection, veterinary science,

agricultural engineering as well as animal production.

The app also provides information on training programmes provided by the ARC for which farmers and others can participate as well as books that can be purchased in the ARC. Through the app farmers and experts can share early warning information for improved risk management in the sector. The ARC Hub tremendously improves the delivery of such information in a cost-effective, concise and user-friendly form at the comfort of the user's device and space.

The ARC Hub is supported by ARC experts through the provision and updating of agro-enterprise support information as well as addressing specific queries from farmers and extension officials as the information users on the ground.

The Information Hub, therefore, makes it possible for farmers, extension practitioners

and Knowledge Brokers to access not only information at the tip of the fingers, but to also access and interact with experts for technical advice and support. The app effectively provides a virtual platform for researchers, advisory services practitioners and farmers to interact and learn from one another.

All users should register themselves to allow the ARC to improve support by sharing relevant information as guided by the user profiles in terms of location and types of enterprises.

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**Users can access the ARC Hub app free from the Google Play Store as well as the App Store. It can also be accessible through the web on [www.archub.agric.za](http://www.archub.agric.za).**

SOURCE: AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Dipuisano di bohlokwa ho tisa tharollo le ho lokisa diphapang ho ba sa dumellaneng kapa ba tsekisanang. Ho bohlokwa ho mmuso le ho ditho tsa setjhaba ho kena dipuisanong pele ba ka nka mehato e meng e ka lebisang tshenyong ya thepa le tahlehelong ya maphelo.

Ho ile ha eba le tshitis e kgolo ya kgwebo motsemoholo wa Foreisetata, Bloemfontein kamora ho phatlalatswa ha lengolo le 'Kwalang tsohle tsii Mangaung', *Mangaung Shutdown*, le ileng la hlahela le ho mehloding ya diphatlalatsa, ho kenyeletswa le diphatlalatsong tsa setjhaba, *social media*.

Ho ile ha tsoha morusu ho latela mohwanto o ileng wa hlophiswa ho isa ditletlebo Masepaleng o moholo wa Mangaung le ho Tonakgolo ya Foreisetata. Motjha ya dilemo tse ka bang 15 o ile a lahlehelwa ke bophelo ka ho thungwa letsatsing la pele la mohwanto leikeisheneng Bloemfontein.

Monghadi \*Tefo Masene, e leng e mong wa bahlophisi ba mohwanto o boletse ha ngwana eo a thuntsweng e ne e se karolo ya mohwanto, o thuntswa a ne a ile lebenkeleng. Leha bahlophisi ba mohwanto ba re o thuntswa ke melata, meholodi e meng e re o thuntswa ke molebedi eo a seng a kwaletswa le ho qoswa.

Masene o re morero e ne e le ho hwanta ho tloha lekeisheneng ho ya Braam Fischer, diofising tsa masepala ka toropong le ho nehelana ka lengolo la ditletlebo ho Tonakgolo ya Profensi. O itse sepolesa se ba

## Dipuisano ke tsa pele ho tisa tharollo



Batho ba eme matlotlosa, mme ditsela tse ngata di ile tsa kwalwa ke sepolesa ha tse ding di ile tsa thijwa ka majwe le ho tjheswa ha dithaere ho ileng ha sitisa phallo ya sephethephethe le motsamao o lokolohileng wa batho.

hanetse ho tswela pele ka mohwanto moo jwale ba neng ba lokela ho bua ka taba ya ngwana ya thuntsweng a se mohwantonng.

Mokgatlo wa Mangaung Community Concern, MCC. ke ona o ntshitseng phatlalatsa e neng e hlalosa letsatsi la pele la mohwanto e le 17 Motsheanong, mme ke ona o hlophisitseng mohwanto.

Dibaka tse ngata tsa kgwebo di ile tsa kwalwa, mme batho ba ba ngata ha ba a theohela mesebetsing ka lebaka la ho tshabo kapa ho se fumanehe ha dipalangwang.

Hoba sepolesa se etse thibella mmileng o moholo wa Dr. Belcher, moo mohwanto o neng o tsamaya teng, moruso o ile wa qala le ho kekela le ho kenella ka hara motse.

Ho bonahetse sepolesa se tshwere ka thata ho qhala dihlotshwana tse neng di matha hara motse. Masene o boletse *Re Betla Tsela* kamoo ba lekileng ho thiba

ho kekela ha meruso moo ho hlaselwang mabenkele a melata. O itse sena se ke be se sa etsahala ha eba ba ile ba dumellwa ho tswela pele ka mohwanto.

O boletse hape ha boipelaetso ba bona bo le jwaloka ha lengolo la bona la phatlalatsa le bolela, ke hore ba tseka: Phumantsho ya menyelwa ya kgwebo le mesebetsi, nehelano ya ditshebeletso esita le phumantsho ya mobu.

Ngwana ya lahlehetsweng ke bophelo nakong ya mohwanto ona e lokela ho ba thuto le sehopotso ho mmuso le setjhaba hore dipuisano di bohlokwa ho fihlela tharollo, mme di lokelwa ho tsamaiswa ka botshepehi le nnete ho qoba mathata a fetang ao ba tobaneng le ona.

**\*Ho sebediswe mabitsa ao e seng a nnete.**

### Important contacts - Mangaung municipality

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