



Volume 1, Issue 2
2nd Quarter 2010



AMAVA

The catalyst for change

Emfuleni Local Municipality

ANC Caucus Newsletter

TOWARDS A REVOLUTIONARY CENTENARY



Taking a cue from the great leaders in building a developmental
and transformative society





Contents

Contents and At your service	IFC & 01
At your service	01
Human Rights Day	02
The profile of the Chief Whip	04
Service delivery	05
Emfuleni Caucus Lekgotla	06
The 2010 January 8th Statement	08
June 17th Boipatong Massacre	11
Respecting fallen comrades and welcoming new ones	14
I am love, I am an enigma	14
ANC Whippery	15



At your service

CHIEF WHIP'S CORNER



Chief Whip: Thembile Nquba

Revolutionary greetings comrades. Thrust forward by our African National Congress in the period of putting service delivery at the centre of the transformation of our societies for the attainment of the National Democratic Society. Our programme in this is that of social and economic transformation. We dedicate this year to the celebration of the twenty 20 years after the release of Tata Nelson Mandela. This year is the 50th year of the Sharpeville Massacre and its commemoration is still bringing vivid memories of that fateful day on the 21st of March 1960 when scores of people were killed by the apartheid regime. On the 16th of June we will be commemorating the youth uprisings of 1976 and this day came to be known as the National Youth Day. Also, on 17th of June we will be commemorating the Boipatong Massacre, another day that saw the death of Boipatong residents at the hands of state security and IFP members. This was part of the state funded terror unleashed on the citizens

AMAVA is the
mouthpiece of the
ANC in government
and seeks to advocate
the will of the ruling
government in this
municipality.

Editor in Chief
Thembile Nquba
Editor
Mzukisi Ronyuza

Editorial Team
Sipho Mokake
Jason Mkhwane
Mzukisi Ronyuza
Alina Moerane



of the country by the De Klerk Afrikaner regime. This violence covered mainly KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng provinces.

My appointment as the Chief Whip, although not unexpected by any member of the ANC to be deployed and redeployed, has been taken as an honour and a responsibility that I should treat with the respect it deserves. Our mantra is service delivery, and will be fulfilled if our ANC cadres in government put their foot flat on the ground in agitating for the aspirations of the ruling party. This is what the ANC put forward as its main task of government in pursuance of the National Democratic Revolution (NDR). The culture of knowing our roles in our day to day quest to transform our societies is key and very important. Respect for organisational culture, tradition and protocols are part of the revolutionary discipline expected from all our ANC members elected to Emfuleni Local Municipality. Our Political Management Team (PMT), i.e. The Chief, the Mayor and the Speaker, is central in driving the council towards achieving its missions and objectives. Each member of this political team clearly understands his or her role and all are deployed because of the expertise they have. My reliance in this team in fulfilling the mandate in my position is of paramount importance and without it the mandate of the ANC at different levels and quarters of Emfuleni Local Municipality (ELM) cannot be fully achieved.

The January 8th Statement by our ANC President and the President of the country earlier this year has reiterated that this year is a seminal year and has got its milestones and anniversaries. The following were mentioned:-

- Leaving a lasting legacy that will endure for generations through the 2010 FIFA Football World Cup.
- Preparation for local government elections that are due in 2011.
- The year of the National General Council (NGC) and this NGC will be the platform for a mid-term review of the work done since our 52nd National Conference in Polokwane.
- This year being the 55th anniversary of the Freedom Charter.
- The 25th anniversary of the founding of COSATU.
- This being the 25th anniversary of the ANC's second Consultative Conference held in Zambia. This conference reasserted the democratic nature of the ANC despite the difficult conditions in which it was operating; it entrenched the theory and practice of non-racialism in the organisational culture of the movement; and it set out clear tasks on the intensification of all forms of struggle to speed up the demise of the apartheid crime against humanity.
- The 20th anniversary of the relaunch of the ANC Women's League.

We should also champion the call by our president to build a new public sector cadre. Also in line with the January 8th Statement it is our task to ensure that this is an effective and responsive sphere of government. We will also ensure that our ANC councillors form and participate in community structures in their areas to ensure that there is a strong and sustained link with the communities that they serve.

The January 8th Statement cites that "the ANC is aware that 16 years into our democracy, there are still some

areas where local government is not working effectively. Amongst the findings of the report on the state of local government are that systems in many municipalities are characterised by critical problems and challenges which include dysfunctional councils, ineffective professional administration, weak and/or absent mechanisms for local democracy and weak municipal performance management". These, if not attended to, can be a base from which service delivery protests, justifiably and unjustifiably, might mushroom.

In celebrating the 2010 FIFA World Cup that is hosted here in our country we need to also celebrate the man who influenced our hosting of this cup, Tata Madiba. This cup is once in a lifetime opportunity to showcase what our country is made of and this is what we should proudly do. In Emfuleni we are graced by the presence of Ivory Coast and Switzerland national football teams. Our full protection and support for these teams is of paramount importance.

This cup is once in a lifetime opportunity to showcase what our country is made of and this is what we should proudly do. In Emfuleni we are graced by the presence of Ivory Coast and Switzerland national football teams.





Human Rights Day

LEST WE FORGET

Again this year on the 21st March South Africa and Sharpeville commemorated the Human Rights Day. As the day that had national impetus and reverberated internationally it became one of the events that paved the way for our liberation.

Just to take ourselves down memory lane in the late 1950s circa 1960s. The ANC as the vanguard of resistance could be felt in the length and breadth of the country, one of its notables was the potato boycott of June 26th, 1959 in protest, led by Gert Sibande, against the slave labour conditions on the potato farms of the Eastern Transvaal.

The introduction of the Suppression of Communism Act by the Afrikaner government saw the removal of many leaders of Congress Alliance from the public platforms and public activity. These leaders were either arrested or banished to their areas of origin. Even married couples had to seek permission to meet one another.

One Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Right Reverend Ambrose Reeves, giving evidence to the commission of enquiry in Dube Township painted a gloomy picture of "a rising tide of hatred, bitterness and frustration" among Africans. He further stated that "another factor contributing to the general tension and restlessness are the attempts that are being made to persuade African women to carry reference books. In the previous year there were serious troubles in Lichtenburg, Ventersdorp, Pietersburg, Standerton, Balfour, Zeerust and

Nelspruit, all because of the Africans' deep resentment to carrying reference books.

It is during this decade and amid these frustrations and challenges that the resolution was taken at an ANC Annual Conference from the 12-13th December 1959, in Currie's Foundation, to support the Freedom Charter and the Congress Alliance. This conference also called for mass action to fight passes for women and the pass laws in general. Another resolution of this conference was to step up the economic boycott and to enlist the support for the boycott from all African countries.

The intensification of the anti-pass campaign and the economic boycott were the main resolutions of this conference.

Chief Lutuli was unanimously re-elected President-General, O.R. Tambo

was elected deputy President-General, Duma Nokwe Secretary-General and Dr Letele Treasurer-General, with committee members T. Mqota, D. Nyembe, A. Nzo, L. Massina, T. Tshume, C. Mayekiso, R. Resha and W.Z. Conco. [318]

This 1959 Annual Conference decided on a major campaign against the pass laws, with several culminating points, the first of which would be March 31st. Other dates would include April 15th, African Freedom Day; the run-up to May 31st, planned by the Government to celebrate 50 years of Union; and South African Freedom Day, June 26th. Emphasis should be placed on the 31st of March 1959 as the beginning of a major campaign against the pass laws. These dates, especially the 31st of March, and events tend to be "forgotten" by those who decided to own the date of the 21st of March as opposed to the objective and events behind the resolutions.

"The task of the ANC in this situation is to encourage and build a spirit of defiance to oppression and the courage to resist oppression White South Africa is vulnerable. We are a giant that does not know its strength."
(President-General Luthuli, In his Presidential Speech to the 1959 ANC National Conference.)





The stay-at-home campaigns organised by the Congress Alliance during this time were attacked by the daily press and deemed a failure by the media and the government. There were some elements that the media wanted to use and profile by assassinating the character of the Congress Alliance, but ANC stalwarts rallied to defend their organisation. Some of these were Cdes J.D. Matlou and Tennyson Makiwane. The Africanists, led by Madzunya and Leballo, were persistent in attacking the ANC and in using the sabotaging tactics.

The banning of the ANC forced it to reorganise the Congress into small and easily manageable units. Word of mouth substituted meetings and printed propaganda.

A week later, after the ANC Conference, the Pan Africanist Congress (PAC) held its Annual Conference in Orlando. It is in their founding conference of April 1959 in Orlando that the PAC through its then President Robert Sobukwe and National Secretary, Potlako Leballo that they disowned or refused to take up the pass issue. When asked about the pass issue Sobukwe responded by saying "We are not interested in alleviating the sufferings of the people. All these laws emanate from Parliament and our duty is to fight for the change of the whole structure."

Surprisingly at a press conference on the 18th of March 1960, Robert Sobukwe made a call to the African people to leave their passes at home and surrender themselves for arrest at the nearest police station. There is no



doubt that the choice of March 21st by the PAC was an attempt to pre-empt the ANC resolution of starting the anti-pass campaign on the 31st of March. The ANC later wrote that while it could not oppose people's spontaneous demonstrations it was convinced that ill-organised, ill-defined action could cause harm and reduce the struggle's effectiveness.

By and large on this day we commemorate the killing of our people around the country. We also celebrate the strides made by our revolution and reaffirm that the blood of our people nourished the grinding stone of our revolution.



The Profile of the Council Chief Whip



Chief Whip: Thembile Nquba

The ANC has a pool of leadership that from time to time is used in different capacities as the ANC see fit. Comrade Thembile Nquba was appointed as the ANC Chief Whip and Council in Emfuleni Local Municipality in November 2009. He brings considerable expertise and is poised to be part of the centre that provides direction to the council and the ANC in government in Emfuleni.

Comrade Thembile is not new in politics. He is the former Deputy Chairperson of the ANC Vaal Sub-region, from 1995 to 1997. He cut his leadership teeth in the trade union movement. Baptised in the revolutionary fires of the apartheid struggles, his is a journey traversed by many tried and tested leaders in our movement. Among his contemporaries

he counts a number of leaders who are serving at the national level of the trade union movement and from local up to national government. From 1987 until 1991 he served as the Deputy Chairperson of COSATU in the then Western Transvaal Region, with Cde Zwelinzima Vavi, the current General Secretary of COSATU, as the Regional Secretary. In 1991 he was elected the Regional Chairperson of COSATU.

True to the revolutionary clarion he responded to a call of truly belonging in the Alliance by participating and being a member of SACP and SANCO. In SANCO he started as branch Regional Executive Committee member and currently serves as Sedibeng Regional Chairperson. As a veteran of SANCO he has been in the civic movement through its turbulent times hitherto.

The ANC and the community showed its belief in the leadership capability of Cde Thembile by deploying him as a Ward Councillor from 1995 until 2000. In this period he was also the Chief Whip of the Lekoa-Vaal Metropolitan Municipality. Between 1999 and 2000 he was EXCO member of Lekoa-Vaal.

The changing of municipalities from Lekoa-Vaal Metropolitan Municipality

to Sedibeng District Municipality saw Cde Thembile being deployed as the Chief Whip of Sedibeng Municipality (2000-2001). From 2001 to 2006 he was deployed as the Member of the Mayoral Committee (MMC) also in Sedibeng. In between these deployments Cde Thembile has been serving in various committees of Sedibeng District Municipality and importantly, he is a married family man and a father of three children.

In the period between 2001 and 2005 comrade Thembile has served as MMC in the Roads, LED and Environment departments.

As a councillor deployed in Sedibeng the ANC saw it fit to deploy him as Emfuleni Local Municipality Council Chief Whip from November 2009 to date.

He cut his leadership teeth in the trade union movement. Baptised in the revolutionary fires of the apartheid struggles, his is a journey traversed by many tried and tested leaders in our movement.





Service delivery

SERVICE DELIVERY PROTESTS AND TENDERPRENEURS A CHALLENGE TO OUR REVOLUTION

Service delivery is a basic function of any municipality. In a three tier system of government like South Africa you find that each tier has a responsibility over a given municipal jurisdiction. For service delivery to be tangible consultative processes are followed to ensure that all development in a given ward or area is people-driven, i.e. it is informed by the people after having identified their local needs.

The African National Congress (ANC), in 1994, inherited a legacy that made the poor majority of this country 'third class' citizens. This is a legacy that was a policy of the white supremacy for centuries in this country. In its sixteenth year of governing with a barrage of socio-economic challenges created in more than three centuries the ANC had a challenge of being an immediate panacea to all manner of challenges created by colonialism. This is a concoction of ideas through participation of the people.

Sedibeng, previously called Vaal Triangle, was one of the bread baskets of the then Transvaal Province but the changing tide and global economic incursion to our local economy further created widened economic gaps



between the haves and the have-nots. These global economic incursions compelled countries to accede to what is universally called Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP's), but in South Africa this was called the Growth Economic and Redistribution (GEAR) policy. These policies affected South Africa. Sedibeng and Emfuleni in particular.

The implications of these policies to service delivery are that they sought to restructure some revolutionary imperatives at a given time. Municipalities had to outsource the 'non-core' services, in the process increasing the culture of tenders. Although this culture might have been linked to Black Economic Empowerment it also purveyed the culture of self-aggrandisement, self-enrichment, individualism, greed, corruption and elitism. In the process of wanting to create a patriotic bourgeoisie it created a home-brewn pseudo capitalist whose main objective is to rub shoulders with political leaders to secure tenders. This pseudo capitalist culture vacillates between revolutionary rhetoric and corporate boardrooms. This tendency gradually and indirectly attacked

the highly sought after culture of entrepreneurship. In its metamorphic process it came to be known as the tenderpreneurship. The only market for this tendency is the government from local to national. Being naturally parasitic it is also good at sniffing out opportunities, which is why it courts or vilifies

politicians to get its way. This is the tendency that has accepted all the tenets of the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) but wants to wrestle for the definition of economic prosperity. The NDR strives for non-racial, democratic and prosperous South Africa. If this NDR does not address the needs of the working class and the poor, it is not an NDR.

In the process of building the patriotic bourgeoisie the tenderpreneurs were produced. The tenderpreneurship that we have built as the democratic breakthrough seeks to rewrite the post-1994 history and in the process wants to dictate our revolutionary strategy as a ruling alliance and the ANC in particular. This is why the Alliance should be the strategic centre power to ward off any tumour that might be an impediment to redressing the socio-economic ills.

So, the involvement of people in community struggle is a revolutionary necessity, and also for people to master their own societies and to champion revolutionary causes rather than outsource them to profit makers of different colours. If service delivery is not informed by the people from its planning stages up to the implementation stages it will be poached by opportunist who are more about self-accumulation than community development. The recent service delivery protests have been about personal accumulation rather than service delivery and this has posed more challenges than opportunities to the poor of Emfuleni who genuinely need services.





EMFULENI CAUCUS LEKGOTLA

Glenburn Lodge, Mogale City

23 – 25 November 2009

A summary of 2009 ANC Caucus Lekgotla Resolutions

INTRODUCTION

The ANC Caucus held its Lekgotla at Glenburn Lodge in Mogale City from the 23-25th of November 2010. Its purpose was to take stock of the work done and to inform the way forward. Out of this event a number of progressive interventions were resolved on. The focus areas of these resolutions were amongst others, housing, community safety, health and social development and local economic development. These are mainly in pursuance of the ANC vision. A developmental local government can only be achieved if the ANC exerts its thrust in the municipalities it controls, including Emfuleni Local Municipality (ELM). This Caucus mainly resolved that it cannot condone casualisation in the form of the ill-fated EPWP as practiced in the past two years. There has been a thin line between exploitation and slavery in the way it was conducted in ELM. These resolutions normally, after each Lekgotla, goes back to relevant Caucus sub-committees for further perusal and to rectify errors and noting of omissions. After this process they go back to the Caucus for ratification.

Some of the challenges that were identified and resolved on in building a vibrant municipality were:-

- **Intense Capacity Building** - Our councillors should attend courses related to their portfolio committees (technical) and also attend intense political education. This is a response to a call by the ANC that we need to build developmental cadres who understand the plight of the poor majority of this country from the policy perspective of the ANC.
- **Policy Orientation and Alignment** - The Caucus identified the need for our policies to be reviewed and realigned to the needs of the communities. Relevant council sub-committees need to hold sessions where these policies are discussed and where possible new ones should be developed.
- **Youth Development** - There is no way that we can go forward or have a transformed society without taking care of the youth. In doing this the ANC in Sedibeng resolved that municipalities need to have Youth Units. To expedite the process of completing the current draft policy on Youth Development is critical, and the deadline for producing this policy is June 2010.
- **Deviations** - The Caucus identified deviations as one of the challenges in tracking the IDP output and having a viable financial muscle in the council.
- **Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR)** - Our IGR capacity needs to be capacitated in such a way that it bears fruit for ELM. Also key are our relations with neighbouring municipalities. Identified within this were our relations with foreign governments as part of our IGR Strategy.
- **Joint Mayoral Committees (MAYCOs)** - Mayoral Committees are to be held at both political and administrative level between Sedibeng District Municipality (SDM) and Emfuleni Local Municipality (ELM). This will provide synergy in service delivery.
- **Rural Development** - The Caucus also stressed that a lesser developed Emfuleni, in the form of rural areas, negates the vision of this municipality. Resources should be made available for rural development at the soonest





convenience of the municipality.

- **Housing Development** - This development will be directly monitored to ensure that the Provincial and National Governments delivers as per the expectations. The Caucus is also monitoring the progress on the legal action taken by the council to get KwamaSiza back. Envisaged for the area is the low cost housing, rental stock and RDP housing.

LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (LED)

- Develop a programme for hydro phonics
- Establishing of commonages
- Initiate hydrophobic projects
- Development of a cooperative policy
- Facilitation of a process to build a co-operative movement
- Relocation of Properties Unit to Housing Department

WASTE

- Establishment of mini dumps
- Roll out of 240lt bins
- Roll out of illegal dumping boards
- The department will identify the space for mini dumps with the councillors of the ward
- Establishment of law enforcers
- Joint cleaning programme of cluster

ROADS AND STORM WATER

- Speed humps – prioritise places of worship, schools and high accidents zones
- Road traffic signage – IGR (Sedibeng)
- Upgrading of all gravel roads
- Storm water maintenance
- Casual workers – fast tracking of appointment of 2007 EPWP workers
- Provision of technical capacity-courses
- Purchasing of more illegal dumping boards, street lights and high mast lights

- Addressing of race and gender question in the department
- Installation of traffic lights in e.g. Delfos
- Golden Highway intersection

COMMUNITY SAFETY

- Establishment of the street committees by the end of 2010/2011 financial year
- Working with the liquor board in addressing compliance with age restrictions at taverns and night clubs
- Jointly working with SAPS to assist in capacitating and rewarding CPFs
- Initiate a victim support programme at our police stations – immediate task
- Immediate recruitment of traffic officers and fire fighters

HEALTH AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Immediate implementation of HIV and AIDS programmes at workplaces
- Establishment of the Youth HIV and AIDS Council by June 2010
- Extension of HIV and AIDS ward based programmes to rural areas in 2010
- Building clinics in ward 7 and 25 within the next two financial years i.e. 2010/2011
- Kgatelo Pele TB door to door visits to be extended to other wards by the end of 2010
- Improving the TB cure rate from 67% to 75% by June 2010

- ECDs to be extended to other areas and build atleast three old age homes by the end of 2010/2011 financial year

HOUSING

- Councillors must on a continuous basis, report all service providers rendering poor service
- Ensure that registration of townships is linked with handing out of title deeds to owners
- Resolve double allocation and fast track allocation
- Preparation for the relocation of the Properties Unit to Housing
- Facilitate and intervene on all houses that has structural deficiencies after their completion
- Work with Roads Department in developing gravel roads in all affected RDP housing areas
- Resolve zone 20 phase one housing structural defects immediately
- Revival of the ex-combatants' housing programme.
- Review of housing policies to conform to the needs of the community and the objectives of the ANC
- Re-implementing of the People's Housing Process (PHP)
- Conducting a study on alternative housing
- PPP initiative for housing development





The 2010 January 8th Statement

This year's January 8th Statement was unveiled in Kimberley on the 8th of January. As is the ANC tradition this Statement has informed the direction that the ANC takes in a given year. It has been so called because it is the day that marks the establishment of the African National Congress, then the South African National Congress (SANNC), in Bloemfontein in 1912. This year the ANC celebrated its 98th birthday, two years towards its centenary in 2012. Pixley ka Isaka Seme, the founding member of the ANC, is remembered when this day is celebrated.

This Statement used to be presented in the ANC mission houses in exile and in Umkhonto WeSizwe (MK) camps around the continent. This was a statement of hope, intent and the reaffirmation of the commitment to the liberation cause. It charted the short term revolutionary programme that emanated from the ANC resolutions and policy perspective for all outside and inside the country. The president of the ANC comrade Jacob Zuma presented the Statement in Kimberley, but now it is presented under different conditions from those of the exile times, on behalf of the National Executive Committee (NEC). From 1994 this Statement has charted the wayforward also for our democratic government. Emfuleni Local Government has also adopted this statement to inform its programme.

Below are some of the areas that were captured by President Jacob Zuma that indicate where we come from and where we are heading to:-
It reaffirmed the ownership of the ANC by its membership, in doing this it reminded us of the principle of democratic centralism; fight against racism, tribalism, regionalism, sexism and other aberrations that have no place in the ANC. Central also in this Statement was that the ANC has put the task of political education on top of its agenda, meaning that all members of the ANC are expected to attend or to have attended political education at a given time.

The Statement warned against the ANC acting as a conventional party that is interested in winning votes during elections instead of being people-driven. It called for unity in our quest to leave a lasting legacy for generations to come, for our country and the continent.

We are also reminded of the preparations for the 2011 local government elections in our efforts to transform the local government and strengthen its capacity to improve our people's lives.

ON THE CENTENARY

The 2012 ANC centenary celebration should showcase the proud traditions of this oldest national liberation

movement in Africa. The NEC has established a centenary task team with a call on lower structures to follow suit. These structures should coordinate build-up towards celebration and ensure broader participation by all ANC structures, the alliance, mass democratic organisations and local communities.

The National General Council (NGC) will conduct a mid-term review of the work done since the 52nd National Conference in Polokwane. NGC's are crucial in between national conferences in the sense that the ANC is able to assess whether the resolutions taken in the past conference have had the intended impact and make relevant interventions.





THE FREEDOM CHARTER

This year we commemorate the 55th anniversary of the Freedom Charter and the Statement reminds us that in 2002 we declared this decade as the decade of the Freedom Charter. The Charter represents the strategic vision of the ANC and the kind of society we seek to build in South Africa.

From the message to the people of South Africa on the 68th anniversary of the African National Congress by President Oliver Reginald Tambo: 8 January 1980, he says of the Freedom Charter:-

*'What is the Freedom Charter?
The Freedom Charter contains the fundamental perspective of the vast majority of the people of South Africa of the kind of liberation that we all of us are fighting for. Hence it is not merely the Freedom Charter of the African National Congress and its allies. Rather it is the Charter of the people of South Africa for liberation. It was drawn up on the basis of the demands of the vast masses of our country and adopted at an elected Congress of the People. Because it came from the people, it remains still a people's Charter, the one basic political statement of our goals to which all genuinely democratic and patriotic forces of South Africa adhere.'*

The progress in realising this vision, according to the Statement, can be found in the very Constitution of our country and the Reconstruction and Development Programme, which embody the tasks we have set ourselves to meet the aspirations of our people

*'... developmental state that we pursue
should be a state that unites South Africans
around a vision of sustainable development
and mobilises them to act as midwives to the
birth of a truly united, non-racial, non-sexist,
democratic and prosperous society'*

ANNIVERSARIES

Captured is also the 25th anniversary of the founding of COSATU, a successor to South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), whose 55th anniversary we are also celebrating.

We will this year also mark the 25th anniversary of the ANC Second Consultative Conference, held in Kabwe, Zambia. Among others, Kabwe reasserted the democratic nature of the ANC despite the difficult conditions in which it was operating; it entrenched the theory and practice of non-racialism in the organisational culture of the movement; and it set out clear tasks on the intensification of all forms of struggle to speed up the demise of the apartheid crime against humanity.

2010 also marks the 20th anniversary of the re-launch of the ANC Women's League. Also celebrated is the 20th anniversary of the release of Cde President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela from prison. Also taken note in that era was the

unbanning of the ANC, SACP and other liberation movements by the apartheid regime.

BUILDING A DEVELOPMENTAL STATE

The statement also reiterates that for us to advance the National Democratic Revolution (NDR) we need to successfully implement the five priorities on the 2009 Election Manifesto as these are some of the major tasks of building a developmental state. It goes on to call on us to build a state that is democratic, people-driven and people-centred, and in doing this we must pursue a sustained development based on an inclusive growth path.

The statement also states that a developmental state that we pursue should be a state that unites South Africans around a vision of sustainable development and mobilises them to act as midwives to the birth of a truly united, non-racial, non-sexist,





The 2010 January 8th Statement continued

democratic and prosperous society. In pursuit of such a vision, our movement decided in 2009 to focus on five strategic developmental priorities, namely:

- a) Creation of more jobs,
- b) Decent work and sustainable livelihoods,
- c) Improving quality education and health care for all,
- d) Promoting rural development and
- e) Combating crime and corruption.

Some of the crucial areas captured in building a developmental state are building a strategic planning capacity, strengthening of governing capacity

to provide effective and efficient service to the people and combating corruption in the public and private sector.

Building of a new public sector cadre as part of the major tasks for creating a developmental state also came sharp. This part is a begging call on Emfuleni to accelerate building of a new public sector cadre who will be able to interface his work with socio-economic imperatives of the societies they lead and work in.

Some of the areas that came sharp were strategic development priorities, Rural Development & land reform,

Education, Social Transformation, Combating Crime, Moral Regeneration and Unity of our revolutionary Alliance.

THE 2010 WORLD CUP

The Statement calls on all South Africans to support our national team, Bafana Bafana. This tournament demonstrated our pedigree by successfully hosting the 2009 FIFA Confederations Cup and the Final Draw for 2010, and these have inspired us to make this 2010 World Cup, a truly African World Cup.



Emfuleni Comrades at a January 8th Statement rally in Kimberley this year.



June 17th Boipatong Massacre: Down memory lane

The 17th of June is a day that is etched in many people's minds around the country and the whole world. Not because it is just any other day but because in the year 1992 June 17th has left an indelible mark to ink in the struggle for liberation in South Africa and other countries.

In Western Sahara it is Zemla Intifada (Uprising) Day, a day that is commemorated by Polisario. This was a day that resulted in a massacre of people from Zemla district who were demonstrating against the colonial occupation of Western Sahara. The year was 1970. Spanish forces opened fire and killed a number of people. This prompted the establishment of the Polisario Front three years later. Polisario became a core political force that became an ally of the South African liberation movement Polisario also has an observer status in the Socialist International. This massacre is commemorated as the national day in Western Sahara.

The 17th of June 1992 in South Africa is a day that is part of the marathon intimidation and killing of South Africans by the apartheid South African government.

This violence was part of the broader project of the government strategy to undermine the ANC alliance and objectives of democratic transformation. This was also done to show the world that rule by black people and the majority of South Africa can lead to a disaster. That this state violence coincided with the "transformation" of Inkatha Freedom

Party (IFP) into a "political party" in 1990 came as no surprise.

In its attempt to form political bases it identified Transvaal (now Gauteng) as its strategic point of departure. This project was blessed with the provision of secret training to 200 IFP members around 1986 by the South African Defence Force (SADF) and this was exposed by the media in July 1991.

This media exposé of the training of IFP vigilantes and the arrest of Themba Khoza for the illegal possession of firearms in Sebokeng Hostel confirmed both the involvement of the government in funding the politically charged terror attacks through the IFP and this led to the 'reshuffling' of both Magnus Malan and Adriaan Vlok by De Klerk. Even the application to the TRC by Jacobus Conradie, Jacobus Jacobs and Arthur van der Gryp had the pointers to a link between the IFP and the government through the State Security Council, this was later confirmed by the disgraced Eugene De Kock. De Klerk was not clean by doing this PR exercise of reshuffling. He was only bluffing the world because he sat in the State Security Council (SSC) that was headed by P.W. Botha, responsible for the 'Strategic Communications Division (Stratcom)'. This is where the activities and locations of political activists were reported; this enabled the SSC to make security profiles for attacks on these politicians. The SSC was known for abduction, arson, sabotage and torture of political activist. Boipatong Massacre was, directly or indirectly, sanctioned from this level. So the questioning of the

awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to De Klerk is mainly questioned from this premise. Also the crocodile tears that he shed when coming to Boipatong shortly after the massacre, shows the interest that the State Security Council and his government had in this violence.

THE BOIPATONG MASSACRE AXIS

While this massacre was one of many attacks at that time, 1992, it was also the catalyst for a series of revelations of how clandestine the government could be in brutalising its own citizens to defend minute and selfish interests. This massacre had local and national dimensions to our struggle. The local dimension was that while it purveyed the nationalist agenda it was driven mainly by locally based state apparatus and while it dealt with the whole population, the main target was the youth. Young people, especially males, were perceived by the government security forces to be at the centre of political activism in Boipatong and the whole country. So the police and the IFP members were unleashed to attack the township with the focus on these young people who were perceived to be comrades. Locally everyone became a victim in the sense that everyone was targeted and marked for death. This also created a sense of high distrust among community members because of the precision with which these killers permeated and infiltrated the societies. It clearly disintegrated the common bond that Boipatong enjoyed as a community, families





June 17th Boipatong Massare continued

relocated, some stopped schooling, some stopped working, some were maimed and some were murdered. We have poor comrades who were young in 1992 and were compelled to defend the community. These are unsung heroes who are moving around us with psychological, emotional and physical scars. How do we integrate their psyche into normal life, let alone socio-economic integration?

The national dimension is that this massacre happened while there were democratic talks under the auspices of the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA). This CODESA was a product of the National Peace Accord of September 1991. This Accord was signed by representatives of twenty-seven political organisations and national and homeland governments. These people were killed while the African National Congress, the nationalist government and other political parties were discussing the democratic path that South Africa should take. In the talks the ANC demanded a democratic majority rule while the National Party government wanted a two-phase transition with an appointed transitional government. Some salient issues that arose from this were decisions on a unitary or federal state, property rights; and indemnity from prosecution for politically motivated crimes.

On the 18th of June, the following morning after the massacre, the ANC National Working Committee (NWC), through the then ANC President Cde Nelson Mandela released a statement of its withdrawal from these talks. In this NWC statement the ANC said, '...The ANC places the blame squarely

on the shoulders of Mr. F.W. de Klerk, who declared in Tokyo recently that his government had a plan to counter mass action. That plan included mobilisation of the army, the police and police reservists.'

It went on to say '...anyone who doubts the lethal character of these "cultural weapons", should visit the ICU of Sebokeng Hospital and look at the children, ranging in ages from three to 11, who are fighting for their lives after being stabbed with these so-called cultural weapons.The ANC is calling an emergency meeting of the extended National Working Committee to consider further action to take in response to this massacre.'

After this meeting conditions were outlined for the ANC to return to the talks. Some of these conditions were that De Klerk should confine his security apparatus in barracks, stop violence and agree to national general elections that will inform majority rule. In his speech at the Boipatong cleansing ceremony of 2004 in Boipatong then Deputy President of the country and the ANC Cde Jacob Zuma said, 'The tragedy caused enormous pain and suffering; and became a turning point in our history, given the level we had reached in the negotiations process aimed at creating a democratic society. The Vaal Triangle had been targeted because of the militant nature of activism against apartheid in that region...'

Cde Zuma also went on to make this insightful remark, 'The brutal and tragic deaths of the people of Boipatong in the end became a reminder to all of us, of the necessity of urgently finding a solution to our country's problems. The Boipatong

massacre will therefore be forever remembered in our history, as a tragedy that hastened the dawn of our freedom. The blood of the people of Boipatong was not shed in vain, as it watered the tree of liberation. We shall always remember that the people of Boipatong who died on that fateful night paid the ultimate price for the freedom of this country.'

This was a statement that reminded us that there are commemorated days that will forever be etched in our minds, that will forever remind us of the turning tide in a political discourse at a given time. The high level of political recognition of this day at the time showed the seriousness of the ANC in fighting for the downtrodden. This also showed the way in which our ANC government was willing to profile and preserve our history. This noble task finds expression in the ANC Resolutions on Arts, Heritage and Culture at different levels of the ANC. In its 50th National Congress the ANC on Building Social Cohesion through Heritage, Arts and Culture, Sports and Recreation, resolved that:-

- 86. Government should integrate Ubuntu principles into public policy so as to comprehensively correct the distortions and imbalances not only in our heritage landscape but also in our social, economic and industrial relations.
- 89. Local government must provide funding for arts and culture.
- 98. The ANC must ensure that the country's investments in 2010 should result in a lasting legacy for our communities and our people.

We are all called upon as ANC members to act and preserve our history for our progeny. Boipatong Massacre like





those that took place before and after it deserve a place in the national history. Its occurrence was a conscious act of the reactionary regime to dislodge the advent of an unfolding democracy and it turned out in the opposite way. With Zemla Intifada of 1970 commemorated in Western Sahara, the Cassinga Massacre of 1978, committed by the SADF, still commemorated in Namibia today, need we really forget Boipatong Massacre of 1992, that happened just around the corner.

We all know that the SSC planned this massacre along with others around the country as a ploy to show that if South Africa can be in the hands of black people it will degenerate to a state of anarchy. Analysts even wrongly named this a black on black violence. Let Boipatong, through our mindset and going down memory lane, rise

from the darkness of the past and be a beacon of hope for the country. Central in doing this will also be taking care of the welfare of the people who defended this community, whose youth development was cut short by uninvited politically opportunistic manoeuvres of the racist regime. How can our comrades languish in prison for the defence of the revolution and have apartheid generals living a lavish life of opulence. Word has it that even in our midst we have senior people who were serving in the then South African Police Force and the SADF who were 'medically boarded' or given early retirements after this massacre. This was another form of payment for a job well done. These were golden handshakes for killing powerless and defenceless citizens. General Augusto Pinochet, the dictator of Chile, was charged and was hounded up until

his death at the age of 91 in 2006 for massacres conducted under his presidency. Even Israel hunted Nazi war criminals up until today for Holocaust (genocide) and other political crimes committed in the early 1940's against the Jews. We need proper closure for all.

REFERENCES

- J Zuma: Boipatong Peace, Cleansing and Healing Ceremony
- Extended ANC NWC Statement on the Boipatong Massacre, ANC, DIP 18 June 1992
- Negotiations to end apartheid in South Africa: Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia
- TRC Report: The 'Third Force' Appendix
- ANC 52ND National Congress Resolutions
- June 17: Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia
- TRC Amnesty Hearing: Application No: AM6121/97, Paulos Mckeleni Mbatha/ 27 January 1999 (Vereeniging)



Victims of Boipatong and Sharpeville massacres with their family members in Robben Island early this year.





Respecting fallen comrades and welcoming new ones

In any revolution heroes are celebrated, commemorated and honoured for their selfless defence of the revolution. During this term our Caucus and communities have seen the fall of some of its members. These comrades passed away, at different times, while serving our movement as councillors in Emfuleni Local Municipality. As members of the Caucus the ANC respects and recognises their contribution in shaping Emfuleni. The Caucus also welcomes the deployment of new comrades in our midst. These are:-

COMRADES WHO FELL ON THE WAY IN THIS TERM

Cde Mohau Moledi- Ward Councillor, Ward 41
Cde Thoko Molelekwa- Ward Councillor, Ward 07
Cde Likotsi Maduna- Ward Councillor, Ward 29

NEW COMRADES WHO HAVE JOINED US IN THIS TERM

Cde Khethiwe Ntombela
Cde Leonora Muir
Cde Madimabe Seisa- Ward Councillor, Ward 28
Cde Amina Mohamed
Cde Motlane Mashabela

In the coming issue we will be profiling old members of the Caucus to give the reflection on the history of our Caucus and its development stages since its inception. Amandla!!!

I AM LOVE, I AM AN ENIGMA

By: Mzukisi Ronyuza

I am abstract and relative
I am invisible but can be felt
I am not heeded but I demand my existence
I run in the veins and crisscross the arteries of many hearts
I am an antithesis of hate

I dwell in the dungeons of many hearts but not properly recognised
I soothe broken hearts but not emulated
I mend families but not rewarded
I am a catalyst for unions and reconciliations

If properly pampered I am a good servant
For me to survive I need warmth
If properly cared for I bring lifetime joy and happiness.



ANC CHIEF WHIP AND CHAIRPERSON OF THE CAUCUS



Thembile Nquba

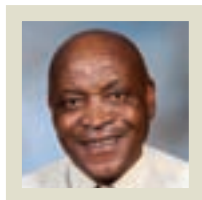
ANC Whippery



*Cde Shandukani
(Gender)*



*Cde C. Mohammed
(Roads)*



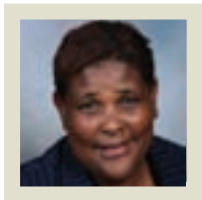
*Cde. D. Plaatjie
(Petitions)*



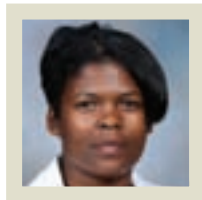
*Cde. E. Tshabalala
(LED)*



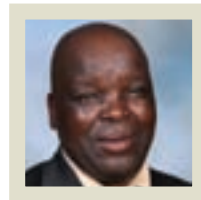
*Cde. V. Godoli
(Public Safety)*



*Cde. F. Williams
(Sports)*



*Cde. M. Kgatleng
(Health)*



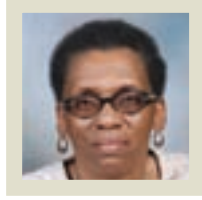
*Cde. Zondo
(Housing)*



*Cde. M. Maqutyana
(Water and
Electricity)*



*Cde. S. Motsiri
(Finance)*



*Cde. P. Raphuthi
(Waste
Management)*



*Cde. M. Gqelosha
(HR and Corporate
Services)*

Design and Production by

