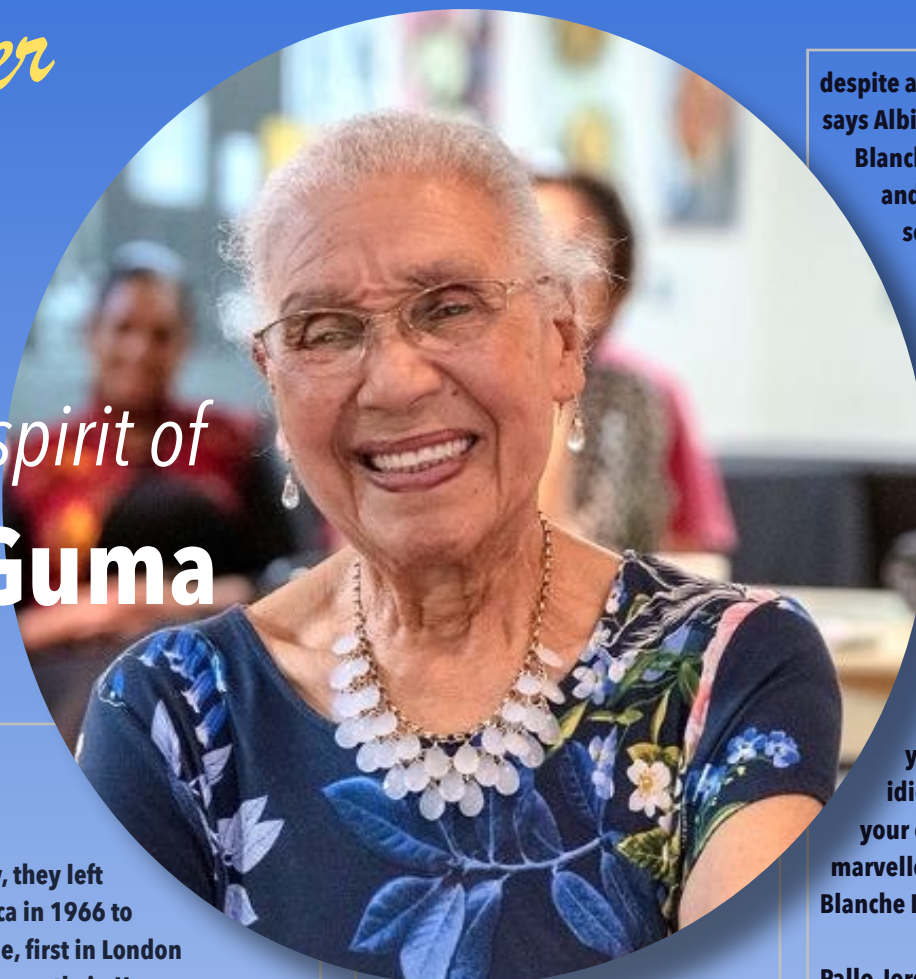


## Special Cover

# Celebrating the spirit of Blanche la Guma



despite all difficulties and setbacks ...", says Albie Sachs when referring to Blanche's unrelenting, unbreakable and overarching spirit of solidarity.

He says there were times that life was hard for Blanche in London, but because of her caring and love for humanity, that never diminished her hope and resolve. As he concludes he draws the confluence of activism of the UDF and Blanche: "I, honour your souls, the UDF generation, that carried on in your own way, your own idiom, with your own style and your own energies, that marvellous - marvellous spirit of Blanche La Guma."

Pallo Jordan in turn starts with humorous account of Blanche's activism. He refers to a popular song that they sang as kids in the Cape Flats, 'Die nursie met die casie', (The nurse with a carry case). "It was about Die nursie met die casie, who was the midwife, who came to deliver babies in the homes of the poor..." He says. He says Blanche La Guma was that *Nursie met die casie* in Athlone, Cape Town.

He says it is appropriate that in honouring the memory of Blanche La Guma that there is the hall statue of Lenin, who theorised the relationship between the national liberation struggle and the struggle for socialism, and also celebrating the life of James La Guma as one of the great leaders of South African Communist Party in the 1920's. He also pointed at the appropriateness of having the Cuban flag in the audience.

Cuba, he says, translated Lenin's theories into practice. Jordan says Blanche distinguished herself as an activist, at times placing herself in extreme danger; giving life, fighting for life, and fighting for freedom.

Friends and other comrades, including her family, paid tribute as well.



On the 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2023, in a camaraderie-drenched atmosphere the life of Blanche La Guma was

remembered, enlivened by the Internationale, the Cuban flag, miniature statue of Lenin, music from the local artists and acknowledgement from her family and comrades.

The occasion of celebrating the life of Blanche La Guma was on 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2023, just days before one of the most important and popular day in the calendar of the Cuban Revolution, the Movimiento 26 Julio. The event was organised by FOCUS (Friends of Cuba Society) at the District Six Museum's Homecoming Centre, in Cape Town. Blanche La Guma, a midwifery nurse, did not only deliver babies but provided solid working class support. Her political work is notable as a forerunner in the fight for the rights of the workers, women and nurses in particular, against the discriminatory Nursing Act (No. 69 of 1957).

Blanche was married to Alex La Guma, with whom she had two sons, Eugene and Bartholomew. Alex was an outstanding revolutionary and a prolific author. Both were members South African Communist Party. Blanche was also active in the formation of the Federation of South African Women (FSAW).

Their political activism earned them arrest, detention and

banning orders. Ultimately, they left South Africa in 1966 to live in exile, first in London and subsequently in Havana



Albie Sachs and Pallo Jordan listen and wait their turn as Michele Wheeler, a relative pays homage to Blanche. (Photo: Spirit)

where Alex acted as the African National Congress representative in the Caribbean. When Alex died in 1985, Blanche held the fort for a while before returning to London and later to South Africa in 1992.

In their tribute Sachs and Jordan weave a kaleidoscopic story; punctuated with anecdotal simplicity yet able to tug the heartstrings of the

audience with the complex narrative beneath the distinctive matriarchal courage and sacrifice of Blanche La Guma. Blanche fought for social justice and equality and was able to bring people together towards striving for that common goal despite their differences. "There's huge powerful bond of internationalism humanity and belief in what human beings can do,

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## NELSON MANDELA

*Venerated Statesman of all times*

The watershed National General Election of 1994, overwhelmingly won by the African National Congress was no surprise - as it was led by the astute and noble statesman of our times - Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela.

It was not long, after serving prison sentence of three decades and banishment to Robben Island, 6 km from the shore (Bloubergstrand), in the Western Cape, and 14km from Cape Town, that Nelson Mandela led South Africa to freedom and democracy.

Nelson Mandela, with others, steered the newfound freedom into a democratic order and helped in avoiding possible internecine conflict in the country.

He left an indelible mark in South African politics and a rich legacy of forgiveness peace, coexistence and above all, selfless service to humanity.

Today, though not perfect and complete, we relish and continue to benefit from all the democratic changes that came through the supreme sacrifice of the many who some even lost their lives in the process.

Nelson Mandela has not only been a beacon of hope, but an oracle and an abler of democracy in our country. Hopefully, his precognition of prosperity will be realised as his thoughts, belief and determination remained constant to the last.

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, in Mvezo, South Africa. He lived to be 95 years old. His mortal remains were interred at his ancestral home, Qunu, in the Eastern Cape on 15 December 2013.

His ideas remain inspiring many in South Africa and across the world.

**NELSON MANDELA**  
*Ha ho ya tshwanang le wena!*

# ANC E LOKELA HO PHETHELA THOMO YA YONA SETJHABENG



**D**ikgetho tsa Naha tsa matswathaka tsa demokerasi, tsa 1994 di ne di tshwarwe pakeng tsa 26 ho isa 29 Mmesa, moo batho ba ka bang **19 726 579** ba ile ba kgetha. ANC e ile ya ikgapela dikgetho tseo ka palo e hodimodimo ya kgethwa ke batho ba **12 237 655** (62.65%).

merero e meng e mengata ya mmuso moo mesebetsi e mengata e ileng ya ema kgekgenene! Ho theoha ha moruo le kgwebisano lefatsheng lohle le hona ho bile le kahlamelo e kgolo phethahatsong ya ditshepiso tsa ANC setjhabeng.

Ke dilemo tse balwang ka makgolo mebuso ya

e m p a k a lehlakoreng le leng ho bile le ditshita tse ileng tsa setisa mokgatlo wa ANC ho ntshetsa pele thomo ya yona ka botlalo. Enngwe ya ditshita tseo ke sewa sa COVID-19, se ileng sa kgina

nang le boiphihlelo ba ho qhaqholla lefito la apartheid le bokoloniale, yona ANC mmoho le mahatammoho le yona, le setjhaba, ba lokela ho tswela pele ka ho aha bokamoso bo botle ho bohle.

Ke yona ANC e ileng ya lwana ka boitelo e shebane le koeyoko ya mmuso wa kgethollo. Ke yona ANC e ileng ya lwanela ditokelo tsa batho mesebetsing, ditshebeletsong tsa bophelo bo botle le thuto, dipapading le pepesong ya tsa setso, botjhaba, bodumedi esita le menyella e meng e mengatangata eo Ditokelo tsa Botho di e kgothaletsang,

Bongata ba batbo bo sa na le tshepo ho ANC, hobane e na le boiphihlelo, mme e se e entse boholo. Ha ho ka moo e ka nyahlatswang mosebetsi oo e o qadileng. ANC e lokelwa ho fuwa monyetla wa ho phethisa ditshepiso tsohle tsa yona.



**Mosebetsi o qadile jwale!** Karolo ya setjhaba sebakeng se seng Maluti a Phofung e phuthehile ho kopana le baemedi ba ANC ho utlwa ka dintlha tse amang boitokisetso Dikgethong tse Akaretsang tsa Setjhaba isao. *Photo: WhatsApp*

Dikgethong tse fetileng tsa naha tsa 2019 ho ne ho se qeyaqeyo e kaalo hore mokgatlo wa ANC o tla boela o etella pele diphelelo le kaho botjha ya naha. Ke batho ba **10 026 475** (57.50%) ba ileng ba kgetha ANC. Leha bongata ba batho naheng ena bo ntse bo ena le tshepo ho ANC, palo ena e bontsha ho theoha ho batho ba kgethang ka kakaretso. ANC e tlisitse diphelelo tse tse bonalang, tse phedisang; phedisano ya bofuma le ho theha moruo wa bohle, kaho ya bophelo bo botle le matlafatso ya thuto esita le phedisano ya botlokotsebe le ho tliša kgutso le tshireletso setjhabeng.

ANC e lokela ho fuwa monyetla hape wa tswela pele ka mosebetsi oo e lokelang ho o etsa le ho phethela mosebetsi oo e keneng ho ona ha jwale. ANC e kgathile tema e kgolo ntshetsopeleng ya setjhaba,

bokoloniale le ya kgethollo e bile taolong. Dilemong tse mashome a mararo a fetileng boetapeleng ba Nelson Mandela le ba bang ka tlasa mokgatlo wa ANC ba ile ba qalella ho theha puso e ntjha ya demokerasi le tsohle tse molemo tse tsamayang le yona. Ona ke mosebetsi o boima o ke keng wa phethwa ka dilemo tse mmalwa feela.

Mosebetsing ona wa tokiso le kaho ya naha botjha ho bile le diphephetso, diphephetso le maswabi, kgalefo le ho nyahama setjhabeng. Ho boetse ho na le botlokotsebe ba mefuta esita le dihephetso tse ding tse ngata tse kginang ANC lebelong la yona la ho potlakisa diphelelo.

Hara tsena tsohle mokgatlo o moholo wa tokolo (ANC) o ntse o na le tshepo ya hore tsela e yang tokolohong e phethahetseng e sa bulehile, mme jwaloka ha e le ona mokgatlo ona - o

ANC PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY OFFICE 953 IN BOTSHABELO MOURNS THE UNTIMELY PASSING OF ONE OF ITS OWN SUPPORT STAFF MEMBER.

**CDE DIRA MATETELANE**

DEATH ROBBED US A GREAT LEADER!

MAY HIS SOUL REST IN PEACE

PARLIAMENT

The office will never be the same without you ❤️

NEWS

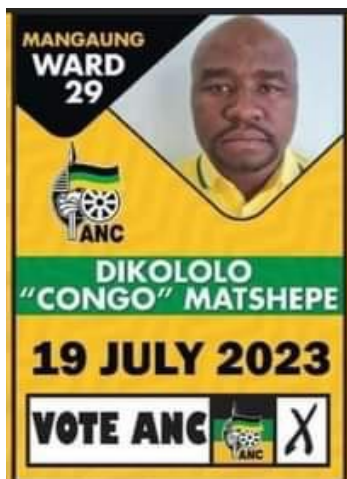
# Ttholo e bolela tshepo ho ANC

ena ke ya setjhaba ka bo-sona hobane kgetho ya bona e ne e le tshireletso ya demokerasi.

ANC e boela e hlalosa ha ttholo ena e tla thusa ho tlisa botsitsa ka har'a masepala wa Mangaung hore o tle o

Sepheho se sa tswa phatlalatswa sa dikgetho tsa tlatsetso Mangaung se hlalositse ttholo e totobetse ya ANC mabatoweng ohle a mane ao ho neng ho kgethwa ho ona ho tlatse dikgeo tse hlalileng ho latela ho ntshwa le ho nyaolwa ke mokgatlo (ANC) ha ditho tse nne tsa bona ka hara Lekgotla la Motse le mokgatlong.

Mokgatlo o ile wa kena letsholong le matla la dikgetho. Boetapele ba ANC sedikeng sa Mangaung mmoho le ditho ka bongata ka



kakaretso ba ile ba phatlalla le ho bonahala ka hara mabatowa ana ho ngoka bakgethi ho kgetha ba emetseng mokgatlo. Hara dipolelo tsa ho ikgapela bakgethi ANC ha e ya sitwa ho hlalose setjhaba mabaka a entseng hore ditho tse na di ntshwe ka har'a Lekgotla la motse le ho lelekwa mokgatlong.

Polelong e ntshitsweng ke sedika sa Mangaung mabapi le ttholo ena ya dikgetho tsa tlatsetso ANC e bolela hore ha e ya qeyaqeya ho hlalose setjhaba hore ditho tse na tse tletseng bohanka di ne batla ho tlosa le ho fekisa matla a setjhaba.

Polelo e boela e hlalosa hore ttholo

kgone ho tlisa ditshebeletso tsa setjhaba ka tsela e ntle.

Mokgatlo o re ttholo ena ke taelo e matla ya batho ho mokgatlo wa ANC hore ba lakatsa ho ka aha mmoho setjhaba se tswetseng pele ho latela boitlamo ba Dikgetho tsa Makgotla a Metse

tse 2021. Mabatowa a neng a tsekwa a Mangaung ke a latelang: 7, 29, 49 le 50, Ha bakgethwa bona e ne e le: Clement Sehloho Lebatoweng la 7, Dikololo "Congo" Matshepe; 29. Julia Lekhwele yena o ne a emetse lebatowa la 49, athe Thabo Monare ena o ne a le lebatoweng la 50.

## ANC WOMEN'S LEAGUE NEW LEADERSHIP



**PRESIDENT**  
Sisisi Tolashe



**DEPUTY PRESIDENT**  
Lunqi Gcabashe



**SECRETARY-GENERAL**  
Nokuthula Nqaba



**TREASURER-GENERAL**  
MaQueen Letsoha-Mathae



**DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL**  
Dina Pule

## Makoloane o etella pele MPAC

Ho sebeletsa setjhaba ke boikarabelo bo boholo, bo hlohang mamello, tiisetso le ho tswa sehlabelo. Sena se builwe ke Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane ha a hlalosa kamohelo ya hae ka morao hore a kgethwe boemong bo bong ba boetapele ka har'a Lekgotla la Motse wa Mangaung.

Monghadi Makoloane ke Molekgotla wa ANC masepaleng e moholo wa Mangaung, o kgethilwe e le Modulasetulo wa Komiti ya Matlole a Setjhaba Masepaleng (Municipal Public Accounts Committee).

Makoloane ke e mong wa dithakangwaha tsa baetapele ba batjha bao ho ka behwang tshepo ho bona bophelong ba mokgatlo wa ANC le mahatammoho a yona Selekane (Alliance partners), ho latela tshebetso ya bona boikarabelong le thomong eo ba e nehilweng ke mokgatlo lebitsong la setjhaba

Yena mmoho le ba bang ba ile ba itshupa pejana ka ho intsha sehlabelo ho ba baithaopi mesebetsing e mengatanyana ya mokgatlo wa tokolo ka kakaretso. Makoloane o bontshitse mafolofolo le boitelo ba hae ho sebeletseng ANC ka ho ithaopa le ho sebeletsa di-Ofising tse pedi tsa Palamente tsa Bakgethi (Parliamentary Constituency Offices) Botshabelo, nakwaneng e fetileng.

Ho latela tshebetso e ntle eo a neng a e etsa o ile a qetella a sebetsa ho e nngwe ya diofisi tse na. Hara mekolokotwane tshebetso ya hae



ka hara Parliamentary Constituency Office e eteletsweng pele ke Setho sa Palamente sa ANC, e bile e le Motlatsa' Motsamaisi wa Dipuisano, Sebokeng sa Naha, Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli.

Monghadi Makoloane o ile a bapala karolo e kgolo ho thehweng ha lesedinyana le tsebahalang la Parliamentary Constituency Office 953, "Re Betla Tselu", le o e leng mohopolo wa bohlokwa wa ho theha motjha wa dipuisano le tlhahisoleseding pakeng tsa setjhaba le Palamente le dibopeho tse ding. Makoloane o ile a thusa ka ho nonya batho maikutlo (survey) le ho fumana dipalopalo (statistics). Tseno tsohle e ile ya eba karolo ya motheo le sesupo sa tlhokahalo ya ho ba le lesedinyana la mofhuta ona.

O ile a ba a etella pele letsholo la ho nehelana ka "wheel chairs" tse fetang 100 tse ileng tsa ajwa boholong ba mabatowa ohle a Botshabelo.

*Pele ya pele Lehatammoho!*

## CURRENT NEWS

### RETAIN EXPERIENCED MPS IN PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEES AFTER ELECTIONS, DEPUTY SPEAKER TSENOLI

**D**eputy Speaker of the National Assembly (NA), Mr Lechesa Tsenoli advised members of the Southern African Development Community' Organisation of Public Accounts Committees (SADCOPAC) to find ways to retain skilled and experienced Members of Parliament and Provincial legislatures after elections, especially those serving in Public Accounts committees. He said this will help bolster accountability and ensure continuity in public finance oversight.

Deputy Speaker was addressing the SADCOPAC Peer Review meeting held at the Southern Sun Elangeni in Durban on Friday. SADCOPAC is the region's organisation of Public Accounts committees, comprising of committees from fifteen (15) member countries and nine South African provincial legislatures.

Mr Tsenoli said governance is not automatic, and to ensure continuity members of the regional body must appeal to their political parties to retain MPs with skills and experience in public accounts after elections.

"Our education system does not produce readily available governance specialists. In the majority of instances, because this is a political and democratic process, we do not always have the skills we had in those who return to Parliament. But it is important for political parties to be sensitive to retaining people with experience, so that what happens inside the legislatures is handled properly by those who have, not only the experience, but the expertise they

have learned along the way", he said. He emphasized that even though political parties have powers to retain members, the democratic processes in the form of elections are necessary



and must be respected.

"Of course, democratic changes are necessary, and this is why we talk about continuity on the one hand and appropriate changes on the other. Because we also can't retain people who, for whatever reason, may not have been able to go through the election process successfully. But parties have a big hand in ensuring that they can return the best of their members, especially in public accounts committees", he added. He illustrated to the meeting how South Africa, as a

constitutional democracy, functions and how the key role played by SCOPA and the provincial public accounts committees safeguards the public purse, despite the challenges.

He said Public Accounts committees are integral in the management of public resources, and regional collaboration is a great instrument. He added, "It's an important political accountability question on who does it, who gets to benefit from it, and whose interests are advanced in those resources that the country has".

"The necessity for using resources sustainably and in a consistent manner applies, not just to money, but also to overall public resources, such as mining and mineral resources and how these are managed in the interest of the countries in which they are found. But also, to the benefit of the region and an appropriate return for those countries that export them", Mr Tsenoli said.

The Peer Review meeting forms part of preparations for the 16th annual SADCOPAC conference which will be held in Durban, South Africa, on 28 September to 05 October this year. Mr Tsenoli requested members to use the meeting to learn from each other and share best practices on how efficiently public accounts committees can play their oversight roles in their respective countries to ensure that public spending translate into tangible benefits for members of society. "SADCOPAC, the regional body, is important for enabling

us to share from each other the specificities of the systems we have put in place in our respective countries to manage this, and whether they can be adapted creatively in respective jurisdictions, as we also learn from them", Mr Tsenoli said.

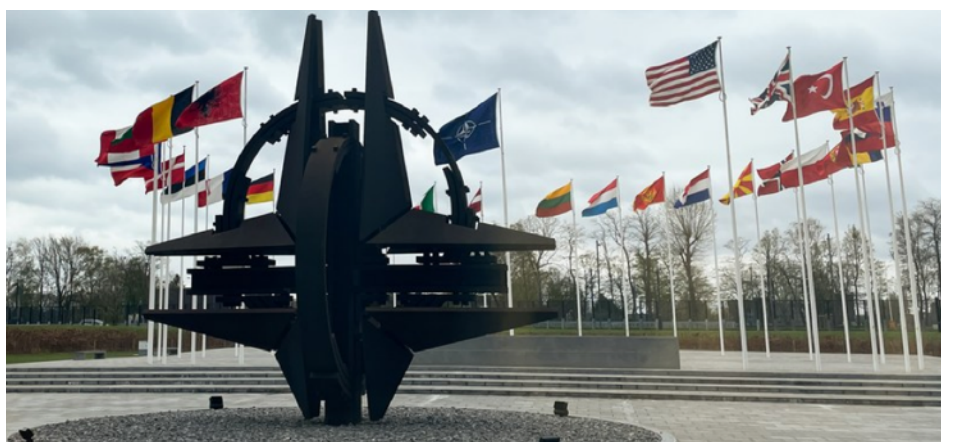
SADCOPAC members arrived in South Africa on Monday and held a series of courtesy engagements with the Auditor General, SARS Commissioner, before they proceeded to Durban to meet the Speaker of the KwaZulu Natal Provincial Legislature, to hold the Peer Review meeting, and to inspect the province's readiness to host the conference.

"We look forward to October when the conference takes place here (in South Africa). There is going to be a huge sharing of experiences and practices that advance the interests of the continent and our individual countries from this important area of responsibility", Mr Tsenoli concluded.

The 15th SADCOPAC Annual Conference, the 19th Annual General Meeting, and the 20th Anniversary Celebrations of the establishment of the regional body will all take place in Durban, South Africa, under the theme "Enhancing Oversight for advanced ethical public financial management and accountability towards the Development of Africa".

ISSUED BY PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA, CAPE TOWN

### NATO expansion drives up insecurity, military expenditure of countries: Expert CGTN



NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, April 6, 2022. /CFP

NATO's rhetoric of painting China as an aggressive power has created a false sense of insecurity in Asian countries and its citizens, which has prompted countries to increase their military expenditure and engaged in arms race. And their existence and expansion has also undermined the non-aligned and neutral status of certain countries, and put international trade and economic cooperation in jeopardy, a leading Malaysian analyst said.

#### A tool of the U.S.

Having outlasted its original purpose, the continuation of NATO is having a destabilizing effect on global affairs as the bloc seeks to remain relevant in the emerging multipolar world, Lee Pei May, a political expert at the International Islamic University Malaysia, told Xinhua in a recent interview.

She said the military alliance, though formed with European partners, has fully become subservient to the will of the U.S., which acts unilaterally while expecting the quiet compliance of other member states.

"We are increasingly seeing how NATO has evolved to serve the interests not of all the members but specific members, such as the U.S. Therefore, NATO can no longer provide the kind of stability through collective defense that other members desire, but has instead become a tool used by the U.S. to maintain its preeminent position," she said following the NATO Summit in Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, which framed China as a "systemic challenge to Euro-Atlantic security."

Lee said NATO's continued confrontational rhetoric has not only been directed against its perceived enemies in Europe but has now spilled over into Asia, with the U.S.-led alliance posturing itself against China, putting international trade and economic cooperation in jeopardy.

#### Pressing countries to take side

Moves to pressure members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) would also have detrimental effects on the region should member states cave in and begin to take sides (against China, a key trading partner, Lee added.

NATO's singling out of China as an adversary has drawn backlash. Critics described NATO's latest divisive rhetoric as a product of Cold War mentality and ideological bias, and cautioned that NATO's expansion and responses to the Ukraine crisis could potentially jeopardize global security, and may undermine the non-aligned and neutral status of certain countries.

Urging ASEAN to instead maintain its centrality and neutrality and focus on economic and trade development, Lee said ASEAN members are eligible to voice their concerns and maintain their position by rejecting attempts to draw them into any alliance.

Painting China as an aggressive power is sheer fearmongering, which "gives a false sense of insecurity to Asian countries and its citizens," she said, adding that NATO's senseless warmongering may prompt countries to "prioritize increasing their military expenditure and engage in arms race when there is no actual threat."

"Countries also became skeptical of each other's intentions and became less likely to explore new areas of cooperation except for security reasons. We can see the impact of this uncertainty on global growth as investors and businesses are reluctant to invest and expand," she said.

(With input from Xinhua)

## UN humanitarianists deeply concerned by ongoing attacks on health care in Sudan



"People sit atop a truck carrying mattresses, plastic chairs and other pieces of furniture parked along the road near Sudan's capital Khartoum, July 18, 2023. \_CFP"

UN Humanitarians on Friday expressed deep concern over more than 50 attacks on aid workers and health care in Sudan in three months.

"We are appalled by reports that a Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) team was assaulted by armed men in Khartoum yesterday (Thursday)," the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) said.

According to OCHA, MSF reported that a 16-person team in Khartoum was aggressively assaulted by a group of armed men who physically beat and whipped them. The assailants detained one of the MSF drivers and, before his release, threatened to kill him. They also stole a vehicle.

MSF said the incident happened as the team was moving medical supplies from the organization's warehouse to the

Turkish Hospital, one of only two hospitals still operating in all of southern Khartoum.

"We underscore that attacks on health care workers and facilities are a violation of international humanitarian law," OCHA said. "They must stop now."

The World Health Organization has verified more than 50 attacks on health care since the conflict began in Sudan on April 15.

Sudan has been witnessing deadly clashes between the Sudanese army and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) in Khartoum and other areas since April 15, resulting in over 3,000 deaths and more than 6,000 injuries, according to figures released by the Sudanese Health Ministry.

(With input from Xinhua)

## Lebollo, kwetlisong ya banna le basadi ba hosasa

**BOTSHABELO:-** Setso ke boitsebo ba setjhaba kapa sehlopha se itseng sa batho. Afrika Borwa e kgaba ka mefutafuta ya batho ho ya ka botjhaba le meetlo ya bona ka ho fapana. Molaotheo wa naha o fa motho e mong le e mong tokelo ya ho ikamahanya le ho phethisa botjhaba ba hae le tsohle tse amanang le bona, ho kenyeletswa meetlo le tumelo. Tsena tsohle batho bohle ba na le tokelo le bolokolohi ba ho di pehetha ha feela di se kgahlano le ditokelo tsa ba bang kapa ho setisa bolokolohi ba batho ba bang.

Ke tlwaelo ka 'nako (dihlang) tse itseng tsa selemo hore bashanyana le bananyana ba kene mephatong, moo kwetliso le dithuto di etswang teng. Basuwe le bonkgekge esita le beng ba mephato ba lokela ho ba sedi ha ba

lebollo ke ho tjha ha mophato le ho tswa ha bashemane le dingwale



"Mme Madisebo Tlhomelang, mahareng ka pele ka katiba e tshweu, o ne a ikarabela barweetsaneng bana ba sa tswa phethela ditshwanelo tsa bona."

mephatong. Ona ke motsotso wa thabo le ditsetle hobane ba tswang mephatong hobane ha e sa le bashanyana kapa bananyana; e se e le bahlankana le barweetsana ba sebele.

Mohlamonene ba tla be ba hlapile le ho tlosa phepa mme nako e nngwe ba bonahala ka ho tloa letsoku mmele ohle le ho kuta ka mekgabo. Moaparo wa bona ke o ikgethileng le 'pina di tsoha boroko kgafetsa nakong ya keteko; ke pina tse supang t h o r i s o , boiphihlelo, le tlhlo.



Mong. Manaka Lebaka o kgotsofetse ke mosebetsi o phethilweng thabeng,

sebitsana le ditaba tsa lebollo. Ba lokela ho ba le tsebo e phethahetseng ho phethahatsa ditshwanelo tsa ba bollang hore e se re mohlomong ba etsa diposho tse ka lebisang ho holofaleng le ho lahlehelwa ke bophelo ho bashemane kapa bona bale. O mong wa mehato e pepeneneng ya ho phethela dithuto

Lebollo ke tsela ya bophelo e hopotsang ba bangata ha ha bo motho, morao maswetso, mme le kgothaletsa boitsebo, boitshepo le ho ba motlotlo ka botjhaba ba motho! Kahoo le lokelwa ke tshireletso, ntshetsopele le ho phethwa ka tsela e nepahetseng e sa beheng maphelo a ba-nkakarolo tsetsing.

## Tribute to Maggy Mathabatha

By Dudu Mathebe

*M*ogologolo o rile "mo ya sellong sa gagabo ga a laletswe". So today we are here at the Jack Botes Hall, not because of invitation, but because we are grieving and we had to come to pay tribute to a fearless comrade, a loving wife, a devoted mother and above all, an amazing woman – an epitome of *Imbokodo*. A real pearl, as her name "Margaret" mean.

Truly unique, there will never be another like her; truly irreplaceable, there will always be a place in our hearts for her; truly unforgettable, we will always remember her quiet spirit and caring love for all.



I remember the day we went to lobola her in the early 1980s. I was the only woman in that delegation and this was during the difficult times when we were operating underground as members of the uMkhonto we Sizwe Nchabeleng Unit under Commander Refiloe Mudimu, together with Commissars Pitsi Moloto, Rudzani Mapanya, Kgoshi Mohlamme and Jerome Maake.

The women in that Unit were very few: Myself, Mmakwena Mogale, Joyce Mashamba, Marie Stella, Joyce Mabhudafazi and the very same Maggy Mathabatha. These were women bao ba bego ba swere thipa ka bogaleng. Women who could fight on, and for, their own.

That is why comrade Maggy did not want to be known only for being "the Premier's wife". She wanted to be recognised in her own right. But unfortunately this – the Premier's wife – is what she was known for. And this is because we still live in a male chauvinistic society in South Africa.

No matter how hard a woman can work she is still judged or measured through a man's gauge. The less I talk about the Bible the better. Ever since Eve deceived in the Garden of Eden, the Bible has been the chief literary vehicle in the constant oppression of women. The Bible treats women badly with scriptures such as "Wives obey your husbands," "Let women learn silence in full submission," and be "Second in nature, first in sin." The plain meaning of scripture is very androcentric and oppressive of women.

These are some of the issues that comrade Maggy fought against. That is why, as one of her first priorities when she became the First Lady of our Province, she wanted to resuscitate the First Lady's Charity Trust. She did not do this because of the prestige and privilege that comes with it, but wanted to use it as a vehicle to improve the lives of needy people, especially rural women, children and people with disabilities. She knew that there is a need to provide the necessary support to projects or

cooperatives involving rural women and people with disabilities, and also to initiate and start more projects of this nature, where they do not exist. And this Trust is one such vehicle through which these could be achieved. I therefore, hope Premier Chupu Mathabatha will ensure that these things that comrade Maggie fought for are realised.

To the family I wish all the strength through this difficult time of separation. And to Comrade Maggy I can only say: Fruit is at its best when it falls away as its stem is rejected by the very vine that nourished it. Please go pass our regards to all our ancestors; you were a good sister & a comrade. You fought good fight and now is the time for you to rest. Go well my comrade.

*May your soul rest in eternal peace!*



## NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



### NA SPEAKER WELCOMES CONSTITUTIONAL COURT JUDGEMENT AGAINST THE ORDER OF THE WESTERN CAPE HIGH COURT

**W**e call July month Nelson Mandela Month because his birthday falls on the 18th and has been recognised by the United Nations for acts of community building, doing things for the public good to advance his values and laudable principles thereby building a better world.

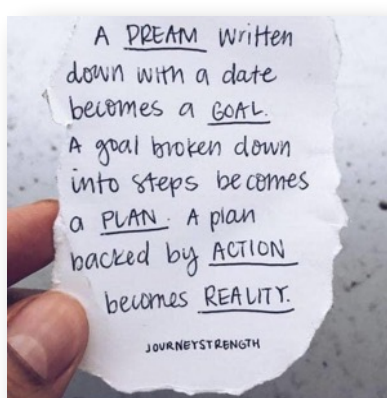
No contribution is too small for this purpose- let's all step up to this intention to humanise the world.

First Ladies are hardly ever profiled while they still live and so many were shocked at the richness of the story of Mrs Margaret Mathabatha's life on her passing away and burial recently. They often live in the shadow of their spouses - in this instance premier Stan Mathabatha she was an activist, underground MK cadre and a significant community builder. We hope the people of Limpopo will build on her rich, brave legacy she left them and the country!

Significant efforts nationally and in all provinces are underway to celebrate and remember UDF 40 the intention is to reclaim, and infuse its values, its style of work, leadership, and tested practices in all our progressive structures as a way of rebuilding, renewing our organisations.

Outright victory next year must be evidence that we in the alliance were successful in internalising those ways. United Democratic Front (UDF) Unites, Apartheid Divides was the apt slogan then.

Similarly the South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO) is being unified to focus its attention to rebuild itself and the communities it claims to represent.



**Parliament, Cape Town:-** The Speaker of the National Assembly welcomes the judgement delivered by the Constitutional Court today regarding the appeal application by the Democratic Alliance (DA) and the President against the suspended Public Protector, Adv Busisiwe Mkhwebane. The Public Protector also lodged a cross appeal against the High Court's decision which effectively set aside the President's decision to suspend the PP in 2022 pending the outcome of the Section 194 Enquiry.

The PP had, in 2022, brought an application before the WCHC, for an order declaring the conduct of the Speaker, President of RSA and the section 194 Enquiry irrational, unconstitutional and invalid. The conduct related to the decision to proceed with the consideration of the motion for her removal as adopted by the NA, refusal by the Speaker to retract a letter informing the President of the decision, and the President's decision to initiate a suspension process against her pending the outcome of the s194 Enquiry.

Against the Speaker, she contended that the Speaker was not authorized by the empowering legislation and did not act in good faith in issuing the letter to the President. She contended that the Speaker's process was intended to trigger her suspension and was based on the incorrect interpretation of section 194(3)(a) of the Constitution. The Speaker's argument was upheld by the High Court and upheld by the Constitutional Court who affirmed the Speaker's constitutional obligation to inform the President of the section 194 Committee developments.

As against the section 194 Committee, she invoked the *sub judice* rule as envisaged in Rule 89 of the NA Rules. She also contended that failure by the NA to amend Rule 129AD (3), which relates to legal representation, was unconstitutional. In dismissing the PP's argument, the court reiterated that the *sub judice* rule does not preclude members of the NA from carrying out their oversight mandate and holding Chapter 9 institutions accountable. It also confirmed that there was no need for the NA to amend the impugned Rule as the CC had already taken it upon itself to amend it in its previous ruling.

In respect of the President, among other things, she alleged conflict of interest in respect of a number of investigations her office was seized with at the time, against the President, and the timing in respect of his decision to suspend her. The Speaker agrees with the Constitutional Court's rejection of Adv. Mkhwebane's claim that the letter sent to the President aimed to trigger her suspension. According to the Constitution, the President may suspend an individual from office at any point after the start of the proceedings of a National Assembly committee for their removal. The letter merely conveyed the factual position, specifically the Section 194 Committee's decision to continue its inquiry. The Speaker's intention was to inform the President of the developments within the National Assembly and, particularly, the Section 194 Committee.

This action aligns with the cooperative governance obligation imposed by the Constitution. As a representative and leader of the National Assembly, the Speaker has a responsibility to notify the President when section 194 proceedings commence, as done

by the previous Speaker in similar circumstances.

Regarding Adv Mkhwebane's assertion that the section 194 proceedings had not yet commenced when the President made the decision to suspend her on 9 June 2022, the Speaker agrees with the Court's ruling. The proceedings of the Section 194 Committee began when the complaint was referred to it, which occurred in March 2021 when the National Assembly resolved to initiate a section 194 inquiry, or possibly in April 2021 when the Committee was established. The Court also provided an alternative finding, stating that, giving Adv Mkhwebane the benefit of a liberal interpretation, the Committee's proceedings began at the latest in April 2022 when she was informed of the allegations against her and invited to respond within 30 days. In this case, the court considered it unnecessary to determine which view is correct.

Speaker is particularly indebted to the

Concort for clarifying that the application of the *sub judice* rule in the circumstances (in the section 194 proceedings) would frustrate the NA from performing its constitutional obligation to hold the PP accountable. It cautions that if the principle would be applicable, any person subject to a section 194 process would be able to stop it by simply bringing a litigation related to the process. It further confirms that the committee is not concerning itself about the merits of the pending case, but whether or not she is incompetent, or has committed a misconduct.

The Speaker acknowledges the Constitutional Court's judgment and its valuable clarifications regarding the appeal application. The National Assembly remains committed to upholding its constitutional responsibilities and ensuring a fair and transparent process in accordance with the law in the course of discharging its oversight responsibilities.

(ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA)

### STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDING OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT ON THE PASSING OF DR ESSOP PAHAD

**Parliament, Cape Town -** It is with deep sorrow that the Presiding Officers of Parliament join the nation in mourning the passing of Dr Essop Goolam Pahad, a former parliamentarian, Minister in the Presidency, and an extraordinary revolutionary who dedicated his life to the fight against apartheid and the establishment of a democratic society in South Africa. We extend our heartfelt condolences to his family, friends, colleagues, and the entire nation as we collectively grieve the loss of a truly exceptional leader.

Reflecting upon Dr Pahad's remarkable journey, the Presiding Officers are moved by his unwavering commitment to the principles of justice, equality, and freedom. From his early years within a family of political activists, he imbibed the spirit of resistance and determination, which guided him throughout his life. His father's influence, as a prominent member of the Transvaal Indian Congress and the South African Indian Congress, laid the foundation for Dr Pahad's deep understanding of the struggle against apartheid and the importance of collective action.

Dr Pahad's selfless service to the people of South Africa, both within and outside of government, leaves an indelible mark on our nation's history. His involvement in the Transvaal Indian Youth Congress (TIYC) during the darkest days of apartheid, when the ANC was banned, showcased his unwavering commitment to the cause of liberation. Despite facing persecution and exile, he remained resolute in his pursuit of justice and actively engaged with the ANC and the South African Communist Party (SACP) in leadership capacities.

Returning to South Africa in 1990, Dr Pahad played a pivotal role in shaping the democratic dispensation we enjoy today. His contributions as a Parliamentary Counsellor to the then Deputy President, Thabo Mbeki, and subsequently as a

Minister in the Presidency were marked by his tireless efforts to create a society that upholds the values of democracy, inclusivity, and social justice. He worked diligently to establish institutions and frameworks that protected the rights of children, disabled individuals, women, and youth, ensuring that their voices were heard and their needs were addressed.

Beyond his official duties, Dr Pahad's involvement in various organizations and initiatives further illustrates his commitment to building a democratic society. His leadership within the South African Democracy Education Trust and the Mali Timbuktu Manuscripts Trust highlights his dedication to preserving our history, promoting education, and advancing the values upon which our nation was founded.

As we bid farewell to Dr Pahad, we recognize the immense legacy he leaves behind. His steadfast belief in the inherent dignity and equality of all South Africans, irrespective of race or gender, serves as a guiding light for current and future generations of leaders. His unwavering dedication to the struggle against apartheid, his astute political acumen, and his commitment to the principles of democracy have paved the way for the inclusive society we aspire to build.

In this moment of loss, we pay tribute to Dr Pahad's remarkable contributions and draw inspiration from his life's work. Let us, as current and future leaders, honour his memory by renewing our commitment to the values he held dear. May his legacy serve as a constant reminder that the fight for a free, democratic, equal, non-racial, non-sexist, and prosperous South Africa continues. Together, let us forge ahead on the path he helped pave, guided by the principles of justice, unity, and progress.

May his soul rest in eternal peace.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



## 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the **MOVIMIENTO 26 DE JULIO**

**(M-26-7) JULY 26 MOVEMENT**

By Dr Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi

**O**n July 26, 1953, Fidel Castro led the attack by 165 young militants on the second biggest military installation in Santiago de Cuba, the Moncada Garrison. The aim was to capture weapons and to arm the masses and to announce the new form of struggle, the armed struggle, his mission failed to achieve its main objective. Moncada barracks in Santiago de Cuba, in the hope of sparking an uprising against the Batista dictatorship. The attack failed, many were killed, and Fidel narrowly escaped capture. But not all tactical setbacks are synonym of defeat. The enemy became more vicious. The Moncada programme united all the patriotic forces against Batista.

On August 1, Fidel was captured by an army patrol. Fidel was tried alone, on October 16th, 1953, practically in camera, in a small room in the Santiago City Hospital. He pleaded his own defence, to a more than restricted court consisting of three judges, two public prosecutors and six journalists, who were forbidden to take notes. For five hours he pleaded for history, as he knew that neither his eloquence nor his arguments could in any way change the verdict, which had been decided on in advance quite independently of the tribunal. At his trial for the Moncada attack, Castro outlines the revolutionary political program that was later published as *History Will Absolve Me*. He also exposed the brutality of the enemy. He was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. After he had been sentenced, there were popular demonstrations demanding his immediate release.

He also paid homage to comrades Haydée Santamaría Cuadrado and Melba Hernández, the only two women who participated in the Moncada attack. He acknowledged that never had the heroism and the dignity of Cuban womanhood reached such heights. The two Moncada women would be stalwarts of the Revolution for their entire lives. Both of them, in their work, devotion, courage and originality, were exceptional. He said that enemy that the children of the military who died fighting against them will be assured of maintenance, assistance and education because they cannot be blamed for the horrors of the war. They will be generous to everyone because there are no vanquished, but only victors. Only war criminals will be punished because this is the irrevocable duty of the revolution, and the people can be certain that they will fulfil that duty. The people can also be sure that when justice reigns there will be no revenge. If tomorrow there are to be no assaults against anyone, justice must reign today. As there will be justice, there will be no revenge, neither will there be hatred.

On May 15, 1955 Fidel and his compañeros (comrades) involved in the Moncada attack were released from prison after a widespread amnesty campaign. (The two women political prisoners,

Haydée Santamaría and Melba Hernández, had been released the previous year on February 20). On June 12, 1955, The July 26 Movement was formally established as an underground organization, headed by Fidel Castro. In 1958, Commanders Che Guevara and Camilo Cienfuegos led columns west toward the centre of the island of Cuba, opening new battle fronts in Las Villas province. On November 15, Fidel left the

Sierra Maestra to direct the Rebel Army's final offensive in Santiago de Cuba. By the end of the month, Batista's elite troops were defeated at the battle of Guisa. On December 28, Che Guevara's guerrilla column initiates the battle of Santa Clara, successfully taking control of the city within a few days.

The thing that distinguishes Castro's post-1953 ideas of what constitutes a simple radical programme is one of the remarkable qualities of the man: his moral determination to carry through to the very end everything he believes in. When he saw that the origin of injustice lay in the very mechanism of capitalist society and in its dependence on the United States, Fidel Castro did not hesitate to attack capitalism and imperialism. Socialism for him was not an ideological structure that differed from his own system of ideas: it was,



**Moncada Barracks - Santiago de Cuba. The beginning of the Cuban Revolution aptly named after the date of the attack – the Movimiento 26 de Julio.**

Credit: Journey Latin America

rather, its natural outcome. His old friend, Gabriel García Márquez, described Castro as "a man of austere ways and insatiable illusions, with an old-fashioned formal education, of cautious words and simple manners, and incapable of conceiving any idea which is not out of the ordinary." Distinguished leaders sometimes are produced and tested during difficult periods of the revolutionary movement. Those moments are like the examination room from which capable leaders come. Castro distinguished himself as a leader capable of forging unity in action of all patriotic forces. That unity was forged in a bitter struggle against the enemy.

The enemy was defeated but that was not an end. The question was who should seize the

power. In some countries heroic battles have been fought and won "but revolutions" lost.

In Cuba the war and revolution were won by the people. This was mainly because from the beginning of the armed struggle the working class in alliance with the peasantry and other patriotic forces had close contact with its vanguard party played the vital role in the making of history; the popular masses were active participants in the revolution; bourgeois human dignity have remained the same, and this is why he did not repudiate a single line of his Santiago address. In the fight for the realization of this programme he met with fierce resistance from the United States and their protégés in Cuba. Castro has never ceased to engage in what he has called "the battle of ideas," arguing: "I believe there is something more powerful than weapons: ideas, reason and the morality of a cause... What can bring about the downfall of a military power with hundreds of bases all over the world? Ideas that are just, at the right moment, and in the appropriate historical circumstances."

nationalism was constantly combated within the national liberation movement; and the leadership had no interests different from those of the masses.

games which were what passed for democracy in Cuba. It is nevertheless true that some of the propertied classes rallied to Fidel Castro, only to be cruelly disappointed, later, by his steadfastness and radicalism.

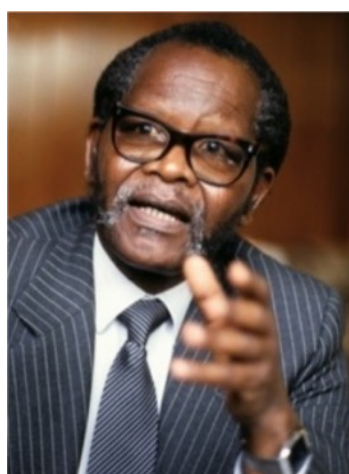
But Fidel Castro went further and proclaimed a socialist republic in Cuba, whereas his Moncada programme spoke of no such project. Fidel Castro did not at all mind admitting that some of his ideas have evolved since the heroic times of 1953. But his essential demands for social justice and Revolutions are great processes.

Thousands and then millions of people, who had previously been excluded from their societies, take centre stage to challenge existing structures. In doing so, these movements of people can create history. These movements can propel people from relative obscurity to truly amazing heights as they are thrust into leading roles by the forces in motion. The Cuban revolution was one such process. The explosion of historical necessities in Cuba was the product of the tireless efforts of all patriotic forces united not in words but in action. The Cuban revolution was a further confirmation of the fact that imperialism was and is on the retreat and the forces of progress are on an offensive.

The Communist Party founded in 1925 and all other patriotic forces were severely persecuted, but they held high the banner of the revolution. Proper steps were taken against foreign and national monopolies. Political and economic reforms took place in favour of the masses. This marked the beginning of struggle against capital. Cuba's unity is the special contribution of Castro's character and ideas. This unity is not based on one person or group imposing their views on other people and groups. Castro and the Cuban revolution had made ethics the essence of government. Ethics is rooted in thinking of the Cuban Revolutionary martyr, José Martí, but it was Fidel's practice over the course of 50 years that turned ethics into an absolutely essential virtue of the Cuban revolution. With Fidel's concept of ethics as an essential component of political and revolutionary action, the idea of the end justifying the means has no place. For Fidel, the end does not justify the means. You can't reach your objective or achieve victory at any price.

Since 1959, 26 July has been celebrated as a national holiday in Cuba. Celebrations involving community mobilizations and programs, and recitations occur on the local and national level each year to honour the Moncada Barracks attack and the role of the M-26-7 in overthrowing the Batista regime. The flag of the 26<sup>th</sup> of July Movement is on the shoulder of the Cuban military uniform, and continues to be used as a symbol of the Cuban Revolution.

*(Dr. Lehlohonolo Kennedy Mahlatsi  
SACP Free State PEC Member  
Writes in a personal capacity)*



### **A CALL TO OUR PEOPLE**

**"Unite our people. We have a single goal. Those of us who are true liberators should not fight among ourselves. Let us not allow the enemy's dirty tricks department to succeed in getting us to fight one another. We know how to debate and resolve our differences. Our spears are meant for use against the enemy and not to destroy each other."**

**– Oliver Reginald Tambo (Kabwe Conference, 1985)**

G.C. Dlamini, 2023



*Women in the Legal Profession*  
**Commemorating 100 years**  
 (1923-2023)  
 Parliamentary Research Unit



An edited report produced by researchers in the Parliamentary Research Unit

**The Judicial Statistics**

The appointment of female judges in South Africa is part of the transformative project envisaged in the Constitution. The presence of females in the judiciary is not merely symbolic but a substantive commitment to ensuring that the judiciary has credibility and legitimacy among the population and that the discrete experiences, competence and legal skills of women are embraced to satisfy the constitutional mandate. A notable achievement for women in the judiciary is the recent appointment of Justice Mahube Betty Molemela as the President of the Supreme Court of Appeal by President Ramaphosa, effective 1 June 2023.

This is significant in terms of transformation of the senior leadership of the judiciary. The Judiciary Annual Reports from the period 2017/18 to 2021/22 reveal that while there has been an increase in female appointments across the 5 year period, women have not yet reached parity with their male counterparts. On average women occupy 40,1% of Superior Court positions and 48,4% of Magistrate Court positions.

*Female composition of Superior Court 2017/18 to 2021/22 (by race)*

Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Women as % of total composition
2017/18	46	13	11	26	93	37% 93/253
2018/19	46	10	11	27	94	38% 94/246
2019/20	46	10	11	27	94	38% 94/246
2020/21	48	10	13	30	101	43% 101/234
2021/22	57	13	11	32	113	45% 113/253
<b>Total</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>40% 495/1232</b>

*Female appointments to Magistrates Courts 2017/18 to 2021/22 (by race)*

Year	African	Indian	Coloured	White	T o t a l Women	Women as % of total composition
2017/18	434	118	101	274	927	46% 927/2036
2018/19	429	74	74	180	851	38% 851/1880
2019/20	415	116	116	221	868	38% 868/1726
2020/21	415	116	116	221	868	43% 868/1726
2021/22	532	124	127	256	1039	51% 1039/2022
Total	2225	548	534	1152	4553	48% 4553/9390

Bias is clearly still pervasive within the legal system at all levels. This bias translates into barriers which keep women from advancing and thriving. South African women legal professionals are not, however, alone when it comes to challenges of transformation.

\* In the UK, where over 60% of women enter into the UK legal profession, only 39% become barristers, 34% become judges, and 33% becomes private equity partners.

\* In the US, women comprise 51% of law school graduates, but only 22% of equity partners. Women are often paid less from the outset, leading to 78% gender pay gap at the equity partner level. Only 34% of state judges and 30% of federal judges are women. A total of 78% of federal judges are white.

\* At the international level, a meagre 3.7% of women have reached the ranks of judges at the International Court of Justice over its 77-year lifespan.



Deputy Chief Justice

on established relationships; clients and colleagues who question the intelligence, talent and experience of female practitioners; a lack of face time (being seen) by female practitioners as a result of them remaining primary child care givers in society; maternity leave as an obstacle to achieving target billable hours; a referral system that is slanted in favour of men; and gender stereotype and gender bias which resounds throughout the legal profession.

Various studies and documents highlight the issues below as some of the

**Representation of women in the legal profession**

Law Society Demographics by Gender and Race (2021)	WOMEN	MEN
Black	3402	6111
Coloured	872	760
Indian	1587	1171
White	6984	9567
Total	12 845	17 609

According to Annual Judiciary Reports:

Between 2017/18 and 2021/22, women held 40% of Judge positions in Superior Courts. During the same period, 48,4% of magistrate positions were occupied by women. Women accounted for 46% of judges and 56% of magistrates appointed during 2021/22.

Approximately 27% of law firms are fully female-owned, compared to 47% of male-owned firms. (Lexis Nexus 2021/22 Legal Tech Report).

**Challenges faced by women law professionals**

Progress in women's representation and access is being made, but the pace remains slow. However, addressing the issues of transformation and inclusion in the law profession are imperative to improving accessibility for women to enter and grow in the sector.

*"The presence of women in the Judiciary, as elsewhere, profoundly impacts the transformation imperatives of a diverse society. Their participation creates a public decision-making entity that is aware of and sensitive to the different positions, experience and needs of many individuals representing varying socio-economic backgrounds in our communities. The contribution women jurists make to the country's jurisprudence is distinctive and unquestionably exceptional."*

A number of factors play a role in the skewed representation of female attorneys and advocates in the legal profession., including pre-existing social networks predominated by male professionals based

challenges which continue to hinder women's accessibility, inclusion and promotion in the legal profession.

**Discriminatory perceptions and stereotypes**

Traditional female stereotypes of women as 'caring, kind, deferential, having emotional sensitivity' undermine women's advancement as they do not correspond with 'the attributes believed to be required to succeed in traditionally male occupations'. Perceptions like these perpetuate the notion that women are not equipped to handle these jobs, and consequently produces negative expectations about their likely success.

Reports also indicate that where women are included, their role is often diminished with expectations that they "take notes" or "pour tea."

While several Bar Associations have adopted maternity policies to ensure that female professionals are not disadvantaged when having to take leave due to childbirth, this does not negate the idea that motherhood equates to being less committed, as well as being regarded as a career limiting.

The intersectionality of race and gender is another factor that impedes the advancement and promotion of women. Female law professionals are often regarded as less competent or not suited for certain types of law on account of their gender. In addition, women of colour, by virtue of their race, face additional discrimination alongside that of gender.

Generally, the sector is still male dominated and thus institutional structures and networks are still male-driven – "socialising and networking with clients is enabled by 'boys club' activities such as golfing and hunting" (Continues)

**40th year Celebration**

*Forward to People's Power!*





# 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. \*Ditaba tsena di fetolwetse le ho ngolwa ka Sesotho e le tsela ya ho ntshetsa pele le ho kgothaletsa ho bala puo ya Sesotho. O re ngolla mona boemong ba hae.

## Tlhahiso ya Kale bakeng sa diratswana tse nyenyane

**Kale** ke o mong wa meroho e tletseng phepo mme e bobebe ho jalwa, e boetse e hola hantle ka tlasa maemo a fapafapaneng. E na le di-vitamins tse ngata esita le *di-antioxidants* (dikarolwana tse nyenyane tse fokotsang le ho fokdisa boleng ba dintho tse phelang). Kale e ka jewa ka mekgwa e fapaneng. Ke sejalo se melang le ho tiisetse maemong a thata, sehlelang se phodileng.

E mela hantle ha selemo se thwasa, hwetla le mariha. E kgona ho emela ho lala ha serame esita le ho kgetheha ha lehlwa. E wela mofuteng o le mong wa dijalo tsa mofuta wa *Brassica*, mmoho le meroho e meng e kenyeletsang; *cabbage, brussels sprouts, broccoli*.

Ka ha ke semela se phelang dilemong tse pedi tsa tjalo, selemong sa bobedi kale e hlalisa peo – e ka kotulwang le ho jalwa bakeng sa dijalo tse ntjha. Hang ha peo e butswa sejalo se ya shwa.

Ka ntle le hore kale e na le phepo e hodimo, mebala e fapaneng ya kale e fana ka tjebeho e bohehang 'ratswaneng tsa hae, mme hape e hohela dikokwanyana



**Kale ke mofuta o le mong le meroho e kang khabetjhe le sepinictjhi mme le yona jwaloka meroho eo, e tletse phepo e molemo e kenyeleditseng di-vitamine A, C le K**

tse molemo. Mokgabiso wa yona seratswaneng kapa moo e jetsweng teng ka hara setshelo, o ka tsotwa haholo

mariha. Le ha e le bobebe ho jalwa, hona le dintlha tse mmalwa tse lokelwang ho etswa hantle, ha o batla ho ba motlotlo ka mofuta ona wa moroho o nang le mahlaku a molemo ho bophelo bo botle. Se latelang ke tataiso ya ho jala le ho hlokomela sejalo sa kale seratswaneng sa hae.

### Tjalo

Kganya e feletseng ya letsatsi, mmoho le mobu o motle di hlalisa mahlaku a



bonojwana, le ha ho le jwalo kale e amohela maemo a kopaneng a kganya ya letsatsi le moriti. O hloka ho kenya

podiswa e ngata mobung pele o jala mme e bang mobu o se motle, eketsa phepo ya ona ka tse kang *blood meal, cottonseed meal* kapa manyolo a ntsweng ka podiswa pele ho tjalo.

### Kale e ka jalwa neng?

Kale e tatso e monate ha sejalo sa yona se hola kapele le ho butswa pele ho motjheso wa lehlabula, pele dithempereitjha di feta 24°C, kapa pele serame se e ba teng. Dimela tse nyenyane ha di sengwe hakalo ke dithempereitjha tse ho ntlha e botlase ba -4°C. Dimela tse seng di hodile di kgona ho emella maemo a boima mme di ka kgona le ho phela le maemong a batang haholo. Maemong a di-thempereitjha tse tjesang kale e hola butle mme e ba le tatso e babang.

### Tjalo ya kale

Ha ho jalwa kale ho lokelwa ho latelwa ditaello ho tswa ho ditsebi. Se latelang ke mehato e lokelang ho latelwa ha ho jalwa

kale diratswaneng tsa hae

#### \*Tjalo sehlelang sa Selemo

Ho sa kgathaletse hore kale e jalwa ka peo kapa ka sethopo, e ka jalwa dibekeng tse 4 ho isa ho t e 6 pele ho lala serame sa ho qetela sehlelang sa selemo. Peo e tla mela mobung wa thempereitjha e botlase ba -4°C.

#### \*Tjalo ya Hwetla le mariha

Kgetha mofuta ya peo e butswang kapele mme ho jalwe (tsetelwe) peo dikgweding tse 3 pele ho ho wa ha serame sa pele. Dibakeng tseo hlabula ho tjesang, ho bohlokwa ho dieha ho jala ho fihlela dithempereitjha di qala ho phola. Maemo a phodileng a tlasa tatso e hlabosang ya kale e ka emellang serame ntle le ho senyeha. Kale e ka jalwa hape e le sejalo sa mariha se kgurumeditsweng kapa ka ntle dibakeng tseo mariha a tsona a sa bateng haholo.

(Mokgwa tjalo ... kgatisong e latelang)

**N**tshidiseng Juliet Nkikane (Pictured) founded GreeYell with the mission of introducing people to technology. Nkikane's inspiration came from individuals in the agricultural industry, which led to the concept for the product. People are informed that they can multitask while ensuring the smooth operation of their farms without the need to be physically present.

The solution to this is to automate the greenhouse. This will be achieved by placing sensors in the ground to detect soil requirements. Using this data, instructions on the appropriate solutions (water, manure, etc.) to be implemented will be sent to the user. The system will assist farmers in ensuring high-quality yields.

Ntshidiseng Juliet Nkikane is a young female entrepreneur from Botshabelo. She has always considered herself unique and desired to stand out. Her interest in improving the outdated techniques of agricultural equipment deployment was sparked while studying farming



Since the product revolves around agriculture, the Hub connected her with the nearby Modulaqhoa nursery at G Section, allowing her to learn more about the challenges faced by local greenhouse growers and find the best way to implement her idea without disrupting production.

## GREEYELL

Revolutionizing Greenhouse Automation for Improved Agricultural Efficiency



at the Glen College of Agriculture near Bloemfontein. She expects that her idea will not only enhance the country's food security but also improve the quality of output within the Free State.

The project's piloting will take place in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture in the Free State province.

The young entrepreneur expresses her enjoyment of visiting greenhouses and admiring the plants within them. This motivated her to create a technologically advanced, automated greenhouse after learning from the nursery that sprinklers often malfunction and require manual irrigation, which causes delays in other tasks. GreeYell aims to assist greenhouse and farm owners in need of an efficient greenhouse system.

This product is intended for customers who have greenhouses and wish to upgrade them using this technology. Farmers are the primary target audience for smart greenhouses and green energy.

The ultimate goal is to collaborate with the industry's leading players, as Nkikane aspires to revolutionize the industry by merging technology and business in the era of the fourth industrial revolution.

Ntshidiseng has received support from the Hub, participating in business management and planning classes offered by the NYDA. She has started working on the simulation and certain aspects of the prototype in collaboration with the PDTs, a manufacturing and engineering incubator associated with CUT (a TIA Tech Station). Although nearing completion, the product is not yet ready for market.

(SOURCE: Botshabelo Digital Hub)

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