



2 x Youth power

A young couple, Patricia and Johann has taken the challenge of moving into the heights of where only eagles dare - with new spirit of resourcefulness they embarked into development of local economy and job creation. *(Story in Sesotho below)*

Dilute Auto

PULAMADIBOHO YA MORUO, NTSHETSOPELE LE MATLAFATSO YA BATJHA

Bofutsana bo keneletseng le tla ya bojadikata ke tse ding tsa ditsietsi tse ntseng di kekelana naheng ya Afrika Borwa. Sena se bakwa haholo ke tlhokahalo ya mesebetsi. Batjha le basadi ke bona ba amehileng haholo koduweng ena e tonetseng naha mahlo. 'Taba di mpefaditswe haholo ke sewa sa Covid-19, se qadileng nakwaneng e fetileng moo batho ba ba ngata ba lahlehetsweng ke maphelo le mesebetsi.

Sena se ile sa baka hore batho ba fellwe ke tshelo ntshepeleng ya maphelo a bona. Le ha ho le jwalo ha se a ka sa nyahamisana ba ba ngata - Batjha ba babedi, Johann le Patricia Nthako, ke ba bang ba ileng ba ameha. Taba ena e ile ya fetola tjhebo ya bona ya ho ba mosebeletsi kapa ho nka boikarabelo ba theho ya mesebetsi. Ba bontshitse kamoo boikemisetso le ho phehella ho tlang phihlelo ya sepheo.

Johann o bolela ha mohopolo wa ho theha kgwebo o ile wa ba fihlela kamora' hore ba tlohelle mesebetsi ya bona Cape Town ka 2020 ho latela sewa sa Covid-19. Ba ile ba kopa hore ba mpe ba dumellwe ho fetisetswa le ho sebetsa Foreisetata. Ke moo ha ba sa emetse ho fumantshwa 'konteraka tse ntjha tsa ho sebetsa Foreisetata ba ileng ba nna ba kganna nako ka ho lokisa makoloi. "Ka nako eo re ne re sebeletsa jareteng. Ke ne ke lokisa makoli ha boikarabelo ba Patricia ene e le ho bapatsa kgwebo ena ya rona.

Ka mora' kgwedi tse pedi 'konteraka tsa rona di ile tsa fihla empa ra mpa ra nka qeto ya ho se di amohele ho latela katleho le kgotsofalo eo re neng re e fumana kgwebong ya rona." Ho bolela Johann. Sena ho ya ka yena e ile ya eba qaleho ya boikemisetso le tabatabelo e matla ya ho ntshetsa pele kgwebo ena ya bona.

(Di tswela pele leqhepenga la 2)

There is still hope to regain lost ground

While the recent opinion polls paint a gloomy picture for the ANC in the coming elections, there is still hope that it will continue to play a bigger role in the political landscape of the country, believe many. Other leaders in the ANC though, have decried the moribund state in which the organisation finds itself currently, and therefore predict its total collapse soon. While the two observations are far apart, it may be argued, they are both justified - taking into consideration the current situation in and outside the ANC.

What is important though for members of the ANC, ordinary and those in leadership position, is to realise that time is not on their side to restore the stature and position of the organisation in society - total redemption of the ANC is required! It is now a high noon for the once confident and powerful leader of society. Conditions have changed, there are now many players and different perspectives. The space is now becoming smaller and highly competitive for the ANC to be at ease.

It calls on the ANC and its members, to even after the recent Policy Conference, with resolutions that inspire hope, to reconsider strategies and attitudes towards both its external profile and internal organisational image, including its perennial problems that continue to affect it adversely. High standard of quality assurance, integrity of administration system and actual application should be prioritised. The announcement of rules by the organisation's Electoral Committee, that sets a stage for nominations, is a cause to hope that the ANC is finally moving away from the lackadaisical attitude, that over time has increased the distance between itself and society - becoming a mirage for many who used to enjoy its proximity and live presence. The rules will surely give much needed boost of confidence from the broader public, but

more importantly, instil honesty, discipline and true selflessness for those that are elected and tasked to lead the ANC at all levels in this new space. The adherence to these rules by all structures should be non-negotiable and applied resolutely up to elections and beyond.

One thing that hampers some of the good intentions that the ANC has, is the diverse understanding of constitutional obligations and rights that come into play when the organisational machinery is active. Nothing wrong with this - it is natural to differ. But it is important that the rules are developed with consideration and emphasis of the constitutional and legal complexity in mind to reduce negation of their application in entirety and the renewal process in general.

Added to this, is the scramble for validation of branches' status by the 'installed' leaders (at all levels), who by their unscrupulous actions preempt processes. The processes if not verified, proceed (with the same DNA) to regional structures, permeates to both provincial and national levels. This deeply entrenched malady continues more in poor and weakened structures of the ANC and spread out into the national structures, and affect adversely in many instances, the executive at all levels. This work against the very good intention of the renewal of the ANC.

It is important therefore, with these milestone Electoral rules that as they are formally introduced and put in place in the fringes, a mechanism to monitor the implementers should be strictly be in place to protect the integrity of the rules and ultimately the unity and renewal of the ANC so that it reclaims its rightful place to pursue the National Democratic Revolution in this changing political environment. The ANC still stands a good chance to improve and change the prediction of the opinion polls before the general elections. But this should be out of hard work - no hope for serendipity!

The SACP announced the sad news of the sudden passing away of our stalwart, mother, grandmother, sister friend comrade and icon, Mam Rita Ndzanga, A trade unionist, political activist freedom fighter, and one of the brave organisers and participant of the 1956 Women's March to Pretoria against Pass laws.

(Read Parliament's tribute to Mam' Rita Ndzanga inside)

Di tswa leqhepeng la 1

Ba ile ba theha kgwebo ya bona e bitswang *Dilute Auto*, ka 2021 Kgwebo ena e thehilweng ka 100% ya batjha ba Batho ba Batsho, mme e sebetse dibakeng tse pedi ka hara masepala wa Mangaung metro, e leng Botshabelo le Thaba Nchu.

Kgwebo ena e ngodisitse le Lekala la Ditshebeletso tsa Kuno Afrika Borwa (SARS) mmoho le Lefapha la Phano ya Mesebetsi le Mesebetsi ho ikamahanya le melao le dipheho dikgwebong, basebetsi le lekgetho la kuno dibakeng tsa mesebetsi hara tse ding.



Mong. Mbulelo Mfazwe o bontshana tokomane ya tokiso le Mong. Nthako, (ya apereng hemepe e kgubedu)

Botshabelo moo ho lokiswang mabidi a dikoloi; ho a tsepamisa (*balance*), ho lokisa tatellano le tshakamo ya ona (*alignment*) le ho lokisa dikarolo tseo mabidi a itshwareleditseng ho tsona (*suspension*), athe lekala la kgwebo le Thaba Nchu lona ke la tokiso ya makoloi ka kakaretso ho kenyeleditswe le ntjhafatso ya *di-engine* tsa makoloi.



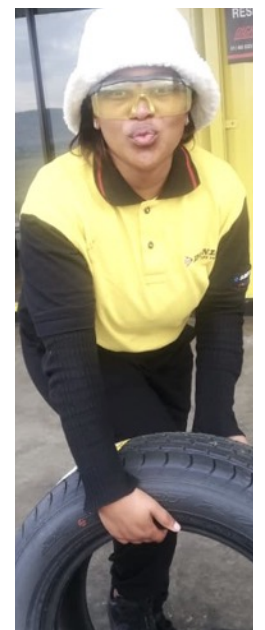
Ba bang ba batjha ba fumantsitshweng monyetla wa mosebetsi: (*Ho tlaha leqeleng*): Rapelang Ramoroke, Skhumbuzo Sereba, Mampho Monokoa, Katleho Mosiane le Thabiso Theohe

Ha ngata mesebetsi e metle e ba kgohedi. Sena se bonahetse ka mora hore batjha bana ba qale kgwebo ena ya bona ya tokiso ya makoloi. Dikarolo tse ding tsa dibopeho tsa mmuso le setjhaba di ile tsa tsota le ho thabela kgwebo ena. Ha ho a makatsa ho bona kamoo kgwebo ena e ileng ya eba kgohedi le ho kgahla Lefapha la Naha la Ntshetsopele ya 'Kgwebo tse Nyenyane, Lefapaha la Porofensi ya Foreisetata la Moruo, Ntshetsopele ya 'Kgwebo tse Nyenyane, esita le Mokgatlo wa Naha wa Ntshetsopele ya Batjha, NYDA. Dilute Auto e ile ya una molemo ho 'Dunlop Container Programme' ka ho abelwa 'container' ke NYDA. Ke yona e leng sebaka sa Dilute Auto sa tshebetso

Dilute Auto e bapetse karolo e kgolo mme e tswela pele ka theho ya mesebetsi, ntshetsopele le kgodiso ya moruo ka hara masepala wa Mangaung le profensing ya Foreisetata ka kakaretso. E nehelane ka mesebetsi ho batho (batjha) ba 19 ho tswa Botshabelo le Thaba Nchu. Mesebetsi ya bona e kenyeletsa tokiso ya makoloi le mabidi esita le ho fana ka monyetla wa ntshetsopele ya dithuto ka ho etsa mosebetsi (*practicals*).

Dilute Auto e tlisitse moya o motjha wa tshebetso, tshebedisanommoho le ntshetsopele. Dibopeho tse itseng tsa mmuso jwaloka sepolesa le Sepetlele sa Sedika sa Botsahabelo di fumana ditshebeletso tsa tokiso ya makoloi le mabidi ho tswa ho Dilute Auto. Tse ding tsa ditshebeletso tsena khampani e di etsa ntle ho tefo e le ho kenya letsoho phamisong ya ditshebeletso le ho kgothaletsa moya wa tshebedisnommoho.

Patricia le Johann ba kgothaletsa batjha ba bang ho ikgwantlella (*resourceful*) le ho ikemela (*self-reliant*) ditekong tsa ho iphedisa le ho intshetsa pele. Ke ha motho ya itekang ka ho etsa ho hong a ka lebellang dithuso ho tswa 'nqa tse ding. Batjha ba itumeletse ho fumana monyetla wa ho sebetse. Gabriella Letsie o hlalosa ha a bile lehlohonolo ho fumana mosebetsi . O re o ne a entse kopo ya mosebetsi o tlase empa ka



Me. Gabriella Letsie



Mong. Thabiso Theohe

lehlohonolo le ho ya ka thuto tsa hae a iphumanela mosebetsi o ka hodimonyana. O kgothaletsa batjha ba bang ho ithuta e le ho eketsa menyetla ya ho fumana mosebetsi. Athe Thabiso Theohe yena o bolela ha tiisetso e tswala katleho. A re o qadile ho sebeletsa khampani e 'so hole ho fihlela boemong ba kajeno. Yena o re mesebetsi e teng ka hara motse mme batjha ba lokela ho ikopela sebaka sa ho sebetse le ha e le ka ho ithaopa. O re sena se ka hodisa tsebo ya bona mme e ka ba thusa ho batla mosebetsi kapa ho theha mesebetsi ka bo bona.

* Patricia o re jwaloka ka ha e le Kgwebo ya Basadi e lokela ho hopolwa le ho ketekwa kgwedi ena ka tlhomphe le mohopolo wa tekatekano ya bong.

O re basadi ba lokela ho nka maemo a bona a loketseng ntlafatsong ya maphelo le kahong ya moruong. O re basadi ba lokela ho ba sebetse, ho ikemela le ho ikemisetsa mesebetsing eo ba e etsang ho supa bokgoni ba bona . O kgothaletsa basadi, (*batjhaba*) ho nka menyetla e teng ya ho ba matlafatsa.

Motlatsa Dipuisano o ikarabela kwetlisong ya Ditho

Ditho tsa Seboka sa Setjhaba (National Assembly), Palamenteng di lokela ho ikamahanya le mekgwa e metjha ya tshebetso, e tswang ke tswelopele ya thekenoloji esita le diphephetso tse hlahelang setjhabeng jwaloka sewa sa Covid-19.

Sewa sa Covid-19 se bakile hore mesebetsi e meng ya Palamente e etswe ka bo teng le ka ho se be teng ka nama ha ditho le basebetsi (*Hybrid*) mesebetsing. Ho sa tswa tshwarwa kwetliso ya Ditho tsa Seboka sa Setjhaba, Palamenteng e amang tsamaiso ya mesebetsi e meng ya Palamente ka marangrang. Ke hona mona moo Motsamaisi wa Dipuisano Sebokeng sa Setjhaba, Mme Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula a hlalositse hore jwale Ditho di tla kgona ho *vouta* ka thuso ya marangrang le ha di se teng ka nama ka hara kopano (*Virtual*).

Boikarabelo ba kwetliso ya matlafatso le ho tjhorisa Ditho tsa Palamente Sebokeng sa Setjhaba bo Ofising ya Motlatsa Dipuisano, Sebokeng sa Setjhaba, Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli.



Mong. Lechesa Tsenoli

Kwetliso ya ditho e kenyeletsa dintlha tse latelang: Ho matlafatsa Ditho ho phetha mesebetsi ya bona ka boikarabelo le ka ho phethahala, ho ba matlafatsa le ho eketsa tsebo ditabeng tsa botsamaisi, e le ho phahamisa tsebo ya bona ho mosebetsi wa boleko (*oversight*), ho kwetlisa Ditho ntlheng ya ho rala maano a ditaba tsa setjhaba le ho a kenya tshebetso, ho a lekola le ho hlahloba tshebetso ya ona.

Kwetliso e kenyeletsa tsebo ya dipuisano ka, thekenonoljje e ntjha E boetse e kenyeletsa le ho fa Ditho tsebo ya ditaba tsa

mekgahlelo e teng ya Palamente (sectors) hore ba tle ba nke karolo e phethahetseng dikomiting tse fapaneng tsa Palamente esita le tshebediso ya ditjhelete tsa mmuso. Ntlha e nngwe ya bohlokwa ya thupele ena ke ya ho kwetlisa Ditho hore di tsebe tsamaiso e nepahetseng ya Diofisi



Bobedi bona bo sebetse Ofising ya Mong. Tsenoli. Ke ba bang ba neng ba fana ka tshehetso kwetlisong ya Ditho nakwaneng e sa tswa feta. Bona ke: Mme. Adelaide Mohale le Mme. Phumeza Masiza

tsa bona tsa Palamente tse teng Setjhabeng (Parliamentary Constituency Offices) le ho sebetse ditaba tsa setjhaba ka seriti le ka boqhetseke.

(Bala hape leqhepeng la 5)
(Read more on Page 5)

Composite of Executive Commitments Toward Women Empowerment

The Presidency: Over the next three years a further R21 billion has been committed to support black industrialists and an additional R25 billion to support black, women, youth and worker-owned companies.

Treasury: None

Home Affairs: None

Health: As on June 2021 the number of people on ART was 5.4 million, meaning that there is a gap of over 2 million who are projected to be HIV positive but not on treatment. The major concern is continued spread amongst young people, especially young girls. The policy is currently to provide treatment for everyone who tests positive to achieve viral suppression and reduce transmission.

The National Department of Health will be introducing HPV testing for cervix in three provinces, Eastern Cape, Gauteng and KZN. Also, will work with partners to introduce self-sampling for CA cervix for vulnerable groups such as sex workers and women with HIV.

Public Enterprises: To illustrate, between 2019 and 2021, Eskom, Transnet and SAFCOL have supported designated groups:

R78,07 billion on Black Women Owned (BWO),

Furthermore, the concept of Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing (GRPBEA) will be introduced.

Science and Innovation: The South African companies and the South African Radio Astronomy Observatory will benefit immensely from the rolling out of this infrastructure, which includes the building of a SKA Exploratorium in Carnarvon in the Northern Cape. The initiative is expected to boost science awareness and outreach, stimulate science tourism in the region and create employment. In particular, focus will be placed on ensuring the production of more black, and women scientists and specialists on this front.

Trade, Industry and Competition: None

International Relations and Cooperation: Women's empowerment and gender equality is placed at the heart of the foreign policy. This year, the Department assumed co-chairpersonship of the Global Network of National Focal Points on Women, Peace and Security, and (Department) is working to close the implementation gaps in our UN resolutions.

A major initiative that has been recently launched at DIRCO, is the Charlotte Maxeke African Women's Economic Justice and Rights program. The department is also working on a project such as the Charlotte Maxeke Africa Future Leadership Program, a Women's Trade Fair and African Women's Scholarships.

The Diplomatic Academy in DIRCO is also running an international

women's capacity building program on Conflict Resolution, Mediation and Negotiation, a program that invites women from all over Africa. All of this is indicative of the department's commitment to the full participation of women in advancing and maintaining peace and security.

Human Settlements: None

Mineral Resources and Energy: None

Communications and Digital Technologies: None

Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation: None

Justice and Correctional Services: In line with the objectives of the SAJEI Act 14 of 2008, the Institute has called for applications for Aspirant Women Judges programme in January 2022. It is envisaged that the training will be for about a year, including mentoring at various High Courts.

Small Business Development: At the same time the department has to use the public spend and work with the private sector to co-create inclusive markets within which our SMMEs can thrive. This is at the heart of the localization strategy, with prioritization given to black-owned, youth-owned and women-owned enterprises.

During 2022/23 the department is targeting another 2 500 women-owned enterprises to register on the SheTradeZA platform

Employment and Labour: The 6.9% adjustment of the National Minimum Wage increased rates from R21.69 to R23.19 per hour effective from March 1, 2022 – applicable to all sectors including the farming and domestic work sectors. This increase will benefit about 892,000 domestic workers who are overwhelmingly women, and 800,000 farmworkers.

Public Service and Administration: South Africa is party to the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) – which seeks to ensure the protection of the rights of women at the workplace.

Higher Education and Training: The SETAs combined, placed 44 619 unemployed into learnerships, of which over 34 710 were young people below the ages of 35 years old and over 25 550 were females at the cost of about R 1 billion.

In the previous financial year, we SETAs placed 9 901 interns, of which 9 096 were young people below the age of 35 years old and 6 455 were females. Our SETAs spent just over R883 million in this regard. For TVET placement, SETAs placed about 8 539 learners with females at 5 656 at the cost at the total cost of R393 million.

Police: To date, GBV Desks at police stations have been

established at the Top 30 National GBV Hotspots such as Lusikisiki. GBV Desks are also available at all 1153 police stations countrywide. These desks are staffed with members trained in GBV related courses. To date 82,577 police officers have undergone such training.

Intelligence: None
Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs: None

Social Development: Strengthening our fight against gender-based violence and femicide by means of implementing the National Strategic Plan on Gender Based Violence and Femicide, in particular pillar 4;

To this end, we have trained and deployed GBV Ambassadors to work closely with local community organisations. Towards ensuring that our services are accessible for survivors of gender-based violence, through the NDA, we partnered with community-based civil society organisations that are well-positioned to support locally.

To this end, and owing to the Criminal Asset Recovery Account (CARA) funds, last year, the NDA funded 297 civil society organisations to render support services to survivors of GBV.

Defense: None

Water & Sanitation: None

Transport: None

Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform: Racial discrimination also had a gender dimension, it is for this reason that women empowerment in both land and agrarian sectors should be integral.

The participation of the majority of women in the agricultural sector has always been limited to subsistence farming and working in the commercial farms, largely because land access has always been a constraint.

Government's intervention in order to correct the situation has been multi fold. Firstly, it has been about profiling women farmers who are producing for the market through Female Farmer of the year. Secondly, it was about allocating women with farms through the Pro-Active Land Acquisition Strategy (PLAS). Thirdly through department's procurement.

Forestry, Fisheries and Environment: None

Tourism: There is now 50% women representation at Deputy Director-General and Chief Director level. The focus in 2022/2023 will be ring-fencing Directors positions to achieve 50% women representation at Senior Management Service in the Department.

Public Works and Infrastructure: None

Sports, Arts and Culture: The department has combined the fight against GBV with a wellness intervention program in a three-pronged strategy.

Baqhawafazi

At one level, an outfit called Baqhawafazi is running a GBV

survivors guild. This is a program that promotes a victim centred approach. It also provides a safe and secure platform for all victims and survivors of GBV to share their stories.

Golekane

The emphasis of this particular program is about the socialisation of a boy child. These dialogues are characterised by fireside conversations between fathers and sons aiming at grooming boys to be better men in life.

Silapha

The Silapha wellness intervention is about the wellbeing of athletes and artists, be it on mental health, legal matters, financial management, amongst others. Since its launch in February 2021, 953 artists and athletes have been assisted.

Women, Youth and People with Disabilities: Department has signed an MOU with the Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development in order to ensure that women, youth and persons with disabilities are mainstreamed in agriculture and land redistribution.

It was reported in the 2021 Budget Vote that the Department has initiated the implementation of the Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. We are continuing with this work across all three spheres of Government.

All must ensure the full implementation of the threshold for Public Procurement set at 40% for women, 30% for youth and 7% for persons with disabilities.

The Department undertook a rapid evaluation in 2021/22 and the findings are disappointing. Only 16% of Black women-owned businesses benefited in 2020 and 13% in 2021. In construction – 29%; accommodation and food service industry – 18%. Sectors such as transportation, wholesale and retail and ICT were the lowest at 3-6% of women-owned businesses benefitting.

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Basadi ba keteka Kgwedi ya Basadi ka mokgwa o kgethehileng

Ka Nthabiseng Lebotho



Seholpha sa basadi Botshabelo, W-Section se ketekile Kgwedi ya Basadi ka bokgabane le ka motlotlo mosebetsing o neng o hlophisitwe ke Mme Phomolo Raisa.



Mme. Phomolo Raisa

ya mofuta ofe kapa o fe e etswang ho bona ka malapeng, mosebetsing kapa hara motse.

Raisa o bolela ha takatso ya hae e le ho bona baahi ba itjhang ntshetsopeleng, ka ho imatlafatsa ka kwetliso le ka ho

Mme Raisa ke moahi wa W-Section ya tsebahalang ka seabo sa hae ntshetsopeleng ya setjhaba. Ka tlasa mokgatlo oo a o eteletseng pele wa Self Help Community Project, Raisa o ile a hlophisa basadi, ba kenyeletsang le bao e seng e le maqheku, ho pepesa mosebetsi ya bona e metle e kenyeletsang ho roka le ho loha.



Karolo ya basadi ba neng ba le ketekong ba bontsha e menq ya mosebetsi e entsweng

nka karolo mosebetsing e fapafapaneng e ka etswang motseng e le ho iketsetsa mosebetsi ka morero wa ho fedisa tlala le bofuma. *Self Help Community Project* e etsa mosebetsi e mengatanyana ntshetsopeleng ya setjhaba; e kenyeletsang: ho roka le ho loha, ho pheha, kgwebo ya dikgoho le kwetliso ya batho bakeng sa tsebo ya mosebetsi e itseng.

(Nthabiseng ke moqolotsi wa Ditaba Mosupatsela FM. O ngola mona boemong ba hae e seng ba seyalomoya)

Ho iphanyetsa kapa ho hloka tsebo ya molao ha ho fane ka tshwarelo ho tloeng molao –

“Ignorantia juris non excusat”

Ka Taunyane Hlapolosa le Sekonyela Moeketsi

“Mehla ya dingolwa tse patelwang ‘tjhaba sa Rantsho jwaloka ha seo e ne e le thwaelo ya mehlang – e se e le ntho ya maoba le maobeng.”

Kahoo, tebello ke hore setjhaba le baahi ka kakaretso ba se ke ba ipatela tsebo ka bo bona. Re lokela ho ithuisa tsebo hobane matsatsing ana dingolwa di fumaneha ha bobebe. Le ha ho le jwalo, re tshwanela hore re se ye le kgongwana hodimo ka bonnete ba dingolwa tsena e le hobane re sa imatlafatsa ka tsebo.

Motho ya fumanang lesedi kapa tsebo e fosahetseng ka lebaka la ho sitwa ho latela molao o tshwana le motho ya inehelang hore ditokelo tsa hae di se natswe ke ba tshetsheng ho di tshirelets. Re ngola sengolwa sena re itshetshile ka mantswe a reng “Ho iphanyetsa kapa ho hloka tsebo ya molao ha ho fane ka tshwarelo ho tloeng molao.”

Molao ke eng?

Molao ke kgokahanyo ya ditaelo tseo naha kapa setjhaba se itseng, se di amohelang ho laola diketso tsa bona le dikamano pakeng tsa bona; e be ho behwa ‘kotlo tse lokelang ho netefatsa ho ikamahanya le molao ona.

Ana Molao o dula o ngotswe ka mehla? Tjhee! Molao e ka ba o ngotsweng fatshe

(Codified) le o sa ngolwang (Uncodified).

Melao ena bo-Ramolao ba sebedisa mantswe *Codified* le *Uncodified* jwalo ka phetolelo e entsweng nakong e fetileng e le ho hlakisa le ho qaqisa motso le motheo wa molao. Kahoo melao ya rona ho ya ka dikarolo kapa dihlopha tse fapafapaneng setjhabeng, boholo ba yona ke e sa ngolwang.

Jwaloka ha re ile ra hlalosa pejana, bohlokwa ba hore ho etswe molao ke ho betla tsela bakeng sa kutlwano ya dikamano tse ntle setjhabeng e le ho fokotsa diqwaketsano tse ka thibelwang ha bobebe. Makgotla a dinyewe, ka ho qoholleha; -Lekgotla le Phahameng (*High Court*), mmoho le lekgotla la Molaotseo (*Constitutional Court*), a ntlafatsa le ho fetola molao ho ya ka mabaka a itseng nako le nako. Le Palamente e etsa melao, empa etsa jwalo e se kile ya nonya maikutlo a setjhaba. Ho bohlokwa ke hona hore re dule re ipeha sehlohlolong ka diphetoho tsena.

Sengolwa sena ka hona se susumeditswe ke diphetoho tse teng nakong ena ya kajeno, mme ho bohlokwa ho setjhaba ho netefatsa hore ba iphumanela tsebo le dikeletso tse nepahetseng tsa tsebo ya molao – hore ba se itshireletse kgahlano le molao ka mabaka a se nang motheo,

mme e be ba iphumana ba qoswa ka hore: “Ho iphanyetsa kapa ho hloka tsebo ya molao ha ho fane ka tshwarelo ho tloeng molao.” Ba mpe ba ikamahany le molao hore (molao) o sebetse molemong wa bona.

Diphetoho tse teng molaong di susumetswa hara tse ding ke tabatabelo ya toka le tekatekano – tse kenyelletseng toka le tekatekano ya bong. Kgwedding ena ya Basadi, re lokela ho ikopotsa le ho phehella ho sebeletsa tekatekano ya bong le tshireletso ya basadi kgahlano le maemo a sa lekaneng setjhabeng. Mohlala wa ntshetsopele diphetohong tse bang teng molaong mehlang ya kajeno tse amang tshireletso ya ditokelo le tekatekano, ke molao wa **Molao wa Tjhele ya Tlhokomelo, “Support”, (Maintenance Act).**

Lekgotla le Phahameng la Maipiletso (*Supreme Court of Appeal*) nyeweng ya *Z kgahlano le Z*, le ile la nka qeto ya hore batswadi ba tshwanela hore ba emele bana ba bona dinyeweng tsa tlhokomelo le ha ba se ba le dilemong tsa boholo.

Moahlodi nyeweng ena o entse qeto a itshetshile ka polelo ya Lekgotla la Molaotseo nyeweng ya *Bannatyne*; e reng:



Benghadi Taunyane Hlapolosa le Sekonyela Moeketsi

“Ho se lekalekane pakeng tsa bomme ba nakong ya tlhalano ba tobanang le morwalo o menahaneng wa maikarabelo mmoho le maemo a tlase a moruo, papisong le bontate ba tswelang pele ho itshebeletsa e bile ka kakaretso ba ntlafala moruong; “...sena se nyenyefatsa phihlelo ya tekatekano ya bong, eleng boleng ba mantlha ba Molaotseo. Ho kenya tshebetsong tefo ya tlhokomelo ha ho netefatsa feela tokelo tsa bana, empa hobele ho boloka seriti sa basadi le ho phahamisa boleng ba mantlha ho fihlella tekatekano le ho se kgetholle ka bong”. Re ka ala leleme phate ka diphetoho tsena, feela “ho kga moroho ha se ho tlatsa boleke”. Ho fihlela nako e tlang.

Taunyane Hlapolosa

(Head: Policy and Legislation- BLA-NEC)

Sekonyela Moeketsi.

(Chairperson: BLA Free State)

Ba ngola boemong ba bona e seng ba mokgatlo.

The sad news of the death of Jose Eduardo dos Santos on 8 July 2022 (who served as the President of Angola from 1979 to 2017) brings back many memories.

These memories are of a detachment of MK who made Angola their place of training and preparation for the war against the Apartheid government. Later, it would be a place to reciprocate hospitality by MK soldiers fighting side by side with the Angolan forces, in defence of MK bases and provide support to the people of Angola. Many MK soldiers died during this war. There were even comrades captured by Unita and faced their cruelty. Some of our comrades died of natural causes or accidents. Others committed suicide due to psychological pressures of exile.

My memory is cast back at a time in our history when I was the Regional Secretary of the Commissariat in 1979. That year, Agostinho Neto died on the 10th of September. He died in Moscow where he had gone for his cancer treatment. Agostinho Neto was immensely popular with the people of Angola and often referred to as “O pai de nação” (Father of the nation). I remember very well when the news presenter announced his death on prime-time news. She burst out crying and taken off screen. Another presenter appeared and he too couldn't hold the tears. In liberal politics of today, that would have been construed as partisan reporting. But the patriotism and popularity of the leader couldn't hold open grief.

Notwithstanding serious economic conditions of Angola at the time,

Death of Jose Eduardo dos Santos

This is no time for labels

By: James Ngculu



the sorrow and love for Agostinho Neto could not be dampened. He was buried and his body lies in the Agostinho Neto Mausoleum in Luanda. The Mausoleum is described as a monument dedicated to the father of independent Angola. It is a remarkable architectural piece and has great historic importance to the people of Angola.

After Neto's death, came the time for succession. That succession had to take place at the time when Angola was faced by aggression of Apartheid South Africa and its client force, Unita. This wrought untold destruction of infrastructure and rendered economic revival difficult. At the time, Angola was hosting several liberation movements, viz. ANC, Swapo of Namibia and ZAPU, who had their training camps in the country.

The Polisario Front had its offices in Luanda as well. Radio Freedom was beaming to South Africa from Luanda, as Zapu and Swapo also beamed to Zimbabwe and Namibia respectively. Angola was indeed the free land of liberation movements, best described by Neto as the firm trench of revolution in Africa.

The death of Agostinho Neto presented its own challenges especially regarding the issue of

succession. Succession had to be managed cautiously. There were obvious stalwarts of MPLA who were bound to be first choice to lead after Neto. It was to be Lucio Lara to propose the name of Jose Eduardo dos Santos as Neto's successor- a proposal embraced by the central committee of MPLA. On the 20th of September 1979, Jose Eduardo dos Santos became leader of the MPLA and President of the Angola. He was 37 years old at the time. He continued in the tradition and mission of his predecessor.

I remember when he was announced as president. It was a moment for the ANC leadership to come to understand who the successor of Neto was. This was an obvious reaction given what Neto was to the liberation movement. It was necessary to understand the position of the successor. Ronnie Kasrils went to tat'uMzwai (Mzwandile Piliso) who was then Head of Training and Personnel and based in Luanda. Tat'uMzwai was a long-standing member of the NEC. He was once based in Egypt representing the ANC at the Afro-Asia People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO).

He was thus knowledgeable about several issues regarding liberation movements and frequented

Moscow during his work.

There was a photo that he brought of Dos Santos whilst the latter was a student in Moscow. On closer scrutiny of the photo, there was also Anthony Mongalo who was one of several ANC students who studied in the USSR that time, alongside do Santos. Mzwai tasked Ronnie to follow up. Out of that, it was established that dos Santos was well disposed to Anthony Mongalo and other ANC students; and vice versa. This reinforced belief within leadership that the liberation movements in Angola were in safe hands and the struggle for liberation was on course.

Some today may be tempted to look at Jose Eduardo dos Santos with the lens of today. This is no time for labels but to mourn a hero of Africa and a friend of South Africa in time of need. Yet, his contribution pales into insignificance when measured by the contribution of his own party, the MPLA and the people of Angola.

Almost over 500,000 Angolans died during the war against Apartheid South Africa and Unita. Many were displaced and families permanently dislocated. There are many who were maimed, and Angola has a high number of amputees due to landmines. In other words, Angolans died for South Africans and the centre of leadership was the MPLA led by

Agostinho Neto and subsequently, by Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

OR Tambo was accorded the respect of a Statesman whenever he visited Angola. When Nelson Mandela visited Angola in 1990, he was accorded the same or even more. History has no blank pages.

Let us pay a fitting tribute to Cde José Eduardo Dos Santos. It is therefore with great satisfaction that we as South Africans, and as former MK soldiers in particular, recall that the South African government bestowed on Jose Eduardo Santos, the Order of the Companions of O.R. Tambo in Gold. This was our gratitude and gesture not just to him, but a fitting tribute to the people of Angola who suffered immensely because South Africa had to be free.

James Ngculu is an author of the book “The Honour To Serve”. He served in the African National Congress and Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) in various capacities. He also served in the Codesa negotiations as advisor in Transitional Mechanism. He was a Member of Parliament and served as Chairperson: Portfolio Committee on Health. He is a member of the African Security Sector Network [ASSN]

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COMMENT



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



Prominent public issues to resolve these days, include those surfaced by the 'Zondo Commission', affecting the state of ethical, political and administrative governance of our republic.

Equally, the Marikana tragedy and matters around it, of public sector, private sector, workers and communities, need urgent attention so that we produce long term sustainable solutions.

Further still, it must not only be the squeaky wheel that gets the oil, so to speak, the story of about 467 Coalbrook miners' death mustn't continue to be swept under the carpet.

This matter involves our country, Lesotho and eSwatini. It equally deserves broad public attention, families of those miners deserve all our support to heal their wounds.

All the above are intended to give space for effective addressing of poverty, unemployment and inequality to be addressed properly.

In this edition, we follow the previous one which reported on government budget undertakings that affect the youth, this time around we focus on such commitments that affect women.

We also raise a point for increasing attention on issues to do with men, from a public awareness raising point of view from the leadership of Men's forum which the Free State legislature hosted recently!

We raise these matters in order to inspire concrete actions to follow up what needs to be done to improve accountability and the quality of lived experience of workers in mines, their families and others elsewhere impacted upon directly and indirectly.

The work done by MP's and MPL's during the recess that just ended must find its way into the various select and portfolio committees of the house for meaningful engagement with. People must more effectively recognise their concerns directly in our work.

CAPACITY-BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR MEMBERS OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

CAPE TOWN:- Members of Parliament attending the House through the virtual platform will soon be able to vote during hybrid sitting that require voting. This was announced by the National Assembly Speaker (NA), Ms Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula, during a training and capacity-building workshop for NA Members.

Thus far, it has not been possible for Members to vote on the virtual platform since Parliament adopted the hybrid house sitting format. The introduction of the new system will address this challenge.

The Speaker said that, given the growing role and use of technology, it was imperative that significant attention is paid to the development of technical competencies so that Members can effectively use technological tools in their daily responsibilities. "As our democracy matures, Parliament is required to always have the capacity to navigate emerging challenges and to continuously improve its institutional capacity to execute its mandate," said the Speaker. Referring specifically to how

Members submit motions in her address, the Speaker called on political parties to ensure that they have an in-depth understanding of Rules and Procedures of the House. If Members submit their motions in the correct format, it enables the Speaker to deal more promptly with matters brought to her attention. Ms Mapisa-Nqakula stated that in order to foster public trust in Parliament, it is incumbent on political parties and Members to maintain the highest ethical standards. Failure to adhere to these standards only compromises the ability of the institution to hold government accountable and ensure effective delivery of commitments to the people.

She encouraged Members to use the week-long training to discuss and understand the requirements of the Code of Ethical Conduct and Disclosure of Members' Interests for National Assembly and Permanent National Council of Provinces Members and what it is they need to disclose.

The Speaker emphasised the need for Members to competently engage with the policy-making and budgeting process. She also called on Members to effectively use

the Parliamentary Budget Office, which was established specifically for the purposes of providing advice and analysis to Parliament on matters related to the budget and Money Bills.

The Speaker emphasised that the 6th Parliament has committed itself to further strengthening Parliament's capacity for effective oversight over the executive. With this in mind, the reformed questions and answer mechanism now includes accountability measures to ensure strict compliance by members of the Executive.

The Speaker further encouraged Members to use the capacity training as a tool to improve methods of defending democracy.



National Assembly Speaker (NA), Ms Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula



Skilled MPs will add more quality in the services Parliament provides to the public. Seen here are some of the participants in the workshop.

Without a strong capacitated and fully independent legislative sector, this democracy and the people's aspirations for a better life will have no guarantees, she said. (ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA)

PARLIAMENT PAYS TRIBUTE TO STRUGGLE ICON, FORMER MP, MAMA RITA NDZANGA

CAPE TOWN:- The Presiding Officers of Parliament, led by National Assembly (NA) Speaker, Ms Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula, and National Council of Provinces Chairperson (NCOP), Mr Amos Masondo, are deeply saddened by the passing on of former Member of Parliament (MP) and struggle icon, Mrs Rita Alice Ndzanga aged 89.

Mama Ndzanga, an anti-apartheid struggle activist and fierce unionist, played a crucial role in organising and forming labour movements to resist apartheid brutality in the workplace in the 1950s. She dedicated her life as an unflinching combatant of our liberation and as a quintessential legislator of our post-apartheid and democratic Parliament.

Mrs Ndzanga was amongst the first generation of legislators that blazed a trail for future Parliamentarians. She served as a Member of the first, second and third democratic Parliament and played a critical role in setting up oversight mechanisms,

public participation systems and law-making processes. With her calm, unassuming

demeanour and profound

intellectual depth, Mrs

Ndzanga brought

passion, care and

humanity to her role

as a people's

representative. She

was an

embodiment of

unmatched integrity,

love, selflessness and

loyalty to the course of

freedom and prosperity of

her people.

Like other like-minded and fearless political activists of her time, she suffered persecution under the apartheid regime. She was detained, harassed, charged and jailed several times. She was arrested and imprisoned alongside Winnie Madikizela Mandela, Thoka Mngoma, Martha Dlamini and Joyce Sikhakhane.

We salute her lifetime contribution to the struggle for freedom of women, the rights of

workers and her selfless pursuit for a non-racial, non-sexist, free and democratic South Africa. In recognition of her contribution to the attainment of freedom, nation-building, justice and peace, former President Thabo Mbeki awarded her the Order of Luthuli in 2004, while she was serving in the National Assembly. Parliament's Presiding Officers salute Mama Ndzanga for her determined advancement of the cause of social justice and liberation, particularly her relentless struggle against the ruthless apartheid government's oppression and harassment.

Parliament will fondly remember her for her sterling service and resilience towards attaining the political freedom we enjoy today.

We extend our heartfelt condolences to the family, friends, political home the African National Congress and the nation. May her soul rest in peace!

(ISSUED BY PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA)



Men's Movement Call on the Free State Legislature to Take Centre Stage in the GBV Response

By Dr Matome Kganakga



The Free State Legislature Gender-Based Violence Summit 2022 gathered under the theme "Generation Equality: Realising Women's Rights For An Equal Future" was held at the Bon Hotel in Bloemfontein on Monday 15th August. Through the SANAC Men's Sector, Men's Forums and the broader Men's Movement, we seek to galvanise men to advance gender transformation to promote positive masculinity to effectively prevent and efficiently respond to issues that adversely affect our communities, address gender inequality, risky behaviours and harmful social norms with a special focus on the dual epidemics of Gender-Based Violence & HIV, and promotion of health seeking behaviour amongst men.

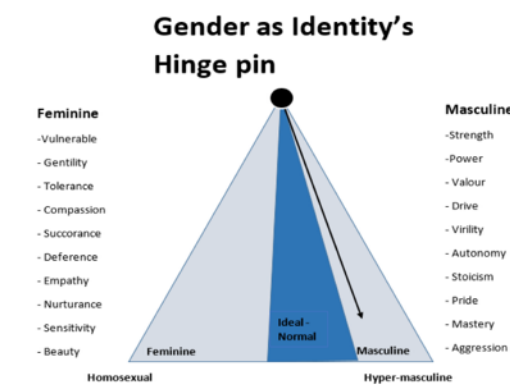
Regardless of the progress, we have made towards advancing a just and human rights based society, there are many indications that our society is not heading in a positive direction. The levels of violence where we globally rank 4th in the rate homicide at over 60 murders a day which includes a daily average of 3 children killed and 8 women murdered every day, which is the most extreme form of Gender-Based Violence, further exacerbated by the high rates of sexual offenses, new HIV infections, early unintended pregnancies, the high incidence of non-communicable diseases and socioeconomic disparities indicating that South Africa is not a healthy society with us men at the centre of contributing to these poor health outcomes.

In my world as a medical professional, we have done the simple task of defining "male", which stresses biological sex, narrowing the discussion to genetics and physiology. The real challenge remains with answering the question "What is a man?" While we appreciate the textbook definition of masculinity that refers to the attributes, behaviours, social roles & relations of men within a given society and the meanings attributed to them. In a country that is confronted with the crisis of masculinity, we

need the law makers in Parliament, Legislatures & Council to contribute to unpack this term in the context of South Africa. "What does it mean to be a man in South Africa?" "Why are we so violent?" "Who are we as men of South Africa?" "Who do we want to be?" "How do we get there?"

Beyond the Gender-Based Violence Bills that were recently signed into law, is there credible evidence that the Parliament, Legislatures & Councils are doing enough through their mandate of public participation and accountability in contributing to the national efforts to combat of Gender-Based Violence and men's health in South Africa, and are the current efforts having any impact on the scourge of femicide and related challenges? While we welcome the of Gender-Based Violence Summit 2022, we call on the Free State Members of Provincial Legislature to play a leading role in advancing the gender transformation agenda to promote positive masculinity, particularly through the Sectoral Parliaments with a special focus on institutionalising the Men's Parliament and Women's Parliament.

The process of reduction of Gender-Based Violence towards the goal of elimination requires that we comprehensively respond to the intra/inter-personal, systemic, social and structural drivers of Gender-Based Violence. The data on health outcomes reflect a society

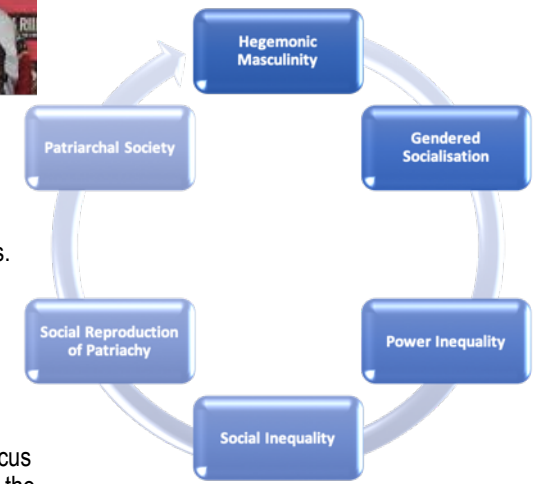


battling a crisis of masculinity with a pendulum that has swung and stuck at a hyper-masculine gender identity.

Hyper-masculinity is the key driver of gender inequality and inter-personal violence amongst men, further exacerbated by the culture of Gender-Based Violence in our communities. Violence is systematic, there are no isolated incidents, the attitudes and actions on the bottom reinforce and excuse those higher up. Therefore, as men of South Africa we must collectively address the scourge of Gender-Based Violence at the root cause with a special focus on addressing the bottom of the pyramid of the culture of Gender-Based Violence which includes problematic language, rigid traditional gender roles and gender-based stereotypes.



Hegemonic Masculinity, which produces and sustains systemic violence by "legitimizing men's dominant position in society and justifying the subordination of the common male population and women, and other marginalized ways of being a man" remains deeply institutionalised particularly in our traditional and religious organisations, including many community organisations. The systemic dismantling of Patriarchy in its current form is a critical enabler on addressing the scourge of Gender-Based Violence.



The State has a central role in addressing structural violence which is a concept for a form of violence wherein some social structure or social institution may harm people by preventing them from meeting their basic need, marked by unequal access to the determinants of health. The Free State Provincial Legislature is central in holding the Executive accountable in addressing the triple challenge of poverty, inequality and unemployment that are social and structural drivers of Gender-Based Violence.

As the Men's Movement, we call the Free State Legislature to take a lead in society and championing the



"Generation Equality: Realising Women's Rights For An Equal Future" and the gender transformation agenda as "An Activist Legislature That Champions Democracy" to

affirm the democratic values of human dignity, equality and freedom aligned to the Bill of Rights values enshrined in our Constitution.

Dr. Kganaga is the Deputy Chairperson of SANAC (South African National Aids Council)

Ke mehau feela tsamaisong ya matlole le phethahatso ya merero dimasepaleng tsa Foreisetata

Boetse ke ditaba tse bohloko, tse sithabetsang maikutlo ho setjhaba sa Foreisetata ka kakaretso, empa le ka ho toba, ho baahi ba dimasepala tsohle tsa profensi ho latela tlaleho e entsweng ke Mohlahlobi e Moholo wa Dibuka. Selema sena ke lekgetlo la bohloko ka tatellano ho fanwa ka tlaleho e sa hlwekang ya tlhathlobo ya dibuka dimasepaleng kaofela tsa Foreisetata.

Sena se bolela eng ho moahi e mong le e mong ya phelang dimasepaleng tsee?

Sena se bolela kameho e kgolo le tshenyo ya seriti sa mokgatlo wa ANC maamong a yona a boetapele setjhabeng, le tiehiso ya ntshetsopele ya Ntwa ya Naha e tlišang Diphetho (NDR). Boemo bona nqa tse ding

bo tlišitse ke babang ba baetapele ba ANC maamong a fapaneng, mmoho le basebetsi ba ka sehlohong dimasepaleng.

Ho bolela hape ho furalla tayo, maano le melawana ya mebuso e busang dimasepaleng. Ho bolela tiehiso ya bophelo bo betere ho moahi e mong le e mong dimasepaleng tsena.

Dilemo tse hlano kaofela Mohlahlobi e Moholo wa Dibuka o fumane ha dimasepala tsohle tsa profensi di sa fumana tlaleho e hlwekileng ya tlhathlobo ya dibuka. Sena se ka bakwa hara tse ding ke tšhebediso e mpe ya ditjhelete le ho sa natse melao ya taolo, le tsamaiso ya merero e behetsweng ditjhelete esita le phethahatso ya yona.

Mohlahlobi e Moholo wa Dibuka, wa naha

Tsakani Maluleke, o boletse ha baetapele ba dipolitiki le baetapele ba tsamaiso Profensing e le bona ditshita tse kgolo hore dimasepala di sebetsa hantle.

Ho ya ka sepheto sa tlhathlobo ya dibuka ya Selema sa ditjhelete sa 2020 -2021 ya mebuso ya selehae, ho fumanehile hore profensi ya Foreisetata e kgutletse morao ho feta nako e fetileng. Sena se bakwa ka boomo ke boradipolitiki le batsamaisi ba sitisang hore dimasepala di sebetsa hantle - ka ho se nke mehatho e loketseng hore dimasepala di sebetsa hantle.

Ke dimasepala tse etsang palo ya 52% feela tsa profensi tse rometseng tlaleho tsa tsona sa ditjhelete ka nako, ha ho bapiswa le sehla sa 2016 -2017 moo dimasepala tse etsang 80% di ile tsa romela tlaleho tsa

tsona tsa ditjhelte ka nako.

Ho bonahetse ha ho etswa tlhathlobo e keneletseng ho marangrang le ditfello, masepaleng wa Maluti-a-Phofung le Tokologo di ne di sa behella ka thoko ditjhelete tsa tokiso ya marangrang mme ho ne ho se na le leano la hore tsena di tia lokiswa jwang.

Dimasepala tsena ha di phethise mosebetsi wa nehelano ya ditshebetso ka ho phethahala. Mohlala, ditsha tsa tlhwekiso ya metsi le dikgwerekgwere di putlame masepaleng wa Maluti-a-Phofung. Sena se bakilwe botsamaisi bo fokolang, boshodu le diketso tsa bosenyi.

Dimasepala tse ngata di silitwe ho etsa boitokisetso bo phethahetseng ba dithoto le marangrang mme sena se amilwe nehelano ya ditshebetso hampe.



The dangers of the ENLARGED Eye of the Needle

By Ben Sediane



(Continued)

Where to now?

The primary nature and character of the ANC has been that of liberating blacks,

in particular, the African people. As the world evolve, we realised that the transition of the liberation movement from its primary character can't be easier given the multitudes of geopolitical challenges and mainly the internal dynamics faced by the liberation movement. Thus, the ANC transition from being an organisation which used to fight the status quo of the apartheid regime has now occupied that power.

So, you now have comrades, patriotic South Africans and the general populace who, because of their fierce encounter with the apartheid junta in the past, will be so critical to any form of government that exists, be the ANC or any party. The latter then make us to be reminded that, at the centre of our fight against colonialism of the special type perpetuated by apartheid regime under the Nationalist Party, the ANC has been equally fighting corruption manifested by the same regime. We need to make the ANC to have the membership which will in all material time, fight corruption in every form it presents itself. In this way, we will earn our mantle in society and we can with no shred of doubt claim to be the **leader of society**. This is the better way to own up to the membership of the ANC.

In order for the ANC to be alive with the above mantle, an intensive review of the current membership is needed as the current ANC membership has been diluted. There's been an illusion and believe, which is contrary to what the oath stipulates, (*... that I am joining the Organisation voluntarily and without motives of material advantage or personal gain ...*); that joining and/or being in the ANC is to accumulate wealth and prestige.

Through the eye of the needle document has been and still continues to be altered to accommodate some amongst us who haven't went through the trials and tribulations of the struggle, who never bothered to make self-introspection to check whether they can fit the **eye of the needle**, and who bypass, ignore and belittle every single prescript, that seeks to guide the member of the ANC.

When all these happen, one is tempted to ask; **Why this is happening? Who is eligible to join the ANC? What does it take to be an ANC member?**

The latter two questions can better be addressed by the ANC constitution and Perhaps, subject to any scientific evidence, we erred during our centenary preparations, by largely by the document "Through the Eye of the Needle". In the same vein, anyone who joins the ANC must be personally ready to

abide by terms and conditions set out in all the regulatory and mandatory prescripts of the organisation.

The first question, why this is happening, needs our political thrust. It will be crucial and beneficial for every member, without exception, to thoroughly go through rigorous political education before any desire to be in the leadership develops or being lobbied to stand for any position. In doing so, the ANC will not be faced with the challenge of people who come and join it; and thereafter begin to challenge its authority through courts of law. It's like people who come into your house, and thereafter begin to tell or dictate to you how you must manage your affairs. putting target of celebrating our centenary with a million memberships. In the same vein, perhaps the old adage echoed by VI Lenin, "We must follow the rule - better fewer, but better. We must follow the rule - better get good human material in two or even three years than work in haste without hope of getting any at all" is correct for us now to renew the ANC.

Moving further, there's a song in the hymn book of Zion, called 'Kenang bohle, 'baka se sa le teng'; it seems that our movement is now following in the same dictates of that mantra in its entirety. We've to dispel that mantra in our movement; **the ANC can't be free for all willy-nilly**. We need to rebuild and renew the ANC to take back its deserved mantle in society.

The character of some people who have joined the ANC has left some of us wondering what kind of people we accept/ allow to be in the same ANC with us. The example to the latter assertion can be cited to this growing tendency of launching social media campaigns **to have comrade so and so to be our chairperson, secretary etc.** Can't we as honest, loyal and committed cadres of the movement use our energy and time towards rebuilding and renewing the ANC first.

Although we're not prohibited to lobby for our preferred candidates, but there can be better ways which will not tear the ANC apart, and derail the organisation in its programmes. The other tendency is the one of **'hands off comrade so and so'**, which has become prevalent against certain decisions that are taken by the mandated constitutional structures or bodies entrusted with powers to make those decisions or verdicts.

All these campaigns, which are outside and/or have no mandate of the constitutional structures, are tearing the organisation apart. In our quest to the rebuilding and renewal project of the ANC, such kind of behaviour must totally be discarded. All these foreign behaviours and tendencies, which have been displayed in the ANC in recent years, had eroded the very fibre that has made the organisation to be intact since its inception. The ANC that our great revolutionary ancestors started and shaped, that's the ANC of men and women of character, of unquestionable loyalty and refined commitment to the country and the ANC.

In our endeavours of rebuilding and renewing the ANC, let's act in consonant with each other as the descendants of those great revolutionary ancestors and affirm the clarion call made by Pixley Ka Isaka Seme **'...These divisions, these jealousies, are the cause of all our woes and of all our backwardness and ignorance today.'**

The ANC used to make boundless efforts to have anyone applying and/ or recruited to

join it being vetted. Internally, in the MDM structures, comrades used to be very vigilant and got to great length of being cautious for those who are planted in the structures by the security branch as agent provocateurs to come and sow confusion and divert the organisation from its core objectives.

All those measures have been abandoned, whether intentionally or unintentionally (a question that needed to be addressed).

There's been a number of comrades, who know that they've been involved in overt and covert malfeasances acts, but when there are branch/ regional, national conferences, they saw themselves fit to stand and invoke the word 'everyone is innocent until proven guilty by the courts of law'. **Is that kind of a cadre really honest, loyal, morally fit, ethically eligible to be in the ANC? In the same breath, what about '... one must be above reproach'?**

In short, for the ANC to find itself in an environment where it can clean itself, let's make sure that everyone re-join the ANC and he/she subjected to rigorous screening and vetting (the modalities can be worked out by our comrades who were in the ANC Security Department) Critical to all these processes, let us all be honest, loyal and committed to the

ANC. Let's put the ANC, our people and country before our personal desires. It really can't be correct for anyone calling himself / herself a loyal member of the ANC to seek an opportune way of being a member by not being honest to himself/herself and the ANC. **As we rebuild and renew this novel ANC, let's all as cadres of this movement, say in unison that THIS ANC CAN'T TEAR APART IN OUR LIFETIME!**

Let's all be the real and honest disciples of what has been started many years ago by our revolutionary ancestors. Let's not fail them and their movement, the ANC, solely because we are greedy to be in the leadership so that we control the state coffers.

Let's put our country and our people first.

ANC LIVES! ANC LEADS!

Ben Sediane is a political analyst. The following are some of his qualifications: **Advanced Diploma in Public Administration (UFS), B.Tech: Public Management (CUT), Certificate in Government Communications & Marketing (Wits University)**

Cuba - China cooperation leads to vaccine breakthrough

By Sara Flounders Workers World

Cuba and China formally announced June 2 that they have filed for joint patent for a Pan-Corona vaccine. The new vaccine, a collaboration between the biotechnological sectors of the two countries, is the first patent for a single vaccine effective against the many variants of COVID-19.

News of the jointly developed vaccine is particularly exciting because of the two countries' cooperative approach in a field that is highly competitive, secretive and totally profit-oriented in Western capitalist countries.

Breakthrough in emerging virus protection

The Pan-Corona vaccine was announced to be effective against present variants of COVID-19 and thus of value in the current pandemic. But its strength is that it could also be effective against the appearance of new pathogens belonging to this family of viruses, noted Eduardo Martínez Díaz, president of the state-owned BioCubaFarma Business Group.

The Pan-Corona project is based in a joint biotechnological research and development center, operating since 2019 in the city of Yongzhou in Hunan province, and led by experts from Cuba's Center for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (CIGB). Dr. Gerardo Guillén Nieto, the center's director of Biomedical Research, explained the project arose at the request of the Chinese and had the approval of Cuba's Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. The equipment and laboratories at the Yongzhou center were designed by Cuban scientific personnel. (Radio Havana Cuba,

The two countries focused on coronaviruses because of the global pandemic and because this is the family of viruses most likely to jump from animals to humans.

This phenomenon, called zoonosis, was the cause of previous epidemics such as the 2002 SARS outbreak and the 2012 MERS infection — both serious respiratory illnesses.

Capitalist research competes for profit

The cooperative approach used by Cuba and China does get debated as a research need by those practicing Western medicine.

But the capitalist pharmaceutical research industry is solely oriented to development of vaccines and medicines for the highest rate of immediate profit and the largest number of sales. A vaccine with a series of booster shots for each separate strain of the current coronavirus — and then the additional sale of entirely new vaccines for each emerging infection — means billions of dollars in sales and profit for the pharmaceutical industry.

Cooperation for short-term or long-term solutions threatens the future of this for-profit industry. The pharmaceutical companies in the U.S., the European Union and Japan — the major capitalist

economies — are very willing to accept government funding to develop vaccines. However, control of the patents and resulting profits from that research is always privately expropriated by the corporate stockholders. Once the vaccines are developed through government funding, then the governments that backed the research have to buy back the products from the corporations — at high prices. Market control and private corporate ownership are the primary concerns.

Peoples Vaccine Alliance estimated in 2021 that the companies behind three of the most successful COVID-19 vaccines — Pfizer, BioNTech and Moderna — were making combined profits of \$65,000 every minute, \$1,000 a second. These companies have sold the majority of their doses to wealthy countries, leaving behind low-income countries with unvaccinated populations, gravely ill people and mounting death tolls. Pfizer and BioNTech have delivered less than 1% of their total vaccine supplies to low-income countries, while Moderna has delivered just 0.2%. (Continues)





Re kgaba ka Diratswana



Mapotso Kena, Ph.D., Plant Pathology

O re fa dikeletso tsa tjalo e atlehileng ya meroho le dijalo tse ding diratswananeng tsa hae. *Di fetolwetse le ho ngolwa ka Sesotho e le tsela ya ho ntshetsa pele le ho kgothaletsa ho bala puo ya Sesotho.

hantle, mme e mela kapele kganyeng e feletseng ya letsatsi.

Ha o le motho ya qalang, batla mefuta e sa butsweng kapele maemong a futhumetseng a lehodimo. Beet root e ka kguwa (kotulwa) ho tloha ha kotola e le boholo ba bolo ya kolofu ho isa boholong ba bolo ya tense; *beet root* e kgolo e ba thata le ho ba le metso-boya ka nako e nngwe.

etseng dikotwana kapa dikarolwana tse sa batlehang tse holang kutung ya semela kappa ho hola ha kutu ka mokgwa o sa lokang e entse dikotwana). Hape lekgaba le letalana la *beetroot* le a hlaboseha ka monko o monate, ebile lekgaba lena lena le phepo e fetang ya dikotolana!

Tjalo

Kgetha sebaka sa ho jala se dulang se na le letsatsi nako tsohle. *Beetroots* di lokela ho fumana kganya ya letsatsi bonyane dihora tse 6 letsatsi le letsatsi. Beetroots e rata mobu o nonneng, empa e amohela le mobu o nang le phepo e mahareng feela. Mobu o seng bodila (acid), ka mantse a mang wa boleng ba pH e pakeng tsa 6.0 le 7.0+ o ka

amohelaha. Beetroot e k eke ya amohela mobu o batlang o ba bodila (oo pH ya ona e leng ka tlase ho 6.0). Ho etsa hore beetroots e mele hantle, mobu o lokela ho hloka majwe le ditshita tse ding. Ho bohlokwa ho isa mobu ho



Tlhahiso e ntle ya beetroots e hloka mobu o phepo e ntle mme phetse hantle . PHOTO:almanac.com

'lo etswe ditoko ho tseba maemo a ona.

Se ke wa jala beetroots moo ho sa tswa jalwa Swiss chard kapa spinach, ka ha di a amana mme di kgathatswa ke dikokwanyana le mafu aitseng ka ho tshwana. Ho ka tswakatswakanghwa dijalo tse sa amaneng ho fokotsa mafu a tswang mobung.

(Di tswela pele)

Tlhahiso ya meroho

Tataiso tjalong ya meroho le dinoko

Na o ipotsa hore o ka jala meroho efe sehle se fe sa selemo? Ka ho ba hanyenyane le boitokisetso hanyane, o ka atleha ho utlwisisa dintlha tsa bohlokwa tabeng ena le ho feta.

Dikgatisong tse latelang o tla fumana tsohle tseo di batlang ho tseba ho kgetha le ho jala meroho le dinoko tse itseng seratswaneng sa hao.

Tlhahiso ya Beetroot bakeng sa diratswana tsa hae

Jwaloka sejo se tlwaelehileng hae, bete (*beets*), e hola ha bobebe mme o ke ke wa ema nako e telele ho kutula metso (*roots*) ya yona. Lekgaba la yona le le talana le ka jewa le lona, ka mantse a mang ke ejalo se sebediswang ka mekgwa e mmedi. Se latelang ke tataiso e bonolo ya tlhahiso le tlhokomelo ya beetrootbakeng sa diratswana. 'Beets' kapa 'beet roots', e kgabile ka mmala, ke sejalo sa sehla se phodileng se bobebe ho hola ho tloha peong e lokiseditsweng mobu

Botshabelo DIGITAL HUB

Planting the seeds of entrepreneurship & innovation

In their vision statement, the Botshabelo Digital Hub describes their mission statement as 'to create innovative and globally competitive ICT enterprise'.

This is a noble idea that should be applauded and supported.

It is to many locals, who are enthusiasts in matters of technology driven information and communication and entrepreneurship, does not only become an exciting declaration, that only inspires hope, but becomes a manifestation of actual development in the field of entrepreneurship.

This has a great possibility of placing many as participants and claimants of the generative entrepreneurial environment that now has a visible footprint in the country. It is one of the most important progressive tech- Situated in the Botshabelo Industrial area, the Hub offers an array of service opportunities in; **Business incubation services** (*Business development support Mentorship and coaching, Commercialization support, Investor readiness Pitching masterclasses, Facilitate access to markets and funding Export development*),

Skills development and outreach (*Hackathons & bootcamps Digital skills*),

Facility Management (*Office space Rent out facilities Hosting events*),

4thIR Initiatives (*Gaming, Coding, Robotics, 3D Printing, Artificial intelligence Blockchain, Drone manufacturing*).

The Hub's Manager. Mr. Kgabele Mule says they have worked hard to make the Hub successful.

and skills transfer to the greater public regarding the 4IR, coding, basic computer skills, weekly business seminars, robotics among other innovative initiatives offered at the Hub."

Mule says part of their plan, depending on funding support from partners and provincial government, is inter alia; to increase the outreach campaign to ensure provincial reach and the rollout of

similar Hubs in the remaining 4 districts of the province and to work with schools to promote robotics from a young age.



State of the art equipments introduce potential industrialists into the world of possible entrepreneurship

He adds that it is important to leverage funding to support their major **capital expenditure projects** that include:

- *completion of the front steel canopy as per architectural design of the Hub
- *installation of air-conditioners for the open spaces and some tenants' offices
- *back-up generator and solar panels
- *Jojo tanks to mitigate any water challenges
- *Landscaping (outdoor facility for recreational purposes)
- *FS TV studios hosted at one of the factories
- *Mobile van, fully equipped with state-of-the-art computers and printers
- *Bakkie or 8-seater kombi to further enhance the work of the Hub.

Address: 09 Pink street, Botshabelo, Industrial Park, Bloemfontein, 9781

(Photos & additional information from the Hub)



FS Premier, S Ntombela (In African dress), with some of the Members of the Executive and others on their visit to the Hub, give thumbs up for the ground breaking project

"It has been through great labour and dedication that we have been able to service Botshabelo and its surroundings through dissemination of information



The Hub is a centre for opportunities for creativity and innovation for many.