



PARLIAMENTARY  
CONSTITUENCY OFFICE (PCO)

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Fumana Ditaba ka tsela e bobele Mahala

Re betla **TSELA**

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Following up on our commitments to the people

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

## Parliament supports communities that say 'No' to looting

Parliament is saddened and regrets the deaths of so many people for no valid reasons at all. This is further exacerbated by the fact that the country is in the middle of a devastating period of the pandemic, that is also taking lives. Says the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Lechesa Tsenoli (Pictured), on behalf of Parliament, in reaction to the deadly and destructive trail left by an orchestrated looting spree recently.



The priority according to him is to return to normal health infrastructure operations as soon as possible, so as to vaccinate as many people as possible to make up for the lost time.

It is also important to hold the Executive accountable, he says. But while this statement holds true, part of the solution is for Parliament to contribute in creating an environment in which 'we can be assured and can assure people in our neighbourhoods that there will be action taken against those responsible, and to act in unison, as citizens, in helping to bring

normality in our areas. Already, communities have demonstrated their distaste of these abhorrent acts.

When Parliament is in recess, MP's go (in different areas) to interact with people, to help with various issues. This is an important work, besides the normal sitting, for MP's to be available to people - be alive and supportive to their issues. This part of parliamentary work enables MP's to, after recess, go back to Parliament and discuss about issues picked up during interaction with people.

\* Several people have already been arrested for incitement of the unrest.

"We (Parliament) are sad that people had to go through this kind of developments. We express our full support to communities that have said 'no - we can't allow this.' We must dissuade these people from doing what they are doing, the organisers themselves. But also those who are drawn into this without knowing, even accepting the reasons why this thing was called in the first place." Said Tsenoli.

He says all have to now have to deal with the tragic consequences of bad miscalculation of what was expected to happen. as a result of this occurrence. The Parliament, he said, has noted the intervention and progress already made by the security cluster and believes this will hopefully yield success in accelerating, identifying, pursuing and arrest of all, including those responsible for instigating the despicable acts.

Tsenoli said it is also saddening to note that as a result of these wanton acts, many people who were destined for vaccination have missed their turn to be vaccinated, thus were left vulnerable to Covid-19 while they could already have been part of those vaccinated.

## Tlhabollo ya ditshebeletso e hatetse pele Mangaung metro

Mokgatlo wa ANC o tiisitse meqheleba ho lokisa bofokodi bo teng ka hara mokgatlo le dibopehong tsohle tsa mmuso. Masepala o Moholo profensing ya Foreisetata ke sesupo le bopaki ba mosebetsi wa boitelo oo ditho tsa mokgatlo wa ANC ka hara Lekgotla lena la Motse di keneng mosebetsing wa ho lokisa le ho hlaola bofokodi bo bileng teng masepaleng.

Mangaung metro e hatetse pele ka tlhabollo ya ditshebeletso, ho sebitsana le ditlaleho tsa baahi esita le ho batalatsa ditshita - metjha ya dipuisano kapa boiteanyo pakeng tsa masepala le setjhaba. Monghadi Molefi Morake, Ramotse wa nakwana wa Lekgotla la Motse la Mangaung Metro, o re ba ke ne ka matla mosebetsing wa ho tsepamisa ditshebeletso le ho beha masepala tlasa taolo e ntle.

"Re se re entse se bonahalang dibakeng tse ngata ka hara masepala. Re entse mosebetsi mona Mangaung, Thaba Nchu, mme re se re qalella ka tlhabollo Botshabelo." Morake o rialo a hlalosa kamoo ba seng ba hlabolotse mebila e itseng ka ho kata dikoti le ho tshela mobu o lejwana ho tiisa ditsela, ho lokisa moo dipeipi di dutlang le ho potlakisa ditshebeletso ka kakaretso mmasepaleng. Mosebetsi ona o tsamaiswang ka letsholo la "Reclaiming the City" o kenyeletsa dibaka tsohle tse welang Mangaung metro.

O re ka hara motsemoholo ho boetswe ha ntlafatswa ditshebeletso tse tshwanang le



Monghadi Molefi Morake

tsamaiso le taolo ya sephethephethe. O re: "Re tsoseleditse 'traffic contravention system' ka ho kenya di-camera diterateng tse kgolo ka hara motse moholo e le karolo ya ho fokotsa dikotsi le ho kgothaletsa tshedediso e ntle ya tsela le boiphallo, ka ho kenya tshetsong tsamaiso e ntle le taolo ya sephethephethe."

Morake o re ba mothating wa ho tsoseletsa ditshebeletso le masepaleng wa Naledi. "Re mothating wa ho isa metjhini e lokisang tsela le ya ho phutha matlakala, e le ho kenya tshetsong phano ya ditshebeletso e tsepameng." O rialo a hlalosa katoloso ya mosebetsi wa ho kgutlisa phano ya ditshebeletso dibakeng tsohle tsa masepala.

O mong wa mosebetsi ya bohlokwa eo masepala a keneng ho yona ha jwale ke

ho tsepamisa tsamaiso masepaleng. Sena, o bolela hore se etswa ka ho hlahloba le ho lokisa lenane kapa ngodiso-botjha ya baahi ba dulang ditsheng tseo mohlomong beng ba tsona ba neng ba hloka hlahle kgale. O kgothaletsa baahi ba dulang dibakeng tse jwalo ho ithahisa masepaleng e le hore ba tle ba ngodiswe e le badudi ba molao dibakeng tseo. Sena ho ya ka yena se tla thusa le tsamaisong ya ditefo tsa ditshebeletso. Karolo e nngwe ya ho lokisa tsamaiso masepaleng ke ho lefa bao masepala o ba kolotang, jwaloka ba ditshebeletso tsa phano ya metsi le motlakase, esita le ho sala morao ba kolotang masepala, jwaloka ka ba bang beng ba dikgwebo, mafapha a mmuso esita le baahi ka bo bona.

O boletse hore mosebetsi wa ho batlisisa tshetsong e sokameng ka hara masepala e tswela pele. O re ba se ba ile ba fumana Tlaleho ya Mohlahlobi e Moholo wa Dibuka, mme sebopeho sa Lekgotla la Motse se lokelang se ntse se shebisisa dikahare tsa tlaleho eo e le ho etsa qeto. Sena se tsamaelana le ho arabela taba ya mokgatlo wa baahi o ileng wa hwanta e le ho tletleba ka bobodu le manyofonyofo a etsahetseng masepaleng.

Enngwe ya 'taba tse kgothatsang le ho tliisa tshemo boetapeleng ba ANC masepaleng ke morero wa ho eketsa tsebo ya mosebetsi e ikgethang masepaleng. Ho latela sena, ho phatlaladitswe dikgeo tsa mosebetsi, haholoholo mosebetsi e ikgethang kapa mosebetsi ya botsebi bo itseng. Tsena ke dikgeo tsa mosebetsi e beheletsweng ka thoko bakeng sa batjha ba baithuti ba tsebo tse ikgethileng, bao ka bona ho tlang ho eketswa boemo le boleng ba ditshebeletso masepaleng.

## Nelson Mandela



Re a o leboha,  
Ha ho na ya  
tshwanang le wena!

(See page 5)

**100 YEARS**  
OF UNBROKEN STRUGGLE  
PUT PEOPLE BEFORE PROFIT  
SOCIALISM IS THE FUTURE - BUILD IT NOW!

**Stop looting our children's future.**

**SOCIALISM IS THE FUTURE - BUILD IT NOW**

## Makoloane o re ntjapedi ha e hlolwe ke sebata

Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane o re setjhaba se lokela ho thusa dibopeho tsohle tsa mmuso tse thibelang botlokotsebe le ditlolo tsa molao e le ho theha maemo a tshireletsehileng le ho bolokeha metseng le dibakeng tsa kgwebo.

Makoloane ke mosebeletsi wa kantoro ya ANC Parliamentary Constituency, Botshabelo. Ke Kantoro ya Setho sa ANC sa Palamente, Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli. O re kantoro e tshwela ka mathe diketsahalo tsa merusu tse etsahetseng dibakeng tse mmalwa diprofenseng tsa Kwazulu Natal le Gauteng. Ho utlwahala hore 'ketsahalo tsena di etelletswe pele ke dikebekwa tse hlohang kutlwisiso e tebileng ya bophelo le Molaotheo wa Afrika Borwa.

"Tsietisi ke hore bahlohleletsi ba 'taba tsena bona ha ba nke karalo ka bo bona

diketsahalang tsena hobane ba tseba hantle hore seo ba se kgothaletsang batho ba bang ke tlolo ya molao. Ba sebedisa batho ba futsanehileng, bang bang, ba se nang kutlwisiso e tibileng ya molao kapa ba iphaphanyang molao," Ho bolela Makoloane

Makoloane o bolela hore lehlakoreng le leng ho na le baetapele ba bang ba mekgatlo e meng ya dipolotiki ba hlohang boikarabelo ba boetapele. O re bana ke batho (baetapele) ba kgelosang balatedi kapa ditho tsa mekgatlo ya bona le ho beha maphelo a bona tsietising.

O re moetapele ya hlohleletsang moruso le ho hlokisa naha botsitso ha se moetapele wa nnete ya beileng ditabatabelo tsa balatedi ba hae le setjhaba pele. "Motho ya jwalo, o kgannwa ke ho hloleha ho rarolla ditaba

ka leleme, o a fokola, o a ferekana, mme a sale ka kgalefo e mo thibang kelello le ho nahanisa ditaba hantle." Ho bolela Makoloane a tshwela ka ba kgothaletsang tharollo ya ditaba ka merusu. O re Afrika Borwa e buswa tlasa Molaotheo, kahoo ditaba di lokela ho sebetswa ho itshetlehlwe hodima tsamaiso ya Molaotheo.

O re tsietisi ke hore baetapele ba kgothaletsang le ho hlohleletsa diketso tsa meruso bona ka bo bona le bana, kapa ba amanang le bona, ha ba nke karolo diketsong tsena. Ke batho ba boi, ba saeletsang ka ba bang hobane ba tshaba ho utlwa ka letlalo ka bo bona.

Makoloane o re : "Re le kantoro ya ANC Parliamentary Constituency re kgothaletsa setjhaba ho ema ka maoto ho hanana le merusu, ba mpe ikabele ho lwanela polokeho ya setjhaba. Ba hane



Mong. Itumeleng Makoloane

ketso efeng kapa efeng e bakang tsheny, e tlang ho tliisa ditlamorao tse bosula le masetladibete setjhabeng. Re ipiletsa ho bohle ho tshwarana ka matsoho ka hare ho metse le ditoropong tsa rona ho thibela diketso tsena. Tshepo ya rona ke hore setjhaba se tla utlwa mohoo ona hobane ha otswe feela ka hara motse wa rona empa ke maikutlo a bohlo ba setjhaba sa Afrika Borwa. Ntjapedi ha e hlolwe ke sebata!"

## Boshodu ba dipompo tsa metsi motseng

Baahi ba lokela ho ema ka maoto le ho sebetsa mmoho ho lwantsha le ho thibela diketso tsa botlokotsebe le boshodu dibakeng tsa bodulo. Diketso tsena di rona tokoloho e fihletsweng ka thata naheng ena. Di kgutlisetsa morao kotleho e entsweng le ditoko tsa ntshetsopole metseng ya bodulo.

Ho hlaheletse diketso tse hlohang boikarabelo tsa ho utswa ha dipompo tsa metsi ka hara motse wa Botshabelo, mme botlokotsebe bona bo ya bo ntse bo kekelo ho ya ka dibaka motseng.

Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane, ya sebetsang ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office, o boletse hore o fumana ditlaleho le ditlalebo mabapi le dipompo tse utsuwang matlong ka hara motse. O re: "Ke makgetlo a mmalwa jwale re tlalehelwa ka diketso tsa ho utswa ha dipompo tsa metsi. Ho hlakile hore boshodu bona bo ntse bo ehlwa mekwalaba, mme ena ke taba e ngongorehisang haholo."

Makoloane o re metsi ke mohlodi o moholo wa bophelo, mme motho e mong le e mong ona le tokelo ya phumantsho ya metsi. O re ba utswang dipompo tsa metsi ha ba swetse le ho tima batho monyetla wa tsebediso ya metsi feela, empa ba kgutlisetsa morao ditoko tsa mmuso wa ANC ho ntshetsa setjhaba pele. O eketsa ka hore ketso ena ke e hlohang boikarabelo bo hodimodimo mme setjhaba se lokela ho ema ka maoto ho e lwantsha.

E mong wa baahi o hlalositse hore o ile a ema le monna wa mateneng hoseng ha a re



Moahi enwa o fumane pompo e metse maoto ha a tsoha hoseng ho ya kga metsi

o il'o kga metsi pompong – ke ha a fumana pompo e le siyo! O re o ile a makala le ho ipotsa hore pompo ya hae ya metsi e ile hokae. A bolela ha ketso ena e mo siile mathateng le tshitsoeng e kgolo ka ha metsi e le mathula-hohle mesebetsing e mengata ya lapeng.

"Kgale ke ntse ke utlwa ho thwe boshodu ba dipompo tsa metsi bo jele setsi ka hara motse wa Botshabelo empa ke sa dumele. "Tsatsing lena ke bone ka a ka a mabedi mahlo hore boshodu ba dipompo tsa metsi ke nnete. Ha ke tsebe hore ke tla qala kae ke qetelle kae hore ke thusehe." Ho bolela Mme enwa wa lehlatsipa la boshodu ba dipompo tsa metsi.

E mong wa baahi yena o hlalositse hore o kile a nkelwa pompo ya hae ya metsi ka mahahapa. O re o ile a utlwa ka lehlokwanana la tsela hore hona le mashodu a dipompo tsa metsi tseo ba direkisang ho batho ba rekang ditshepe tsa kgale motseng.

Le ha bofutsana, tlala le thokeho ya mesebetsi e iphile matla ka hara Botshabelo, ha ho motho ya nang le tokelo ya ho utswetsa ba bang. Le ba rekang ditho tse utswitweng, ho kenyeletswa dipompo tsa metsi, ba tliola molao mme ba molato ka ho reka thepa e utswitweng. Batho ba jwalo ba tsebe hore e ke ke ya ba boithsireletso ka pele ho legotla la dinyewe hore bona ha ba a tseba hore thepa eo ba e rekang e utswitwese.

Makoloane o ipiletsa ho setjhaba ho fana ka lesedi le ho tlaleha 'taba tsena sepoleseng - hore ke bo mang beng ba mesebetsi ena ya bophoqo e ronang setjhaba.

## Mmuso o potlakisa kentelo ya Covid-19

Leqhubu ke la boraro la sewa sa Covid-19, mme mohato wa thibelo ke level 4.

Ke nako e fetang selemo le dikgwedi tse tshelletseng kokwanahloko ya corona e bakang lefu la Covid-19 e kene Afrika Borwa. Palo e totobela ho 70 000 ya baahi ba seng ba lahlehetswe ke maphelo ke lefu lena naheng ena. Ditlaleho di supa ha Afrika Borwa e le ka hodimodimo lenaneng khontinenteng ka keketseho ya tshwaetso.

Ha mmuso o sa ka wa nka mehato e matla ho lwantsha lefu lena, sewa sa Covid -19 se ne se tla ata ka potlako e kgolo, mme se repitile setjhaba se sa kgone ho thibeha. Mehato eo mmuso o ileng wa e kenya tsebetso le ha e sa fedisa Covid-19, e fokoditse sekgahla sa ho ata ha lefu lena.

Ho kenngwa tsebetsoeng ha lenane la kentelo ho se ho tswetse ba ba ngata molemo - ka hore ba seng ba entilwe ba thusehile ho phema ho kula haholo kapa hona ho lahlehela ke maphelo. Ente le ha e sa thuse ka hohlehohe hore o se tshwarwe ke lefu lena, e thusa ho le fokotsa bohale bo ka lebisang lefung. Ho se ho entilwe batho ba palo e fetang dimilione tse nne, mme palo ena e tla eketseha haholo hobane jwale ho se ho buletswa ngodiso ya ho enta ba dilemong tse 35 le ho ya hodimo.

Mesuwe ya dikolo, mapolesa le basebetsi ba ditshebetso tse ding tsa bohlokwa le bona ba dumeletswa ho fumana kentelo ho sa natswe dilemo tseo ba leng ho tsona. Mehato ya bohlokwa ya thibelo ho level 4 e kenyeletsa thibelo ya dikopano tsa

palo e kgolo; le ho se dumelle palo e ka hodimo ho 50 dikopanong, mmoho mapatong. Ho thibetswe hape le ho rekiswa ha jwala le thibelo ya ho tsamaya phatlalatsa 'nakong e pakeng tsa hora ya 09:00 bosiu le 04:00 mesong. Ho thibetswe hape ho tswa le ho kena profenseng ya Gauteng ka morero wa ho eta. Motho ya batlang ho tswa kapa ho kena Gauteng ka mabaka a utlwahalang, jwaloka ho ya lefung, o lokela ho fumana tumello ka ho tlatsa foromo ha maseterata kapa sepoleseng.

Mehato e meng e tshepahalang ya thibelo ya sewa ke e tsebahalang – ho kenya *di-mask* dibakeng tsa setjhaba, ho hlapa matsoho kgafetsa ka sesepa kapa ho sebedisa sanitiser e nang le *alcohol* e ka hodimo ho 70%, ho sielana sebaka se fetang *1metre* meleng, ho dula hae o itshekile ha o na le tshwaetso.

**Ingodisetse kentelo** ha o le dilemong tse fetang tse 35 ho ya hodimo ka tsela e latelang:

\*Ingodise ka nomoro ya Covid WhatsApp ka ho romela molaetsa o reng "Register" ho 0600 123 456.

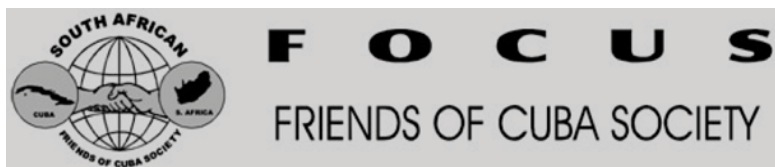
\*Ingodise ka ho romela SMS nomorong ena: \*134\*832\*, e be o kenya nomoro ya hao ya ID.

\*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.

**HLOKOMELA: Pele o entwa ho bohlokwa ho hlalosa ka botlalo maemo a hao a bophelo, mafu a o tshwereng le meriana esita le 'pheko tseo o di fumanang bakeng sa kalafo.**





## Recent US imperialist machinations in Cuba

For over 6 decades the successive US governments have endeavoured to destroy the Cuban Revolution through myriad of (both direct and indirect) attacks aimed at overthrowing the political establishment in Cuba, only because this revolution had chosen an alternative route to that of the US. In recent period the US has intensified the blockade on Cuba. Even in the midst of the global pandemic, the US sought to break the resilience and embarked in and all out effort to wreck the Cuban economy and destabilise the country.

Despite these conditions, Cuba was the only country in the region with the capacity to produce its own vaccines to combat Covid-19, and was at the forefront of international solidarity in the times of pandemic – sending international medical brigades to assist countries in the both the developing and developed world.

Despite these efforts the relenting efforts of the US imperialism held back key aspects of the Cuban economy and led to shortages in some areas. Pressure on the economy led to a situation where there



A supporter in Cape Town shows solidarity with Cuba

have been sporadic protests by some Cubans who have been displaying their dissatisfaction in public.

While some of these protests are understandable and the Cuban government has been maintaining a dialogue with them on the real reasons for the sufferings that have brought these few hundred Cuban men and women to the streets,

other protests have been part of the enormous destabilization campaign hatched by the White House which is trying to use the global tragedy of the pandemic by attacking the Cuban revolution by all means.

FOCUS-SA condemns the recent stepping up of the US aggression on Cuba which has lately been target of intensified hybrid attacks. Apart from the blockade and sanctions, US imperialism has stepped up its assault with a systematic, multimillion-dollar coordinated campaign on social networks, “fake news” and others. The corrupt paid news is trying to create the impression of a massive opposition to the revolutionary socialist government, and this despite the fact that the Cuban people have now responded as they always do: thousands of them have taken to the streets in a massive defence of the Revolution!

Cuba has been subjected for sixty years to an inhuman economic blockade as well as covert and overt aggressions of all kinds by the US. The

blockade has seriously impacted Cuban economic life, and the pandemic has aggravated the situation further. The Cuban people have heroically braved the blockade, which has been condemned almost unanimously by the international community.

The US blockade is actually a crime against humanity since it causes enormous suffering, its policies kill, cause hunger and unspeakable deprivation.

FOCUS-SA salutes the heroic people of Cuba and the Cuban Revolution that despite the genocidal blockade during all these decades is able to guarantee universal access to high standards of free medical care, education, social security, sports, music and culture and also produce important vaccines to roll back the impact of the Corona virus.

We express our unflinching solidarity with the Cuban revolution, the Cuban socialist State and the people of Cuba.

Issued by the Friends of Cuba Society - South Africa (FOCUS-SA)

## UN General Assembly calls for US to end Cuba embargo for 29th consecutive year

An extract from statement issued by UN AFFAIRS

A total of 184 countries on Wednesday voted in favour of a resolution to demand the end of the US economic blockade on Cuba, for the 29th year in a row, with the United States and Israel voting against. In the meeting held in-person on Wednesday at UN headquarters in New York, three countries - Colombia, Ukraine, and Brazil - abstained.



With overwhelming backing from the international community, the resolution has been approved ever since 1992 when the General Assembly began to vote annually on the issue, with the sole exception of 2020, due to the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

While the Assembly's vote carries political weight in terms of international diplomacy, only the US Congress can lift the economic, commercial, and financial embargo in place for five decades. 'Economic war': Cuban Foreign Minister

Cuban Foreign Minister Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, present during the vote in the General Assembly Hall, said that the blockade was a “massive, flagrant and unacceptable violation of the human rights of the Cuban people”.

He added that the embargo is about “an economic war of extraterritorial scope against a small country already affected in

the recent period by the economic crisis derived from the pandemic”. Mr. Rodríguez estimated 2020 losses to be \$9.1 million.

The diplomat said that the sanctions have made it harder for his country to acquire the medical equipment needed to develop COVID-19 vaccines as well as equipment for food production.

COVID-19 vaccines as well as equipment for food production.

“Like the virus, the blockade asphyxiates and kills, it must stop”, he urged.

Meanwhile, Political Coordinator for the US Mission, Rodney Hunter, said during the vote that sanctions are “one set of tools in Washington's broader effort toward Cuba to advance democracy, promote respect for human rights, and help the Cuban people exercise fundamental freedoms”.

He underscored that despite the blockade, the US recognizes “the challenges of the Cuban people” and therefore, the US was “a significant supplier of humanitarian goods to the Cuban people and one of Cuba's principal trading partners”.

“Every year we authorize billions of dollars' worth of exports to Cuba, including food and other agricultural commodities, medicines, medical devices, telecommunications equipment, other goods, and other items to support the Cuban people. Advancing democracy and human rights remain at the core of our policy efforts”, he said.

SOURCE: UN AFFAIRS

## Baahi ba nyatsa matsholo a tshenyo

Diketso tsa tshenyo tse ikgakantseng jwaleka matsholo a boipelaetso di bakile tahlehelo ya maphelo a batho ba ba ngata, tshenyo ya thepa le tshitiso ya ditshebeletso.

“Re ke ke ra eba karolo ya kgwehletso ya matsholo a tshenyo a ho fokodisa moruo le ho hlokisa naha taolo le botsitso, a bonahetseng matsatsing a mmalwa a fetileng diprofenseng tse pedi tsa naha - Kwazulu-Natal le Gauteng.

Ha re ikamahanye ho hang le diketso tsa mofuta ona tse kgutlisetsang boitseko ba rona morao, le ho tetebetsa maemo a bohloko ao boholo ba setjhaba se leng ka hara ona”. Ana ke mantswe a e mong wa baetapele ba mokgatlo wa baahi masepaleng o moholo wa Mangaung ha a hlalosa maikutlo a bona kgahlanong le diketshahalo tsa merusu le tshenyo tse sa tswa etsahala dibakeng tsena moo batho ba fetang makgolo a mabedi ba lahlehetsweng ke maphelo.

Monghadi Potso Motoko, eo e leng e mong wa baetapele ba baahi masepaleng wa Mangaung o hlalosa hore mokgatlo wa bona o tsepamisitse maikutlo ditsekong tsa setjhaba, tse kenyeletsang phano ya ditshebeletso, phediso ya bofuma ka ho theha mesebetsi, phediso ya bobodu le manyofonyofo ka hara masepala le mmusong wa profensi. O re matsholo a bona a reletswe ho tseka toka le tshabollo ya baahi ba jelweng mmetwane ka nako e telele ke baetapele ba bang ba dipolotiki.

Motoko le ba bang ba ile ba hlophisa letsholo la boitseko le ileng la tsejwa ka Mangaung Shutdown nakwaneng e

fetileng. Letsholo lena ho ya ka Motoko le ile la hlophiswa ho latela diteko tse ngata tse ileng tsa nyopa tekong ya ho buisana le masepala le mmuso dintlheng tseo setjhaba se di tsekang.

“Hara dintho tse ding tseo re neng re di tseka ke manyofonyofo le bobodu ka hara masepala wa Mangaung le mmusong wa profensi esita le ho sebetsa ditaba ka leema ha ho nehelanwa ka dithentara. Kajeno batho ba rata hore re kene ditabeng tsa bona. Re ke ke ra kena boipelaetsong boo re sa tsebeng morero wa bona kapa ho tsekwang hantlente hobane ditaba tsa rona setjhaba sa Mangaung se a di tseba, ke taba tse ba amang ka ho otloloha, ke dillo le ditseko tsa bona.

“Re ke ke ra tlo beha maphelo a baahi tsetsing ka ho ba kgothaletsa diketso tse tletseng bosenyi, tseo qetellong di kgutlisetsang bona baahi morao.” Ho bolela Motoko a ipiletsa setjhabeng sa Mangaung ho se kene letsholong lefe kapa lefe le sa tshohlwang le baahi.

“Setjhaba se hane ho kena ditaba tse o ba sa ditsebeng, tsa batho bao bona ba tshabang ho kena kgabong le ho tjha menwana.” O rialo a phethela.

Le ha ho bakilwe tshenyo e kana ya thepa le tahlehelo ya maphelo a batho, ho hlakile hore morero ona wa ho fokodisa mmuso le ho o hlokisa botsitso o nyopile. Ho ho mmuso ho ba sedi; ho qahamisa ditsebe le ho bula mahlo ho thibela ho ipheta ha 'taba tsena.

Ho bohlokwa ho setjhaba ho lemoha le ho hana ho sebediswa ke ba bang ho lwana dintwa tsa bona e le ho fihlela ditabatabelo tsa bona.

## ILO Convention 190 on the Elimination of Violence & Harassment in the World of Work

By Pat Horn

On 21 June 2019 the International Labour Conference (ILC) of the ILO adopted Convention 190 on the elimination of violence & harassment in the world of work (the vote: 439 for, 7 against, 30 abstain) with an accompanying Recommendation 206. This ground-breaking development ensured that “the right of everyone to a world of work free from violence and harassment” is established as a new labour right that can be drawn on to protect workers around the globe. The Convention allows for a broad definition of “the world of work” that includes those working without formal contracts. Further, there is a broad definition of “the workplace”, mentioning for public and private spaces, and a broad definition of violence and harassment. The Convention goes even further and lays out measures governments, employers and workers organizations can take to support survivors of domestic violence.

Organised worker representatives in the formal and informal economy, led by women, fought side-by-side for this Convention prior to and during the 2-year discussion in 2018 and 2019 at the ILC to win this important Convention. Ratification by the South African Government

On 29 August 2020, NEDLAC convened a high-level webinar session on the Ratification of ILO Convention 190. Part of the agreed way forward was to convene an implementation workshop on the ratification of C190. At the implementation workshop on 21 September 2020, Government presented a Code of Good Practice on Elimination of Violence and Harassment in the World of Work which was also published for public comment. The deliberations on the Code were then put on hold to allow Government to finalise public comment process.

In March 2021, the department presented a revised Code, but with the exclusion of violence, based on advice from the legal drafters and public comments inputs. The Commission on Employment Equity (CEE) had been made aware that inclusion of violence in the Code is shifting outside the jurisdiction of the Employment Equity Act (EEA) and their opinion was that the Code will be open to litigation. The revised Code is confined within the mandate of the EEA and excludes violence from the scope, as well as the wider world of work, as well as own-account workers and other atypical workers who do not have an employment relationship.

Meeting in NEDLAC on 19 April 2021, organized Labour and the Community



PHOTO: streetnet.org.za

Constituency were of the opinion that the revised Code has moved from the key principles embedded in Convention 190. They requested an adjournment and the opportunity to explore their internal legal advice to seek their own legal advice on alternatives for the Code to give expression to the aims and objectives of Convention 190.

The purpose of ratification is to align South Africa's existing labour laws with ILO C190, and its Recommendation 206. The impetus of C190 provides an opportunity to make a decisive break from the ills of the past, and the government has the legislative tools (beyond the EEA) to broaden the scope of protection to all workers including current emerging GBV legislation.

It is problematic that the EEA has been foregrounded in this process. Organised Labour and Community have proposed the inclusion of wording committing to draft proposals under LRA, OHSWA or PEPUA (Promotion of Equality & Prevention of Unfair Discrimination Act) dealing holistically with the issues of violence and harassment in the world of work with the inclusion of atypical workers and workers in the informal economy who are not covered by the EEA in its existing form.

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**COSATU** welcomes the restoration and extension of the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF)'s Covid-19 TERS Fund for vulnerable workers and those from restricted economic sectors.



## MotjhaPalong



MotjhaPalong, *Youth to be counted in too*, is a concept through which young people argue their inclusion and participation in decision-making within the social milieu. The YCL, Young Communist League of South Africa, brings up the concept to mean reinforcing a call for Generational Mix in advancement for fundamental social change: Strategic rigidity, tactical flexibility and analytical alertness!

Mzwandile Thakhudi and Mabuse Mpe, members of the YCL in the document issued publicly describe the concept as follows: “MotjhaPalong is a tactical response to the systemic exclusion of young people in decision making forums and a symbol for representation sought by the youth to champion youth interests in governance, business, society and all other key sites of struggle in an attempt to fight for the mainstreaming of youth development. MotjhaPalong reinforces generational mix and lives up to the slogan which has a historical context: *Nothing for us, without us!*”

“There ought to be a generational transition and respectful persuasion among the different generations. This will assist the movement greatly in ensuring that the principles of self and constructive criticism, collectivism, revolutionary modesty and morality are conserved. This will enable the advancement of our struggle in perpetual succession until its logical conclusion. It is in this context that our youth wings are referred to as preparatory schools, they are purposed to nurture, to train and graduate cadreship for the movement. They can only justify their existence by performing the task at hand when they can also produce governors/public representatives, public sector managers etc. It also unravels our weaknesses in terms of succession management which historically was undertaken by way of mentorship.” Adds the document.

Here follows further extracts from the documents: “The number of young people who are economically demobilized, demoralized and discouraged to seek work are skyrocketing. The youth unemployment is above the 70 percent mark in the first quarter of 2021.

The numbers of youths Not in Education, Employment or Training increases annually. High levels of university students drop out informed by financial and academic exclusion is among the youth. Graduate unemployment is more prevalent among the youth due the requirement of experience and recognition of prior learning provisions.

The cohort of population growth among youth if harnessed adequately and supported, it can provide new socio-economic opportunities due to their innovation and energy that could result in the youth dividend for society. However, if ignored, may provide fertile ground for the youth burden on the state and society. If the youth is not skilled properly and imbued with marketable skills that would enhance their productivity in the labour market, they would be a burden on the state in that they will be reliant on the state social security net and the public health care facilities and supplies as opposed to when they could be skilled and productive and able to contribute to the tax base of the country.

There is evidence world over that corroborates that it is the youth who are most risk takers, innovative and engage in entrepreneurial activity. It is new entrants in the economy who are most likely to stimulate productivity and thus improving the GDP and demand by buying as opposed to the elderly who tend to save their earnings.

This normally improves the standard of living of the people and ultimately their standing when observed using the Human Development Index that looks at the skills, per capita income among other issues. This is justification that, youth development is a cornerstone for Human development.

By Motjhapalong, we are beginning to witness the consolidation of a meaningful student movement and the emergence of a transformative youth agenda. The youth has begun articulating and channelling their energy and interest towards constructive arenas for engaging in meaningful social transformation. The youth is a critical body of opinion in the liberation movement. The youth are there to agitate and remind elderly that access to political power is not an end on its own but a means to transform society for the betterment of the lives of the toiling masses and the downtrodden masses of our people.”



Mzwandile Thakhudi and Mabuse Mpe

## COMMENT



The Alliance (ANC, SACP & COSATU) in the province and nationally, have spoken out strongly on current developments.

Even as we do so, we also congratulate the SACP for reaching a hundred years of proud revolutionary activism - it continues to date. In the coming months, we will focus on its history including its relationship with the ANC.

We observe this centenary during a tragic and difficult period fighting to keep counter-revolution at bay. How do people in their right senses defy level 4 guidance by the state and health officials to protect all of us against the fast spreading pandemic, which has already killed so many people? Surely this is wrong headed and dangerous.

Together we condemn acts of wanton destruction and senseless looting that took place in parts of KZN and Gauteng. The leadership has expressed their sorrow and regret that so many had to die, adding to the already hurting tragedy of the COVID 19 pandemic.

President Cyril Ramaphosa has led from the front complementing communities that said no to the destruction of our country. He praised and joined those who have already started cleaning up and continue to do so, suggesting that it become a regular activity in our neighbourhoods.

The General Secretary of the SACP, Blade Nzimande and the president of COSATU Zingiswa Losi, have themselves spoken out, equally strongly against senseless jobs destroying protest. We are agreed, we believe acting together building communities, caring for each other, defending the gains. Jobs must be a priority as we intensify work to fight poverty, unemployment and inequality. We must reject attempts to promote a culture of stealing and destroying when protesting. The victims as usual are the poor and vulnerable. We must fight against this misguided practice.

The reconstruction and recovery of our country is in our hands. We should never out-rightly outsource the responsibility to defend ourselves to the state alone.

It is our duty to build strong communities, civic awareness not easy to penetrate with reactionary destructive protest.

We call on the leadership and members of communities to take up regular community action. Cleaning up our environment, promoting reuse, reduce and recycling of waste, creating jobs, growing food to feed the hungry, poor, the vulnerable especially the elderly. We must robustly undertake campaigns to also stop gender based violence. Our communities deserve better, all the time!

Our district structures must work together as well to give concrete meaning to all these campaigns in all localities. If we do not insist on being a rule based, legally governed country, then we open ourselves to chaos and anarchy.

The courts must be allowed, un-pressured to adjudicate on cases as appropriate. No one must be above the law.



## NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



## PRESIDING OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT ON MANDELA DAY

**Parliament, Cape Town –** Parliament's Presiding Officers led by Speaker of the National Assembly (NA), Ms Thandi Modise and Chairperson of the National Council of Provinces (NCOP), Mr Amos Masondo, say that the birthday of South Africa's first democratic President is an opportunity for South Africans to reflect on progress made in living the values he espoused, embodied and endowed our nation and the world with.

As we celebrate the birthday of our first democratically elected President, Nelson Mandela, on 18 July, we should all endeavour to honestly answer the question - individually and collectively - is our nation better than he left it? Is our world a better place to play, live and work in than when Madiba left it?

The United Nations declared Madiba's birthday, 18 July, as an annual international Nelson Mandela Day in 2009, to inspire each person to appreciate the power each one has, to use it to transform and make our world a

better place for all, especially the vulnerable.

"As we celebrate the Mandela Day, we need to consider what Madiba would have done today to deal with numerous challenges that include persistent unemployment, economic challenges, inequality, crime, the Covid-19 pandemic and the latest destruction of property and livelihoods which left over 200 people dead and billions of rands lost. In appreciating our individual and collective responsibilities, we should spare no effort to help our country overcome these challenges," said the Presiding Officers.

The Mandela Day is about the people. We must work to achieve the goal of improving the quality of life of the people, especially the poor and vulnerable. We should use whatever skills and knowledge at our disposal to advance the country and its interests. In that way, we would have gone a long way in ensuring that the values for which Madiba stood become a reality for the benefit of the current and future generations.

These values include: building a non-racial society, ensuring gender equality, protecting human rights, promoting reconciliation and conflict resolution, social justice, as well as a better South Africa - a better Africa and a better world.

The Presiding Officers said: "The disturbing acts of violence displayed this week in KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng - intending to plunge the country into an economic and social crisis - go against the grain of what Mandela firmly stood for. Parliament welcomes the work undertaken by law enforcement authorities working with communities to quell the situation and urges them to leave no stone unturned in bringing the perpetrators to book irrespective of their social status."

Using its oversight tools and mechanisms, Parliament will closely monitor the work of the executive in restoring law and order in the two provinces, rebuilding and in pursuing and dealing with the instigators of insurrection to send a clear

message to potential culprits." "Equally, amid the darkness, Madiba's values sparkly blossomed when communities rallied together across racial lines helping to protect, clean and rebuild. His everlasting legacy of humanity and ubuntu is evident from the pushback South Africans did to protect their neighbourhoods, clean up and to contribute to rebuilding. We dare not lose hope; we are stronger united as we all work towards building our communities free from all socio-economic ills," emphasised the Presiding Officers.

They continued: "As a country, we have all learnt valuable lessons from the crisis of the past week - the best birthday gift we gave Madiba was unity among communities in defending the hard-won constitutional democracy against its biggest challenge since the attainment of freedom in 1994. In his honour, Parliament recommits to its constitutional mandate of overseeing executive action in building a non-racial, non-sexist, democratic and prosperous South Africa for which millions sacrificed to attain."

Parliament also urges South Africans not to let their guards down on Covid-19 health protocols - abide by all health protocols, maintain and observe social distancing, wear a mask when in public. The consequences of the last week are still to be felt in the coming period, however, united in our diversity and inspired by the teachings of Madiba, we will triumph over all the challenges.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

## Committee Chairperson welcomes commencement of vaccination of programme at weekends

**Parliament, Cape Town –** The Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Health, Dr Sibongiseni Dhlomo, welcomes the announcement by the Acting Minister of Health, Ms Mmamoloko Kubayi, of the commencement of the programme to vaccinate people on the weekends.

Furthermore, Dr Dhlomo commended the National Treasury for making funds available to pay overtime to facilitate the programme. "The committee appreciates the rollout of vaccination on

and efforts, in ensuring that all the Covid-19 pandemic," said Dr Dhlomo. Dr Dhlomo also assured Minister Kubayi that the committee will monitor the roll out of the vaccination programme during weekends. "We will certainly keep our eyes on the weekend vaccination roll-out programme."



weekends to ensure that the vaccines can reach the majority of the South African population, so that more people can be protected against the impact of the devastation of the Covid-19," stressed Dr Dhlomo.

The Acting Minister has assured Dr Dhlomo that the department is busy securing human resources to vaccinate on weekends. "We are assuring Minister Kubayi about the cooperation of the committee on all its strategies

## Cruelty inflicted on women and children during violent protests condemned - Nonhlanhla Ncube-Ndaba

**Cape Town –** The Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities, Ms Nonhlanhla Ncube-Ndaba, has condemned the video clips making the rounds on social media platforms showing women being forced to crawl by a group of men in Mamelodi in the City of Tshwane.

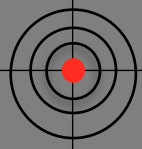


One of the men is heard on the clip saying: "Women of Mamelodi are swimming; they came to try their luck." Ms Ncube-Ndaba said: "The committee condemns this

excruciating cruelty in the strongest terms. Not even a worst sinner or criminal deserves that kind of cruelty." Ms Ncube-Ndaba added: "What is happening in that clip is traumatising, especially a pain which is inflicted on women who are always victims in situations of violence engulfing KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng. We call on men to stop any form of violence and cruelty against vulnerable women and children."

The committee is also calling on women and children to protect themselves, by not taking part in violent and illegal protests that turn into violence or if they participate they must expect.

ISSUED BY: THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES



## FOCAL Point

# Transcending boundaries of imagination

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

Continued

In another decade and a half, Nanotech and Artificial Intelligence (AI) bring promises of Medical Nano-Bots, a blood-cell size device, that will go inside our bodies and keep us healthy from inside, depending on what they are programmed to do. Who of you believe me when I say that around 2025 you will likely have millions to billions of these devices in your body, keeping you from getting sick? it sounds too futuristic, doesn't it?

Actually, a few dozen experiments are already taking place on animals, doing exactly that with the first generation of these devices. MIT's experiment is detecting cancer cells in the blood stream and destroying them; whilst in one other experiment, rats are being cured of type-1 diabetes through these blood-cell-sized devices.

These are early experiments, but do remember that these technologies will be literally a billion times more capable in 25 years, at the same cost, a 100 000 times smaller, and will cure disease at the level of a cell, before it gets to organ level. The enabling factor here will be our ability to perform atomically precise manufacturing in the 2020's.

Who knows, there might be courses in designing **designer babies**?

We owe all of these developments to imagination. Several scientists imagined a world without disease, and it has led us all here. There is much progress in many other areas. Remember that we already are beginning to create food in-expensively, producing high quality foods vertically, without chemicals by exploiting Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Agriculture. Robots are beginning to complement humans in mining and in elderly care.

We must however remember that whilst resolving a lot of humanity's challenges, these developments will have dramatic impact on society, and create deep and divisive ethical and psychological questions. Mankind is mainly faced with three main challenges: The increasing inequality manifesting in extreme poverty; the decaying universe, manifesting in global warming and lastly issues of legal, regulatory and ethical nature, resulting in broken societies.

This revolution, if not managed well, seems poised to further entrench these challenges exponentially, with examples in displacement of unskilled and skilled people from their professions because of resulting business transformations. The gap in wealth between those who depend on labour and those who own capital is getting further widened.

Our continent needs to begin now to imagine what is possible, through leveraging these technological advancements, whilst at the same time managing the negative impact. **Your** qualifications in science therefore stand you in good stead to participate fully in these developments, as creators, producers, regulators and consumers.

The privilege to grow in this "all-inclusive" progressive institution, driven by the motto "where leaders learn" comes with a certain set of obligations, obligations that don't end when you walk out of here. **Africa needs you.** How will your generation of scientists ensure that you tackle our main problems of food-insecurity, inclusion, poverty, inequality, disease, illiteracy, cost of

transacting/moving money, energy, access to technology and bandwidth? How will you position Africa to manage the disruption that will come from these developments, and ensure that these benefits reach the poorest of the poor?

Some have named this the Fourth Industrial Revolution. All the other revolutions have been driven from other continents. We can no-longer afford to be spectators. The coming disruption, and resulting dis-equilibrium, will either transform us or render us inert. We'll either break down or we'll break through. You are well positioned to help

drive this transformation in such a way that it leapfrogs our continent to its rightful economic and quality of life position in the world.

At this moment in history, the big question that should be occupying all your minds should be: What does it mean to be human in this technological revolution? How can we maximize these benefits of science and technology for our society?

We definitely are not powerless in the face of this revolution. It is our responsibility to ensure that we establish a common set of values to drive the policy choices and to enact the changes that will make this transformation an opportunity for all. It will be up to your leadership to help shape a future that works for all by putting people first, empowering them and constantly remembering that all of these new technologies are first and foremost tools made by people for people.

I will help you along by lifting three clear tasks in front of you being:

\*To end poverty and in-equality in South Africa, in Africa and the whole world once and for all;

\*You have a big responsibility to fend for South Africa and for our continent, Africa, wherever you are, to change our narrative and our collective destiny, to lift us out of being the continent of consumers, the continent of poverty, disease and war;

\* And, lastly, to set the world in the right path to undo all the damage we have done to the environment through our ignorance and selfishness.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, ICT-Works, the entrepreneurial venture that I and two other women partners are founders of, is born of a vision to inspire progress. Our quest is that of solving the continent's problems through entrepreneurship and innovation. Developing indigenous technologies and

system's integration, sits at the centre of what we do. We have come across all shapes and sizes of obstacles, including some that should have floored us. Eighteen years later, and we are still standing. From this, I could share multiple stories that show the power of imagination. We do not have the time!!!

Through my imagination, I continue to find my personal identity and expression.

Has it been fun? **Yes.** Has it been rough? **Of course.** Has it been worth it? Ask me again in a few

years. But I'm optimistic.

So, finally, here are my three hopes for you:

firstly, there will come a time in your life, where in order to succeed you have to make a big leap of faith -- and when that time comes I hope you will **swallow your fear** and let your imagination take you where you need to go.

secondly, whatever strong belief you now hold about **what it means to be successful**, I hope you will stay open to the possibility that you've got it all wrong and graciously accept your new awareness when it comes, with gratitude and humility.

And lastly, dear graduands, I hope that you will take on the opportunity to make your generation the most successful generation in human history. Imagine yourselves taking your grand-children to the **poverty-, war- and global-warming-museums** with tremendous pride, for your generation would have finally eradicated these.

If the Finance Minister can quote Kendrick Lamar at the 2018 Annual Budget Speech, then surely on this platform I am allowed allowed to quote Nas: "Whose world is this? The world is YOURS!"

God bless you!!!

Baquisuwa bana ba se ba hlaheletse Lekgotleng la dinyewe mme ba lokolotswe ka *beile* ho fihlela ba boela nyeweng hape. Ke ka nako e telele boramehlape ba lla ka boshodu ba diphoofolo moo ba lahlehetsweng ke mehlape ya boleng ba dimilione-milione tsa diranta boshodung ba mehlape.

Boramehlape ba bile ba re e se bile ba tsetse ho batla thuso sepoleseng hobane ho bohahala e ka hona le ba bang ba mapolesa ba sebetsang le mashoshodu a mehlape. Ho tshwarwa ha ditho tsena tsa sepolesa boshodung ba mehlape ho tiisa le ho netefatsa pelaelo le dipuo tsa baramehlape tsa hore sepolesa se na le letsoho boshodung ba mehlape.

Ho latela tletlebo ya boramehlape ya hore hona le mapolesa a sebetsang le mashodu a mehlape, lekala la *di-Hawks* le ile la kena tshetsong ya lenyene e tibileng ho fuputsa boshodu ba mehlape Foreisetata, haholoholo karolong e ka botjhabela ya profensi ena. Diphuputso tsena, tse ntseng di tswela pele ha jwale, di behile ditholwana tse ntle hobane ena ke qaleho ya ho hlaola lehola le neng le sitisa diphuputso 'nyeweng tsa mofuta ona.

Boramehlape ba masepala o moholo wa Mangaung, ha holoholo Botshabelo le Thaba Nchu ba thabisitswe ke taba ena hobane ke nako e telele ba lla ka boshodu ba mehlape, ba tletleba ka lesisitho phuphutsong ya dinyewe tsa boshodu ba mehlape.

Hara tse ding tsa ditletlebo tsa boramehlape ba masepala ona, ke taba ya hore mehlape e fumanweng kapa eo ho belaelwang e ne e utswitswe, kapa mehlape e thotsweng e lelera, e bolokwa sekete Ladybrand. Sena ke taba e ngongorehisang le ho baka tahlehelo ya nnete e eketsehlang ha motho lokela ho ya sheba kapa ho lata mehlape ya hae Ladybrand empa ba dula masepaleng wa Mangaung. Kgalekgale ho ne ho ena le diitsebetso tsa sekete bakeng sa boramehlape ba Thaba Nchu le Bloemfontein

## Mapolesa a lellwa ke ditshepe

Ho bonahetse hore dipuo tsa boramehlape tsa hore mapolesa a itseng ke karolo ya boshodu ba mehlape ke nnete. Sena se tiiswa ke ho tshwarwa ha mashodu a mehlape a kenyeleditseng mapolesa a mahlano.

Ke nako e telele boramehlape ba lla ka dinokwane ka hara sepolesa tse apereng '*matlalo a dinku empa e le diphiri*'. Jwale ke moo '*sekgukuni se bonwe ke sebatladi*.' Baahi ba babedi le mapolesa a tshwerweng ke mohato wa pele o atlehileng wa mosebetsi wa phediso ya boshodu ba mehlape Foreisetata.

Haufinyane mashodu a mehlape a tla hloka moo a ipatang teng hobane hanyane-hanyane ba hlahela powaneng ho latela tshebetso e ntle ya lekala le ikgethileng la sepolesa. Ho na le tshelo kajeno ya hore boshodu ba diphoofolo bo tla fokotseha haholo le ho feela ka mora hore lekala le ikgethileng la sepolesa le sebetsanang le ditlolo tsa molao tse hlokolotsi, *di-Hawks*, le tshware mashodu a mehlape, Ladybrand le Bloemfontein matsatsing a sa tswang ho feta. Ho tshwerwe mapolesa a mahlano ka ho nka karolo ditlolong tsena tsa molao mmoho le baahi ba babedi ba sebetsang ka thekiso ya diphoofolo.

Ho tshenjwa hore ho sa ntse ho tla tshwarwa batho ba bang ba ba ngata tabebg ena. Ditho tsa sepolesa tse tshwerweng ke; Phumelo Diseko, Emily Palesa, Justine Putsoe, Mpholo Tsie le Selaotswe Mojahi. Ba qositswe mmoho le bahwebi Pieter Strauss le Danie Poolman.



## 100 YEARS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

When the Communist Party of South Africa was founded, most of its leading members had behind them many years of experience in the trade union movement, in the Labour Party and, after 1915, the International Socialist League (ISL).

The ISL's efforts to organise Africans had not borne fruit in the recruitment and promotion of African cadres. The only African who joined the League was T.W. Thibedi, who continued to play a prominent part in the movement for many years. In 1921, the ISL took the initiative in convening a unity conference of all socialist organisations to discuss their merging into a single Communist Party and affiliating to the Communist International.

Full agreement was reached and the inaugural Congress of the Communist Party of South Africa (CPSA) was duly held in the Cape Town City Hall on July 29<sup>th</sup>, 1921. DL Dryburgh, presided, and Bill Andrews was secretary for the Congress. In his speech Andrews urged all workers should join their unions.

On other hand, the Communist Party did not want everyone and anyone to join it but "only those willing to fight alongside of us no matter what the odds and difficulties may be. We want quality, not quantity. Mass action will come afterwards."

The pioneers of the Party had courageously opposed the imperialist war of 1914; fought against the anti-African chauvinism of the white workers; ardently associated themselves with the great October revolution and the Communist International. The Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia, precisely because of this revolutionary Marxist-Leninist understanding of the Bolshevik, had the most far-reaching and dynamic effects upon the millions of oppressed people in the colonies and semi-colonies. It was the signal of the beginning of the vast movement of Asia, Africa and Latin America which continue to shake the world to this day, and which the genius of Lenin was so clearly to foresee.

The Communist Party proceeded with the organisation of the African workers. Party members organised many trade unions at that period, including the South African Clothing Workers' Union, the African Clothing Workers' Union, African Furnitures Workers' Union, the African Laundries Workers Union, the African Bakers Union and the Non-European Railway and Harbour Workers Union. The Non-European Trade Union Federation was formed, with Moses Kotane as the Chairperson and TW Thibedi as Secretary.

While the Party was actively recruiting Africans into its ranks and establishing branches throughout the country, it continued to maintain a good fraternal relationship with the ANC, and encouraged its members to pay its part in the national movement. Many Party members like Thabo Mofutsanyana, Moses Kotane and JB Marks played an important role in the organisation of the ANC. The impact of Lenin's idea on the CPSA, was, perhaps slow in making it effective. A turning point was the 6<sup>th</sup> World Conference of the Communist International held in 1928, at which the problem of South Africa came under specific discussion by

the entire Communist Movement.

The Conference decided on the slogan for South Africa of "an independent Native Republic as a stage towards Workers' and Peasants' government". Its adoption brought a profoundly healthy transformation in the whole attitude and approach of the party, cleansing it from the remnants of white chauvinism, and dependence on overseas, particularly European experience, compelling it to base its work upon a study of African and South Africa realities.

The Party focused its attention on the burning problems, aspirations and demands of the African people as such, arising out of the specifically national oppression under which they suffer. One of the most important of such issues was pass law. In a great anti-pass campaign of 1930, the Communist Party organised masses of Africans to burn their passes on 16 December. At the Durban meeting, addressed by Johannes Nkosi, police opened fire and a number of comrades including Nkosi, lost their lives. At Potchefstroom, the police opened fire on the platform, headed by Thabo Mofutsanyana and JB Marks, who narrowly escaped with their lives.

Other milestones include: the great miners' strike of 1946, the Defiance Campaign of 1952, the squatter's movement against forced removal and evictions, the Congress of the People which adopted the Freedom Charter in 1955, the anti-pass campaigns of the late 1950's, the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe jointly with the ANC in 1961, the general strikes against racial oppression and white republic, the bus boycotts – in all these heroic struggles the SACP played an important and key role. When the leadership of the ANC was requested to participate in Operation Vula, Communists in the ANC were the first to volunteer.

Right up to its illegalisation in June 1950, the Communist Party had participated in united front activities, such as the May Day and June 26 strikes of that year, not only through the work of its members in the fraternal mass organisations, but also by its direct formal association in the united front. Immediately after dissolution the seasoned core of Marxist-Leninists came together to discuss the future in the light of South African realities. They realised that an independent Marxist-Leninist party was essential, both to fulfill its long-term mission of winning a socialist South Africa based on workers' power, and also to ensure the success of the immediate fight for national liberation and democracy. Hence it was essential for the Communists, as part of an organised collective body, both to participate actively in the public, legal mass movement, and to combine this with persistent planned illegal work to rebuild and strengthen the Party as the vanguard of the most advanced class, the working class.

Through methodical and necessary cautious, party cells and district committees were established in the main centres of the country enabling a National Conference to be held in 1953 which adopted a programme and rules and adopted the name, the South African Communist Party (SACP). Its purpose was 'to carry forward and raise still higher the banner of the Communist movement under the new and testing conditions of illegality'. Its task was that of 'combining legal mass work with the illegal work of building the Marxist-Leninist Party'.

While distinguishing itself in its name and approach from the former CPSA which 'despite its great achievements and struggles ... proved incapable of surviving under illegal conditions', the reborn Party declared itself

'the heir to the tradition created by the CPSA'... of unflinching struggle against oppression and exploitation, for unity of the workers and freedom-loving people of our country, irrespective of race and colour.

The general line and direction of Party policy was fully confirmed by the membership at the Fifth National Conference held illegally in Johannesburg in 1962.

The Conference also performed an enormous service to the working class and oppressed people of our country by adopting the new Party Programme -The Road to South African Freedom. The conference had been preceded by an intensive discussion in every unit and among non-party circles of revolutionary workers of a draft to which hundreds of amendments were submitted, considered and in many cases incorporated. In its final shape, the Programme reaffirmed its adherence to the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism. It proceeded to give a clear Marxist analysis of the character of South African society - a special type of colonialism 'in which the oppressing White nation occupied the same territory as the oppressed people themselves and lived side by side with them'.

The 1962 Programme marked a major advance in the theoretical development of the South African Communist Party, and indeed - as in its section on 'The African Revolution' - made a significant contribution to the development of Marxist thought throughout the continent. This was continued and greatly amplified by the party's journal,

The African Communist, which for many years has helped to spread the enlightening ideas of Marxism-Leninism in Africa and among Africans and other interested thinkers in every part of the world.. 29 July 2021, is a noteworthy date, not only for the workers of South Africa, but for all African patriots and revolutionaries, for it marked the centenary of the first Communist Party in our Continent, the Communist Party of South Africa. during the course of its existence, the Party made a profound political and ideological impact on the oppressed and working class of our country, in the face of the most formidable difficulties.

These difficulties consisted not only in the rigorous persecution to which the Party was subjected from its inception, by the imperialist ruling class of the country, but also in the immense complexities which it encountered in its work. Hated, slandered and persecuted by the ruling class, the Party grew to become the outstanding champion of the oppressed and working people, their fearless leader in every struggle against national oppression and class exploitation, whose dynamic tradition is carried forward today. As Comrade Abram Fischer observed "in the movement for freedom and equal human rights for all .. it was always members of the Communist Party who seemed prepared, regardless of cost, to sacrifice most, to give of their best, to face the greatest danger in the struggle .

All sections of the liberation and trade union movements suffered severely in this ruthless onslaught; none more so than the Communist Party. The white minority regime has failed to strangle SACP at birth. They failed to wipe SACP out by 40 years of illegality. They were forced to unban it in 1990. Our party and individual communists have won their political place by dedication and sacrifice to the revolutionary cause in the actual arena of struggle.

Continues on page 8

## 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

### Precarious Coalition Politics:

Riding the crocodile to cross the river  
2012 - to date

It is just mind-boggling to realize that upon independence in 1966, Lesotho had four (4) political parties namely BCP (1952), BNP (1958), CPL (1962) and MFP (1963), while, today, there are about forty (40) political parties. Of the 40 registered parties, only 12 are represented in parliament.

In comparison, there are seven (7) registered political parties in Botswana (a country that achieved independence the same year-1966-with Lesotho and with similar population) and only five political parties are represented in parliament namely Botswana Democratic Party (BDP), Umbrella for Democratic Change (UDC), Botswana Movement for Democracy (BMD), Alliance for Progressives (AP) and Botswana Patriotic Front (BPF).

Since 2012, Lesotho has entered the era of coalition politics. Coalition governments have become the order of the day. Instead of containing instability, coalition governments have tended to destabilize Lesotho politics further. The first coalition government of 2012 collapsed in 2015. The second coalition government collapsed in 2017. The third coalition government collapsed in 2020. Even the current grand coalition involving the ABC and the Democratic Congress (both of them splinter groups from the LCD) is already beleaguered by a din of calls for its dissolution by some leading disgruntled voices in the main co-ruling party's ranks, hardly a year in office.

The mortality rate of coalition governments in Lesotho is very high. Consequently, we have had to hold three elections in a space of six (6) years with a heavy financial cost. The 2012 general election cost us M245, 000, 000. The 2015 cost us M236, 403, 590. The 2017 general election cost us M247, 389, 290.

For a poverty-stricken country like ours, this enormous expenditure of M728, 792, 880 within a space of six (6) years just on elections places far too much pressure on the national budget which is supposed to prioritise socio-economic challenges including underdevelopment, poverty, inequality and unemployment.

The political instability of the current coalition politics has also tended to exacerbate the culture of violence. This is vividly marked by the militarisation of politics and politicization of the military. It is this tragedy that claimed the life of Comrade Maaparankoe Mahao in 2015 the then commander of the Lesotho Defence Force (LDF) who was brutally assassinated by the rogue elements within the LDF.

Speaking at comrade Maaparankoe Mahao's funeral in Mokema, Lesotho, Comrade Kena lamented this culture of violence which he also saw as intermingled with corruption in the high echelons of the Lesotho state involving parasitic politicians abusing the army for their self-serving ends. This warning speaks directly to the abiding importance of fighting and eliminating gluttony (bonyollo), to which comrade K committed all his life.

Continues in the next edition



# Re kgaba ka Diratswana

## Diratswana tsa hae bakeng sa tiisetso ya dijo

**Professor Kena, (Plant Pathology),  
O re fa dikeletso mabapi le tjalo e  
athlehileng ya meroho le dijalo tse ding  
diratswananeng tsa hae.**

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



### Kgofu (Slugs and snails)

'Kgofu di ka baka tshenyho e kgolo dijalong. Di rata dibaka tse mongobo, mme di sela le ho ja bosiu, mme di rata dijalo tse bonjwana tse .ntjha, tse sa tswa mela. Dikgofu di hlahella le ho bonahala dijalong nakong tsa hoseng le mantsiboya. Di atisa ho siya (lero) le thellang le ho benya hodima dibaka tseo di tsamaileng ho tsona .

### 'Kgofu di ka laolwa jwang?

Tabeng ya pele, ho jala ka tsela e lokileng, ho hlaola le ho ntsha dimela tse shweleng mobung, haholoholo tse moriting tseo kgofu e diratang jwaloka dibaka tsa ho behela le ho qhotsetsa teng. Tshebediso ya motswako wa metsi a letswai a lewatle ho potoloha seratswana.

O ka sebedisa hape makotikoti a *biri* ho tshwasa dikgofu le ho fokotsa lenane la tsona. Hlokomela ha o sebedisa



Mefuta e mmedi ya dikgofu tse fumanehang hangata diratswaneng. Photo: [thegardensalmanac.co.uk](http://thegardensalmanac.co.uk)

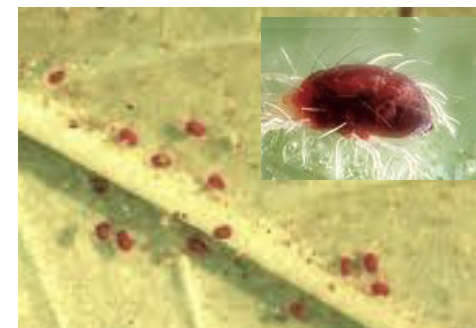
makotikoti a biri hore masalla a biri a fela ka mora matsatsi a mararo.

### Dikgo tse nyenyane haholo (Spider mites)

Tsena ke dikokwanyana tse nyane haholo tse sa bonahaleng ha bonolo ntle le tshebediso ya *magnifier* kapa kgalase e hodisang dintho. Le ha di le nyenyane haholo, dikgo tsena di baka tshenyho e kgolo seratswaneng se se nyane.

Boteng ba tsona seratswaneng bo ka qetella bo bakile tahlehelo ya tlhahiso.

Di baka tsenyo haholoholo maemomong a tjhesang, dipakeng tsa Pudungwane le Tlhakubele nakong eo boholo ba dijalo le meroho di hlahisang dipalesa. Mahlaku a sentsweng ke dikgo tse nyenyane a bonahala a fetoha mmala. Ha motho a shebisisa hantle mahlaku a bonahala a na le matheba a hlakileng. Boholo ba dikgo tsena tse nyenyane di fumaneha hangata ka tlasa mahlaku a dijalo. Nakong tse ding 'tepo tsa sekgo di ka bonahala.



Dikgo tse nyenyane di atisa ho fumaneha ka tlasa mahlaku, moo di bakang tshenyho e kgolo. Photo: [en.wikipedia.org/nwdistrict.ifas.ufl.edu](http://en.wikipedia.org/nwdistrict.ifas.ufl.edu)

Ha o batla ho tiisa hore dikgo tse nyenyane di teng sejalong, beha pampiri e tshweu ka tlasa lehlaku e ba o otlala lehlaku hanyane, Ha ho bonahala

matheba hodima pampiri ho tiisa hore dikgo tse nyenyane di teng sejalong, matheba ao ke tsona.

Dikgo tse nyenyane di ka laolwa ka ho etsa motswako o latelang: Ho metsi a 1 litre tshela telepele tse 3 tsa sesepa sa mokedikedi se

hlatswang dijana. Nyanyatsa sejalo sohle ka motswako. Nyanyatsa hape matsatsing a 5 ho isa ho a 6. Ka morao ho makgetlo a mmalwa dikgonyana tsena di tla be di fedile semeleng.

## Gardening

an activity for the mind, body, and soul - by Prof. Kena

Mid gardeners view gardening not only as a means for healthy and affordable food, but also as something magical, even mystical. Smelling the fresh dirt, brushing the sweat from our forehead, feeling the sun's early morning or afternoon rays, and talking to our plants are just some of the perks of gardening. Whether you garden to produce food, as a hobby or to de-stress, it is fair to say after every gardening session we feel both mentally and physically better. Do plants actually have therapeutic capabilities? If you've ever asked yourself this, the answer is yes!!

### Let's get our hands dirty!!

Health benefits from gardening are based on Horticultural Therapy which is defined as 'the use of plants and plant-based activity for the purpose of human healing and rehabilitation'. It can help heal people with physical, mental, emotional, and social disabilities. Plants are non-discriminating, non-threatening and respond to anyone providing care regardless of age, intelligence, race, religion, and cultural background. Horticultural Therapy is even more appropriate now during the COVID-19 pandemic, as more people have found refuge in their gardens and backyards to alleviate stress.

### A place of peace and mutual benefits

At first glance, a therapeutic garden

may not seem different from a regular one, but it's methodologically designed to facilitate interaction regardless of age and physical, mental, or social capabilities. Wide and gently graded accessible entrances and paths, raised planting beds and containers, and a sensory-oriented plant selection focused on colour, texture, and fragrance are some of the basic features of therapeutic gardens. Including flowering herbal plants provides calming aroma and attracts bees for pollination. This is very important where fruit trees such as peach and apples are also included in the garden. The following elements can also be included in the formation of a garden: \*Features modified to improve accessibility especially in communal gardens to accommodate elderly or disabled. \*Well defined perimeters for ease of movement.

\*An abundance of different plants and crops which can be used for different purposes e.g. including plants with medicinal purposes and pest repellents. \*Harmless and supportive conditions (e.g. avoiding poisonous plants and any harmful materials in the garden). Where the therapeutic garden is shared by the community, it should have a recognizable placemaking (the process through which people work together to shape their public spaces, rooted in community-based

participation. It involves the planning, design, management, and programming of shared-use spaces to improve a community's cultural, economic, social, and ecological situation).

Aside from the interaction between plants, both homestead and community gardens provide a space to improve memory, cognitive abilities, language and motor skills, socialization and to lower stress levels. They contribute to physical and vocational therapy by helping strengthen muscles and teaching problem-solving skills. They are places to gain hands-on experience, not only about crop production but also in terms of teamwork.

Gardening is much more than a hobby, it's a lifestyle that can improve the quality of life of those who practice it. Today, in the time of COVID19 and its impact on our mental and physical health, gardening has an enormous potential to benefit people that tend to be marginalized and forgotten by society. Communal gardens can also play a big role in healing communities as it is developed around inclusivity and bringing people together regardless of their status.

It also offers a career alternative for people who are interested in the sociological effects of interacting with plants. From prehistoric times up until modern civilization, plants have always mesmerized us with their quiet yet impressive capabilities. It definitely serves to show that we, as a society, cannot persist without nature by our side.

*So, here it is to happy gardening!*

From page 7

### 100 YEARS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN COMMUNIST PARTY

There is no phase of our struggle which does not have its communist heroes and martyrs; revolutionaries who watered the tree of freedom with their very blood. On the centenary of our Party-described by the then ANC President Oliver Tambo as one of the great pillars of our struggle, the rich history and legacy left by the great communists of the past must be embraced at all costs.

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

*Put People before Profit!*



Motlakase - mohlodi wa matla wa letsatsi le letsatsi, o tsamaiswa ho tloha mehloping ho phatlalla le naha. (Mona ke mohlodi o mong wa motlakase eMalahleni, Profensing ya Mpumalanga)