



PARLIAMENTARY  
CONSTITUENCY OFFICE (PCO)

# Re betla TSELA

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

**Tlhokomediso: Covid-19 e eketseha ka sekgahla se se holo!**

## BOSHODU BA MEHLAPE BO HLWA MEKWALABA



Tse ding tsa dikgomo tse neng di utswitswe tse fumanweng.

Mashodu a mehlape a se a iketsetsa borata, ba utswa ka letswalo le thotseng, hobane ho bonahala ha sepelesa se haellwa kapa se sitwa ho etsa mosebetsi wa sona ka ho phethahala. Sena ke ho ya ka beng ba mehlape ba ba ngata Thaba Nchu le Botshabelo.

Boramehlape ba re boshodu ba mehlape dibakeng tse na le tse ding karolong ena ya Foreisetata e ya e ntse e hlwa mekwalaba, mme ba tsielehile le ho ho fellwa ke tshepo.

Boshodu bona, bo eketsehang letsatsi le letsatsi bo fokodisa moruo wa karolo ena ya profensi. Maemo ana a hloabaetsang a boetse a tetebetsa boramehlape ditekong tsa bona tsa ho theha le ho matlafatsa kgwebo ya

mofuta ona ka hara profensi. Beng ba mehlape ba lla ka hore ha ba fumane thuso e phethahetseng sepeleseng mme sena se lebisa nyeweng tse fokolang ha ho fihlwa makgotleng a dinyewe. "Sepolesa ha se re sebeletse hantle le ka toka. Nakong e nngwe diphuputso ha di etswe ka ho phethahala. Hona ho lebisa dinyeweng tse qhalwang kapa baqusuwa ba fumanwa ba se molato makgotleng a dinyewe ka lebaka la diphuputso tse sa phethelwang." Ho bolela e mong wa boramehlape ya sa ratang ho ipolela lebitso.

Boramehlape ba ipiletsa ho sepelesa, ho makgotla a dinyewe esita le dibopeho tse ding tsa mmuso ho thusa bothateng bona hobane ha ba rate ho inkela molao

matsohong. Ba ipiletsa le ho ona mashodu ho kgaotsa hanghang ka boshodu hobane ho tswela pele ka boshodu ha bona e tla qetella e le kgweheletso ya ntwa.

"Ke taba e utlwisang bohloko ho bona re kgathatswa ke mashodu ka tsela e tjena nakong eo re leng tekong ya ho ikahela bophelo bo botle le ho hodisa moruo wa naha ya ha bo rona.

Boshodu ke bothata bo bong boo re nang le bona ka hara mathata a tshotleho le bofuma Afrika Borwa." Ho hlalosa e mong ya tswelang pele ka hore ba sotlehile nakong ya kgethollo, mme le kajeno ha e ya lala e a kupa – ba ntse ba lwantshana le tshotleho le bofutsana ka mokgwa o le mong.

Ba re nakong ena ya demokerasi ba ntse ba hula ka thata. Ba hloka mehlodi ya bohlokwa e ka hodisang kgwebo ya bona ya leruo la diphoofolo. Sena se kenyeletsa lefatshe le tshetso tsa setekgeniki ho tswa mafapheng a amehang. "Jwale kajeno, ha se mathata ana feela ao re tobaneng le ona kgwebong ena - re tobane hape le boshodu ba mehlape. Mmuso wa rona o sitwa ho re thusa phedisong ya boshodu bona, boo ha ngata bo etswang ke batho ba hlalohang ka ntle ho naha ya rona." O boela jwalo a tswela pele ho hlalosa hore ho lokelwa ho ema ka maoto ho lwantsha boshodu bona.

E mong wa boramehlape, ya dulang **di tswela pele leqhepeng la.3**

## Fatima Barnawi

فاطمة برناوي  
1939-2016

She is one of the most notable militant women in the struggle for Palestinian national rights. Her heroism earned her popularity in the Arab world, especially within the Palestinian community who hold her name in high esteem to this day. Yasser Arafat, one of the world renowned statesman and Palestinian leader is quoted once saying that 'if he would marry anyone, it would be Fatima Barnawi'.



She was active in the earlier turbulent years of Palestinian struggle against Israel occupation in the 1960's. In 1967 Barnawi was involved in a (para)military operation in which she attempted to bomb a cinema in the west of Jerusalem, in which a film celebrating Israel victory was shown.

Though the bomb did not explode, she was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment. She was released after ten years following prisoner exchange. Barnawi went on to become the head of the police in Gaza, head of the women's section of the police in the Palestinian self-rule government in the Gaza Strip and Jericho and was rated as one of the most powerful women in the ranks of Fatah guerrillas.

She has received many honours from the Palestinian Authority and the Arab community for her outstanding contribution in the Palestinian struggle for national rights. Though the bomb she planted in the cinema did not detonate, she regarded it as a success because, it made the world to stand back and note the role of women in the struggle for freedom, justice and equality.

As an Afro-Arab, Fatima suffered racial prejudice, and because of the colour of her skin she was denied many opportunities and rights at work places though a Palestinian national, with a father of Nigerian origin.

## Services interrupted by COVID-19 infections



Previously closed, the centre is for now opened again for public.

A number of public services have been affected by the rising infections of COVID-19 in the province. The heightening tide of infections swiping over

the country has began wreaking havoc in the public services provision in the province. Several departments have their services temporarily halted for decontamination after officials in these areas tested positive for COVID-19. The biggest Driving Licensing Testing Centre and Registration Authority in the Free State

province was closed towards the end of June due to an official having tested positive for COVID-19. In a statement issued by the Corporate Communication, Department of Police, Roads and Transport, Lengau Testing Centre in Bloemfontein, was closed on 29 June 2020.

The statement further read 'All officials at the centre will undergo screening and testing before they return to their work stations.' The centre is has been re-opened for the public.

Hillary Mophethe, spokesperson of the Department said earlier that

while the closing of Lengau centre impacted on services negatively and was a great inconvenience to the public, the closure was necessary to render the space safe for public use and therefore asked the public to take them (Department) in their confidence by showing patience as the processes unfold.

She says the Department will make announcement as soon as the centre is safe and ready to use again. In the interim people who need urgent services will have to seek assistance from Botshabelo, Thaba Nchu and other areas nearby.

**Continues on p.2**

18 July

**NELSON  
MANDELA  
BIRTHDAY**

from p.1

Meanwhile, more testing stations were closed. lately. These are Odendaalsrus, Virginia and Rouxville testing stations.

Earlier other buildings that had to close due to infections were Perm Building in the CBD in Bloemfontein, which serves as the Department's Head Quarters, and the Anchor House building on the corner of Nelson Mandela and East Burger Street.

The Department reported that all due processes and protocols will be followed regarding disinfection of affected buildings, testing of colleagues of those who

tested positive as well as quarantining process.

Other public areas that had to close to as to avoid increased risk of infections include OR Tambo building, housing several government departments, the Free State Legislature, Braam Fischer, Mangaung Metro HQ and the electricity supply agency, CENTLEC.

Evidently, more public places; schools, clinics and police stations are temporarily closing as the pandemic peaks to avoid more infections and loss of more lives. in the ensuing period.

## Batjha ba ka ipholosa

Bofutsana bo lwantshwa ka katleho ka kopanelo. Ha eba batjha ba kgona ho ipopa ho lwantshana, batjha ba ka ipopa ho lwantsha bofutsana. Boikemisetso bo ka sehlohong morerong morerong o mong le o mong.

Tabeng ya pele, ho lwantsha bofutsana ho hloka mamello, ho hloka maemo a itseng a boikemisetso le boitokisetso. Ka mantswa a mang batjha ba lokela ho ikemisetse ntwaga kgalanong le bofutsana. Boikemisetso bo hloka ho lokisa mohopolo le tjekisa kelello - hona ho bolela ho ipeha hantle. Ho kenyeletsa ho etsa qeto ya ho furalla tsohle tse sa o tswelleng molemo.

Bohato ba bobedi ke ho itokisetse bophelo bo botjha. Motho ya mathang pele a kena tlhohisanong ya lebelo, o itokisetse lebelo leo ka ho ikwetlisa. Jwalo feela ka semathi, motjha ya ratang ho

fetola bophelo ba hae, o inehela (surrender) ho maemo a loketseng phetoho. Hona ho tshwana le ho tsetela peo mobung o motle, eo ha morao e melang ho etsa sejaloe se tlišang molemo bophelong. Motjha ya jwalo o kena sehlopheng sa ba molemo, ba kwetlisetswang ho lwantsha bofutsanaka tse molemo.

Sylvester Thabane Mohloua, motjha wa Botshabelo ke mohlala o motle wa boikemisetso ba ho tsetela tlhaholong ya batjha. O re ho thusa ho ntsha batjha kelellong ya botlokotsebe ke ho ba etsa karolo ya mesebetsi e molemo.

Pitseng, ke moo batho ba ka iketlang le ho iphomosetsa hamonate, ba ntse ba hahlwa ke moya, ha ba emetse makoloi a bona ho hlatsuwa.

Sylvester o re o qadile kgwebo ena ka lebaka la tlhokeho ya mosebetsi le ka mohopolo wa ho ikemela ka

maoto esita le ho ho kgothaletsa batho ba bang ba batjha ho iketsetsa bophelo. O re kgwebo tse



Sylvester (wa bobedi ho tloha leqeleng) le basebetsimmoho.

fetola bophelo ba hae a ka itokisa ka ho batla thuso le tataiso ho se molemo seo a labalabelang ho se etsa. Thuso e jwalo e batlwa ho batho ba nang le boiphihlelo esita le dibakeng tsa mmuso le poraefete tse sebetsang ka tlhahisoleseding.

Ha motho a se a nkile qeto ya ho

tjena ka hara motse di ka thusa batjha ba ba ngata le ho ba tlosa tseleng tsa botlokotsebe.

O kgothaletsa batjha ho dula le ho phehella tse molemo hobane ke bona baahi le baetapele ba ka moso, kahoo ho iketsetsa ke hona ho tla ba pholosa.

# Tshireletso le polokeho ka hara motse - Fantisi

Baahi ba ba ngata ka hara Botshabelo ba lilela tshireletso le polokeho. Bongata bo tletswe ke tshabo ka lebaka la diketso tsa botlokotsebe tse jeleng setsi. Ho hlokeha boikemisetso bo matla ho tswa setjhabeng ho lwantsha le ho fedisa botlokotsebe le ho tliša polokeho, kgotso le kgutso ka hara motse.

Mokgatlo wa Good Foundation (NGO), mmoho le batswadi ba bang (boholo bo-ntate) ba ile ba kena le tsholong la ho fokotsa le ho thibela botlokotsebe ka ho tsamaya le metse ya Botshabelo ho ikopanya le ho buisana le dihlopha tse tse wantshanang tsa batjha.



Monghadi Teboho Fantisi (Setshwantshong) wa Good Foundation o hlalositse hore ba bone ho le molemo hore ba nke karolo ditekong tsa ho tliša kgotso pakeng tsa batjha, ho fedisa botlokotsebe le ho tliša kgutso Botshabelo. O itse: "Re le Good Foundation re na le programo e bitswang 'Brothers for life', eo morero e leng ho bopa momahano, kutlwano le maikarabelo batjhang. Hape morero ke ho kgothaletsa batjha ho nyahlatsa diketso tsa dikgoka le ho nka karolo kahong ya setjhaba se bolokehileng.Ke

ka hona re kopantseng bo-ntate ho thusa tabeng ena. Re qadile letsholo lena ka mora hore re utlwe hore batjha ba se ba qadile hape ho lwantshana mme ho futuhelwa le batho ba senang molato."

Fantisi o re ditwantshano tse na le botlokotsebe di beha maphelo a baahi tsietsing hobane jwale le batho ba se nang molato ba qhapahaletswa ke botlokotsebe bona. O re batho ba tletse tshabo hobane ba bang ba hlaselwaka ba itswele mesebetsing mantsiboya. O re ba ipiletsa ho batjha ho tsepamisa maikutlo le ho sebedisa dineo le matla a bona dinthong tse ahang setjhaba.

O re ba tswela pele ho etsa kgweheletso setjhabeng, ha holoholo ho bo -ntate ho ema ka maoto ho sireletsa tsela e ntle ya phedisano. Ka hona ba se ba hlophisitse metseng e mengatanyana ka hara Botshabelo bo-ntate ba shebanang le botlokotsebe ka hara metse bosiu. O re banna bana ke batho ba tlwahehileng, bao ba bang ba bona ba sa sebetseng, kahoo ba kopa dithuso setjhabeng ho thusa le ha e ka ba ka diphuthelwana tsa dijo.

## Sepolesa se kena dipakeng

Sepolesa se ile sa kena dipakeng ho namola tjamelanong e ileng ya e ba teng 'pakeng tsa baahi. Karolo tse pedi tse na tsa baahi tse ileng tsa tjamelana e ne ele sehlopha sa batjha le batho a baholo bao bongata e ne e le bo-ntate ba hlophilweng tlasa boetapele ba mokgatlo wa setjhaba o bitswang Good Foundation. Sepolesa se ile sa thiba ho neng e ka ba tshollo e kgolo ya madi ka mora hore batjha ba atamele sehlopha sena sa baahi se neng se ntse se tsamaya motse le motse ho ikopanya le maqulwana a wantshanang a batjha.

Ho ba bang ba batho dihlopheng tse na ka bobedi ba ne ba tshwere dibetsa tsa mefuta tse kenyeleditseng melamu, dikoto le dithipa tse kgolo, athe ba bang ba ne ba tshwere ditshepe tse metsu (devil's forks).

Sepolesa se ile sa buisana le batjha ba neng ba tsekella ho ya nqeng ya moo sehlopha se seng se neng se le teng.

Ba utwahetse ba hlalosa hore ba batla ho ya maha-habo bona mme ba kopa sepolesa ho se ba thibe. Sepolesa se ile sa ba laela ho tswela pele ha feela ba ke ba baka mofereferere. Batjha bana ba ile ba qetella ba ikobetse taelo eo ya sepolesa. Le baahi ba neng hlophilwe ke Good Foundation ba ile ba amohela taelo ya sepolesa mme ka tsela e jwalo ya ba sepolesa se thibetse ho neng



Sepolesa se tshwere ka thata ho fedisa ditwantshano tsa batjha.

ho ka fetoha ntwaga pakeng tsa dihlopha tse na tse pedi.

Mookamedi wa sepolesa poliseiteisheneng ya Botshabelo, Mokolonele Lydia Madiehe (leqeleng) o boletse ha ba sebetsa ka thata ho fedisa maqulwana le ditwantshano tsa bona Botshabelo.



O re o tshepa hore ba tla fihlela katleho hobane ba se ba kile ba nna ikopanya le ho buisana le dihlotshwana tse na tsa batjha tse wantshanang, mme bongata ba bona bo bonahala bo kgathetse ke ditwantshana. Boholo ba bona ba labalabela kgotso le kutlwano.

• Ho sa le jwalo Molekgotla Mpho Mokoakoa (ho le letona) o kgothaleditse baahi ho ikamahanya le molao nakong eo ba sebetsanang le ditaba tsa botlokotsebe metseng. O boletse sena ho latela polao ya motjha ke boramabenkele a metseng

(spaza), ward 29, karolong ya di-J Ditlaleho di boletse ha moga lebenkele mmoho le bo m'phato-wa-bo ba ile ba kakata motjha eo ho fihlela a timela ka mora hore a tshwarwe a thuha lebenkeleng la hae.

Moga lebenkele le bathusi ba hae ba ile ba tshwarwa mme diphuphuto tsa sepolesa di tswela pele. Ho ile ha tsoha mofereferere ho latela polao ya motjha eo. Mabenkele a matswantle a mangata a bile a kwalwa ka tshabo ya hore a tla sengwa.

Monghadi Mokoakoa o re bosenyi ha bo a dumellwa, jwalo feela ka ho inkela molao matsohong ho sa dumellwa. O kgothaletsa baahi ho ikobela molao, le hore e se ka nyewe ena e ka



sebetswa ka pele hore toka e phethahala. O boletse hore ketsahalo ena e thefutse kgwebo le dikamano haholo ka hara motse.

## Tlhahiso e se pate tshwaetso ya COVID-19

Dibaka tsa tshebetso tsa mmuso ke mohlala o motle ho kwaleng meaho moo ho fumanwang ho e na le tshaetso ya COVID-19.

Tabatabelo ya ho eketsa sekgahla sa tlhahiso kapa ho bokella phaello di ka baka ditla-morao tse mpe le keketseho ya sekgahla sa tshwaetso ya COVID-19 moo ho patwang ha basebetsi ba ena le tshwaetso e le moo boramesebetsi ba leakang ho lelekisa phaello. Dikgwebo tse ngata le ditsi tsa ditshebetso mmusong le makaleng a poraefete di se di qalelletse ho sebetsa ka mora' ho phahamiswa ha thibelo ya motsamao wa batho le tshebetso ya kgwebo.

Ho bonahala e le semphethe-ke-o-fete ditseleng le dibakeng tse fapaneng tsa mesebetsi. Bohle, haholoholo borakgwebo le makala a mmuso ba ngongorehile ke ho putlama ha moruo. Tsoseletso ya moruo e ka sehlohong – e lekana le ngongoreho ya sewa sa COVID-19 se jwale se keneng setjhabeng ka sekgahla se hohodimo. Bohle ba eme ka maoto ho lwantsha putlamo le tsoseletso ya moruo, ha ka lehlakoreng le leng ho lwantshwa sewa.

Mekutu e etswang ke ho aha moruo wa naha botjha le ho thibela ho shwa ha batho ka

bongata mmoho le ho fumana pheko ya moshwelella ya COVID-19. Ho bonahala ho theoha kapa ho nyoloha ha theko ya dihlahiswa jwaloka dijawa le dirafshwa, dihlahiswa kapa ditshebetso tse ding tsa kgwebo setsing sa phaphanyetsano ya kgwebo (stock exchange) naheng ya rona, ho fana ka tshepo ya hore dintho di tla loka.

Mohopolo ona (wa tshepo) o bapiswa le diketsahalo tse fetileng lefatsheng tse ileng tsa baka ho putlama ha meruo ya dinaha. Netefatso ya tshepo ke ya hore meruo ya dinaha ka ho fapana e ile ya hlaboloha le ho hola. Se ileng sa sala ke batho bohle ba ileng ba lahlehlwa ke maphelo nakong ya dikoduwa - bona ba timeletse ruri, maphelo ha a ka a hlaboloha kapa ho tswela pele.

Boramesebetsi ba lelekisa tlhahiso le ho eketsa phahello, ha ka lehlakoreng le leng basebetsi ba habile ho fumana meputso e tlang ho kgotsofatsa ditlhoko maphelong a bona.

Le ha kajeno ho engwe ka maoto ho phahamiswa moruo, re lokela ho hopola hore ka ho lekana setjhaba se lokela ho sebetsa mmoho ho sireletsa



Moaho o moholo wa mafapha a mmuso, OR Tambo.

le ho baballa maphelo kgahlanong le sewa. Ho bohlokwa ho lekalekanya ke hona maikarabelo ana a mabedi ke bohle – mmuso, mekgahlo ya poraefete, kgwebo le setjhaba ka kakaretso.

Ho se ho hlaheletse le ho bonahala ho ata ha sewa dibakeng tse ngata tsa naha, ho kenyeletse le Foreisetata. Ditshebetso tse itseng tsa setjhaba di fumana keketseho ya tshwaetso. Tse ngata tsa dibaka tsena di kwalwa nakwana ho hlwekisa ho tibileng. Sena se etswa e le ho leka ho fokotsa le ho thibela sewa sena.

Le ha ho hlahela dibaka tsena mmusong kapa ditshebeletsong tsa setjhaba tse nang le tshwaetso, potso ke hore kgwebong tsa poraefete le moo basebetsi ba

fumanehang ka bo ngata teng, na tshwaetso ha e fumanehe?

Kapa boramesebetsi ha ba phatlalatsa boteng ba tshwaetso dibakeng tsa bona, - mohlomong e le ho tshaba ho kwala ha dibaka ho tlang ho fokotsa tlhahiso le kuno?

Tahlehelo ya letsatsi kapa a mmalwa ho kwetswe nakong ya tlhwekiso ke nako e telele ho batho ba lelekisang tlhahiso le kuno, mme sena se ka etsa hore ba ba ngata ba iphaphanye le molao wa taolo ya COVID-19 ya ho kwala sebaka nakwana ha ho fumanwa tshwaetso.

Ho hloka hore hore bahlahlobi ntle le dibakeng tsa mmuso ba be sedi haholo le ho dula ba etela dibaka tsa tshebetso tsa poraefete ho lekola maemo a tshwaetso.

### di tswa leqhepeng 1

dikilometara tse ka bang 30 leboya ho Thaba Nchu o ile a supa le ho tseba dikgomo tsa hae tseo mashodu a neng a di utswitse.

Masoshodu ao a ile a phonyoha, mme a balehela ka hara motse wa Bptshabelo nakong eo beng ba mehlaphe ba ba lelekisang.

Boramehlaphe ba hlalosa hore mashodu a kena Afrika Borwa ka mekgwa e mmedi ho tswa naheng ya boahisane; ba bang ba kena ka molao, ba tlile ho batla mosebetsi. Ba bang bona ba kena ba nyenyelepa. Ba bang ba hirwa le ke bona bo ramehlaphe. Ke moo ba itlwahetsang maemo mme hamorao ba utswa diphoofolo. Diphoofolo tseo di rekisetswa ba bang ba bahwebi ba baholo kapa di tshela madiboho.

Sepolesa le sona se dumela hore boshodu ba mehlaphe bo totile mme ke bothata bo boholo. Sepolesa se ipiletsa ho boramehlape ba ba nyenyane ba utswetswang diphoofolo ho ba le tshbedisanommoho le ho se inkele molao matshohong. Ke ka

tshbedisanommoho feela, ho ya ka sepolesa, katlehong ya phedisio ya mehlaphe dibakeng tsena e ka bonahalang.

Wa sepolesa se shebaneng le boshodu ba diphofofo ka hara lebatowa, Mokapotene Mareka Maletse, o bolela hore sepolesa se etsa mekutu yohle diphuphutsong tsa boshodu ba diphofofo. O re ka nako enngwe ba atleha dipatlisisong ho fumana mehlaphe e utswitswang, ha ka nako enngwe ba sa atlehe. O re nakong enngwe ha baqusuwa ba tshwere ba ntshwa ka beile, e be ba ipha dimenyane, ho qoba ho ya nyeweng. Ba bang ba baqusuwa ha se baahi ba naha ya Afrika Borwa, mme ho thata ho ka ba fumana hape le ho ba isa makgotleng a dinyewe.

Mokapotene Maletse o re ho matlafatsa letsholo kgahlanong le boshodu ba diphofofo, ba thehile lekala le leng le sebetsanang le boshodu ba diphofofo Selosesh, Thaba Nchu. O re lekala lena le na le mapolesa a 12 a sebetsanang le boshodu ba diphofofo sebakeng sena.

## FS municipalities perform poorly, AG report

Eighty percent of municipalities in the Free State province are in a vulnerable financial position as their financial health has consistently deteriorated over the last five years. This is according to the report of the Auditor General.

The Free State's municipalities are some of those that received the worst audit outcomes in the country. The local government audit for the 2018/2019 reporting by the outgoing Auditor General, Kimi Makwetu, paints a gloomy picture for the Free State; that the province's municipalities have generally not shown improvement from the previous audits. According to the report the province's municipalities continued to regress for the third consecutive year.

The report indicates that almost half of the municipalities in the Free State have not yet accounted for their use of taxpayers' money in 2018-19 or did it so poorly that their financial statements cannot be trusted.

Serious weaknesses in the financial management of the municipalities had not been addressed over the past three years, i.e. poor quality of submitted financial statements and performance reports feature greatly in the Auditor General's report.

The outcomes are portrayed by a lack of basic financial disciplines, an unwillingness to comply with legislation, and a general disregard for internal controls and accountability.

This led to Auditor General concluding that there is a **deliberate lack of accountability by the political and administrative municipal leadership** in the province.

The province's municipalities have during the period of review used a whopping R29 million on consultants to assist with compilation of financial reports. This however, seemed to have been of little or no benefit on the quality of submitted financial statements.

Poor financial discipline in the province had a significant impact on the country as a whole, as municipalities did not prioritise payments to Eskom and water boards, who were collectively owed R3,1 billion at year-end.



### NELSON MANDELA

"Ha ho na ya tshwanang le yena."

Ke e mong wa dihlakangwaha tsa ntwana ya tokoloho nakong e kgaolang mengwahakgolo e mmedi ka le hare, e leng 1900 le 2000. Nelson Mandela ha se mohale wa Afrika Borwa feela, empa e bile mohale wa lefatshe lohle ya ileng a sebeletsa tokoloho le kgotso.

Letsatsi la tswalo ya hae le ketekwa ka mehla ha Phupu e hloa matsatsi a 18. Nalane ya Afrika borwa ya tokoloho e ke ke ya ba e felletse ha e sa kenyeletsa seabo sa Nelson Mandela.

O tla dula a hopolwa ka tsela eo a neng a sebetsa ditaba ka yona, eo

ha ngata e neng e kenyeletsa boikokobetso le kamohelo ya maikutlo a fapaneng le a hae. Mme ke sona semelo sena seo ka sona a neng a ithoma pele ka ho lwana ntwana ya kelello le ho fihlela katleho dipuisanong.

Ka tsela e jwalo ho a lokela ho balatedi ba hae le bohle ba labalabelang tokoloho, kgotso le katleho ho howa le ho bina ba mo tlolisa ba

re: "Nelson Mandela, Nelson Mandela, ha ho na ya tshwanang le yena!"

**Ha o re phelele moya wa Nelson Mandela. Matla!**

## Farmers hurting - Police appeals for calm and cooperation

Farmers are outraged by theft of their stock that keeps on rising each day. But small scale farmers in Botshabelo and Thaba Nchu are not only angry, but they are deeply hurt by the theft of their only valuable source of livelihood. They have lost millions of rand in a short space of time due to sudden increase of stock theft in the region in which they have lost cattle, sheep, goats and horses.

Farmers allege they do not receive enough assistance from the police and from the courts. Police conduct investigations poorly and at times seem to be in cahoots with criminals whom most are foreign nationals, either farming among them or are hired to look after animals. If by luck a matter is taken to court the most likely scenario is withdrawal, accused absconding or acquitted due to lack of evidence as a result of poor investigations. The spade of theft of stock is more than it was in the past. One farmer, who did not want his name mentioned said: "The apartheid

denied us opportunities to farm towards becoming commercial farmers. While we are free to farm today, we face insurmountable hardships, and we are hurting. It is not only a lack of support in terms of resources from our government. Land is a basic means of our production, infrastructure and other resources are also critical in sustaining our business as well. We struggle to have land to farm, but foreigners occupy municipal property (some without any form of permission or having followed due processes) where they keep their stock, while citizens of this country are subjected to stringent processes to acquire land to farm. We are elbowed out or subjected to lengthy and difficult processes to occupy municipal land to farm."

He said what is more painful these days is the security and safety on smallholdings, commonages and farms due to lack of intervention management from relevant government instances. Theft, they say

is the biggest problem "We are suffering more than we suffered under apartheid in terms of theft, we seem to be foreigners in our own land as non-nationals enjoy undue rights and protection than we do. Police react slow or reluctantly when they are called to help." Another one, who also refused to reveal his name said.

The police say they are aware of the situation and they are doing all that they can do.

"We are working very hard to deal with the situation and

to this end have a sub branch of stock theft unit in Thaba Nchu. This branch serves the people in that area with twelve police members. This, we have done to so that this service is nearer to the people." Says Captain Mareka Malete, head of the stock theft unit in the region. The captain denies that police are unable to deal with cases. He says sometimes farmers contribute to the problems of dealing with stock theft in the area. Some farmers, he says, hire foreigners, who some are

in the country illegally, to work for them. Eventually some of these people steal.

Many others, do not take proper care of their animal – leaving animals wandering about, unattended. Some farmers delay or do not mark their

animals properly.

All these factors become low-hanging fruits for thieves, he says. Wandering animals often become everybody's pick. When unmarked animals are stolen it gives thieves an

opportunity to mark stolen animals as theirs. This situation favours thieves in the courts as evidence (marks) points to the accused as owners. It becomes extremely difficult for the police to investigate cases like this.

But all agree, farmers and police, that all need to work together to put stop to stock theft in the area. Farmers also seek intervention from the municipality, provincial and national government as well as from Parliament.



Farmers fixing fence in an attempt to ward off theft.

## CGE e tsitlallela tekatekano ya bong

Molaotheo wa naha ya Afrika Borwa o thehilwe hodima Ditokelo tsa Mantlha tsa Botho. Khomishene ya Tekatekano ya Bong, Commission for Gender Equality, GCE, ke sebopeliso sa naha se thehilweng semolao ho latela Ditokelo tsa Mantlha tsa Botho. Morero wa yona ke ho shebaneng le ditaba tsa tekatekano ya bong.

Mme Getrude Mothupi (Setshwantshong), ke Mokomishinara wa CGE ya ikarabelang profensing ya Foreisetata le Northern Cape.

O re Khomishene e ikarabela ho sheba le ditaba tse amang tekatekano ya bong ka hara dibopeliso tsa setjhaba (mmuso), ka hara mekgatlo eo e seng ya mmuso, mekgatlong ya kgwebo le mekgatlo ya setjhaba, ho kenyeleditse le mekgatlo ya dipolotiki kapa dibopeliso dife kapa dife tse nang le boteng ba basadi le banna. Ka mantswa a mang ho bolela hore le sebopeliso tsa mantlha, e leng lelapa, se kenyeleditswe.

"Re sheba hore na hona le tekatekano ya bong ka hara dibopeliso tse, mme ho fetafeta moo re sheba hore maano a tsona a ikamahanya le ditlhoko tsa molao tsa tekatekano ya bong." A rialo ha a hlalosa boteng ba Khomishene le mosebetsi wa yona setjhabeng. O ekeditse ka hore bo bong ba boikarabelo ba Khomishene ke ho amohela, ho fuputsa le ho sala morao ho fihlela pheheletsong ya taba kapa tletlebo ho fana ka dikeletso kapa dikgothaletso moo ho hlokalalang. Ka lehlakoreng le leng ke ho thusa ho akofisa tharollo le ntshetsopeliso ya ditaba tsa tekatekano ya bong tse kenyeleditseng basadi, dikamano tsa batho ba bong bo tshwanang le dikamano tsa bong tse sa tiwaelehang le tse ding.



"Re tisa tlhahisoleseding le thuto setjhabeng ka ditaba tse amang tekatekano ya bong. Sena re se etsa ka ho tshwara dikopano le dibopeliso tse itseng tsa setjhaba esita le ho qoqa mekgatlong ya diphatlalatso." O rialo a hlalosa letsholo la tlhahisoleseding la Khomishene. Re se re ile ra kopana le dibopeliso tse itseng ho kenyeleditswe dikopano tsa marangrang.

O hlalositse hape hore taba e nngwe eo ba e shebileng ka tselo e kgolo ke tshetsetso yam muso ditabeng tsa dikgoka tsa bong tse jeleng setsi matsatsing ana. O re ba setse morao tswelopele ya ntlafatso le phetholo ya Molao wa Tsamaiso ya Bosenyi, (Criminal Procedure Act amendment) eo MoPresidente a ileng a e lohotha ho latela ho phahama ha diketso tsa dikgoka tsa bong. O re phethahatso ya phetholo le ntlafatso ya molao ona di tla thusa haholo ho fokotsa diketso tsa dikgoka tsa bong.

Mothupi o qetitse ka ho hlalosa ngongoreho ka ho ata ha sewa sa Covid-19. O supile ha basadi e tla ba bona ka sehlohong jwaloka diphofu tsa Covid-19, ka ha ke bona ka mehla ba pepeneneng ya tshwaetso. "Basadi ke bona ba pele ba tswelang ka ntle ho ya mesebetsing eo hangata e sa tshireletsehang. Ke bona ba pele ba yang ditlilining le mabenkeleng ho ya batla dijo. Kahoo ke bona ba fumanang tshwaetso ha bonolo" O rialo a etsa boipileto setjhabeng ho ikamahanya le melawana ya Covid-19, eo hara e meng ya bohlokwa e leng ho:

\*Kenya mask ka nako tsohle ha o le dibakeng tsa setjhaba

\*hlapa matsoho ka sesepa kapa ka sanistiser

\*sielana sebaka sa 2m dipakeng tsa motho le motho

\*sebedisa bokahare setsu ha ho hohlela kapa ho ithimola, kapa sebedisa tissue mme o e lahle ka mokgwa o bolokehileng ha o qeta ho e sebedisa.

## Access to funds, a major challenge to black business



David Uwah

David Uwah, an entrepreneur in Bloemfontein, believes that SMME'S have a great role to play in growing the country's economy. However, he also believes that this will happen only if the government and associated agencies' support to SMME's is correctly applied.

Uwah was expressing his personal opinion regarding access to funds to black business, especially the SMME's in South Africa. He says every economy in the world lays emphasis on SMME businesses as they are seen as the bedrock of economies and an emerging sector to create jobs that will reduce unemployment. In South Africa, he says, SMMEs are experiencing a huge challenge in accessing funding to grow and sustain businesses.

"SMME businesses in South Africa are predominantly black-owned and they are struggling to access funding from the banks, financial institutions as they are made to go through credit checks and evaluations and other check processes which often comes back negative leading to denial to access funds." He said.

He bemoaned the fact that the various funding agencies put in place by government often make it difficult for most SMMEs to access funding through them as their various criteria's and checklist requirements are so difficult to achieve by the SMMEs – this, discourages them.

Uwah believes the South African government will be able to solve this challenge by working closely with these funding agencies to firstly, address their criteria for funding by creating achievable lists and to identify the sectors that will bolster the economy and create access to funding for those SMMEs doing business in these sectors.

He says South Africa's treasury and the departments of small businesses should look into allocating a budget for manufacturing; identify with SMMEs who have great manufacturing ideas that can be proudly South Africa when exported to other countries. He imagines a situation in which SMME's are provided with all the components that will make their businesses grow and compliant with all regulations of the country's tax processes and corporate governance. Most importantly, he says, they must be assisted with access to market; whether in other African countries or Europe, Asia and Americas.

It is also important, concluded Uwah, that within the provinces and through the department of small business, create crowd funding process where a small business who attains a contract either from government or private sector institution, can access funds to deliver on the contract awarded to the SMME.

# COMMENT



Lechisa Tsenoti

risks and the negative socioeconomic effects of the lockdown, we have to act together. It is particularly important we do so during this 65th year of the Freedom Charter which we cover in this edition.

We must insist at all times to cooperate to pursue its goals now contained in the constitution of our country, with more vigor. The seeds of recovery and continuing reconstruction and development needs to be planted now, urgently.

Orthodox ways of doing things have been thrown out of the window by the impact and appropriate responses followed elsewhere.

Paying attention to governance issues in the Metro are critical to whether we succeed or not in the reconstruction efforts.

The audit reports we cover here are disappointing - here we need urgent political, administrative and community steps to turn things around.

We owe it to people who gave us their trust to run their affairs with honor and integrity. Failure to do so will set us up against the communities we represent.

We must make the district development model demonstrate its efficacy by turning around Mangaung effectively - the metro calls for/ requires a collaborative effort - COGTA alone will not achieve it.

Gangsterism has no place in our communities. We should root it out completely from society.

Stock theft falls into the same category - these thieves must be hunted down and locked up - the same with gangsters. We must create educational, sporting, recreational and work opportunities to sniff out any attraction to criminal conduct. Let's come together in various ways to bring ideas to the table.

Do remember to give us feedback - we want to improve where ever we can - you - our readers can help us do so. Share the paper, too, and its messages.

The President has spoken - and so points out the nature of the current problems and what he and his advisers suggests we do to rebuilt better, faster against the pandemic. The lockdown remains at level 3. The huge rise of infections as predicted are now with us even more so.

As we reach this stage our hospitals and clinics are overstretched, including, as a result of alcohol induced trauma.

A curfew is now on between 9pm and 6 am during which we must remain indoors. So, alcohol is banned with immediate effect.

It is for this reason steps are being taken to fight the pandemic are called risk adjusted strategy. No plan, strategy, after all, survives implementation entirely - practice often produces solid grounds for shifting, changing or as in these cases adjusting.

We are called upon to intensify our vigilance, keep 2 meters apart, wash our hands with soap for 20 seconds, use alcohol based sanitizer and cough into our elbows. We must wear masks when we step out of our homes, to protect others in case we are knowingly or unknowingly carrying the virus.

These actions are critical steps remaining to keep the infections rate low, till we find a vaccine. South Africa is participating in critical efforts with global partners under WHO guidance to find it.

These messages we received recently from the president - we repeat them, like he did, to appeal to some in our communities who still are not following the regulations, putting the lives of many at risk.

If we are to contain the health



## NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



### The Untold Stories of the Rural Poor

Chief Whip of the NCOP, Debate on South Africa's Response to Covid19

*In his remark during the debate of South Africa's Response to Covid19, the Chief Whip of the National Council of Provinces, NCOP, Mr Seiso Mohai, bemoaned the little exposure received by rural areas in their fight against Covid-19, and to an extent lack of preparedness or readiness to combat the epidemic. But also revealed how little or no information some of citizens may have about strategic approaches to fighting the disease.*

*Mohai's remarks indicate the many sides of South Africa's social and economic landscape.*

*His remarks subtly show how the country's geopolitics provides a fertile ground for inequality and borders on transgression of human rights. The following edited extract from his speech mirrors experiences of many other small towns and rural areas regarding Covid-19.*

*Though at the end he points at some notable achievements regarding work that is being done and has already been done, it is evident that there is still a long way to go to tilt the scale to the equilibrium; to distribute resources and dissemination of information about the pandemic equally within the different socioeconomic strata and geographical layout the country:*

"Bethulie in the Southern Free State has population of about 4000 people according to the Stats SA, with mass unemployment, poverty and underdevelopment. The active cases in this area are 104 and 64 recoveries and a total of 5 Covid19 deaths. People are refusing to be tested citing among others, lack of medical facilities at the local clinic as a protest, nurses are

harassed and intimidated and as a result are afraid to do community outreach.

This speaks volumes to two interrelated fundamental issues about the Covid19 and the lockdown, namely: poor public education and outreach by government which has opened the space for opportunist elements

who politicise the pandemic to mislead our people for narrow political gains.

The

communications drive and public awareness should include customised and easy-to-use information communication technology platforms where people can ask for help from higher authorities or report unbecoming conduct by public officials and members of the public. This seems to be a challenge at the moment.

Related to this issue is poor participation of the people in the decision making. Whilst we note the constraints imposed by the lockdown and urgency associated with taking timeous decisions on the Covid19, there is a need for innovative ways by government to test the impact of its policy choices with our people directly.

According to the media reports, the Northern Cape Provincial Government has created a platform where people can express their views, experiences and proposals to government on the Implementation of the National Disaster Management and the National Lockdown. These views and experiences of our people enrich the Provincial Command Council's review of its policy choices in a meaningful way."



## YOUTH PARLIAMENT

Youth, a Catalyst for Change  
MP Dibolelo Mahlatsi

One of the new generation of young Members of the 6<sup>th</sup> Parliament Ms. Dibolelo Mahlatsi paid homage to the youth of 1976 in her message during the Hybrid Youth Parliament held on the 26 June 2020.

"The generation of 1976, demonstrated that the youth as a locomotive of change can always play a turning point in our society. ... These were young people who chose to be on the right-side of history and put their lives in line of fire against the apartheid regime in shaping the landscape of politics in this country." Mahlatsi said.

The young ANC firebrand MP said the young people of today have far better opportunities than the class of 1976. She believes today's youth have better opportunities to access education and receive social support. She said though many in their generation went to school and have qualifications, they are however unemployed. She pointed out that most unemployment is among young people today.

Mahlatsi said it is important that the youth of today should take opportunities presented by today's ambience to deepen democratic governance through Parliament's oversight and



legislation responsibilities.

This, she said will benefit young people.

She urged the youth to unite: "The youth should unite and advocate for radical economic policies that will centre its transformation on creating an equal society through empowering the youth." She said.

Mahlatsi also said the 6<sup>th</sup> Parliament we will continue to advocate that young people should be prioritised by development financing institutions and should be prioritized for land redistribution.

"... the President has announced the opportunity the crisis can create in transforming the economy of the country. The youth should be in the forefront of solutions and the development innovative economic solutions." Commented Mahlatsi. She also urged South Africans to strive to eradicate prejudices faced by women towards building a truly democratic society.

## SACP Centenary Series

The South African Communist Party, SACP will be 100 years next year, 2021. For this reason we present exclusive material from various of sources, ranging from members of the Party, progressive organisations and aligned trade unions, to the working class community in general. This is part 2 of the first part of the series leading to the centenary celebration next year.

### Reflections, Urgent Tasks towards the Centenary and Ideological Bases of the Party's Existence -

by Siza Mtolo

Continued from previous issue.

In the next five to ten years as communists (working with non-communists in the ANC movement of course), as we have always done in exposing the class content of the National Democratic Revolution, we must push for development approaches that undermine the capitalist regime. That in the next decade the economy shall have to be transformed in a manner that creates employment, eradicates poverty and creates sustainable livelihoods for our people, particularly the workers, and the urban and rural poor masses.

These issues we are raising are not merely some abstract national political issues that do not have bearing to us as a Province, Districts and branches; they constitute a political framework within which we need to build our own Province, Districts and branches and unfold a POA that will make us have resonance to the local political scene.

#### Let Us Build and Revitalize the Party

The SACP's South African Road to Socialism (SARS) states that "building a strong and independent SACP is an exercise that must not be undertaken in the abstract. It is a task undertaken in the context of deepening and defending the national democratic revolution as our direct route to socialism. This means we need to build an SACP that is capable of taking responsibility, together with our Allies, for the national democratic revolution and all its tasks at different moments in the evolution of our struggle.

Taking a significant share of responsibility for the national democratic revolution by our Party is the only guarantee that this revolution attains its objectives and indeed secures our (radical: my emphasis) transition to socialism" SARS: **strengthening the organizational capacity of the SACP as a vanguard party of socialism, chapter 11, p 117.** SARS states further that "we are also building the capacity of the SACP in the context of the 1994 democratic breakthrough, and therefore on a terrain of multi-party electoral democracy, where the SACP itself is part of governance, though not a ruling party as such.

It is therefore an SACP that must also take responsibility in, and for, governance as a critical terrain to advance the goals of the national democratic revolution, rather than leaving this terrain to other sections of the national democratic movement. Our principled approach to governance is that it

must be a combination of strengthening the capacity of our democratic government to drive transformation, and ensuring the ongoing mobilization of all motive forces of the national democratic revolution" SARS: strengthening the organizational capacity of the SACP as a vanguard party of socialism, chapter 11, p 118.

The challenge for our party structures in the province is to ensure and develop a practical orientation in relation to the 2019 POA and other strategic and programmatic tasks.

5. The organizational and strategic orientation of the SACP is informed by our perspective "Socialism is the Future, Build it Now" In this regard the province set itself the task of implementing the programmatic tasks as dictated by the 8<sup>th</sup> Provincial Congress, SACP's Political Program adopted at the 14<sup>th</sup> National Congress.

#### Role of PEC

For purposes of emphasis we would like to isolate the following:

\*PEC to ensure every branch draws up a programme to ensure all members are active as SACP members. Programmes to include campaigns around local issues and fundraising.

\*Deployed PEC members should write quarterly reports of their work to complement branch reports on their deployment. A programme should be initiated by the PEC to revive, strengthen and build branches.

\*Intensify Political Education (We need to intensify of political education programme)

\*Build, revive, grow membership and sustain strong districts and branches (We must, at all times, build and maintain strong structures at branch and district levels. Part of this include developing an effective coordination and communication with structures).

\*We must be consistent in the implementation of our programme of action.

\*We need to have administrative infrastructure.

\*We must have fundraising strategy (develop a sustainable fundraising strategy).

\*The organizational and strategic orientation of the SACP is informed by our perspective "Socialism is the Future, Build it Now" In this regard the province set itself the task of implementing the programmatic tasks as dictated by the 8<sup>th</sup> Provincial Congress, SACP's Political Program adopted at the 14<sup>th</sup> National Congress.

#### Role of PEC

For purposes of emphasis we would like to isolate the following:

PEC to ensure every branch draws up a programme to ensure all members are active as SACP members. Programmes to include campaigns around local issues and fundraising.

\*Deployed PEC members should write quarterly reports of their work to complement branch reports on their deployment. A programme should be initiated by the PEC to revive, strengthen and build branches.

\*Intensify Political Education (We need to intensify of political education programme)

\*Build, revive, grow membership and sustain strong districts and branches (We must, at all times, build and maintain strong structures at branch and district levels. Part of this include developing an effective coordination and communication with structures).

\*We must be consistent in the implementation of our programme of action.

\*We need to have administrative infrastructure.

\*We must have fundraising strategy (develop a sustainable fundraising strategy).

The PEC should continue to build a Program-Driven and Activist-Based SACP in the province.

#### SACP Branch (know your neighborhood and Act)

The focus of our POA should be that of local economic development/governance/provision of basic services on the one hand, and, on the other hand, building strong SACP branches. These are two separate or parallel activities, but are deeply intertwined. It is through our focus on local governance, LED and provision of basic services to our people that our branches will become stronger. It is through a systematic focus on strengthening our branches (through political education and ongoing activism) that will enable them to drive LED.

\*The elections have passed we need to go back to our people to address the many problems identified during the election campaign, mobilize our people to change their own conditions, and generally assisting in the building of co-ops and ward committees.

\*Branches role in IDP's ( to shape and influence the end product to be people centered)

\*Branches to have a revolutionary interest and participate in budgeting processes (participatory budgeting process)

## What is good for me, my body and my baby

### Changing colonial history

writes Dr Lizahn G. Cloete, (PhD-OT)

The viniculture industry is an integral part of South African history and of the economy. The roots of the South African wine industry can be traced to the explorations of the Dutch East India Company, which established a supply station in the Cape in 1652. Vineyards were planted by Dutch settlers, to produce grapes that could be used to ward off scurvy in sailors during their voyages along the spice route between Europe and the Far East.

The first harvest and crushing of grapes to produce wine took place in 1659. Farm workers on wine and deciduous fruit farms were paid for their labour with tobacco, bread and large amounts of poor-quality (high ethanol content) wine. This method of remuneration was called the 'dop system' - the Afrikaans word 'dop' meaning a measure or drink of alcohol.

The 'dop system' laid the foundation for particular forms of alcohol use that have been passed down through successive generations of people who work and live on farms and in the surrounding communities (London, 1999). The 'dop system' persists to this day as an institutionalised form of labour control on some farms, despite the promulgation of laws such as The Liquor Act of 1928 and the Basic Conditions of Employment Act of 1997, which sought to abolish oppressive labour practices and to improve the working and living conditions of farm labourers.

In some communities drinking too much alcohol became an integral and structurally determined part of people's daily routine, over many generations. Until today some farm workers organise their lives and strengthen their social networks around drinking, creating a unique cultural space that farm owners could not share (Scully, 1992). Occupying their free time by

consuming alcohol together gave them a chance to joke, laugh, converse, and create meaning that was separate from - yet dependent on - their employers (London, 1999; De Kock, 2002).

In the context of poor living and working conditions, alcohol use enabled a particular type of sociality to emerge - that of 'drinking friendships', in which excessive drinking became socially normative, with little or no stigma attached to drunken behaviour (Setlalentoa et al, 2010).

Generations of people in South Africa came to view binge drinking in a social group as an acceptable form of leisure, even during pregnancy (Van der Leeden et al, 2001; May et al, 2005; Schneider et al, 2007). Women who continue to drink, even after they have confirmed pregnancy, may do so because they do not know how alcohol can harm the developing fetus (Cloete and Ramugondo, 2015).

Pregnant women who continue drinking may fail to ask: 'what does alcohol do to my body while I am pregnant?' or 'What does alcohol do to my developing baby?' Taking note of what is the right thing to do for my baby rid me of the way in which many of us were socialized around drinking pregnancy.

As women, we can start writing our own stories around how we make decisions about what is necessary and needed for me, my body and my baby. A healthy pregnancy without alcohol brings forth a healthy and a happy baby. Let us think about what we need to ensure we are happy and healthy first before we can make sure that our babies are happy and healthy. The future of our country lies in the health of its children (Nelson Mandela, 2003). As women, we are in a position to change the world by looking after ourselves and after our children!



## 65<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE FREEDOM CHARTER

This year marks the 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Freedom Charter. The Freedom Charter is the sum of our national democratic aspirations and the new democratic life. The demands of the Freedom Charter are founded the cornerstones of our principles of freedom and democracy. It was a journey of a long road which stretched from Drs Xuma-Dadoo-Naicker Pact of 1947 to the Freedom Charter. A journey of non-racialism which was learnt from experience, not from narrow political theory.

On 26 June 1955 the heroic and epoch-making Congress of the People was convened in the face of fierce intimidation and victimization by the racist regime and its police force. From every corner of South Africa delegates and representatives of the people assembled at Kliptown to draft the Freedom Charter, which was a blueprint of the political, economic, and social structure that the people of South Africa demanded. The Freedom Charter is, in short, a definition of the goals of our liberation struggle. As Chief Luthuli wrote in his autobiography, it attempts "to give a flesh and blood meaning, in the South African setting, to such words as democracy, freedom, liberty. If the Charter is examined it will be seen that freedom means the opening up of the opportunity to all South Africans to live full and abundant lives in terms of country, community and individual." Chief Albert Luthuli, Father Trevor Huddleston and Dr Yusuf Dadoo were nominated as first recipients of Isithalandwe/Seaparankwe award at the epoch-making Congress of the People.

The preamble of the Freedom Charter contains the most fundamental and essential tenets for the building of a revolutionary united front of all democratic antiracist forces in South Africa. It is the cornerstone of the movement for the national liberation of the African, Coloured and Indian people, and for the creation of a non-racial state. It is not only a document with historical importance. It continues to have contemporary significance because in its broad thematic sweep, though not in every detail, it encompasses a specific vision of a democratic, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa.

The economic clauses of the Freedom Charter express fully the deep-going class content of the democratic revolution. They point the way to a

revolutionary transfer of political and economic power to the oppressed masses, to the people as a whole. Many achievements have been accomplished since 1994 democratic dispensation. The government have also been able to use our political power to shift resources to workers and the poor. Millions of our people have access to low cost houses, free basic water and electricity for many areas, social grants, and much more. However, too much of South Africa still belongs in practice to a white minority. Conversely, while a few blacks have joined this world of wealth, the great majority of our people continue to live in abject poverty.

The exploiting class traded in South Africa as a national or racial category to perpetuate its hegemony by dividing the dispossessed majority into competing groups. The Freedom Charter recognises the linkage between capital and discriminatory inequality, at least to the extent of calling for the return of country's national wealth to the people, nationalisation of mineral wealth beneath the soil, and public ownership of the banks and monopoly industry. The Freedom Charter calls for much more than an extension of state ownership. It calls for a transfer of ownership of the monopolies to the people. State intervention is crucial in the struggle to realise the objectives in relation to health, employment, housing, and socio-economic demands defined in the Freedom Charter.

It is important to note that Freedom Charter is not a socialist programme based on public ownership, a planned economy, workers' control, and payment of wages according to the value of workers' contribution to the total production. To take into the hands of the organs of popular power the mines, banks and monopoly industry, and to seek to regulate the conditions in which all other industry and commerce will operate will not eliminate private ownership. Neither will it eliminate the operation of the profit motive, nor all sources and accumulations of private wealth. While it is conceded that the Charter is not a programme of the working class alone, it nevertheless primarily reflects its interests. Its clauses address much more

profoundly the working-class interests than would be the case with any document.

The Freedom Charter challenges all the obnoxious features of the apartheid system relating to land. The land question needs to be anchored firmly within its shifting historical productive and social roles, and in the critical interface between land and labour. Indeed, what gets forgotten in much discussion around the land question is another colonial expropriation – the expropriation of labour itself. If land was stolen, so were human beings. The weaknesses and failures of our land reform programme and other socio-economic demands entrenched in the Freedom Charter are to be found primarily in the neo-liberal turn in government marked by the 1996 Gear macro-economic programme, along with considerable policy confusion, institutional weaknesses, and, often, corruption. The neo-liberal constellation was characterised by reducing state intervention in the economy and embarking on restructuring process of privatisation. The successful implementation of the Freedom Charter requires a move towards a more radical approach. Most importantly, there must be a concerted effort to fight corruption and state capture.

The Freedom Charter demands that free medical care and hospitalisation shall be provided for all, with special care for mothers and young children. Successful introduction of the National Health Insurance (NHI) is an urgent imperative

which must be accelerated at all levels without any further delays or hesitations. The outbreak and global spread of Covid-19 underlines the importance of the NHI to ensure access to quality healthcare for all, especially the poor and workers who are excluded by the profit-based private healthcare sector. The private health-care sector should, either voluntarily or through national state of disaster regulation and directives, form part of the fight against Covid-19 on humanitarian grounds, rather than on the basis of private profiteering. It is important in this regard to pay attention to the weaknesses of the private health-care sector and areas where its capacity has been exaggerated.

The Freedom Charter, embodying the people's aspirations and pinpointing the way forward, still offers a fuller and better life to all the people of South Africa. The Charter enjoins the state to work in co-operation with the masses and relevant stakeholders to effectively implement the radical socio-economic phase of the struggle. This means that our country needs people-centred and people-driven government. The former refers to delivery, centred on the needs of the people. The latter refers to the masses, through their democratic organs, driving the process.

**Dr Lehloholo Kennedy Mahlatsi**  
**SACP Free State Provincial Executive Committee (PEC) Member**  
*(The article is written in personal capacity)*

### Botshabelo Hospital ready for COVID-19

As the rate of Covid-19 infections increases exponentially across the country and the province, health centres and facilities are racing to meet the challenge by making facilities ready and reinforcing resources to stave off the wave of the pandemic.

More and more people are infected and many public places Botshabelo, Thaba Nchu and Bloemfontein are beginning to experience the effects and are closing temporarily for decontamination - these include schools, Police stations and clinics. Recently Botshabelo, Kagisanong and Selosha police stations were closed.

The impact of the increase will be notable at the Botshabelo regional hospital as it caters for a large number areas in Botshabelo and at times Thaba Nchu as well. The hospital is therefore putting up measures to cope with the looming crisis. Officials are putting up strategies to handle the large volumes of patients that will be admitted as infections increase.

According to the officials, the

hospital, and all other healthcare facilities, with 13 clinics in Botshabelo, have screening points to screen people entering the facilities. There is also an active team of tracing and monitoring of Covid-19 cases. Out of the tracing team there are field workers who go out to do swabbing in identified cases.

Cuban doctors are also a great help in Botshabelo – they assist with swabbing in schools and members of the community. In addition, the hospital has also established a school team that do screening specifically in schools. Part of the readiness include a designated area in the hospital to provide extra beds for Covid-19 patients.

While no level of preparedness will be enough to deal with the crisis, the hospital is doing its best to deal with the pandemic.

### INVESTIGATE FRAUDULENT UIF CLAIMS - COMMITTEE

The Portfolio Committee on Employment and Labour has called on law enforcement agencies to speed up investigations into fraudulent claims at the Unemployment Insurance Fund (UIF).

The Department of Employment and Labour and the UIF were briefing the committee on fraudulent claims when it was revealed that 75 suspected claims were being investigated.

The Chairperson of the committee, Ms Lindelwa Dunjwa, said law enforcement agencies must move with speed on investigations, so that the employee benefits made available during the Covid-19 lockdown are directed for their intended

purpose. "Those arrested for having acted fraudulently and corruptly should be charged, as corruption has no place in our country. We encouraging the UIF to tighten their systems and ensure that there are no weaknesses."

Ms Dunjwa said the committee is reassured that the UIF system identified the suspected fraudulent transactions. "We are happy that the department and the UIF are following the money. Working with law enforcement agencies, the entity should be able to root out corruption."

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY  
COMMUNICATION SERVICES, CAPE TOWN

### COVID-19

#### INFORMATION CONTACTS

0800029999

WhatsApp: 060 012 3456.



## 4th Industrial Revolution ?

### 6<sup>th</sup> Parliament sees 4<sup>th</sup> Industrial Revolution as challenge to SA's young people

As our country staggers under the blows of Covid-19, lockdown, and widespread economic damage, it braces itself for yet another challenge – the impact of what has been termed the Fourth Industrial Revolution – “4IR”. This is the label attached to the growing collection of new technologies (eg: quantum computing, cyber-currencies, nanotechnology, etc), which together constitute the tech-highway into the future.

**It is important to understand that “4IR” consists of a bundle of technologies of which IT is merely one element.**

For South Africa and the world at large, and particularly our young people, these developments represent big challenges and big opportunities.

Parliament has been very alert to the implications of these new technologies, and Speaker Thandi Modise made a point of delegating responsibility for developing an effective response to the Office of Deputy Speaker Lechesa Tsenoli, at the start of the 6<sup>th</sup> Parliament.

The Deputy Speaker, in collaboration with the House Chairpersons responsible for ICT's reacted by assembling a Multiparty ICT Forum to oversee a Collective Task Team that will keep members of both houses informed and updated on the significance of ongoing developments. (Parliament has not been slow in using ICT solutions to adapt to change, and has already conducted close to 300 Virtual Committee Meetings). Working together with the legislative sector parliament is now in the process of developing a country wide e-parliament strategy.

A strategy that will focus on improving

its efficiency and ensure better effective interaction with its constituencies making it a truly peoples parliament of the future.

It's true that some of these emerging technologies come with obstacles. For example, robotics and driverless vehicles pose a threat to job creation. Another clear handicap is that not all our young people are connected, and many of those cannot afford high data costs. But all in all, the positives outweigh the negatives by far. We must press on in the belief that we can emerge as winners; and that technology itself will help us.

After all is said and done, this is essentially a challenge to South Africa's young people. They must view these developments in technology as an opportunity to levelling the playing field; an opportunity to leapfrog over the barriers to their progress and to develop an unstoppable momentum.

To those who doubt our ability as Africans to do this we need look no further than 2019, when South Africa's young scientist team - the Springbots – (perhaps inspired by the spirit of '76), won a gold medal after being placed 7<sup>th</sup> in worldwide competition.

It is important that we exploit every opportunity to demonstrate the massive strides made by the South African innovation despite the many challenges that continue to confront this young democracy.

In this spirit, Parliament has committed itself to do whatever it takes to spread the IT network and reduce the costs of data. Parliament remains proactive in this space.

No one can be left behind.

### Basebetsi ba fumana tjelele ya Covid-19 UIF

Basebetsi ba feme ya Queentax, Botshabelo ba ftlalehile ha ba fumane diitjhelele tsa bona tsa Covid-19 UIF kamora' hore ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office (PCO) e ikarabelang ho Setho sa Palamente, Monghadi



Itumeleng Makoloane

Lechesa Tsenoli, e kene dipakeng.

Basebetsi bana ba ile ba phallela ofising ena ho kopa ya hore ba fumantswhe tjelele ya phallelo ya Covid-19.



Karolo ya basebetsi ba ileng ba phallela ofising ya ANC PCO ho kopa thuso.

Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane, mosebeletsi wa PCO o hlalositse hore basebetsi ba ne ba tletleba ka hore ba bang ba bona ba na le dilemo tse 20 ba sebetsa femeng ya Queentax hona Botshabelo empa ba sa ngodiswa jwaloka basebetsi lefapheng

la mesebetsi, kahoo ha ba fumane tjelele ena ya phallelo. Makoloane o ile a ntshetsa taba ena pele ka ho e tlaleha le ho kopa thuso ho ofisi ya COSATU profensing le ho Mohlophisi wa SACTWU wa sedika. O hlalositse hore

ba kene dipakeng ho thusa basebetsi ditaba di ile tsa loka ho basebetsi.

Diphoso tse neng e le ditshita di ile tsa lokiswa mme basebetsi ba ba ngata ba ile ba ba fumantswhe tjelele ena ya phallelo esita le ho

ngodiswa jwaloka basebetsi bao ba neng ba sa ngodisa nakong e fetileng.

Makoloane o lebohile COSATU ka matjato ao e a bontshitseng ka ho kena dipakeng hanghang hoba ba utlwe mohoo wa basebetsi.

## 'Shine' Banyane 'Mpodi ya dipapadi

Ho bohlokwa hore batjha ba tsepamisa maikutle le ho sebedisa matla a bona ho dintho tse molemo, mme ke taba e ntle ho hopolwa ka dintho tse ntle tseo motho a di entsang. Kahoo batjha ba lokela ho phehella tse ntle ka mehla hore e tle e be masupatsela a tse ntle setjhabeng.

Qhoku ya ditaba tsa dipapadi le boithapallo Botshabelo, Monghadi Zachous 'Shine' Banyane, eo e bileng mampoli ya ke keng a hanyetswa wa papadi ya karate naheng ya Afrika Borwa, o kgothaletsa batjha ho kgaba ka botjha ba bona ka ho sebedisa matla a bona dinthong tse molemo.

Shine, ya dilemo tse 38, eo ha jwale e leng mokwetlisi wa naha wa Karate South Africa, ke mohlala o motle wa katleho e tlisitsweng ke ho sebetsa ka thata, ka tiisetso le mamello e kgolo. O qadile ho papala karate ka 1989. O bolela hore mohopolo o moholo wa hae e ne e le ho fihlela katleho eo ho neng ho se bobebe ho e fihlela ha o le motho e motsho nakong e fetileng. O hlalosa hore o ile a nka qeto ya phephetsa boemo bona - ho bontsha hore batho ba batsho le bona ba ka fihlela tsohle tseo magowa a di fihlelang. Hape e ne e le motho ya neng a ena le maikutlo a boiphethetso ka tsela ya dipapadi ka sehloho seo magowa a ileng a nka bophelo ba ntatae ka teng.

Ena e bile phephetsa e kgolo le tsela ya ho iphethetsa ka tlhlo ho bohle bao a neng a tjamelana le bona lesakaneng la dipapadi. O ile a hatela pele ka 1991 ka ho tloha bohatong ba *white belt* ho isa ho *yellow belt*, mme ka morao ho moo ya ba ha sa hetla. Ka mohopolo ona Shine'o ile a tloa ditshita tsohle, a hlola a sa tswa hlola, mme a iphumana a kena ditlhdisanong tsa papadi ya karate, profensing, naheng le dinaheng tsa mose ho mawatlle.

O ile a nna a kenela ditlhdiso jwalo ka hara naha mme ka 1997 ya e ba karolo ya sehlopha sa Afrika Borwa se ileng sa leba France dipapading tsa Shoto Cup.

O ile qetella a fumane boemo bo hodimo ba 'black belt, 5<sup>th</sup> dan, e leng boemo bo bong bo hodimo ba karate.

Ebile leeto le le lelele ho Shine ho fihlela sepheo sa hae sa ho ba

mampodi wa karate Afrika Borwa, mme tseleng ena o ile a iphumanele setumo le ho ikgapela mehope. Makgabane a hae le tlhlo o di tsetsetse setjhabeng ka ho tswela pele ho kgothatsa, ho kwethlisa le ho nka karolo tlhopisong ya

dipapadi le boithapallo.

Shine o re tsela le sa le telele hobane ha jwale ke mokwetlisi wa karate naheng yohle ya Afrika Borwa, etswe le hae mona Botshabelo o mosebetsing o moholo wa bokwetlisi sehlopheng sa Botshabelo Shihan Karate. Ho feta moo Shine o nkile karolo ntshetsopeleng ya dipapadi le boithapallo ka hara Botshabelo, ho kenyeleditswe le dipapadi tsa mefuta tse tshwarwang selemo le selemo tlotlisong ya katleho ya hae papading ya karate.



### Important contacts - Mangaung Municipality

Water Division 051 – 533 0525

Infrastructure 051 – 533 0513/512

Water & Sanitation 051 – 533 0515/516

Cemetery - 051 534 4915

Aids unit -051 533 0580

Facilities Bookings 051 – 533 0506

Law Enforcement 051 – 533 0537

Sewerage Dept. 051 – 534 0707

Waste Management 051534 0561

Health Inspector 051 – 533 0592 Engineering 051 – 533 0512

Disaster Management 051 – 406 6666

Botshabelo library 051 – 533 0556

Economic development

051 – 533 0554

Building & Plans Inspector – 051

533 0625

Centlec 051 – 409 2414

Human Settlement 051 – 533 0523

Traffic Division 051 – 533 0544

Police Station 051 – 535 8102

Botshabelo Hospital 051 – 533 0111

Registry Clerk 051 – 533 0503

Issued and published by:  
ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office,  
Room 18, 155 AB, Hospital Road,  
Mangaung Municipality Offices,  
Botshabelo 9781  
Tel. 051 534 5157  
Email:  
makoloaneitumeleng38@gmail.com