



PARLIAMENTARY
CONSTITUENCY OFFICE (PCO)

Re betla TSELA

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LETSOHO LA MOLAO LE LE LELELE - di-Hawks di letsholong le matla

Ha ho sa tshosa hakaalo ha moahi a etsa kopo ya polasi e be o lokela ho ntsha letho hore a fumane polasi. Ha e sa le ntho e makatsang ha mosebeletsi wa mmuso a batla tjojo ho sebin kapa sebakadi sa kalaneng tekong ya ho iphedisa, empa mosebeletsi eo a fumana moputso kgwedi le kgwedi.

Tshebediso e mpe ya ditjhelete tsa mmuso le boshodu di keneletse haholo dibopelong tsena tse sa tonelwang mahlo, mme tlatlapo e tebile ho tsona. Le hona mona kemoo di-Hawks di lokelang ho akgela letloha teng.

Ho se ho tshwerwe batho ho seo ho thweng ke seabo sa bona diketsong tsa bobodu, manyofonyofo le boshodu ba ditjhelete tsa setjhaba, Foreisetata le ho phatlalla le naha. Tebello ke hore ba ba ngata ba sa ntse ba tl'o tshwarwa.

Hara batho ba seng ba lletswa ke ditshepe ke Setho sa mehlang sa Phethahatso, se neng se ikarabela Lefapheng la Matlo pusong ya Porofensi, Foreisetata, Mme Olly Mlamleli, ya sa tswa ho ketolwa setulong sa Ramotse wa Phethahatso wa masepala wa Managaung.

Ho tshwere hape le bahlanka ba mmuso le borakgwebo dinyeweng tse fapaneng.

Ho boetse ho tshwere pejana basebeletsi ba mmuso Lefapheng la Temo, Profensing ena, ba amanngwang le bobodu, manyofonyofo le boshodu ba dimilione - milione tsa diranta nyeweng ya Astina - Vrede Dairy Farm, ya se neng se lohothwa e le mmulakgoro wa ntshetso pele ya kgwebo le matlafatso ya batho ba batsho moruong ka ho ba thehela polasi ya tlhahiso ya lebeso.

Lekala la mmuso le ikarabelang ho fuputsa dinyewe tse hlokolotsi le tsejwang ka di-Hawks, le eteletsweng pele ke Mo-Advokate Godfrey Lebeya, mmoho le Botjhotjhi ba Setjhaba, taolong ya Mo-Advokate Shamila Batohi, ba kene letsholong la diphuputso

tse matla le tshwaro ya bohle ba bileng le seabo tshenyong ya mehlo di- Hawks, le boshodu bo tibileng ba ditjhelete tsa mmuso. Ho hlakile hore ba thsweweng le ba sa ntseng ba tlang tshwarwa ha ba fumanwa ba le molato ba tla hlola tjhankaneng nako e telele ho latela botebo ba ditlolo tsa molao tse ba tjametseng.

Ke taba e utlwisang bohloko hore ba tsheweng ho tsamaisa merero ya mmuso, ba qoswa kajeno ka ho hloka boikarabelo tshedising ya ditjhelete tseo le boshodu. Letsholo lena la di-Hawks, ananelwang ka kakaretso ke setjhaba, le ha ba bang ba re le diehile, ke katleho e kgolo ho

busetsa seriti sa mmuso e eteletsweng pele ke ANC.

Mohlomong ho tla ba betere, melomo e omeletseng ya bana ba dikgutsana le selo se sa kgaotseng sa ngwana wa lesea ya kulang di tla ya ka theko. Mohlomong ditjhelete tsa setjhaba ho ya ka mafapha ho fapana di tla sebediswa ho latela merero ya nnete.

Le ha ho bonahala tema ya tshehetsong ya dinyewe tsa mofuta ona, ho sa na le dibaka tse ngata ka hara mmuso le dibopelo tse ding tse tshehetswang ke mmuso ka ditjhelete tseo boshodu le tshebediso e mpe ya ditjhelete le mehlo di- Hawks e sebediswang hampe.



Covid-19

- *wash **HANDS**
- *wear **MASK**
- *keep physical **DISTANCE***
- *isolate if **POSITIVE**

Parliament Committee notes progress by National Prosecuting Authority

The Portfolio Committee on Justice and Correctional Services has noted the progress made by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) in the arrest of big corruption cases, albeit it is slow progress.

Committee Chairperson, Mr Bulelani Magwanishe, said the committee noted the comments by the National Director of Public Prosecutions, Adv Shamila Batohi, that in the past, "these high-profile corruption cases might never have seen a courtroom", and he congratulated the NPA for the vigour in which it has been pursuing these matters. Mr Magwanishe said: "We are comforted by the fact that you are hard at work and we will continue to support you."

The committee expressed a grave concern regarding the "unacceptably" high vacancy rate in the Asset Forfeiture Unit (AFU). The committee heard that the AFU has a 45% vacancy rate which impacted on the work done and targets achieved. In terms of the value of freezing orders obtained for corruption or offences relating to corruption, the target for the first quarter of 2020/2021 was R600 million against the achievement of R232 million.

Regarding the value of recoveries

relating to corruption or related offences, the target was R350 million, and the achievement was zero. "We will keep the AFU on our radar and engage with AFU later in the term again."

The NPA raised concerns about intended budget cuts by the National Treasury, proposed for the outer years of Medium Term Expenditure Framework. Concern was expressed that if these cuts were to be effected, the NPA will not be able to fill vacancies and more so not be able to pay salaries, and at the same time, that will undermine the commitment to rebuild the NPA.

The committee assured the NPA that it will do everything in its power to ensure that the NPA remains properly resourced.

The committee further expressed a grave concern regarding the "lawlessness" by protesters yesterday at the Senekal court. "Barging into the court is a threat to the rule of law. It is an act of intimidation against prosecutors and magistrates and we will not accept it. It must be condemned in the strongest possible terms."

ISSUED BY PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES, CAPE TOWN

ANC E EME KA MAOTO HO NGOKA BAKGETHI

ANC e kene ka matla ho thaota bakgethi letsholong la dikgetho tsa tlatsetso Botshabelo tse tshwarwang haufinyane. Mohoo wa ditho ke hore setjhaba se kgethe ANC mabaotweng a mabedi ao ho lokelwang ho kgethwa balelekgotla ho ona.

Ka mora' ho hlokalaha ha molekgotla wa Ward 28, Mme Matebello Ratsiu, le molekgotla wa Ward 33, Monghadi Ramakatsa Mohlabane nakong e fetileng, ho ya ka molao mabatowa ana a mabedi a tlamehile ho ya dikhethong tsa tlatsetso. Dikgetho tsena di lokela ho tshwarwa kgwedeng ena e tlang, matsatsing a mabedi, ka la 10 le 11 Pudukwane 2020.

Mekgatlo e tla leka ho ikgapela ditulo ho matlafatsa boteng ba yona ka hara Botshabelo le Mangaung ka kakaretso. Ditho tsa ANC di sebetse ka thata ho kgothaletsa baahi ho khetha ANC dikgethong tsena tsa tlatsetso.

(di tswela pele leqhepeng la 2)



Ba phatlalatsa mabitso le ditshwantsho tsa bakgethwa ho ngoka bakgethi

Di tswa leqhepeng la 1

E mong wa ditho tsa ANC o hlalositse hore baahi ba kgethe ANC hobane ke mokgatlo o lwanetseng tekatekano Afrika Borwa, e bile e nehelane ka matlo, metsi le motlakase ho batho ba hlopheleng. O ekeditse ka hore kajeno bana ba ja mahala dikolong tlasa puso ya ANC. Ha moahi e mong, e leng motjha yena a boletse hore hore o leboha ANC ka ho ba thusa ka R350 ka kgwedi nakong ena.

O re bonyenyane boo a bo fuwang ke mmuso bo kgona ho kwala mabaka a itseng ho bona ba feletsweng ke mosebetsi. O re ena ke netefatso ya polelo ya Sesotho e reng: "Sejo senyane ha se fete molomo".

Ba bang ba baahi bahlaisitse maikutlo a fapaneng a bontshang ho se kgotsofale ho latela dinthla tse tshwanang le bobodu bo amang tsa tse ding tsa ditho tsa mokgahlo wa ANC. Ba phethetse ka hore ANC ha e ya tshwanelwa ke kotlo hobane ha ena molato, empa ditho tsa mokgatlo o busang tse tlotse molao ke tsona tse tshwanelwang ke kotlo ha di fumanwa di le molato makgotleng a dinyewe.

Ditshebeletso tse 'fokolang' tsa Botshabelo Police Station

Ke dinthwana tse nyane tse etsang mohopolo wa ditshebeletso tse ntle setjhabeng, *Batho Pele*. Ho sa kgathaletsehe boemo, batho ba lokelwa ho thuswa ka tshwanelo.

Sehlotshwana sa baahi ba neng ba tl'o batla thuso Botshabelo *police station* ba bonahetse ba tshwenyehile le ho halefa haholo. Ba hlalositse ha ba sa thuswe le ho tsotellwa, mme ba dula ba jwetswa hore ba eme hanyane ba tla thuswa, empa dikoloi di kena di tswa ho se thuso ya letho eo ba e fumantswang.

Baahi bana ba hlalositse hore mapolesa ha a buwe le bona hantle, mapolesa a halefa ha ba botsa lebaka la ditshebeletso tse fokolang, Ba re sena se etsahala kgafetsa, mme ba bang ba hlalosa hore sena se ba kgannela ho inkela molao matsohong. Ba re ba ema nako e telele empa ho se thuso ya letho kapa tlhaloso e phethahetseng. E ne e se e ka ba hora ya leshome le metso e mmedi.

Baahi bana bao ba bang ba bona e ne e le batsofe ba hlalositse hore ba bang ba bona

e sa le ba fihla hoseng ha tsatsi le tjhaba ho batla thuso. "Nna ntho e etsahalang mona ha e nkgotsofatse, ha ba ntshebeletse hantle. E se e le makgetlo ke tla mona empa ke sa kgotsofale – ha ba sebeletse batho hantle." Ho bolela moahi e mong ya halefileng ya sa batlang ho ipolela lebitso.

O ekeditse ka hore e sa le a fihla hoseng ka hora ya borobedi mme a hlalosetswa hore a eme hanyane hobane 'vene' e sa ile Bloemfontein. "Ha ba fane ka tlhaloso e tshwanang ho bohle." O tswela pele ho bontsha kamoo e mong a hlaloseditsweng lebaka la tiehiso.

*Monghadi Sekoati Tsie, wa R-Section ke e mong wa ba neng ba tlo batla thuso, mme yena o itse: "Ho thwe dikoloi di ile Grootvlei, empa ha di ile Grootvlei hoseng, na ha di eso ho kgutle ho tloha hoseng ho fihlela jwale?" ho botsa Tsie a halefile. O tswela pele ka hore e ne e tla ba taba e ntle haeba mookamedi kapa ya nang le boikarabelo o ile a tla ho bona ho hlalosa mabaka a tiehiso ya ho thusa batho.

O re ba kopile ho bua le mookamedi empa ba hlaloseditswe hore ha a yo.

"Ntho e bohloko ke hore ba ntse ba re feta feela mona ba sa re letho ba ikela ho ya reka (dibeko le drink). O bua jwalo mme a qetela ka hore ho hlakile hore letsatsing leo ba tla kgutlela hae ka ntle ho thuso ya letho.

Baahi ba hlalosa hore mapolesa ha a bue ka thompho le bona. Ba hlalosa hore ba kgellwa tlaase - ba nkwa e ka ke batho ba sa tlang.

Ho bonahala e ka bothata ke boitehanyo (*communication*) pakeng tsa sepelesa le baahi. Ka lehlakoreng le leng bofokodi ke taolo e matla ya neheletsano le boitehanyo sepeleseng e lebisang ho se nke boikarabelo ba ho thusa setjhaba. Ho hloka hloka motheo le moralo wa dikamano pakeng tsa sepelesa le baahi. Baahi ba lokela ho utlwisisa tshebetso ya sepelesa, mme sepelesa le sona se lokela ho itokisa, nako ya ho tshosa baahi ka boemo ba ho ba lepelesa e fetile kgale. Sepolesa se lokela ho utlwisisa hore ke basebeletsi ba setjhaba.

Sepolesa se tshepisitse ho arabela taba ena ka bottalo nakwaneng e tlang.

**Lebitso le fetotswe ho mo tshireletsa.*

Batjha ba Botshabelo ba tshwere ka thata ho nyolla moruo wa naha ka hare ho motse wa Botshabelo. Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane, mosebetsi wa kantoro ya Setho sa Palamente, monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, e Botshabelo, ofising e tshweu, o hlalositse ha bongata ba batjha bo bontsha tjheseho le tjantjello ya ho tseba haholwanyane ka ditaba tsa moruo e le ho nka karolo kgwebong e tswellang kamoso ka hara sebaka sa Botshabelo.

Makoloane o re ena ke taba e hlalohetseng hangata ha ba ntse ba tsamaya le ho thaota tshetsetso ya mokgatlo (ANC) bakeng sa dikgetho tse tlang ho tshwarwa kgwedeng e tlang.

O re hara dintlha tseo ba di fumaneng tseo setjhaba, haholoholo batjha ba llang ka tsona di kenyeletsa tlhokeho ya mesebetsi e bakang bofuma bo keneneletseng le botloktsebe.

"Kahoo, ha mmuso ka mafapha a fapaneng o ka shebana le ntshetsopele ya batjha ka ho etsa mananeo a kwetliso kgwebong le thehong ya diporojeke tsa tlhahiso mafapheng a fapafapaneng jwalo ka temothuong, marangrang le mafapheng a mang a sebedisang

Batjha ke matsete

thekenoloji - e tla be e le kgato e ntle." Ho bolela Makoloane.

O re ho hloka hloka ke hona hore mmuso ka dibopeho tsohle o tsetele ho batjha, ho tsepamisa moruo le ho theha kgwebo e tswellang ka hara masepala wa Mangaung le profensing ka bophara. O tswetse pele ka hore baahi ba hlalosa ha ba na le tshepo mmusong o eteletsweng pele ke ANC, empa baahi ba hlalositse hape hore le mmuso o lokela ho etsa haholwanyane, ho lokisa moo ho senyehileng le ho fedisa tshbediso empe ya ditjhelete tsa setjhaba le boshodu ka hara dibopeho tsa mmuso esita le tsa poraefete.

Batjha ba hlalositse ha ba tla fana ka tshetsetso e le boikarabelo kahong le ntshetsopeleng ya motse, mme ba kopa mmuso, setjhaba kapa motho mang kapa mang ho tsetela mererong ya bona.

Makoloane o dumellana le taba ena ka hore matsete a etswang dikgwebong kapa diporojekeng tsa batjha kajeno ke tiisetso ya katleho ya moruo o tswellang melokong e tlang. Hona ho tsamaellana le Ponelelopele



Itumeleng Makoloane

ya Ntshetsopele ya 2030 ya mmuso.

Borakgwebo ba ba nyenyane ba re botloktotsebe bo sa iphile matla ka hare ho Botshabelo, mme boemo bona bo ama dikgwebo tsa bona ha mpe.

Ba hlalositse ha ho ata ha mabenkele a seng molaong ka hara motse, haholo a matswantle, e le tshita e kgolo ntshetsopeleng ya dikgwebong tsa bona.

South African Sign Language is empowerment tool for Deaf people

It is only through South African Sign Language, SASL, that Deaf people are able to stand firm and achieve their human rights. The right to sign language is the most fundamental human right of the Deaf people.

DeafSA is the largest Deaf Organisation in South Africa and is represented in all 9 Provinces with 19 offices to ensure services are rendered and to lobby for equal rights and access. Yet, to be able to receive adequate and meaningful funding in accordance with the reality of the situation faced by Deaf people, it is necessary to provide quality, harmonised and reliable data on Deaf people disaggregated by gender, age, education, sign language proficiency, disability and employment.

The provision of qualified and accredited sign language interpretation is the only way to ensure the equality and non-discrimination of Deaf people in their right to access all spheres of society.

South African Sign Language is fully-fledged language with the same linguistic properties as spoken languages. SASL connect Deaf people to DeafCommunities. Through the use of national sign languages, Deaf people share a common culture and identity.

The promotion of SASL and Deaf culture strengthens multilingualism and by means of encouraging, protecting and preserving the diversity of language and cultures globally. Deaf Communities are diverse and intersectional, with Deaf people found among all cultural, linguistic, and ethnic minorities.

At the same time, Deaf people still face discrimination regarding access to and use of their preferred language, SASL and deaf people from traditionally marginalized populations face intersectional obstacles to their use of sign language.

Quality and inclusive education is crucial to empower and enable Deaf people to become active contributors in their societies and communities. This inclusion through sign language must take place not only in schools but also in the family home. Therefore, it is of paramount importance that Government provide families of Deaf children with free instruction of SASL throughout the child's schooling. Let's work together to ensure the right to use sign language is extended to all Deaf people in South Africa. Edited extract from South African Sign Language (SASL) document for 2020 National Month of the Deaf

Tshebeletso e tswileng matsoho ya Sepetlele sa Botshabelo

Mookamedi sepetleng sa Botshabelo, Ngaka Ariel Torres o kile a hlalosa bohlokwa ba boitokisetso ho phetha mosebetsi e le karolo ya bona ya tiisetso ya ditshebeletso tse tlang katleho le kgotsofalo ho bakudi le bohle.

O ile a bua sena boitokisetsong ba sepetlele nakong eo sewa sa Covid-19 se sa tswa qala Afrika Borwa.

Ditaba tsa Mme Annah Tsotetsi, moahi wa Botshabelo ya ileng a amohelwa le ho fuwa kalafo sepetleng sena di pakahatsa seo Torres a neng a se bue ka bohlokwa ba ho itokisetsa mosebetsi e le hore o etswe ka ho phethahala le katleho.

Mme Tsotetsi o boletse hore o fumane kalafo e kgotsofatsang sepetlele. O re kalafo ya hae



Annah Tsotetsi

e bile mosebetsi o tswileng matsoho wa dingaka, baoki, bathusi le basebetsi ka kakaretso ba sepetlele. Tsotetsi o lebohile sepetlele ka tshwaro le tshetsetso e ntle eo a e fumaneng. O kopile lesedinyana

lena ho phatlalatsa teboho ya hae. O re o amohetswe ka matsoho a mofuthu le ka thlomphe. O re nakong eo a e dutseng sepetlele o ithutile bohlokwa ba lerato la dingaka le basebeletsi ba sepetlele. "Bohlweki le makgethe ke tsa pele tseo ke di hlokometseng sepetlele." Ho bolela Tsotetsi.

O ekeditse ka hore le dijo e ne e le tse kgotsofatsang bakeng sa mokudi, mme di tswa le ka nako. O phetsetse ka ho leboha mmuso wa ANC ka ho netefatsa hore bakudi ba kojana di mahetleng ba fumantswa thuso e tshwanang le ya mang kapa mang. O leboha le lerato le mofuthu la basebeletsi ba sepetlele sa Botshabelo.

'Following up on our commitments to the people' Ditshepiso di ya di phethahala

Mosebetsi o moholo wa ho tliša metsi baahing ba karolo ya motse wa F, Botshabelo o se o qadile. Ho se ho ntse ho tšhekelwa dipeipi tse kgolo tsa metsi tse tlang ho isa metsi diterateng le ditsheng karolong ya F moo ho neng ho sena metsi teng.

Baahi ba sebaka sena ba hlokile metsi ka

nako e telele. Ba ne ba kga metsi hole le mahae a bona. Ho ya ka baahi taba ya ho hloka metsi e tshwenya haholo mme e tliša mathata a mangata bophelong ba letsatsi le letsatsi malapeng.



Baahi ba bolela hore tlhokeho ya metsi e setisa tsamaiso e phethahetseng ya malapa, mme le kgonahalo ya



Makhahliso Morake

mosebetsi ona o itse: "Re kga metsi hole. Kajeno re thabile ho bona hore mosebetsi wa ho tliša metsi o qadile. Ho bonahala ha dipompo di tla kenngwa mme re fumane metsi jwaloka motho e mong le e mong." O tswetse pele ka hore nakong e nngwe ba ne ba kga metsi metseng e meng ha a kwetse moo ba a kgang teng – "Nakong e nngwe re ne re kga metsi Karolong ya K, re a lata teng ka dikiribae."

keketseho ya mafu a tshwaetsanang malapeng le motseng e kgolo ha metsi a le siyo.

Baahi ba thabile haholo ho bona tshebetso ya ho ba tlišetsa metsi e qadile. Ketso ena ho ya ka baahi ba ba ngata ke ho phethahatswa ha e nngwe ya ditshepiso tsa mmuso ya ho nehelana ka ditshebetso tsa mantlha baahing. Baahi

ba re ena ke enngwe ya ditshepiso tse tshwarehang tse tlišwang ke puso ya ANC ho latela ditshepiso tsa bona letsholong la dikgetho la nako e fetileng.

Mme 'Makhahliso Morake ya dulang karolong ena ya motse ha a bua ka

Athe motjha e mong motseng oo le ena o bontshitse thabo e kgolo ka mosebetsi

ona o tswellang wa ho hokela metsi diterateng le dijareteng mona karolong ya F. Thabang Hendrik, eo e leng moithuti wa *mechanical engineering*, CUT, o boletse ha a thabile haholo hobane tlhokeho ya metsi ke tshetiso dithutong tsa baithuti le barutwana.

"Tlhokeho ya metsi ke phephetso e kgolo ho rona jwaloka baithuti hobane re lokela ho arola nako bakeng sa ho ithuta le ho ya kga metsi. Empa ke thabile kajeno hobane ke bona e ka dintho di tla loka". o rialo ka sefahleho se edileng.

Ho ya ka site Manager wa konteraka ya Iceberg, e ikarabelang mosebetsing ona, Monghadi Shadrack Sello, ke ditsha tse 3500 tseo lokelwang ke ho hokelwa metsi motseng ona. Mosebetsi ona o lebeletswa ho phethelwa dikgweding tse 18.



Thabang Hendrik

Dikgetho tsa tlatsetso di bohlokwa haholo

Dikgetho tsa tlatsetso tsa selehae di dula di tshwarwa nako le nako ka hara nako e beilweng ya dikgetho tsa selehae. Dikgetho tsena tsa tlatsetso di tshwarwa jwalo ha ho hlalile sekgeo sa boemedi



Ditho tsa ANC letsholong la dikgetho

lekgotleng la motse.

Makgotla a motse a bohlokwa hobane ke hona teng moo dintho di etsahalang teng, moo dipitsa di belang teng! Mokgatlo wa dipolotiki o ka lahlehelwa ke dikgetho ha bonolo kapa wa ikgapela setulo ha bonolo moo ho hlalileng sekgeo.

Sepheho sa dikgetho tsa tlatsetso se tshwaetswa ke dinthwana tse ngatanyana tse ka amang batho ka ho otloloha moo ba dulang teng.

Tsena di ka kenyeletsa phano ya ditshebetso tsa mantlha, maemo a moruo le tlhokahalo kapa boteng ba mesebetsi, maemo a itseng setjhabeng jwaloka botlokotsebe, mekgatlo e hatellang dintlha tse itseng tse ka hara setjhaba kapa dintlha tse amang tikoloho le katamelo ya mmuso ya ho sebitsana le dikoduwa tsa tlhaho le tsa maiketsetso tse hlalhellang ka hara setjhaba.

Tabakgolo ke boitokisetso. Le ha dintlha

tsena tse ka hodimo di ka tliša sephetho se itseng sa dikgetho, ho ka sehlohong ke molaetsa oo mokgatlo o mong le o mong wa dipolotiki o itetang o fanang ka ona setjhabeng. Molaetsa oo o ka tshwaetswa ke setumo, maano le nalane ya mokgatlo esita le tshebetso ya mokgatlo nakong eo dikgetho tsa tlatsetso di tshwarwang ka yona.

Taba e nngwe ya bohlokwa ke tsela ya boitehanyo le setjhaba; ke hore tsela eo mokgatlo o buwang le setjhaba ka yona, tsela eo

melaetsa e iswang setjhabeng ka yona esita le tsela eo ba tsamaisang melaetsa ba hlalhelang ka yona setjhabeng, boitshwaro, tsebo ya ditaba le ho di bua, di bohlokwa.



Tsena tsohle ke dintlha tse lokelwang ho lekodisitswa le ho hlophuwa hantle ha ho kenwa letsholong la ho thaotela dikgetho. Dintlha tsena, ha di ahilwe le ho hlophuwa hantle mokgatlo o ka iphumanela tlhoho le ha leqhubu la khanyetso le tobane le ona ka matla.

Dikgetho tsa tlatsetso tulong e itseng ke sekala seo ba lekgotla le mmuso wa selehae ba ikalang ka sona tshebetsong ya bona setjhabeng. Tlholo kapa tahlehelo ya lebatowa e fana ka molaetsa o hlakileng ho mokgatlo wa sepolotiki o nang le boteng motseng oo, ho se ka lokiswang kapa sa matlafatswa ho dula mokgatlo o le taolong ya lebatowa motseng. Hape dikgetho tsa tlatsetso ke seipone sa bohlokwa se ka bontshang boemo ba mokgatlo dikgethong tse latelang tsa naha le tsona tsa selehae.



Vote, Vote ANC!

SACP WELCOMES CORRUPTION ARRESTS

The South African Communist Party (SACP) welcomes the arrest of several alleged suspects of corruption by the Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation, also known as the Hawks, on Wednesday, 30 September 2020. The arrests are in connection with the Free State Provincial R225 million asbestos audit tender. The SACP also welcomes the fact that, in a separate case, one alleged suspect of corruption handed himself over to the Police in Alberton, Ekurhuleni, on Thursday, 1 October 2020.

These arrests should be seen as a key indicator that we have now entered the dawn of the era of accountability. The alleged suspects are from the public and private sectors. This shows the point the SACP has made a long time ago; corruption in the public sector is destined for the benefit of personal or wealth accumulation interests located in the private sector.

However, South Africa needs to meet at least five key performance indicators that must be met with distinction before the nation can finally say that we are making progress in clamping down on corruption. First, more arrests must follow. Second, there must be successful prosecution. Third, those found guilty must be sentenced to severe prison sentences. Fourth, the assets acquired from corrupt conduct, fraud and other forms of wrongdoing must be seized through asset forfeiture processes. All avenues, national and international, must be exhausted to recover the public resources lost because of state capture and other forms of corrupt conduct.

The whole corruption-prone tender state model must be rolled back. That is, the state must be de-tenderised. At the moment, there are too many outsourced state functions than should be the case across the board, and in all spheres of the government. The state in South Africa has been reduced to a frontier of private capital accumulation through tenders, which are also used to mediate state-society relations. On the contrary, South Africa needs a capable democratic developmental state with its own internal capacity to serve the people wholeheartedly. If truth be told, many of the few individuals awarded tenders via their privately-owned companies do not have more capacity than the state and the workers exploited in those tenders. In many cases, those individuals do not have any capacity. As the corruption in the coronavirus personal protective equipment indicates, some of the private companies have never done any work before and were just registered as companies just before they were awarded the corrupt tenders.

Issued by South African Communist Party

Unemployment in South Africa, Is economic growth possible?

by Adv. Ruwaidah Henney

One of the most pressing problems facing the South African economy today is unemployment, which has been erratic over the past few years.



South Africa's unemployment rate saw a decrease from 30.1% in the previous period to 23.3% in the second quarter of 2020. This is the lowest jobless rate since the third quarter of 2009. The country's strict lockdown which started late March 2020, buckled labour force numbers with fewer people actively looking for employment. Like most countries across the world, South Africa is still feeling the negative effect of Covid 19 that crippled our economy and brought it to a complete shutdown.

Large-scale unemployment has become the prime social and economic issue in South Africa and a number of developing countries. It is seen as a colossal waste of human potential and national product; it has brought about poverty, low quality of life and inequality, destroying human capital and it creates political, social and economic tensions wherever it strikes. South Africa is one of the African countries that is endowed with vast resources, both human and from a minerals perspective.

However, activities such as increase in corruption, gross mismanagement

and adverse policies of various governments, these resources have not been optimally utilized. As a result of this, our nation will end up having continual problems of unemployment and poverty. This is true of South Africa is facing the greatest

challenge of chronic unemployment which has been on the rise over the past years. Unemployment is undesirable and it significantly contributes to widespread of poverty and income inequality in South Africa. This has undoubtedly led to tremendous increases in crime rates, morbidity and unrest.

Many school leavers and graduates who cannot find jobs, engage in jobs in which their potentials are not fully utilized. Unfortunately, the chronic nature of unemployment in South Africa is reflected by the fact that many unemployed people have never worked before. In addition, many people who are unemployed and still actively looking for work have been looking for employment in excess of 2 to 3 years.

From a social perspective, the personal and social costs of unemployment include severe financial hardship and poverty, debt, homelessness and housing stress, family tensions and breakdown, alienation, shame and stigma, increased social isolation, crime, erosion of confidence and

self-esteem, the atrophy of work skills and ill-health.

Unemployment also has an adverse effect on economic growth. High unemployment indicates the economy is operating below full capacity and is inefficient. This leads to lower output and incomes. The unemployed are also unable to purchase as many goods and will subsequently contribute to lower spending and lower output.

There is only one solution to the growing problem of unemployment: we need to focus on accelerating the rate of economic growth. In doing so, through new growth and investment a sufficient number of jobs can be created to begin reducing unemployment in general and youth unemployment in particular. We need to return our vision of building a developmental state, capable of changing the unequal structure of our society in general.

As a nation, we need to improve our basic and higher education outcomes to ensure that our youth are acquiring the right skills that will make them employable. Once business, government and labour unite behind a common goal to accelerate inclusive economic growth, confidence and hope in the future of South Africa will be restored.

Advocate Ruwaidah Henney is a Bloemfontein based entrepreneur and part of the local economic movement dedicated to improve and develop black business portfolio.

Free State Women in Literature

Making reading fun, making reading fashionable

Free State Women in Literature recently held a Book Club. The aim was to create awareness 'making reading fun, making sure that reading becomes fashionable, whilst tackling serious issues necessary to build a reading community'. Further, the aim is to hone writing skills of writers.

In a statement (of Free State Women in Literature), the organisation says over 15 readers, from different cultural background, attended the event. These readers came with their books of choice and to share their experience and extend it to the next readers. Author Nkomile Tsulupa, co-author of *Neo ya Lefa*, born and bred in Qwaqwa, gave the guests her thoughts on writing of her book; an interesting interactive session that was reminiscent of earlier times, of listening to indigenous stories and playing indigenous games.

Lethabo, a young reader and a poet, who also attended the Book Club, spoke of the welcoming atmosphere of the venue 'a beautiful atmosphere stirred by nature.'

"I looked and smiled, because we were about to find our voices a pulse of harmony within our ancestors' languages and their foot prints left as a heritage to be passed to generations emerging." Enthused Lethabo and further relating the interesting and informative experience of the occasion.

Another reader, Tlholo, remarked: "Language is beautiful, when expressed and used as - it is an important part of our heritage. I personally would love to learn more about my language and write about it."

The book club received positive feedback and the organisers are looking forward to hosting more in future!

Group of young people's desire to make films

A group of energetic young people stood up and dared the competitive and difficult film industry that have eluded and left many discouraged and hopeless.

The group of about 15 young people are from Botshabelo's L-section.

They are determined to tell their community's stories through film and believe that by so doing they will not only be exposing the life and culture of one of Free State's biggest and dense residential areas, but will also be exposing the social ills that plaque the country in general.

The group, calls itself Botshabelo Shapa

Productions. It is directed by Molefi Ramakau who works with a bunch of other jolly young people. It was established in February this year with a view of venturing in filmmaking to leverage development, employment and poverty alleviation, but also with a view of contributing in healing the ills that are so prevalent and pervasive in society today.

They believe that as young people they will be able, through their story-telling, have a great (positive) influence in society.

Tumelo Molaoa, one of the group member, says they created the group to demonstrate that when given a chance, young people in Botshabelo can achieve great things.

The young enthusiasts believe while the industry is difficult, they will make their mark and share their stories with the rest of the world.

Armed with scantiest of resources – a smartphone, old video camera and laptop computer, they have experimented and believe that with the right guidance they will climb the waves of the industry. Their aim is to work on several ideas that will form basis of their future projects.

They are calling on business and relevant government department and institutions to assist with resources including training, equipment and exposure to the industry by way



of film festivals attendance, etc.

While there are dozens of notable and recognised industry activists and roleplayers in the film industry in the province, as well as resources abundant in terms of stories and geographical features that may serve as suitable locations for filmmaking, both government and private sector have shown little or no interest in assisting filmmakers with barest and basic requirements, nor have they been able to form or assist in establishing structure(s) to develop, govern and coordinate

the industry in the province. The enthusiasm and zest shown by these young people and many others across the length and breadth of the Free State should be a reason enough for relevant government departments and business community in the province to give attention to this great potential.

Film industry does not only have a possibility to attract huge investment but it is able share experiences portray a people thus giving them identity and dignity.

COMMENT



October month is known for two great events in our ranks.

The birth of one our greatest leaders Oliver Reginald Tambo and the veneration of his life, on the 27th.

And, of the October 1917 revolution in what became then the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics - with Russia at the center.

OR as he is fondly still remembered, handed over the leadership of the ANC to Madiba - Nelson Mandela - intact, following years of struggle among the masses, underground, in guerrilla war via Umkhonto we Sizwe and internationally isolating the apartheid regime. His leadership was characterized by strong gender sensitivity and a deep respect for the alliance. He argued in a speech on the 60th anniversary of the SACP that 'Our alliance is a living organism that has grown out of struggle' in tribute to our relationship'.

We report, in possibly two or three parts to follow the story of Ntate comrade Kena and his intimate relationship with our own struggles - as our ongoing internationalism.

We report in this edition on what the SACP came to call Red October campaign, a decisive action oriented, organization building program intended to change the quality of life of people in our country.

We begin a series on growing our own food, nutritious food, to protect people from the ravages of hunger and diseases.

We continue our call for the Coalbrook Mine disaster site in Metsimaholo to be recognized as a heritage site. We can't forget such horrific tragedy!

Writing, reading in our indigenous languages is one of our strategic goals. This is why we report on the launch of a women's book club during September which we attended - we hope it will encourage our readers to do the same - increase our reading and writing culture!

Enjoy our October edition and please don't hesitate to give us feedback, we value it!

i-Internationale

n'zigqila zezwe lonke
Vukan'ejokwen'lobugqili
Sizokwakh'umhlaba kabusha
Siqed'indlala nobumpofu.

lomasik'okusibopha
Asilwise yonk'incindezelo
Manj'umhlab'unesakhiw'esisha
Asisodwa Kulomkhankaso

Maqaban'wozan'sihlanganeni
Sibhekene nempi yamanqamu
I-Internationale
Ibumb'uluntu lonke



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



RELEASE OF LAND FOR AGRICULTURAL USE

Parliament. – The Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development welcomes the announcement by the Minister of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, Ms Thoko Didiza, on the release of state land for land reform purposes.

President Cyril Ramaphosa, in his State of the Nation Address this year, informed us that around 700 000 hectares of state land will be released for agricultural production which will be prioritised for youth, women and people with disabilities and people who have been farming on communal land. The President also spoke about the new beneficiary selection policy which includes compulsory training for potential beneficiaries before land can be allocated to them. This training includes training on the respective commodity, financial training and enterprise development.

The Chairperson of the Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, Inkosi Zwelivelile Mandela, said: "We are indeed excited that new opportunities are arising during this very difficult period of the Covid-19 pandemic and that our people who have been disadvantaged are now being

"The agriculture and agri-industries value chain hold immense potential for addressing poverty, food security and job creation..."

given a life line to grow in this sector, many of whom have already been working on farms for decades. In this light, we want to acknowledge the government, which has made vacant and under-utilised land available in seven provinces.



Ms.Thoko Didiza

"The agriculture and agri-industries value chain holds immense potential for addressing poverty, food security and job creation. Government has done well to link land reallocation to skills transfer, training and entrepreneurial development."

We urge all eligible and potential applicants to look out for the advertisements and apply. There is an adjudication and selection process which will be followed, starting at the district level with the District Beneficiary Screening Committee (DBSC) which will screen and recommend the successful applicants to the Provincial Technical Committee. In turn, the Provincial Technical Committee will evaluate and review the DBSC's recommendations and submit their recommendations to the National Selection and

Approval Committee which will consider and approve the applications.



Inkosi Zwelivelile Mandela, Photo zimbio.com

As the Portfolio Committee for Agriculture and Land Reform, we will be monitoring this process closely and will await updates from the department during the various stages of the process. The committee will also monitor the appeals that reach the Land Allocation Appeals Committee.

One of the worrying factors for the committee was the uncertainty around the allocation of farms through the Pro Active Land Acquisition programme without formal approval from the department. The land inquiry will look at how individuals and communities currently occupying the land received access to it, and the purpose it is being utilised for. The committee is encouraged that a multi-departmental approach will be undertaken to assess the situations where land has been used for the settlement of communities, and will provide an indicator for future potential human settlements.
ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES, CAPE TOWN

NOT HAPPY WITH UNDER-PERFORMANCE OF DEPARTMENT

Parliament. The Portfolio Committee on Public Enterprises was briefed by the Department of Public Enterprises on its third and fourth quarter financial performance reports and service delivery performance of state-owned companies.



Mr. Khaya Magaxa, Chairperson, Chairperson- Committee on Public Enterprises.

Briefing the committee, the department informed members of the committee that the third quarter for 2019/20 was 77% and the department reported 22 indicators for the quarter and of the 22, 17 targets were achieved.

The fourth quarter performance for 2019/20 was 77%, 26 indicators for the quarter, and 22 indicators were achieved,

The committee expressed its displeasure with the underperformance of the department. Members of the committee said it finds it unexplainable that shareholder compacts (contracts) have not been signed, something which will make it difficult to measure performance.

In terms of state-owned companies, the committee was of the view that issues presented before the committee are not known, for instance, the non-payment of salaries is one of the concerns the department has been grappling with.

Furthermore, the committee said it is concerning that there is no consequence management when targets

have not been met in state-owned companies.

On Denel, the committee was informed and promised during an oversight visit, of a clear articulated plan that Denel has the capacity to go back to its own business.

On South African Airways, the committee wanted assurance if the national carrier will be saved and where the R10.5billion bailout will come from.

The committee said the National Treasury has indicated that it will not be able to shoulder the bailout.

Regarding Eskom, the committee noted the developments of the unbundling process and requested clear timelines on the matter.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES, CAPE TOWN

Record keeping - a tool to increase productivity

Agriculture is one of the key sector that contribute more than 3 % towards the Growth Domestic Products of the county. During the lockdown, the sector remained operational and it has shown resilient and the ability to lift the economy. The agricultural sector is one of the sectors that can help eradicate unemployment and assist people to participate in the mainstream economy.

In the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, the country needs solution on how to eradicate poverty and unemployment. The Agricultural Research Council remains optimistic that urban farming and small-scale farmers should be prioritised and be provided with information. The ARC as a scientific research institution in the country has the mandate to translate the research and share information with the farmers. The ARC has the mandate to translate the research output with into products and that can only be achieved through working with the small-scale farmers and the commercial farmers.

There are many social and environmental benefits to growing your food of practising urban farming. Not only does urban farming unite neighbourhoods and help combat food insecurity, but it also encourages healthier diets. Small scale farmers can grow a range of vegetables in their backyard gardens from the old favourites like spinach, tomatoes, carrots, beetroot, potatoes, mealies, green beans, peas, cabbage, cauliflower, garlic, onions and lettuce. As the country is approaching the raining and planting season, one of the challenges the small-scale farmers are facing is the ability to plan and make an informed decision on the operation of the farms. A regular farm record is a crucial tool for a successful farming business. Without farm records, farmers have to rely on their memory to make decisions in their farm

management and planning. However, human memory fades over time and the dearth of a farmer who uses his memory may result in the loss of information. The ARC through its expertise in the agricultural sector identified the record-keeping as one of the challenges to the small-scale farmers. Records keeping may seem like a highly administrative task that can consume lots of time for the farmers. The task may seem daunting and tedious.

However, it is very imperative to keep records of farmers want to produce health and nutritious food for the family and community. Data are not knowledge and often are not even information. The conversion of data to information requires a set of principles, concepts, methodologies and formulae that are accepted as standards by the community using the information.

The ARC is advising the farmers to keep accurate information regarding the upkeep of the farmers to increase productivity. As the farmers are approaching the planting season the records can assist them to: measure progress, generate data for their farms, tell the history of their farms and help to map future farm operational cost.

Keeping farm records is one of the most neglected activities in farm management. Farmers consider record-keeping as time-consuming, therefore, they often ignore this practice. However, keep track of what is happening on the farm is one of the most important aspects to improve both food production and farm management. Besides, keep records of all the activities carried out within the farm may allow us to avoid financial losses and to make a more informed decision.

As the government realise the importance of agriculture in alleviating poverty during and after the pandemic, the ARC is open to walking with the sector to produce nutritious food. On the journey through will provide a scientific solution to their everyday problems. **(Source: Agricultural Research Council)**

RED OCTOBER

this is what communists do

The SACP has launched its Red October campaign. The campaign has become an annual clarion call for activism in pursuit of values of sharing and caring by focusing on grassroots activism that relates among others to; human settlement, health, hunger eradication and provision of water.

In his message this year the Secretary General of the Party, Dr. Blade Nzimande, urges party members to build participatory involvement and become makers and drivers of change. He said it is important to learn from each other in the grassroots initiatives and that the work of activists must be deepened - by building district development forums.

Nzimande derided those that claim to drive radical transformation, 'by radical transformation we do not mean theft of Public resources. We mean concrete changes of conditions of people on the ground for the better'. He encouraged members to be makers and drivers of change.

The Party also acknowledges the role played by frontline workers in the fight against Covid-19, as well as the role played by women in the economy. *(read more in the next edition)*



Kena

a giant remembered

He was one of the significant game changers in Lesotho's political landscape and hailed by many for his role in assisting to build a base for MK combatants in the mountain kingdom. This is Mokhafisi Kena, from the highland district of Qacha's Nek. He is an unforgettable figure in history of Lesotho.

He was remembered recently by the revolutionary forces and activists hosted a memorial lecture in his honour recently. Here follows a brief account by some of those who admire his political life and his contribution in shaping communist perspective in Lesotho. This remembrance comes four years since his interment at his home at Aupolasi, Tsoelike, in the Qacha's Nek district:

"Comrade K was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Lesotho (CPL) which was founded in 1962 and established relations with the South African Communist Party (SACP) and the African National Congress (ANC) in the neighbouring South Africa, and numerous other liberation and anti-imperialist movements and parties across the globe, The CPL

was banned in 1970, but operated clandestinely until it was unbanned in 1991. Comrade K was largely involved in trade unionism over a whole generation of years. Under his tutelage, a large number of Basotho youth received training in Eastern Europe and Cuba.

He moulded many other young people politically in schools, colleges and the National University of Lesotho who played a critical role in the evolution of alternative politics and a sterling civil society, and strengthening of institutions of democratic governance in Lesotho.

Comrade K also had a direct hand in putting up the current scaffolding of our national democracy, as a member of the 1990-92 National Constituent Assembly which crafted the current Constitution of the country; and as a member of the Senate from 1998 to 2002.

We remember him as a political giant, and commemorate his great revolutionary legacy" *(Read more on page 8)*

South Africa's Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan

President Cyril Ramaphosa has recently announced the country's Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan following the devastating effect of the world pandemic, Covid-19. The four-pronged plan's objectives are:

- *To create jobs, primarily through aggressive infrastructure investment and mass employment programmes
- *To reindustrialise our economy, focusing on growing small businesses
- *To accelerate economic reforms to unlock investment and growth
- *To fight crime and corruption
- *To improve the capability of the state.

Among other things the President mentioned: "Through the special COVID-19 grants and the top-up of existing grants, close to R40 billion in additional support has been provided directly to more than 17 million people from poor households. More than 4 million workers have received R49 billion in wage support, helping to protect these jobs even while companies were not able to operate. In addition to those businesses that have received direct support, many more companies have benefited from tax relief measures worth in the region of R40 billion.

With a view to protecting jobs and saving companies that employ our people from bankruptcy, we

introduced another important intervention in the form of a R200 billion Loan Guarantee Scheme. This scheme has thus far provided R16 billion in low-interest loans to almost 12,000 businesses.

Banks have together provided an additional R34 billion in debt relief to individuals and businesses. The South African Reserve Bank acted swiftly to support the economy and protect the financial system, reducing interest rates to their lowest level in more than 50 years.

More than 2 million people lost their jobs in the second quarter of this year. Our economy contracted by 16.4% when compared to the previous quarter. National Treasury expects a significant shortfall in revenue collection."

The Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan has **four priority interventions:**

- * Rollout of infrastructure throughout the country.
- * Rapidly expand energy generation capacity
- * employment stimulus to create jobs and support livelihoods
- * Drive for industrial growth.



The President said: "We are now working to finalise masterplans in the digital economy, forestry, agriculture and agro-processing, creative industries, aerospace and defence, renewable energy, steel and metal fabrication and furniture."

"A central pillar of this work is the transformation of our economy, creating space for new black and women entrants and take deliberate steps to change ownership and production patterns. In promoting localisation and industrialisation, we will be focusing in particular on the development of small, medium and micro enterprises."

"The Special Investigating Unit has made significant progress in probing allegations of criminal conduct in all public entities during the national state of disaster. The work of the SIU continues and the outcomes of the investigations will be made public once all the due process have been completed.

Law enforcement agencies are being strengthened and provided with adequate resources to enable the identification and swift prosecution of corruption and fraud."

SACP Centenary Series

The South African Communist Party, SACP will be 100 years old next year, 2021. We produce this special series leading to the centenary in which we continue with exclusive and interesting material inspired by the desire to attain freedom and pursuit of the noble ideals of the National Democratic Revolution. We present stories from variety of sources; ranging from members of the Party, other revolutionary alliance members, individuals within the progressive organisations' fold, to the entire working class community:

COALBROOK MINE DISASTER: A CASE FOR NATIONAL HERITAGE SITE

by Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi and Khwezi Ka Mpumlwana

Continued from previous edition

Coalbrook Disaster took place in 1960 a momentous year. This was 10 years after the banning of the Communist Party of South Africa, the year of the Sharpeville Massacre and Mpondo Revolt, 50 years after the Union of South Africa and 60 years from 2020, 27 years before the Kinross Disaster. African Mineworkers in this period did not enjoy trade union recognition, when the fights for safe working conditions, for living wage, fairness in the work environment were both at their peak and at their infancy. While thousands of mineworkers have died in South Africa's mines over the years, coming as they did from all over Southern Africa especially Lesotho, Mozambique, Malawi, Swaziland, Botswana, Zimbabwe - the death of 437 in once instance, in one mine at the same time was a monumental disaster. It is a gross travesty that it does not enjoy the recognition it deserves in South African and global mining history and heritage.

Many conservation practitioners look at mining as incompatible with heritage conservation. In this particular instance the actual heritage of mining health and safety, mineworkers and mining industry is the content of what has to be identified, conserved and interpreted. Untold damage will happen to the completeness of South Africa's and the world's history of mining if this heritage is not revealed, managed and interpreted properly at a symbolic level. It also has to be subject of continuing intellectual engagement.

Revisiting the work of the commissions that were convened after the disaster is not the competence of the authors but could be an exercise that would do good and help heal the painful reality for many families. Especially because mining is subject to the law of diminishing returns - symbolic recognition is not enough, the various calls for reparations and continued support to the families of direct victims have to be supported. The mining industry has to continue to be part of the physical healing of South African society and land - environmentally, physically, economically, health wise and financially. Even if there is no international litigation, as was the case with the Silicosis Case, there is a need for increased contribution of mining sector in healing society, the communities immediately around current and former mines and the former labour sending communities.

As part of the research the authors undertook a tour in Coalbrook site and conducted an interview with Kedibone Mothasedi, a young activist based in Zamdela. She was born and bred in Coalbrook where her parents were working in the mine in the 1980s. An interview was also conducted with

Piet Lombard and Twin Mosia for their research on the Coalbrook Disaster. The interviewees have campaigned for the recognition of Coalbrook mine because of its historic significance. Old news cuttings were also looked at. A detailed social history of Coalbrook can offer valuable resource for proper memorialisation. Consistent with the draconian times in which the incident occurs there appears to have been efforts to conceal information and true extent of the severity of the problem and the roles of different role players. Better research could result in a more complete record and historic and epistemic justice.

Much of the structures of Coalbrook have been destroyed over the years, although some accommodations, old clinic and old municipal office remain. A new factory has been erected in the area. There is a barricaded area because of hot ashes underneath. Other areas include the Church, the hostel, hospital, a prominent object that was left by the mine owners after the 1960 disaster is the Coal-cutter.

The existence of a memorial stone is an important start to sustaining the memory of the mine deceased. Oral history indicates that there are a number of issues arising though, the names of deceased don't seem complete; are often not accurate; and the memorial tombstone is located at the place where the workers normally performed their traditional dances ("mohobelo") NOT at the place where the disaster actually occurred. There may have been reasons for this, a follow up process could reveal.

This area carries immense emotional significance for the families, this is where they waited pensively, united in their grief across colour lines,

Another interesting dimension is the creation of Molensteenpan as a result of stones extracted by the Coalbrook mine to erect buildings in the Mining area. This caused the groundwater to surface and this is still characterising the area. Some of the rocks of Molensteenpan are indicated to have been used at Union Buildings and a number of other structures. There has been an outcry about the threat posed by the Molensteenpan, located in Walter Sisulu part of Zamdela, for its impact on contamination and child safety. Barricading and preserving of Molensteenpan as part of the Coalbrook Heitage Route because of its historic significance is recommended. The place where the failed rescue was conducted is across the R57 road and it is

approximately 12 kms from the place where the incident occurred.

This area carries immense emotional significance for the families, this is where they waited pensively, united in their grief across colour lines, waiting on the rescue teams for a miracle. So it is a very emotionally and symbolically significant site.

There is a barricaded area because of hot ashes underneath other areas include the Church, the hostel. The mine hostel residents had an interesting community relationship with the then Sepatjaneng settlement. While the focus has to remain on this poignant site that provides exceptional testimony to the loss of 437 lives in one mining accident, this heritage activity when done well offers the opportunity to better understand the social and industrial setting in which the mine was located, and its past and contemporary influences if any.

The proposed Coalbrook Heritage resonates well with the liberation route of Vaal 21. When the pioneers of Vaal 21 conceptualised the project. They had in mind the 2021 vision for the River City. The concept was also based on 21 January Coalbrook Disaster and 21 March Sharpeville massacre, both in 1960.

The Historical graves of Coalbrook Disaster meets the criteria set out in the requirements of the National Heritages Resources Act 25 of 1999 ("the Act") because they are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations and therefore should be considered part of the national estate.

The Act provides for the following principles, *inter alia*:

*Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society and as they are valuable, finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable they must be carefully managed to ensure their survival;

*Every generation has a moral responsibility to act as trustee of the national heritage for succeeding generations and the State has an obligation to manage heritage resources in the interests of all South Africans.

*Heritage resources have the capacity to promote reconciliation, understanding and respect, and contribute to the development of a unifying South African identity.

The preamble of the Act further provides that that our heritage has the potential to affirm our diverse cultures, and in so doing shape our national character.

Our heritage celebrates our achievements and contributes to redressing past inequities. It educates, it deepens our understanding of society and encourages us to empathise with the experience of others. It facilitates healing and material and symbolic restitution, and it promotes new and previously neglected research into our rich oral traditions and customs.

The time has come for this site to be recognised not only as a heritage site, but also for it to be a permanent rallying point for continued improvement to mining health and safety

In addition to Coalbrook Heritage Site's cultural and memorial importance, it is the view of the authors that, well managed it can have other benefits. The site can offer an opportunity to revitalize and renew this historic mining site contributing to local tourism development, generating positive economic and employment impacts while revitalizing local natural resources and the environment. Economic sustainability and viability are important for continued operations of mining heritage attractions. For the broader community, mining tourism attractions can also stimulate economic regeneration when there is a diverse economic base. Cultural heritage requires and supports memory.

It is not enough for things and monuments to exist on a landscape. Even if their original meaning is lost or poorly understood. In this sense cultural heritage is always, to some degree, intangible. Coalbrook Heritage Site can become a flagship of promoting the importance of Industrial Health and Safety in the region.

South Africa's heritage practice, policy and legislation makes provision for community participation and involvement. Many times, stakeholders are concerned about the implications of recognition of a site for their ownership. This participation can allow for balanced narratives and multiple voices to be heard.

Recognition of the heritage significance of a place does not have to result in change of ownership and control of the site or landscape or route. It does result in the need for land-uses and further constructions to need permitting and compatibility with conservation requirements. Therefore, the efforts of community activists, families of the deceased, National Heritage Council, of SA Heritage Resources Agency and

the Mine-health and Safety Authority deserve closer and greater support in so far as they seek to give recognition to this painful but significant chapter of South African heritage.

The places of significance often continue to be owned by their respective owners, whilst the heritage significance of each is recognised. Modalities of use, access, interpretation and conservation would be regulated through a conservation and management plan. It is most important for stakeholders to make themselves available to engage with each other about this process. Their participation allows for different perspectives to be heard and understood.

It is clear from the above that Coalbrook Mining Disaster Site needs to be recognised as a national or even regionally significant heritage site. It is also clear that this site is part of a broader social context, which can be meaningfully explored in the form of a cultural heritage route. It is also evident that South Africa's industrial heritage and heritage of the migrant labour system warrants a special place in the completeness of Southern Africa's heritage.

The need for broader stakeholder participation in the definition of the significance, delimitation of the spatial and conceptual scope, the development of conservation and management arrangements that guide well on management, ownership, usage and interpretation of the heritage site and surrounding features can-not be emphasised enough.

Given the weight of what this site carries, a comprehensive interpretive facility appears unavoidable if not necessary. It is a matter of social and epistemic justice that this site gets the recognition it deserves. People equipped with knowledge of socio-economics and benefits realisation can give closer examination on benefits of this exercise beyond its intrinsic value.

The time has come for this site to be recognised not only as a heritage site, but also for it to be a permanent rallying point for continued improvement to mining health and safety; improved conditions of service of people in the mining sector; a sign-post to the massive contribution of mining workers and their families to the making of an industrialised modern South Africa.

Coalbrook Heritage should recommit all to safer working environments in the mines and everywhere. Worker safety should be a permanent victory of democratisation of society.

(The Authors are Socialists keen on the Preservation of the Heritage of Working People in the building of societies - writing in their personal capacity).

Please comment or give us your view on this piece as well as contribute in uncovering more stories of significance in our communities to reflect



Re Kgaba ka Diratswana

Tlhahiso ya meroho malapeng e ka fokotsa sekgahla sa tlala le tlhokeho ya dijo (Original English version by Mapotso Kena)

Tlhahiso ya dijo le phumantsho ya dijo tse ntle le tse kgonehang, ke phephetso e kgolo ho batho ba mahaeng, haholoholo nakong ena ya dikoduwa tse hlaleng lefatsheng jwaloka boemo ba lehodimo bo tshesang le ho qhoma ha mafu. Ho na le kgaello e kgolo dibakeng tsa mahae ya dijo tse ntjha tseo batho ba ka di kgonang. Dibaka tsena di tsebahala hape e le 'mahwatata a dijo'. Le ha ho le jwalo a mang a 'mahwatata a dijo' a fumaneha moo temo-thuo e leng bohlokwa ho moruo wa lehae.

Ho ya ka mokgatlo wa *Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)*, mengwa-shomeng e mmalwa e fetileng ho bonahetse ho theoha ha phepo e mpe lefatsheng ka kakaretso moo maemo a ile a mpefala ka 2015, mme a dula a sa fetohle 2016-2018 ka sekgahla sa 11%.

Ka 2018 batho ba fetang dimilione tse

820 lefatsheng ba ne ba ntse ba sa fumane phepo e ntle. Palo ena e lebeletswe ho eketseha haholo monongwaha, 2020, ka lebaka la Covid-19. Ntle le koduwa ya kokwanahloko ya *corona* maphelong a batho le tahlehelong ya maphelo, taolo le melawana ya thibelo ya motsamao le dikopano, hona ho bakile phelo ya mesebetsi le ho ikgwantlella ha batho ba ba ngata, ho ileng ha thefula ya tshebediso ya mehlopi malapeng.

Hona ho bakile tshitiso e kgolo bathong ka phepo e ntle le ho ithokomela. Matlafatso ya batho ba mahaeng e bohlokwa ke hona bakeng sa tiisetso ya phumantsho ya dijo kajeno le ka moso.

Phumantsho ya dijo dibakeng tsa mahae e batla e fokodiswa ke tlhokeho ya tjelele le tse ding, jwaloka bothata ba dipalangwang. Batho ba dibaka tsa mahae ba itshetlehile mabenkeleng a

manyenyane ao dihlahiswa di leng theko e hodimo, mme di se na le phepo e ntle hakaalo. Hona ho bolela hore malapa a mangata dibakeng tsena a hloka dijo, ho bolela hape hore ba hloka dijo tse phepo e ntle ka nako tsohle, mme sena se lebisela maemong a fokolang a bophelo bo botle.

Tlhahiso ya dijo boemong ba malapeng jwaloka ho etsa diratswana ho ka thusa ho fokotsa ho fokola ha tlhahiso ya dijo dibakeng tsa mahae. Morero wa diratswana tsa hae ke ho sebedisa sebaka se potapotileng malapa ho jala, haholoholo ho jala meroho. Masimo dibakeng tsa mahae a sebediswa ho jala dihlahiswa tse kang poone, koro, dinawa le mabele, mme ha ngata di ka thoko ho metse. Hona ho baka kgaello ya ditholwana le meroho ka ha di hloka tlhokomelo e hlokolotsi. Ha tlhahiso ya meroho e atameditswe pela malapa, ho bobebe ho lekola le ho ba le tshebediso e ntle ya sebaka bakeng sa tlhahiso ya dijalo.

Ho qala seratswana hae e ka ba phephetso e kgolo, haholo ho batho ba se nang boiphihlelo ba temo ya diratswana. Ho lokisa sebaka sa ho jala le ho lokisa mobu di ka nka nako e telele, empa hang ha di se di phethetswe diratswana tsa hae di ka tswela pele ho atleha ha bobebe.

Ho rala le ho qala seratswana sa hae

Pele o qala seratswana sa hae ho bohlokwa ho etsa moralo o phethahetseng mme hona le dintho tsa bohlokwa tseo o lokelang ho di ela hloko:

- *Sebaka
- *Moriti/ Letsatsi
- *Tsekisano ya dijo le metsi pakeng tsa difate le meroho
- *Phumaneha ya metsi
- *Kgonahalo ya ba tla sebetse seratswaneng

(Di tla tswella kgatisong e latelang)

Mapotso Kena ke Associate Professor (PhD- Plant Pathology), University of Limpopo

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"

A lecture prepared by Kena Legacy Collective to commemorate his life reflects on the contribution of his ideas into contemplated thought: 'Political Transition in Lesotho: 1962-2020: Imagining the Lesotho We Want'

The above quotations sum up quite graphically the principal thrust of this lecture. This is a tribute to Comrade Mokhafisi Jacob Kena, a practical revolutionary, organizer and a teacher who had learnt and lived the teachings of the founding fathers of Marxism-Leninism, namely Karl Marx, Frederick Engels and Vladimir Lenin. The life of Comrade K (as he was commonly and fondly known by all of us) was a Marxist-Leninist who would never lose heart no matter which turn history would take. He would never allow history to take a turn without his active participation. He would also make effort to ensure the effective participation of the workers, peasants, students, the youth and women's groups and the poor in society to have a say in historical developments.

By his own admission in the quote above, comrade K devoted all his life selflessly to the struggle for

the emancipation of the workers, peasants and the poor, at times even at the risk of his own life and the well-being of his own family. Comrade K had an unusual family. He had his own nuclei family: himself, Mme Maleseko and their children. He also had an extended family. This was his biological family.

who are we? We have three generations of activists who are represented within this Comrade Kena legacy platform. This confirms that he also had an expansive political family or clan of political activists linked to the Communist Party of Lesotho and who were active within the trade union movement, student organizations, youth organizations, women's formations, small-scale farmers, peasants, and the unemployed as well as the poor and oppressed masses in Southern Africa and Lesotho. These activists were also very active in solidarity with the liberation movements in

South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe Mozambique and Angola. This lecture is meant as just a highlight of Comrade K's illustrious revolutionary life tirelessly fighting against capitalist exploitation and oppression and advocating for the attainment of socialism and communism where life's primary principle is "from each according to their abilities and to each according to their needs".

For the purpose of this inaugural commemoration dialogue, we have narrowed the paper to the political transition in Lesotho in order to focus our minds on comrade K's legacy on the country's historical political trajectories, especially since the establishment of the Communist Party of Lesotho in 1962 to date. Even this story is extremely abridged, highlighting only key landmarks and defining moments that pinpoint Comrade K's fingerprints and footprints, if only to suggest that no single part of Lesotho's modern history is

complete without reference to Comrade K's direct and/or indirect intervention.

The key defining moments and landmarks of transitions in Lesotho that this paper discusses include the formation of the Communist Party of Lesotho in 1962, the struggles for independence and the attainment of self-government from 1966 to 1970; the era of one-party dictatorship under the Basotho National Party regime from 1970 to 1986; the military coup of 1986 and its aftermath; the return to democratisation in 1993; the era of dominant party system by the Basotho Congress Party (BCP) and the Lesotho Congress for Democracy (LCD), 1993-2012; the current onset of the precarious coalition politics since 2012 to date; and the conundrum of the current governance reform agenda.

Key Question - What does Comrade K's legacy hold in store for us in respect of all these political trends in Lesotho? Before that, let us start elsewhere to set the stage.

Early life, Education and Employment

Comrade K was born in 1925 Ha Aupolasi in Qacha's Nek.

Like all other boys in the poverty-stricken rural mountain areas of Lesotho, he grew up tending cattle and other animals and alternating with other boys to go to school in between. During school holidays, he would spend months at the cattle post (Motobong) looking after the animals. He completed his primary education at the Lesotho

Evangelical Church (LEC) School in Tsoelike. His studies were interrupted at the tender age of 17 when he was conscripted into the British Basutoland Territorial Army to go and fight in the so-called Second World War, which he correctly calls the Second European War, given that it was a war by European states against Adolf Hitler of Germany, another European country.

He only enrolled for higher education upon his return from the war at the age of about 21 or 22. After completing junior certificate (form C), he went to Eastern Cape - Kolone, South Africa to pursue a senior certificate (matric or form E) and a Diploma in agricultural studies at Fort Cox Agricultural College (affiliated and later absorbed into Fort Hare University). He passed both simultaneously in 1948; quite a remarkable feat for someone to complete two qualifications successfully in tandem.

Involvement in the second European war and his stint at the Fort Cox Agricultural College were extremely significant for Comrade K's political consciousness, activism and the embrace of radical political outlook that would ultimately turn him into a die-hard Marxist-Leninist and an unrepentant communist of all times.

The European war essentially opened his eyes to world politics marked by hegemonism of the powerful nations and domination over the less powerful ones. The war also opened bare the oozing wounds of British colonial oppression and racial discrimination at home. (Continues in the next edition)

"We shall not lose heart, no matter which turn history takes, but we shall not allow history to take a turn without our participation, without the intervention of the advanced class",
Vladimir Lenin

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
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