



LIMPOPO

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL TREASURY

Rifumo

Electronic Newsletter

The Heartland of Southern Africa- Development is about people



Transformation & Coorectional Services **help** **women in** **Prison**



Transformation Senior Manager Anna Oliphant & Women's Forum Chairperson Onica Masekoameng

The birth of new partnership between Provincial Treasury and Correctional Services

The partnership was born on Tuesday at Matatshe Prisons in Vhembe district. Limpopo Treasury under the stewardship of Transformation services collected items worth R 5,000 to female inmates and their children serving jail terms at Matatshe Prison's female section. The items include blankets, sanitary towels, slippers, baby bottles and toys, clothing and varieties of toiletries.

Ms. Mashika Ramatswi the general manager for corporate services led the delegation which was joyfully received by the Correctional services Area Commissioner, staff and the inmates.

In her motivational talk, Ramatswi told the inmates that "As part of the Women's month celebrations, the women shall never be free until all female inmates and their children in all the country's prisons are free".

en's forum and Transformation services and also assured the inmates of the continuous support and future representation from the departmental management.

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She emphasised that, the department in general and it's women in particular will continue to support female inmates and work together with Correctional services. "The event was beyond my expectations" she added.

"LPT is the first department in the Province and probably in the whole country to conceive the idea of reaching out to the unfortunate female inmates and their children. It wouldn't have been a great success if it were not for team work displayed by all our key stakeholders" said Anna Oliphant in her address.

A woman inmate serving a 55 years sentence appreciated the motivational talks and the love shown by the department on behalf of all female inmates. She also expressed their acceptance to heed to the sisterly advice of doing genuine self-retrospection. The inmates decorated the celebration with jublations, traditional songs and dances, whereas LPT displayed the talent of ballroom dance which was rendered by Ms. Adelaide Hlungwani and partner.

The delegation adopted friends and their babies in the prison. The gesture marks the continuous partnership between LPT and Correctional services.

The occasion was blessed by representatives LPT Women's forum, the Premier's Office, Department of Agriculture, Ms. Violet Nesamari from SADTU and RIFUMO NEWS.

All forms of electronic gadgets including cameras, cellular phones and hands bags were not allowed in the prison precinct.

"This serves to appreciate you for the support you offered to the Women's forum and Transformation directorate. The gifts were presented to the Matatsho Correctional service on Tuesday in a joyous celebration. You indeed made the day for the inmates and their babies. Now they know that they are accepted by the community. Your contributions will not go unnoticed before God the maker of the universe. You will be blessed abundantly and a hundred fold will return to you for your gifts".
Onica Masekoameng

bomb, especially among the unemployed youth as well as in rural areas and settlements.

Nevertheless, I argue here that the 1913 Land Act which took away the best land from the African people in order to turn them into a cheap reservoir of labour marked the beginning of all problems we face today, such as landlessness, poverty and inequality. According to the jurist Kgolane Alfred Rudolph Phala, presently serving as the Speaker of the Limpopo Provincial Legislature, in his seminal piece on the Historical Roots and Significance of the 1913 Land Act, the 1913 Land Act laid a basis for the balkanisation of our countries, handing the best and most land to white settlers and giving the arid and least productive parts of the country to the indigenous Africans. It was a foundation stone on which all other subsequent legislation dealing with land was based.

Lest we forget, the Act of 1951 which severely dealt with the blacks who came to settle in towns was an extension on the notorious 1913 Land Act which essentially aimed to legalise the land robbery that had been taking place in Southern Africa for a period of more than two centuries.

Such dastardly robbery started with the systematic extermination of the Khoikhoi and San communities who had peopled the land for millennia. The white settlers initially related and bartered with them, but they mistook their hospitality and ubuntu for cowardice and weakness. They attacked and decimated them with horrible brutality and inhumanity. They took their land, cattle, and livestock, and turned most into vagrants and slaves. Such bloody land and cattle robbery continued in the wars of resistance and dispossession.

Thus, the 1913 Land Act was the culmination of this massive land and cattle robbery which started with colonisation itself, Phala says and further elaborates that beginning in 1652, Dutch and British colonialists waged wars of conquest against the indigenous

2013 08 05 CENTENARY OF THE NOTORIOUS 1913 LAND ACT AND ITS CONSEQUENCES



ON 15 July 2013, the Namibian Supreme Court ruled that Sections 3 and 4 of the 1985 'Squatters Proclamation' which entitled the municipalities to demolish

squatter shacks without a court order or prior notice was unconstitutional. The judgement came after the City of Windhoek demolished shacks belonging to 14 people who illegally occupied municipal land. In light of that ruling and in the 47th Anniversary of the launching of the armed libera-

tion struggle and the centenary of the 1913 Land Act, it is worthwhile to shed some light on the historiography of this Act.

I agree with the former PM, Nahas Angula, when he wrote an opinion piece in the Namibian Sun on Monday 29 July 2013 that poverty is a time

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population, to usurp their land and its riches and to establish an outpost which would act as a source of natural resources, as a terrain of expansion and settlement, and as a market for their goods. Great Britain finally established its colonial authority over the full extent of South Africa at the end of the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902.

African communities waged heroic resistance to colonial occupation. Despite being outgunned, they showed rare stoicism in many battles spanning over two and half centuries. However, their resistance was fragmented among and within various ethnic groups, and it could not stand the tide of a superior armed force backed by a developed economic and political base of the imperial powers.

The 1913 Land Act was itself a successor to another notorious piece of legislation passed in 1894 in South Africa referred to as the Glen Grey Act. This ancestor of the Land Act removed all the communal land rights that the indigenous Africans had from time immemorial. It introduced individual tenure which limited the original rights that the people had to the land and even forced many off their land. The 1913 Act was therefore an intensification of this process, taking away many of the remaining property rights of Africans.

The 1913 Land Act had a number of both intended and unintended consequences. The formation of the ANC in 1912 was itself partly a consequence of the 1913 Land Act which was already debated as a Bill in 1911. However it is a historical fact that even without the promulgation of the Act the process of forming a Native National Congress for the entire territory of the Union of South Africa was on from as early as 1909. With and without the Land Act a National

Native Congress was going to be formed after the white-only Union in 1910.

The Land Act was also the basis for a plethora of subsequent segregatory, divisive, exploitative and oppressive legislation. Once the Land Act was in place further legislation was promulgated to support it. That legislation included the Natives Urban Areas Act of 1923 which allowed local authorities to regulate and control the so-called influx of Africans from the reserves into the urban centres. This Act was further tightened by the Black Urban Areas Consolidation Act of 1945.

The Immorality Act of 1927 banned sexual relations between whites and blacks, which prohibition was extended to the coloureds and Asians in 1950. This Act was further tightened and extended through the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1950.

The 1913 Land Act was itself tightened by the demonic 1936 Native Trust and Land Act which declared rural areas settled by the Africans in reserves as trust land. It initiated a process of the betterment schemes and cattle culling mechanisms in African rural areas. It regulated evictions of the so-called undesirable Africans on so-called white-owned land. The Group Areas Act of 1950 consolidated these Acts and ensured that there was a racial geography in the commercial and residential areas.

The Group Areas Act of 1950 was followed by the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act of 1951. Indeed, the continuous process of proletarianisation of landless Africans led to their unstoppable urbanisation just as we are seeing today. These Africans came to settle in the environs of the urban centres no longer as migrants but as dwellers. There was massive overcrowding and the conditions were inhuman and

despicable.

In the same year, the colonial authorities instituted the Bantu Authorities Act of 1951 which initiated the establishment of Bantustans in the reserves by introducing the tribal, regional and territorial authorities system. Forced removals of black settlements from areas regarded as 'black spots' in white areas and suitable only for white settlement were enforced through the Black Resettlement Act of 1954.

This implementation of the Bantu Authorities Act was further consolidated through the Bantu Homelands Citizenship Act of 1970, the Bantu Homeland Constitution Act of 1971, Self-governing Territories Constitution Act of 1971 and the Black Affairs Administration Act of 1971.

All these various pieces of legislation were also a direct response to the resistance struggles and their intensity. Whether it was the anti-pass campaigns, the urban squatter movement, the rural uprisings, the anti-forced removals, strikes, boycotts, marches and demonstrations, the regime responded with even more ferocious legislation to stem the tide of the struggle.

In 2013 we must look back at the hundred years since this Act was passed, particularly in the context of the land restitution and redistribution work of the new democratic government to spur the nation to redouble efforts to undo the damage done by the 1913 Act.

We must replace the principle of 'willing buyer, willing seller' which has not sufficiently addressed the problem, with the 'just and equitable' principle when expropriating land for land reform purposes in order to complete our freedom and diffuse the ticking time bomb.

PRECAUTIONARY SUSPENSION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

1. In terms of Item 7.2 of the Disciplinary Code and Procedure in the Public Service (PSCBC Resolution No 1 of 2003) an employer (head of department) has a right to suspend an employee on full pay or transfer an employee, as precautionary measure, under the following circumstances:-

- (a) If the employee is alleged to have committed a serious misconduct.
- (b) If the employer believes that the presence of the employee at the workplace might jeopardize any investigation into the alleged misconduct or endanger the wellbeing of or safety of any person or state property.

2. Precautionary suspension does not constitute a judgment and must be with full pay.

3. Precautionary suspension is two-fold in nature in that it provides for-

- (a) precautionary transfer;
- (b) precautionary suspension with full pay.

4. Precautionary suspension is an interim measure imposed by the employer after the employee to be suspended has been given a hearing, and does not constitute a sanction.

5. A precautionary hearing can either be oral, where an employee is called to a hearing to answer to the allegations the employer leveled against him or her, or the hearing can take the form of written representation, where the employer writes to the employee to answer to the allegations. Once an employee has been given an opportunity to respond to the allegations, either orally or written representation, the employer must make a decision, and inform the employee whether he or she is suspended or not. In all this process an employee has a right to a representation by fellow employee or trade union official.

6. If an employee is suspended or transferred as precautionary measure the employer must hold a disciplinary hearing within 60 days. If the investigation is not complete the employer representative at the disciplinary hearing must advance good reasons before a presiding officer in order to get extension of the suspension. An employee representative would also have an opportunity to advance reasons why the suspension should not be extended. Thereafter the presiding officer must make a decision.

7. Transfer of an employee to other duties or post must be on the same or similar level.

8. Lastly, depending on the seriousness of the case, transfer of an employee to other duties or post must be given a priority over suspension from duty in order to curb expenditure where salary is paid for no service rendered.

by

Legal Services

Previous Departmental Events



Celebrating women's month

House Keeping

Access emails when outside the office

Due to the upgrade of the email server there is a slight change on how to access emails from outside the office.

Below are options available:

1. Accessing departmental email via the internet
 - Use the following URL: <https://anywhere.treasury.limpopo.gov.za/owa>
 - Username: Limtreasury\your username
 - Password: your password

The email link currently available on the departmental website will be changed to align it with the above changes.

2. Accessing departmental email using departmental laptop and 3G connection
 - Connect your 3G to the network as usual.
 - Open Microsoft Outlook
 - Username: Limtreasury\your username Password: Your password
 - Click Ok

Then you can use the email like you normally use in the office

3. Accessing departmental email from Mobile devices
Use the following settings depending on the model of your mobile device.

3.1 Android and IOS mobile devices (e.g. Samsung)

SSL: Turn it on

Server: Anywhere.treasury.limpopo.gov.za

Domain: Limtreasury

Username: Your username

Password: Your password

× Kindly note that to use this option you need to have data bundles loaded on your phone.

3.2 Blackberry with BIS service activated

Outlook Webaccess URL: <https://anywhere.treasury.limpopo.gov.za/owa>

Domain: Limtreasury

Username: Your username

Password: Your password

Please, contact the IT Service Desk @ ext 8585 for any further clarity

By Gito

Did You Know?

Al-Azhar University, located in Egypt, is the world's second oldest surviving degree-granting institute. Founded in 970-972, this university serves as a center for Arabic literature and Sunni Islamic learning. Al-Azhar University concentrates upon a religious syllabus, which pays special attention to the Quranic sciences and traditions of the Prophet Muhammad on the one hand, while also teaching all modern fields of science.

Did you know?

Did you know?

Mme Rejoice Mabudafhasi, MP, Deputy Minister of Water and Environmental Affairs will announce the winners of the 2013 Women in Water Awards on 23 August 2013, in Mzilela village, Giyani, Limpopo Province. This year marks the 10th anniversary of the annual Women in Water Awards.

“A Centenary of Working Together towards Sustainable Women Empowerment and Gender Equality”

Did You Know?

University of Al-Karaouine: Located in Fes, Morocco, this university originally was a mosque founded in 859 by Fatima al-Fihri, a woman. It developed into one of the leading universities for natural sciences. It wasn't until 1957 that the university added mathematics, physics, chemistry and foreign languages. This university is considered the oldest continuously-operating degree-granting university in the world by the Guinness Book of World Records.

Did You Know?

Nizamiyya: This series of Universities was established by Khwaja Nizam al-Mulk in the eleventh century in what is now present-day Iran. The most celebrated of all the Nizamiyya schools is Al-Nizamiyya of Baghdad, established in 1065 in Dhu'l Q'ada and that remains operational in Isfahan. But, this was just one of many Nizamiyyah schools — others were located in Nishapur, Amul, Mosul, Herat, Damascus, and Basra. The Nizamiyya schools served as a model for future universities in the region, and al-Mulk often is seen as responsible for a new era of brilliance which caused his schools to eclipse all other contemporary learning institutions.