



Tse ding tsa ditabatabelo tse ka sehlohong tsa setjhaba sa Lebatowa la 36 Mangaung, di kenyeletsa tokiso ya mebila le ho kenyetswa matlwana a sebedisang metsi ho tsamaisa ditshila.

Tsena di hlaheletse kopanong ya setjhaba e neng e le karolo ya dikopano tseo masepala wa Mangaung o di hlophisitseng ho phethahatsa Lenaneo le Kopanetsweng la Ntshetsopele, Integrated Development Programme (IDP), mabatoweng. Lenaneo lena ke lona le bopang le ho tataisa ntshetsopele le mesebetsi eo dimasepala di lokelang ho e phetha nakong e badilweng.

Molekgotla wa lebatowa, Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane, o hlalositse ho bile le dikopano le baahi pele ho kopano ena ya IDP, moo baahi ba neng ba buisana ka ditlhoko tsa bona ka hara motse. O itse ditlhoko di ngata ka hara motse. O ile a dumellana le baahi hore ba lokela hore hara ditlhoko tsena tse ngata, ba qhoholle tse mmalwa feela tsa bohlokwahlokwa tseo ba kopang masepala ho di phethisa sehlelang sena.

Meiki Tsautse, e leng e mong wa baahi o hlalositse hore ho bohlokwa ho lokisa ditsela



Meiki Tsautse le Mpho Tshabalala ba re ho bohlokwa ho tsamaya dikopano tsa setjhaba

hore baahi ba kgone ho phallelwa ha tsietse e hlaha. O itse: "Sebaka seo nna ke dulang ho sona ambulance ha e kgone ho kena ha pula e nele ka lebaka la 'tsela tse senyehileng. O lla hape ka phumantsho ya matlo. O re:

"Batho bao re ileng ra etsa dikopo le bona ba se ba dula matlong. E sa le re ngodisa ka 2011, empa ha re eso atlehe ho fumana ntlo, re ntse re dula ka mokhukhung le kajeno."

Ntle le kopo ya tokiso ya mebila le ho kenyetswa matlwana a sebedisang metsi, baaahi ba kopa masepala ho tlisa menyela ya mesebetsi ka hara motse, e le ho lwantsha bofutsana.

"Enngwe ya ditaba tse ka hodimodimo ke taba ya mesebetsi. Ha ho na hore ntlafatso ya rona e tla atleha kapa mmuso o tla tswelang pele ha feela ho nse ho se na mesebetsi", ho bolela MJ Mere, ya hlalositse hore ho na le batjha le bona batho ba ba holo ba ba ngata ka hara motse ba hlohang mesebetsi. O re ho ke ho 'tsitsingwe' Mme MaNtobela hore a ke a tle Botshabelo hobane baahi ba labalabela tsoseletso ya difeme hore ho tle ho be le mesebetsi.

"Ho bohlokwa ho baahi hore ba tle dikopanong tse tjena tsa setjhaba hore baahi ba tlo ntsha mabinabine a dipelo tsa bona." Ho bolela e mong wa batjha ba karolo ya motse ona. Mpho Tshabalala o re hara tse ding tseo masepala o



Kingsley Letseka o tiisa hore mebila e bohlokwa ntshetsopeleng ya setjhaba

Setjhaba se phuthehile ka bongata ho hlalisa ditlhoko tsa motse

lokela ho di etsa ke tlhwekiso ya motse.

O re ditlathana tse tletseng hara motse di beha baahi kotsing ka ha ditlokotsebe di ipata le ho lalla batho teng ho ba hlokofofatsa, ho ba nkela tsa bona ka mahahapa esita le kgonahalo ya dipeto le dipolao. Mpho boetse a re mebile e bohlokwa hobane dipalangwang di ba tsamaisa batho ha bonolo, ka polokeho le ka pele.

Kingsley Letseka le yena o hlalositse kamoo leng bohlokwa ho hlwaya ditlhoko tse mmalwa tse tlang ho phethahala ho ena le tse ngata tse ke keng tsa kgonahala. Le ena o itse mebile e papala karolo e kgolo ntshetsopeleng le mesebetsing ya setjhaba,



MJ Mere o re mmuso o lokela ho thusa ka tsoseletso ya mesebetsi difemeng tsa Botshabelo

Bahlanka ba masepala ba ikarabelang ho Lenaneo le Kopanetsweng la Ntshetsopele ba hlalositse tsamaiso ya dikopano tsa lenane ka tsela e bobele e entseng hore baahi ba nke karolo ka ho phethahala.

Ba boetse ba hlalositse baahi ka bokgabane kamoo tshetsetso ya lenane lena e phethahatsang ka teng – ho tloha dikopanong tsa mofuta ona ho isa phethahatsong ya tse ding tsa ditabatabelo tsa baahi.

Mbeki's words echo truth to the ANC in the province

The good thing about fearless people is that they speak their minds and often when they speak pebbles of wisdom and truth come from their statements. And the truth they speak is often smooth and sweet as honey yet hard and precious as a diamond; and difficult to bury.

The erudite ANC stalwart Thabo Mbeki, came to the Free State province in the recent past. His coming related to the process of organisational unity and renewal in the province, after establishment of an interim provincial structure brought about by the disgraced PEC following a court action.

Mbeki came to motivate and inspire the interim leaders; to give tonic that will provide

some vigour to the structures in the quest of restoring the image of the ANC in the province.

Indeed, his words were meant to heal and coalesce all in the ANC, including the very members of provincial and regional interim leadership. The former ANC President's argument that there is a need to do full authentic audit of the ANC membership cannot be truer.

This should be done without fear or favour, (*Ho sa okwe seso ka makgapha*), and even at this stage apply the wisdom of the document 'through the eye of the needle' in scrutinising some of the people who sprung from nowhere, suddenly flooding the ANC, some even occupying critical positions in the organisation.

It is important to ask questions; where do these people come from and for goodness sake how did they manage to move through the ranks of the ANC so quick? Do they really understand what the ANC stands for and do they really commit to promote the ideological trajectory of the ANC? Certainly, they wouldn't have come pre-cooked in the ANC. Their movement through the ranks of the ANC is not normal.

Often, these are people who will be quick in brandishing membership cards and proclaim their *good-standing status*, but soon and clandestinely collude and in the process destroy the ANC. Some are those who drop one or few names of ANC great leaders or chant a verse or few to authenticate themselves.

But the other toxic type are those who are old as *Methusaleh* in the organisation. Their stay and presence in the organisation has nothing to do with serving the ANC - but to use it as a vehicle to access power to plunder much needed resources, intended mainly for the poor and and for built the country.

Mbeki is right, the people are not interested as to who are leaders in the ANC, but they are more worried about land ownership, the skewed economic landscape, collapsing infrastructure, poor service delivery, corruption, joblessness, ravaging poverty, crime and many other ills that confront society today.

Staying long but disruptive and counter-revolutionary in the ANC is not only shameful but like spitting on the graves of those who toiled and sacrificed their lives, some paying the ultimate price!

This of course does not include men and women whose long presence in the ANC is welcomed as they have dedicated their time and lives to serving the organisation in a proper and befitting manner. These are in a sense people whose stay has saved the ANC and continue to do so. They have in many ways, in adversity, with grit and determination, soldiered on like the 'the noble six hundred' in Alfred Lord Tennyson's poem, The Charge of the Light Brigade - 'fewer but better'.

The organisational renewal process will not be easy complete as some of the fake and corrupt people still sit firmly in the citadel of power, with some forming part of the the very core of the interim structures, stubbornly refusing to led go. This behaviour is costing the ANC dearly and its dream for unity and vibrance

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Ofisi e fumana mosebeletsi e motjha

Mme Nomzamo Khoba (*Setshwantshong*) ke mosebeletsi e motjha wa Parliamentary Constituency Offices ya ANC ka hare ho Botshabelo, e bodiseng ba Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, eo e leng Motlatsa Dipuisano ntlong ya Seboka sa Setjhaba, Palamenteng ya Rephapoliki ya Afrika Borwa. Nomzamo o nka sebaka sa Monghadi Itumeleng Makoloane ya ileng a kgethwa e le molekgotla wa ANC lebatoweng la 36 masepaleng wa Mangaung.

Tshebetso ya diofisi tsena tsa bakgethi tsa Palamente ho phatlalla le naha di tsamaiswa ka sehlohong ke basebeletsi ba tsona ba bitswang *di-fieldworkers*, ba hirwang ke Palamente tshbedisanong mmoho le Makgotla a Ketso ya Melao a diprofensi.

Basebeletsi bana ke bona ditsebe le mahlo ho thusa Ditho tsa Palamente ka kutlwisiso ya ditaba tse amang setjhaba. Ka mokgwa o tshwanang, basebeletsi bana hape ke mahokela pakeng tsa setjhaba le Ditho tsa Palamente tse filweng bodisa ba dibaka ka ho fapana. Di-fieldworker di na le bathusi ba etsang mesebetsi ya ofisi e le ho ntlafatsa maemo a tshebetso ka hara ofisi.

Basebeletsi bana ba lokela ho ikopanya le dibopeho tsohle tsa setjhaba le tseo e seng tsa setjhaba tikolohong ya bona e le ho bopa maqhama le kutlwisiso ya tshebetso ya Palamente; ho buisana le setjhaba ditabeng tse kenyeletsang ketso ya melao, tekolo ya mesebetsi ya ba tsamaisang mmuso esita le ditaba tsohle tse amang setjhaba ho kenyeletswa ntshetsopele ya setjhaba le phano ya ditshebetso.



Nomzamo o boletse ha a thabile ho fumana monyetla wa ho sebeletsa setjhaba

boemong bona. O re o bona bohlokwa ba ofisi ena setjhabe, ka tsela e jwalo o tshepisa setjhaba ho sebetsa ka thata, mafolofolo le boitelo mosebetsing ona wa ntshetsopele ya kaho ya demokerasi. O re o matlafatsa ke nalane ya tshebetso e

ntle ya eo a mo eteletseng pele, Monghadi Makoloane. O ipiletsa tshbedisanommoho le tataiso ho tswa dibopehong tsohle tsa setjhaba le ho tswa setjhabaeng ka bo sona.

Basebeletsi bana ba lokela ho ikopanya le dibopeho tsohle tsa setjhaba le tseo e seng tsa setjhaba tikolohong ya bona e le ho bopa maqhama le kutlwisiso ya t shebetso ya Palamente; ho buisana le setjhaba ditabeng tse kenyeletsang ketso ya melao, tekolo ya mesebetsi ya ba tsamaisang mmuso esita le ditaba thosetse amang setjhaba ho kenyeletswa ntshetsopele ya setjhaba le phano ya ditshebetso.

Ka lehlakoreng le leng Makoloane ya ileng a sebetsa boemong bona o re o leboha tshbedisanommoho ya ileng a e fumana ho bohle; basebetsi ba difeme, mafapha a mmuso le dipolice station tse pedi tse ka hara Botshabelo, sepetelele le dikiliniiki le dikolo. O re mosebetsi ona o hlaka hoba ba tsebe-lethwethwe le mafolofolo. O re ke mosebetsi o batlang mamello le tshbedisanommoho le setjhaba.

Makoloane o re dibopeho tsena tsa Palamente di ke ke tsa atleha ha di sena tshbedisanommoho ho tswa setjhabe. O boletse a leboha tshhetso ya setjhaba sohle sa Botshabele le mafapha a mmuso boemong bo fapaneng, mme a eletsa Khoba ho bopa kamahano e matla le setjhaba, o re o mo lakaletsa mahlohonolo mosebetsing ona o motjha.

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Mbeki's words ...

is becoming increasingly a mirage.

If Mbeki's statement of auditing membership was taken seriously and unpretentiously, the ANC in the Free State would already have been cleaner, healthier and more effective today, but unfortunately it still moves around with an albatross of 'imposter leaders' within its ranks.

The compromise of including known dubious characters in the renewal may cost the organisation hugely and lead to permanent immobilisation of the ANC and demobilisation of the entire progressive movement. So, President Mbeki is therefore right in his statement.

Audit (genuinely) and get rid of rogue elements and the renewal process will be quicker, successful and effective!

At last, a television channel for the Free State

For the umpteenth time of applying for a television services licence for the province by several people, finally, a television licence has been granted for the Free State.

The channel, called 1FSTV has been launched recently in Bloemfontein with great fanfare attended by inter alia media personalities artists and cultural activists.

1FSTV will air through StarSat, at channel 120 for 5 daily hours, from 16:00 to 21:00 for a package of just over R100.00 per month. The channel's programming will accommodate all ages and cover variety of subjects including but not limited to; current affairs, social issues including sports, arts and culture as well as commerce and economy, providing information, education and entertainment.



CEO of 1FSTV, Paul Phethisi, speaking at the launch

In her address during the launch, the channel's Manager Dikeledi Mtimkulu, said their vision is not only to cover the Free State province, but the whole country and the broader international community. In turn the General Manager, Juwaan Fubane, appealed for support and cooperation from business community, Government and community in general, in making a success out of this venture.

The station has already attracted a 'bunch' of enthusiastic individuals, mostly young people, working in different areas of broadcast, but also notably include a decorated veteran in the creative field.

1FSTV is the brainchild of Paul Phethisi, a business man who grew up in Botshabelo.

E meng ya mekolokotwane ya ANC Parliamentary Constituency Office

Ofisi e Tshweu, jwaloka ha Parliamentary Constituency Office ya Setho sa Palamente sa ANC, Monghadi Lechesa Tsenoli, e tsebahala, e kgathile tema e kgolo ntshetsopeleng ya setjhaba. Sena e se entse ka ho kena dipakeng, ho kgothaletsa kapa ho sebedisana mmoho le setjhaba, mmuso le Mekgatlo eo e seng ya Mmuso, NGO kapa Mekgatlo e sa etseng Phaello, NPO.

Kabo ya di-wheel chairs ke e nngwe ya diporojeke tse kgolo tseo ofisi ena e kileng ya e etsa nakwaneng e fetileng. Ka tshbedisanommoho le dibopeho tsa setjhaba le tsa poraefete esita le borakgwebo ofisi e ile ya fumana di-wheel chairs tsa palo e ka hodimo ho 400, tse ileng tsa abelwa ba dihlakang ka hara Botshabelo esita le dibakeng tse ding tsa masepala wa Mangaung.

Ngwaholokola le ngwahola Ofisi e ile ya qala letsholo la ho ruta batjha ho tswa mabotoweng a fapaneng Botshabelo ka tshbediso ya mantlha ya di-computer. Ka thuso le tshbedisanommoho le NPO, Ahanang Mobile Basic Computer Training e hona Botshabelo, batjha ba ka bang 200 ba fumane thupelo ya sethatho ya

tshbediso ya di-computer ba sa lefa letho bakeng sa thupelo eo.

Ofisi e ile ya etsa programme ya ho sebedisana le batho ba phelang ka boqhwa ka ho etsa diporojeke tse itseng e le bontsha bokgoni ba bona le hore ke karolo ya setjhaba ka ho phethahala. Porojeke e nngwe ya bohlokwa e tswellang ke ya lesedinyana lena la ofisi (newsletter), Re Betla Tsela, leo morero wa yona e leng ho eketsa kapa ho matlafatsa boiteanyo (communication) pakeng tsa setjhaba le ofisi mmoho le Palamente ka kakaretso. Mosebetsi o mong wa bohlokwa wa lesedinyana lena ke ho kgothaletsa setjhaba ho bala e le ho fumana tlhahisoleseding ka tse etsahalang tikolohong ya bona tse amang dintlha tse itse tse kenyeletsang phano ya ditshebetso,



Mong Sello Lebabo, Motsamaisi wa Ahanang Mobile Basic Computer Training

mosebetsi le ditaba tsa dipolotiki, tlaleho ka ditshebetso ya mmusong, Palamente esita le ditaba tsa naha le tsa matjhaba.

Lesedinyana lena hape ke polatefomo eo baahi ba ka hlalisang ditaba tsa bona teng. Le hlaliswa hang ka kgwedi mme le fumaneha ditsheng tse ngatanyana tsa setjhaba ho kenyeletswa ditliliniiki, dipoliseteishene, Home affairs, Labour le dibakeng tse ding tsa setjhaba.

Phatlalatso ya lesedinyana e etswa le ka marangrang a social media jwaloka dihlapha tsa Whatsapp. Ho ntse ho lekwa ho fumanela lesedinyana lena setsha sa marangrang, website, moo le tlang ho phatlalatswa teng. Ho tlhola phatlalatsong ya pele ka Lwete, 2019, ho kenyeletswa le kgatiso ena, ho ntshitswe dikhopi tse 140 000 tsa mokwa wa koranta ya pampiri.

Hona ho bolela hore ke batho ba fetang palo ena ba badileng le ho fumana tlhahisoleseding ka koranta ena e seng e tsebahala haholo ho baahi. Palo e nngwe ya babadi ba lesedinyana lena la Ofisi e Tshweu ke ya batho ba e fumanang ka marangrang bao palo ya bona e bolelang keketseho ya palo ena ya 140 000.

Buka e lemosa setjhaba ka 'Human Trafficking'

Mongodi wa dibuka eo hape e leng Motsamaisi wa De Wee

Production, Nomsa Angelina De Wee, o ngotse buka eo ka yona a lemosang setjhaba ka kotsi ya kgwebo ka batho (Human trafficking) eo ho bonahalang e le taba e teng setjhabe.

Buka ya De Wee e bitswang 'Ha ke batle Mofa ke batla Morena e bontsha kamoo kgwebo ka batho e sa etsahalang feela ho tlhola naheng enngwe ho isa ho enngwe, empa e bontsha hantle le kamoo kgwebo ka batho e etsahalang haufiufi ka hara metse eo re phelang ho yona.

E bontsha kamoo kgwebo ya batho, haholoholo bananyana ba sa leng tlase dilemong, ba fetohang diphofu tsa ketso ena e soto eo nakong e nngwe e etswang ke batho ba maemo a hodimo setjhabe. Ha ke batle Mofa ke batla Morena e ne e phatlalatswe ka 2019 e phatlalatswa ke yona De Wee Production.

De Wee o boletse ha buka ena e tla fetolelwa paleng ya thelevishene ho atolosa temoso ka kotsi ya kgwebo ka batho le ho tjhesa lekomo setjhabe, ho qoqa ka qaka ena e le ho sheba ditsela le mekgwa eo ka yona ho ka lwantshwang le ho fediswa diketso tsa mofuta o tjena ka teng hara metse le metsana, esita le ho nka karolo ditekong tsa phediso ya 'human trafficking' ka kakaretso.

Ha ho baetapele ba moshwelella ho ANC

E boetse ke nako ya ho aha, ho matlafatsa le ho lekola dibopeho tsa mokgatlo e le ho itokisetša Seboka se se holo sa Naha, National Conference, se etellwang pele ke diboka tsa diporofensi, seo ka tebello se tla' tshwarwang monongwaha tjena. Sebokeng sena ke moo ho etswang ditokolo tsa maano le ho ntshetsa boitlamo ho ntshetsa pele Ntwa ya Setjhaba ya ho tliša Diphethoho, *National Democratic Revolution*, eo ANC e bapalang karolo e kgolo ho yona ka hara mokgatlo wa tokolo, *liberation movement* ka kakaretso.

Dibokeng tsena ke moo hape ho kgethwa boetapele bo tlang ho tsamaisa mokgatlo le ho phethisa maano le mesebetsi yohle eo mokgatlo o ipehletseng yona nakong e badilweng. Ho se ho bonahetse hore ho beha ka sehloholong kgetho ya boetapele ho baka pherekano, bokodini le diqabang hara ditho. Ena ke taba e lokelang ho lokiswa hanghang.

Boitokisetso ba ho itetela boetapele, bo etswang le pele ho phatlalatso semolao, ke moo batho ba bang ba ithahisang ho batshehetsi le balatedi ba bona, ba ikopela ho kgethelwa ditulo

tse itseng. Sena ba se etsa ka lenyene athe phatlalatso ba hlalosa hore 'boetapele bo kgethwa ke makala kapa ditho ka hara dibopeho tsa mokgatlo'. Ba eketsa ka ho hlalosa hore sena se etswa ho latela dipeelo tse itseng le ho latela ditokomane tsa ho kgetha boetapele tse tshwanang le *'Through the eye of the needle'*.

Baeka bana ba etsa sena ba sa nahane hore *'Sekgukuni se bonwa ke sebatladi le hore 'mabota a na le ditsebe'* – merero ya bona e se e senolehile. Tlaselase botebong ba 'pele tsa batho ba tjena ke takatso e se nang taolo, e se nang moedi, ya ho hlwa ditulo tsa boetapele e le ho fihlela mehlodi. Empa ha ba fihla setjhabeng (dibopehong tsa mokgatlo) ba etsa jwaloka ha e ka ha ba rate ho kgethelwa ditulo hakaalo. Motho wa teng o ikgakanya jwaloka Julius Caesar ya neng a lakatsa moqhaka wa boetapele, empa a ikgakanya ona, athe pelo ya hae e tuka malakabe ke ho kgalla moqhaka oo.

Tabatabelo ya ba bang e etsa hore melawana ya taolo e se natswe, esita le moelelo wa yona *'Through the eye of the needle'* o lahlelwe hole. Seo bonkeka bana

ba se shebileng e ba feela ho kgotsofatsa lenyora la ho ithuhisa ka ho ba maamong a boetapele ba ANC. Tabatabelo ena e ba kwala mahlo, ditsebe le ho ba sitisa ho latela mohopolo o moholo le tayo ya mokgatlo, mme ha ba bone le ha ba se ba le pepeneneng ebile ba le ka hara qhafutso.

Ke moo o tla fumanang ho uwa hodimo le tlase, ho tshetshethakwa le masiu ho ngokwa tshetshetho ya mabitso a itseng bakeng sa boetapele. Ha ngata e ba mabitso a kenyeleditseng *'mabitso a dinako tsohle boetapeleng'*. Sena se etswa ka moritaoke wa ho etsa manane le mesebetsi e meng ya mokgatlo ho latela tsamaiso ya boitokisetso ba seboka sa sebopelo se itseng. Ba bang ke bo-maatamela-di sutsa, ba itshohlometsang kapa ba sutumeletswa ka hara boetapele ho ntshetsa pele ditabatabelo tsa bona le tsa 'beng ba bona'.

Na jwale ditho le boetapele ha ba a tshwanela ho buisana ka ditaba tsa mokgatlo tse kenyeleditseng boetapele? Na motho ha a lokela ho kgethwa ka makgetlo ha atliša boleng le katleho ka hara mokgatlo?

Le ha mohopolo wa mokgatlo e le ho dula o kenyeleditse boetapele ba nang le boiphihlelo, hoo ha ho bolele hore ditho tse ding jwale di lokela ho nkwa jwalo ka majalefa a ditulo tsa boetapele. Ha ho na majalefa a ditulo tsa boetapele ka hare ho mokgatlo, ba hlwellang ditulo tsa boetapele ka nako tsohle, motjhaotjhele. Batho ba reng jwang kapa jwang ba lokela ho ba karolo ya boetapele sehle se seng le se seng sa dikgetho tsa boetapele – boetapele ba dinako tsohle ka har'a ANC, ba dumelang hore ha ba le siyo ka har'a boetapele, ANC ha e phele. Bana ke bona batho ba hlohang tsebo e phethahetseng ya mokgatlo le ha ba inahana hore ke bona mehlodi ya tsebo ya mokgatlo.

Athe mokgatlo wa ANC ona le kgetho e batsi ya boetapele, ka tsela e jwalo ha ho motho ya nang le tiisetso le ya boetapele, haholoholo ho ba ngwangwaretseng ditulo tsa boetapele ka mengwahangwaha.

Leha ho se motho ya thijetsweng ho nka karolo boiteteng ba boetapele le ditabeng tsa mokgatlo, ho ke ho be butle ka batho bao e seng eka ke diamahale ka hara mokgatlo.

Ho fosahetse ho kgetha batho ho ya ka boemo ba bona ba borui, setumo le ho amana le boetapele ba itseng mokgatlong, ba se na tsebo ya ditaba tsa mokgatlo. Boetapele ba ANC ba lokela ho ba le kwetiso le thupelo e tebileng; e seng ho okolwa ka hodimo feela. Batho ba sa kwetliswang ka ho phethahala ba baka ho fokola ho holo le ho fetoha mokitlane ka har'a ANC.

SACP support for NHI Bill

call for South Africa to ensure access to quality healthcare for all and equality in healthcare

In its presentation to the Parliamentary Health Portfolio Committee on Tuesday, 15 February 2022, the South African Communist Party (SACP) reiterated its call for South Africa to advance towards a National Health Insurance (NHI) to ensure access to quality healthcare for all and equality in healthcare.

The SACP stressed that the NHI was an imperative and expressed its support for the NHI Bill with proposals for its improvement.

The NHI Bill marks a decisive break with the unequal and irrational "two-tiered" health system, a system that reflects the persisting and worsening income and wealth inequality in our society. The NHI seeks to ensure not only access to quality healthcare for all but also the redistribution of existing healthcare resources to build equality in healthcare.

There is vast evidence showing that the commodification of healthcare cannot guarantee healthcare for all. By placing people before profit, the NHI underlines the necessity to decommodify healthcare. In societies where healthcare is sold like any other commodity to facilitate private wealth accumulation, only a tiny minority, largely the capitalist class and the well-off, enjoys the right to life in terms of healthcare security, while the majority, chiefly the working-class and poor, comprises among others the majority of those who die of preventable and curable diseases.

Our hard-won right to life is entrenched in our constitution. The healthcare system must reflect this value and support the fundamental right to life. Anchored in universal healthcare and social solidarity, with a caring distribution of healthcare resources, as well as a disease prevention vision, properly articulated the NHI has a great role to play in ensuring that everyone has access to quality healthcare on the same terms, regardless of whether they have or do not have money to pay.

Due to its pro-people foundation, the NHI enjoys popular support. There is wide evidence that in countries where similar healthcare systems were introduced, the quality of life among their populations improved sharply.

The NHI Fund will need to focus on resourcing the public sector, which currently serves approximately 84 per cent of the population but has suffered from years of under-funding. This is one of the proposals that the SACP made for the NHI Bill to be improved.

Another proposal that the SACP made is that as the backbone of the NHI, the NHI Fund will require significant resources to address historical spatial disparities between and within provinces.

Yet another proposal the SACP made is that the NHI Fund must have inbuilt mechanisms to fight corruption to protect it from forces of corporate-capture. Some of the forces that opposed the NHI will shift to manoeuvres to capture the NHI Fund or destroy the NHI. This must be dealt with in advance through the design of the NHI and its Fund.

The Bill correctly stresses the central role of the state in funding and organising a new universal health system. The SACP, however, rejects proposals for outsourcing this role of the fund to medical schemes administrators.

It is important to build a strong preventative approach as the entry point in respect of the comprehensive healthcare services that the Bill mentions and referral system. This requires investment in human resources and, to a great extent, infrastructure, equipment and medical research and development.

The working-class needs to unite and rally behind the NHI as well as all proposed improvements which aim to place the health needs of the people before profit.

(Issued by the SACP)

Stofile ke Presidente e ntjha ya SALGA

Motsamai wa Dipuisano Lekgotleng la Motse la Matjhabeng, Monghadi Bekhumzi "Bheke" Stofile o sa tswa kgethwa e le Presidente e ntjha ya Mokgatlo wa Mbuso ya Selehae, SALGA (South African Local Government Association).

Stofile eo hape e leng Mongodi wa Mokgatlo wa Ma-Komonisi, SACP Profensing ya Foreisetata, o re o amohela boikarabelo bona ka tlhompho e kgolo mme o tshetshetse hore o tla sebetsa ka thata ho ntshetsa pele mohopolo wa demokerasi makgotleng a metse. O re sehle sena ba tla leka ka hohle ho tliša kopano ka hara dibopeho tsohle tse amehang pusong ya selehae.

O bolela hore kopanelo ya puso ke mekgatlo ya dipolotiki (coalition) e lokela ho sebetsa ka thloko hore e se ame setjhaba hampe. O tswetse pele ka hore ha taba ena ya kopanelo ya puso ke mekgatlo

dipolotiki e sa tsamaiswe hantle ho tla hlaha mathata a maholo ka moso.

O re mokgatlo ona o lokela ho itlhatlhoba e le hore o tle o etse mesebetsi o tswileng matsoho e le ho thusa mmuso wa selehae ho tswela pele.



O hlalosa hape hore ho tswela pele le ho etsa kabelo e bonahalang ntshetsopeleng ya mmuso wa selehae ho lokelwa ho kwalwa

dikgeo tsa boiteanyo (communication gaps) pakeng tsa makgotla a metse le setjhaba. Sena o re se ka etswa ka mekgwa kapa ka disebediswa tsa sejwalejwale jwaleka ha ho phelwa mehleng ya 4th Industrial Revolution.

Stofile o tsebahala e le motho ya sebetsang ka thata le ka boitelo – kahoo kgetho ya hae jwaloka Presidente e jere tshepo ya ba ngata basebetsimmoho le ena makgotleng a metse, esita le setjhabeng ka kakaretso.



Monday, 07 March 2022

RESOLUTION OF CONFLICT IN UKRAINE MUST BE DURABLE AND LASTING

Dear Fellow South African,

In a world where far too many disputes between and within countries are settled through the barrel of a gun, the view that differences are best resolved through negotiation, dialogue and compromise may seem out of touch, and even fanciful.

And yet, as a country that attained democracy through a negotiated settlement, we remain steadfast in our conviction that achieving world peace through negotiation, and not force of arms, is indeed attainable.

This is a principle on which we have been consistent since the advent of our democracy, and which remains an important part of our foreign policy orientation.

South Africa abstained from voting in last week's United Nations resolution on the escalating conflict between Russia and its neighbour Ukraine because the resolution did not foreground the call for meaningful engagement.

Even prior to the resolution being passed at the UN last week, talks between Russian and Ukrainian officials had already started. South Africa expected that the UN resolution would foremost welcome the commencement of dialogue between the parties and seek to create the conditions for these talks to succeed. Instead, the call for peaceful resolution through political dialogue is relegated to a single sentence close to the conclusion of the final text. This does not provide the encouragement and international backing that the parties need to continue with their efforts.

Calling for peaceful negotiation is aligned with values upon which the UN was founded. We are particularly concerned that the UN Security Council was unable to discharge its responsibility to maintain peace and security. This gives impetus to the long standing calls for the Security Council's reform to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

The UN Charter enjoins member states to settle their disputes by peaceful means in the first instance, stating explicitly that parties to any dispute should first seek a solution by negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration and similar mechanisms. Since the outbreak of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, South Africa's position has been to affirm this call.

There have been some who have said that in abstaining from the vote condemning Russia's military operation in Ukraine, South Africa has placed itself on the wrong side of history. Yet, South Africa is firmly on the side of peace at a time when another war is something the world does not need, nor can it afford. The results of these hostilities will be felt globally and for many years to come.

A cessation of hostilities may indeed be achieved through force of arms or economic pressure, but it would be unlikely to lead to a sustainable and lasting peace.

The historical tensions between Russia and Ukraine make it all the more important that whatever agreements are brokered are sustainable in the long run and address the concerns of both parties to the conflict.

Our own experience with ending apartheid, and our country's role in mediating conflict elsewhere on the continent, have yielded a number of insights.

The first is that even the most seemingly intractable differences can be resolved at the negotiating table. The second is that even as talks may collapse, they can and do resume, as was the case in our own negotiating process. And that even when it seems the parties cannot see eye to eye, breakthroughs can and do happen.

That we continue to support the call for negotiation and dialogue does not render our commitment to human rights any less. Since the outbreak of the conflict we have expressed our concern at the impact of the conflict on civilians believing that war is not the solution to conflict and that it leads to human suffering.

Our country is committed to advancing the human rights and fundamental freedoms not only of our own people, but for the peoples of Palestine, Western Sahara, Afghanistan, Syria and across Africa and the world.

It is our hope that negotiations between Russia and Ukraine yield positive outcomes that pave the way for an end to the conflict.

Even though the pace of negotiations may proceed slowly, there is progress nonetheless. Every effort of the international community should be oriented towards supporting these talks, and to bringing the two sides together.

South Africa is greatly encouraged by the words of the UN Secretary-General António Guterres who said last week he would do everything in his power to contribute to an immediate cessation of hostilities and urgent negotiations for peace.

We all call upon Russia and the Ukraine to subject this conflict to mediation and do everything in their power to reach an agreement that will lead to the cessation of hostilities.

The peoples of Russia and Ukraine – two neighbours whose histories, peoples and fortunes are inextricably bound together – deserve a peace that is durable, sustainable and lasting.

With best regards,



To register for your COVID vaccination or for more information, visit sacoronavirus.co.za, call the toll-free line on 0800 029 999, send the word "register" via WhatsApp to 0600 123 456 or dial *134*832# and register via USSD. You can also walk-in to your nearest vaccination site and be registered and vaccinated on the spot.

A "diplomatic solution" to the Ukraine crisis by Robert H. Wade

I was among the large majority confident that Putin would not order the invasion of Ukraine, because that would risk heavy Russian casualties and run counter to Putin's penchant for subterfuge and plausible deniability. Or if an invasion, one limited to securing the borders of the eastern provinces. I was wrong. We may speculate that what made Putin finally snap was President Zelensky's speech at the Munich Security Conference on February 19th, where he called for a clear time-frame for Ukraine to join Nato, and regretted that Ukraine had given up its nuclear arsenal, then the world's third biggest.

Emma Ashford writes about the Ukraine conflict in the New York Times (International), 26-27 February 2022, "there are no other good options [than massive sanctions]. *Diplomacy has been exhausted*" (emphasis added). At some point, diplomacy must again come into gear (unless Putin tries to repeat Russia's failure in Afghanistan by conquering Ukraine). Diplomacy has a chance of progress if the US, Nato, and the Ukraine government are prepared to accept the following four points.

The **first** point is that a diplomatic solution has to be based on US and western acceptance that "sovereignty" does not mean "the government is free to make its own decisions irrespective of the effects on the security of other sovereign countries". Nato states keep speaking as though this is the meaning of "sovereignty", and therefore insist that Ukraine as a sovereign country must have a path to eventual Nato membership, adding that Nato cannot possibly threaten Russian security because Nato is strictly defensive – ignoring that this is not how Russia sees it.

The western argument is deeply hypocritical. Everyone knows that the very sovereign Mexican government does not have a path to a military alliance with Russia or China; the US would never allow it. Indeed, for the past two centuries the US government, under the Monroe Doctrine, has claimed the Western Hemisphere as its "sphere of influence", and has no intention of allowing governments it considers threatening to establish themselves, as the socialist Allende government in Chile found to its cost and as the socialist governments of Cuba have found to their continuing cost. The US has to apply the same concept of sovereignty to the Ukraine crisis as it applies in its own backyard, and rule out Ukraine joining Nato. When Western leaders say, "Ukraine as a sovereign country must be free to make its own free choice of alliances", BBC and other interviewers should press them, "Does the same apply to Mexico and Canada?"

Second point: a diplomatic solution has to be based on US and western acceptance of their role in "cocking the gun" (as distinct from "pulling the trigger"). Thomas Friedman in The New York Times (International), 23 February 2022, reports on a conversation he had with George Kennan in 1998. Kennan was the author of the famous "long telegram" sent from his US embassy base in Moscow during the Second World War to the State Department, outlining principles for the US to follow after the war in living with and "containing" Russia. He remained an expert on US-Russia relations for the rest of his life. The Friedman-Kennan conversation took place after the US Senate ratified Nato expansion up to Russia's borders and after Russia appealed to US and Nato to honour the earlier assurance not to. When the Soviet Union broke up in 1991 the West assured Russian leaders that Nato would not expand "one inch" east of Germany.

Kennan's reaction to the Senate's 1998 ratification of Nato expansion up to the borders of Russia? "I think it is the beginning of a new cold war... I think the Russians will gradually react quite adversely... I think it is a tragic mistake. There was no reason for this whatsoever... of course there is going to be a bad reaction from Russia, and then [the Nato expanders] will say that we always told you that is how the Russians are – but this is just wrong." Talk about prescient!

After 1945 the West remembered that the Treaty of Versailles produced Hitler, and acted more generously towards the defeated. After the break-up of the Soviet Union the West ignored the Versailles lesson. It gave little aid to Russia; insisted on a Big Bang market liberalization, with predictably disastrous consequences (compare China's gradualism); and it

gloated over Russia's defeat and disempowerment, including by expanding Nato to Russia's borders while promising not to. This configuration helped to produce "the new Putin".

Third point, more specifically about Ukraine. Henry Kissinger wrote in 2014, "The West must understand that, to Russia, Ukraine can never be just a foreign country. Russian history began in what was called Kievan-Rus. The Russian religion spread from there. Ukraine has been part of Russia for centuries, and their histories were intertwined before then." Indeed, Ukraine has been an independent state for only 31 years as of 2022; before that, under some kind of foreign rule for almost all the period since the 14th century. A stable peace depends on the US, Nato, the EU, and the Ukrainian government accepting a status comparable to Finland, which cooperates closely with western European states and avoids institutional hostility towards Russia; plus, non-aggression guarantees and a UN-monitored force reduction around Ukraine's borders.

Fourth point: A diplomatic solution has to be based on a commitment by the government in Kyiv to guarantee the rights of the large minority of Russian language, culture, and Russian Orthodox religion.

Ever since the 2014 coup against the Russia-friendly Yanukovich government, the later governments – drawing their support mainly from the Catholic culture of the west – have tried to suppress the Russian language and religion, fuelling the separatist sentiment in the east – which Putin has been exploiting. In the days immediately following the collapse of the Yanukovich government the legislature began to de-legitimize all markers of Russian identity – de-legitimize the identity of 20 - 40 percent of the Ukrainian population (the figures are disputed). Imagine their fear. The great majority of those of Russian culture also see themselves as Ukrainians and proud of it, or did until the Kyiv government moved against them.

To be more precise, on 23 February 2014, the day after Yanukovich fled, *the first act of the Ukrainian parliament was to revoke the legal status of Russian as a national language, and prevent regions from allowing the use of any other language than Ukrainian. The government set about blocking access to Russian news, TV channels and radio.* These were aggressive suppressive acts towards a large minority. All through the next months the Kyiv government and the broadcast media and large sections of the population chanted the motto "One Nation, One Language, One People". It is easy to understand why the many millions of Russian speakers felt under envenomed siege; and felt assured by support from the powerful state on their doorstep.

The fact that language legislation was then not put into law did not suddenly "make everything right again". The efforts to marginalize Russian speakers continued.

One has to remember that Stalin cobbled together the eastern provinces with the rest of Ukraine, even though the two populations had little identity in common. There has been an incipient civil war between the two populations for decades, which has become an internationalized civil war. This fundamental point is ignored in almost all the mainstream coverage in western media and politics, where Ukraine is presented as a unified entity, not just a state but a nation, which it is not. Very little attention has been given to the situation and views of Ukrainians of Russian cultural identity.

The fourth pillar of a diplomatic solution therefore has to be: constitutional guarantees of Russian as a second national language. And, longer term, a constitutional change from the present unitary central government to a federal one with elected chief executives in each province, as in the United States; and some form of consociationalism with enforced power sharing and right of mutual veto (for example, on matters of foreign treaties and alliances).

Robert Hunter Wade is a political economy scholar. He is currently Professor of Global Political Economy at the Department of International Development, London School of Economics. (References: 2015, "Reinterpreting the Ukraine conflict: The drive for ethnic subordination and existential enemies")

COMMENT



"On the 14th of March, (1883), at a quarter to three in the afternoon, the greatest living thinker ceased to think." Friedrich Engels said as a tribute to Karl Marx at his funeral service.

'Marx played many roles in his life: activist, journalist, historian, philosopher and also an economist. The crowning achievement of his efforts in economics was the three volumes of Capital.' We are reminded thus by Monthly Review Online, a publication dedicated to Marxist theory and practice.

The conditions of the working class worldwide and in our country in particular cries out for governments to Put People First Before Profits. Ukraine represents globally, the chickens coming home to roost, for greedy pursuit of dominance historically and in the last decade in particular, roughly. What's happening was predicted. We share perspectives that resonates with our wishes AND not with those who bully everyone with sheer economic violence added to the tragedy visited to people in that region already.

Democracy, freedoms, for instance, of the right to receive a diversity of opinions and analysis, to defend our sovereignty must be respected defended whenever others arbitrarily prevent us from doing so. DSTV/Multi-choice must reinstate Russian TV. Why allow one sided propaganda from those who support the USA and its NATO instrument only? Why shouldn't Russia defend itself against threats to its sovereignty it warned about?

We reject imperialist aggression and propaganda. In the interest of the people of the region, give peace a chance. They do not deserve the trauma and tragedy they are exposed to. The ripple effect is hitting all of us unjustifiably.

The investigation of Parliament following the fire has not been concluded because of the risk and damage identified to the structure. We are looking forward to an accelerated process once access is broadened for investigators. Temporary accommodation is being looked at.

We congratulate NOW Chief Justice Raymond Zondo - you deserve Sir. You too, when your time comes, Deputy Chief Justice Mandisa Maya. We wish you both well in your new challenging jobs.



NEWS FROM PARLIAMENT



MIXED VIEWS, BUT MAJORITY SUPPORT FOR ELECTORAL AMENDMENT BILL IN PIETERMARITZBURG

Parliament, CAPE TOWN – A delegation of the Portfolio Committee on Home Affairs has concluded the second of three sessions in KwaZulu-Natal of the public hearings on the Electoral Amendment Bill. The delegation visited Pietermaritzburg and heard a variety of views on the Bill, with some residents supporting and others rejecting it.

Those supporting the Bill underscored that the Constitutional Court judgement was specific, stipulating only that independent candidates be allowed to participate in elections. The judgement did not call for a wholesale reform of the South African electoral processes. Therefore, the minimalist approach adopted in the Bill remedies the identified deficiency, supporters said.

They also called for independent candidates to be held to the same standards as political parties when it comes to the payment of election deposits.

This would serve to mitigate against an unreasonably long ballot paper that could make the democratic process difficult, especially considering South Africa's high illiteracy rate.

Supporters thought that separate ballot papers would be a good idea, one for political parties and another for independent candidates.

On the issue of vacancies, participants supported the proposal that an independent seat remains vacant to protect the fiscus, because it will be expensive and impractical to run by-elections on a national or provincial scale. Those in support of the Bill vehemently opposed the donation of votes in cases where independents have votes in excess of the required quota.

Those against the Bill questioned its constitutionality, saying it does not allow for the true and direct election of parliamentary representatives.

They emphasised that people prefer to elect people they know, rather than those imposed on them by political parties. They highlighted their support for a constituency-based system, as identified by numerous commissions, including the Van Zyl Slabbert commission.

Furthermore, those opposed to the Bill highlighted that discarding votes is unconstitutional, in that it undermines the principle that every vote should be treated equally. In addition, they believe that by stipulating that only votes for independent candidates are discarded, while those for political parties contribute to the final composition of the National Assembly and the provincial legislature is unfair.

Also, those against the Bill highlighted that the Electoral Amendment Bill is purely cosmetic and that the time is ripe for an overhaul of the entire electoral system. This will ensure accountability, as the current system encourages representatives to be accountable to the party and not the electorate.

The leader of delegation, Mr Brandon Pillay, welcomed the insightful inputs made in Pietermaritzburg and assured the participants that their views will be considered when the committee deliberates on the Bill and on the public submissions.

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES

MULTI-PARTY WOMEN'S CAUCUS CHAIRPERSON CELEBRATES WOMEN'S ADVANCES ON CLIMATE CHANGE

Parliament, CAPE TOWN -

In celebration of International Women's Day, the Chairperson of the Multi-Party Women's Caucus (MPWC), Ms Nkhensani Kate Bilankulu, commended women and girls around the world who lead the charge to adapt, mitigate and respond to climate change to build a more sustainable future for us all for generations to come.



Ms. Nkhensani Bilankulu

"During this time," Ms Bilankulu said, "we should assess the impact of climate change being most severe on women and children, and its impact on

women working in natural resource sectors, like the agricultural sector.

The lessons for South Africa learnt from global responses, the role that women leaders can play regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation, and lessons for a sustainable future should also be put under the spotlight.

"As mothers, women are, in most instances, the first teachers on all issues, including how to ensure a better and safer

environment. Women take the initiative to ensure that our young girls and boys understand the importance

of appreciating the natural resources they were granted."

South Africa's contribution to climate change should also be examined at this time. "We should not forget the role that women played in agreements related to the COP 26 Summit, as well as their contribution to the Climate Change Bill. As women, we are proud of every single contribution that paved the way for positive change," Ms Bilankulu said.

Women and girls in Africa still face many challenges, including gender-based violence, child marriages and teenage pregnancies, Ms Bilankulu went on to say. "We need to understand those challenges to ensure a leadership role for women in our continent's political economy, so that they are at the forefront of ensuring a better environment for all."

ISSUED BY THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMUNICATION SERVICES



SACP Free State Provincial Executive Committee Statement

In its recently held meeting the PEC received detailed political input and reports and used the session to detail and finalise a framework for political and organisational preparations towards the 8th Provincial Congress. The PEC considered the state of the Alliance in the province, its relative influence on society informed by analysis of local government election outcomes and the tasks that confront us as a movement.

On the international front

The PEC recognised the International Working Women's Day celebrated on 8 March 2022 under the theme "Break the bias". The PEC acknowledged that despite women's commendable breakthroughs in various social-economic sphere of life, most women globally continue to suffer from the crisis of social reproduction, stubborn societal stereotypes, gendered-discrimination and bias. In this regard, the PEC urged everyone to be actively involved in breaking all bias and advancing the struggle against patriarchy in all its manifestations.

In South Africa, the gender biases imposed on society and reinforced by the so-called traditional norms continue to deepen the systemic triple oppression of women based on their race, class and gender. Globally, women continue to shoulder the burden of human displacement and famine brought by ongoing imperialist wars, expansionist adventures and their related sanctions. Societal bias has normalised the sufferings of women in Yemen, Syria, Palestine, Cuba, Venezuela and other parts of the world as they continue to carry the yoke of the resultant socio-economic implications of imperialist wars.

Pages of History

DEATH OF KARL MARX.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PARIS, MARCH 16, Evening.

The *Justice*, one of whose editors is a son-in-law of Karl Marx, states this evening that the latter died in London. He spent two months at Argenteuil last summer, but returned to London in October.

Herr Karl Marx was born at Cologne in 1818, and having studied philosophy and law at Bonn and Berlin, he joined the editorial staff of the *Rhenish Gazette*, of which he became the editor in 1842, and a year later the paper was suppressed for its advanced Radical opinions. He then came to France, where he wrote an article on "Hegel's Philosophy," which was published in the "Deutsch-französischen Jahrbücher" in 1844, with another article from his pen, directed against German idealism. On the demand of the Prussian Government he was expelled from France and went to Belgium, whence he came to a working men's congress in London in 1847. He returned to Paris in 1848, and thence removed to Cologne where he published a *New Rhenish Gazette*, which was ere long suppressed, and he was several times prosecuted, but acquitted by the jury. He was banished from Germany, and again came to Paris, where he was arrested for his share in the June emeutes and imprisoned, but succeeded in escaping and came to London. Here he became a correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, and save for some occasional visits to France continued to reside in the English capital till his death.

Morning Post | 17 March 1883

FUNERAL OF KARL MARX.

Karl Marx was buried at Highgate Cemetery on Saturday. His closest friend, Herr Engels, spoke, under deep emotion, a few words over the grave where husband and wife now rest. He pointed out that Karl Marx was the Darwin of social and political thought, bringing to bear upon social and religious questions the great principles of evolution. His one aim had been the raising of the working classes, and through them humanity as a whole. The best hated and worst calumniated man in Europe, he had lived, although his work was not finished, to see his views embraced by millions of both hemispheres. M. Lonquet, son-in-law of Karl Marx, read three addresses from working men of Russia, France, and Spain. Herr Liebknecht, who spoke in German, paid a tribute eloquent with tears to the teacher and friend of man, who, like science, knew no country, but was faithful to all. Eleanor, daughter of Karl Marx; Professor Schorlemmer, of Owens College, Manchester; Professor Ray Lankester, of Exeter College, Oxford; Dr. Edward B. Aveling, Fellow of University College, London; and Mr. Ernest Radford were present.

In Ukraine, women shoulder untold suffering in the ongoing special military operations battle between the Russian Federation and western sponsored Ukraine. The military operation occurred in response to hostile eastward economic and military expansion initiated primarily by the war entity North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO). The Ukrainian government has, for instance, forced women to abandon their husbands and teen-male children, who are now compelled to fight the imperialist war. The PEC affirmed the Central Committee statement condemning imperialist wars in general and supports the de-escalation of hostilities and pursuit of peaceful and diplomatic means of finding a lasting solution to the situation in Ukraine, as also proposed by our South African government.

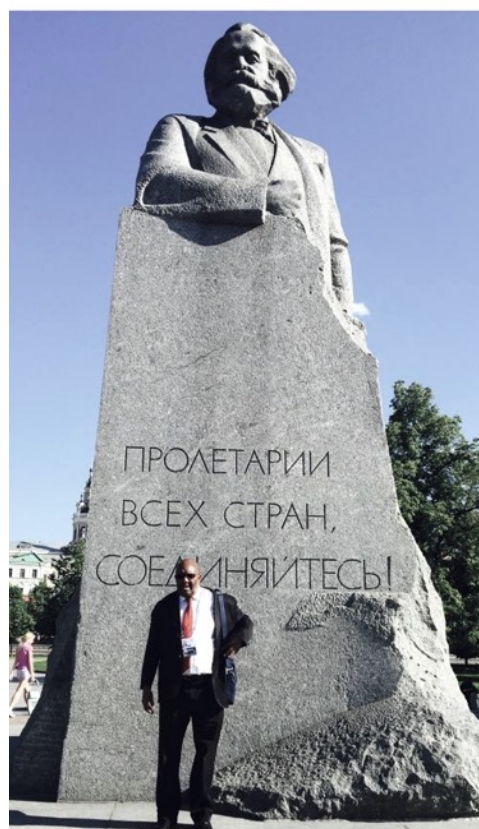
A reconfigured alliance as an appropriate instrument to arrest the declining electoral support and serve the people selflessly

The PEC admitted that the movement was arguably flat-footed, structurally weak, and poorly resourced as well as highly disorganised to mount a commendable elections campaign in the recent local government elections. Furthermore, our dissatisfactory service delivery track record, especially at municipal level, compounded our negative electoral prospects.

The PEC accepted that many factors influence electoral performance, but pointedly attributed the declining electoral performance of the ANC across our province largely to subjective internal weaknesses in the movement.

The PEC firstly committed, as part of correcting our weaknesses, to the rebuilding of Party structures organically within the context of servicing our communities in line with the Red October campaign "Know and Act in your neighbourhood" campaigns and sustaining Party presence in all key sites of power.

In this regard, the PEC agreed that the Red Brigades must be retained, strengthened and supported to continue to be community activists, serving selflessly and wholeheartedly in various voting districts. The Party in the province will continue to insist, despite the difficulties, for urgent meaningful Alliance interaction to confront the various subjective weaknesses that continue to weaken the Alliance and delegitimise the integrity and standing of the ANC in the eyes of the people. The PEC's analysis and warning is that the electoral trends and current deteriorating political and organisational developments, particularly in the ANC, pose a real threat that the ANC may lose the province in the 2024 national and provincial elections. In this regard, the PEC insists that objective necessity exists and justifies the need for a decisive break on existing mechanisms for managing Alliance relations and the national



SACP Central Committee member, Lechesa Tsenoli next to Karl Marx's colossal statue in Moscow, June 2015.

democratic revolution. Nothing short of a structured reconfiguration of the Alliance and its operations is required to reposition the Alliance to jointly respond to existing political challenges in the province and the interrelated societal problems of unemployment, poverty, inequality, corruption and underdevelopment.

Provincial Congresses and Conference in the Free State

COSATU

The PEC congratulated COSATU for a successful Provincial Congress and agreed to immediately initiate structured bilateral engagements as part of strengthening and consolidating the left axis. Greater attention should be devoted towards establishing joint programmes to secure actual progress on multiple fronts of the working-class struggles. Party work should mobilise the working class in general and our activities should extend directly to various unions within COSATU and beyond.

ANC Conferences

The SACP PEC in the Free State is extremely concerned by the mutation and gravitation of various ANC Interim Regional Committees (IRCs) and Interim Provincial Committee (IPC) leadership structures into groupings organising along historical factional lines. This rising development resembles the historical tendency and tragedy in the province wherein, in the leadup to conferences, revolutionary tasks get abandoned at the convenient expense of pursuit for personal ambitions, power and access to resources, using the positions in the organisation for upward leadership mobility.

The SACP is worried that instead of uniting, renewing and reconnecting the ANC with society, groupings are using the organisation to consolidate, on the one hand, for

selfish protection of access to levers of power and resources, and on the other, for selfish access to the same levers of power and resources. In the last analysis, both the organisation and society will suffer. Whilst the SACP notes IPC organised political sessions with senior former leaders of the ANC, the decisive usefulness of these sessions is put in doubt by the actual practical conduct of the same leaders.

The SACP is appalled by the inadequate and indecisive handling of the fracas at Mangaung Metropolitan Municipality. It is unacceptable that when known individuals have clearly done wrong, acting in a manner that blatantly harms the interests of the organisation and society, and continue to defy organisational mandates, the leadership of the ANC remains indecisive. The SACP PEC agreed to insist on engaging the movement to deal thoroughly with the substance and essence of the situation in Mangaung, to reveal the real underlying causes of the crisis. The PEC will advance an Alliance-led process, that must be empowered to act decisively in the interest of the movement and society, and without regard to personalities and personal interests involved.

SACP District and Provincial Congress

The PEC congratulated Caleb Motshabi, Thabo Mofutsanyana and Albert Nzula Districts for holding successful District Congresses during the past two weeks. The PEC congratulated the new District leadership collectives, represented by District Secretaries and Chairpersons in their ex-officio capacity to the PEC. Tisha Vanga and Josie Mpama Districts are also scheduled to hold their District Congresses.

The PEC reflected on and appreciated the progress made in the rebuilding of branches and districts of the Party and resolved to expedite induction, political and ideological training. Consequently, the PEC adopted several preparatory committees to conduct relevant political, organisational, ideological and logistical preparatory work in preparation for the 8th Provincial Congress.

SALGA National Conference

The PEC congratulated our Provincial Secretary, comrade Charles Stofile on his election as President of South African Local Government Association (SALGA). The SACP urges the new leadership collective to lead the transformation of the local government sphere and ensure that institutions of local government promote, support and represent the interests of our communities.

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A donation to the SACP represents an active expression of support and solidarity for the imperative to end the domination and exploitation of one person, a particular social group and class by another.

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Men and Boys for Gender Justice

DELHI DECLARATION AND CALL TO
ACTION

Continued

Engage boys and men in the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV)

Men and boys perpetuate the majority of GBV, even as they themselves are harmed by it. Rigid gender norms socialise boys and men to respond to conflicts with violence and to dominate their partners. Men and boys are simultaneously victims of violence and perpetrators.

A relevant factor contributing to men's perpetration of GBV is experiencing or witnessing violence while growing up. It is essential to work with men and boys to transform social norms perpetuating GBV, to redress the effects of violence that boys experience and witness, including understanding and addressing root causes of gender inequality, such as unequal power relations, practices and stereotypes that perpetuate discrimination against women and girls, sexual minorities and non-gender conforming people, and promoting alternative role models for boys.

Examples of specific policy areas and actions for engaging men and boys in gender justice include:

* Engaging men and boys to be more equitable in their own individual lives and to reject all forms of violence including domestic violence, and harmful practices such as child marriage and forced marriages, gender biased sex selection, and female genital mutilation.

* Encouraging men and boys to question more pervasive and structural inequalities.

* Promoting policies that integrate primary

prevention of GBV targeting men and boys.

* Develop policies to engage men and boys in making public spaces free of violence for women and girls.* Design programmes for male perpetrators that are integrated with the judicial sector and victim advocacy; implement gun control; and provide legal, financial and psychosocial supports for survivors and witnesses of violence.

Engage men as fathers and caregivers and in taking equal responsibility for unpaid care work

Evidence shows that when fathers are involved with their children at an early stage, including in the prenatal period, there is a higher likelihood that they will remain connected to their children throughout their lives. Given that women and girls carry out two to ten times more care work than men and boys, there is a need to achieve full equality for men's and boys' participation in care work and women's participation in the paid work force with equal pay. This can only be done by fully sharing care work.

Examples of specific policy areas and actions for engaging men in gender justice include:

* Provide public services, infrastructure and social protection policies, and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and families.

* Reduce and redistribute unpaid care work, to allow women in particular more time for other pursuits such as self-care, education, political participation and paid work; and redistribute care-work from poorer households to the state by financing, regulating and providing care services.

* Promote the equal sharing of unpaid care work between men and women to reduce the disproportionate share of unpaid care work for women and girls and to change the attitudes that reinforce the gendered division of labour.

* Promote more progressive paternity leave policies.

* Implement public awareness campaigns and education to transform perceptions of caregiving roles among men.

* Publicly support fatherhood preparation courses and campaigns focusing on men's roles in the lives of children can address fathers' reported feelings of being unprepared for caregiving, and help men perceive benefits from greater participation.

women need an urgent attention because the numbers of teenage pregnancies increase these days . Even primary school learners become pregnant at the age of ten , 11 and 12. According to me as an individual contraceptives have to be introduced from the primary level because we cant' afford to have women with dependency syndrome, who are not educated. We as the civil society we must encourage our young kids to use contraceptives especially family planning. Remember these challenges have many things inside - meaning they practice unsafe sex , that means they will easily be infected with sexual transmitted infections.

In short i enjoyed the whole news.

Lastly the article on SONA was so informative and that information is very important - a lot, because not everyone managed to get access to listen to SONA due to load shading in some areas.

RC Matobako

Engage men as supportive partners, clients and positive agents of change in sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)

Throughout the world SRHR is largely considered the sole responsibility of women while many men continue to neglect the SRHR needs and responsibilities of themselves, their partners, and their families.

Men's lower utilisation of SRH services, like HIV testing and treatment, is a result of both rigid gender norms as well as structural barriers such as clinics that are ill-prepared to address male-specific health issues. As a result,

not only are women and girls left to bear much of the burden of their own and their families' SRHR, but men's lack of involvement also places expensive and unnecessary burdens on health systems. Interventions with men and boys on SRHR have been shown to effectively increase

men's utilisation of services, as well as support and respect for their partner's SRHR, which in turn improves the health of women, children and men themselves. Examples of specific policy areas and actions for engaging men in gender justice include:

* Promote accessible sexual and reproductive health services and rights for women.* Engage men and boys in transforming the rigid norms that shape sexual and reproductive health outcomes and enable them to seek information and services for addressing their sexual and reproductive health needs.

*Provide comprehensive sexuality education that promotes a critical reflection about gender norms, healthy relations, power inequalities.

* Promote men's and boys' shared responsibilities in sexual and reproductive behaviour and rights. * Expand the availability and use of male contraceptive methods and/or prevention of STIs.

* Create and utilise spaces for men to take responsibility in prenatal and child health services.

Banning of RT, a Dangerous Moment

By Zubeida Jaffer



The extensive banning of the international news channel Russia Today (RT) in the world represents a dangerous moment for journalism.

It pushes back the commitment to freedom of expression that many have sacrificed much for. Journalists across the world should carefully consider the implications of turning a blind eye to the banning of the Russian television service how ever much they may disagree with the channel's views. The resort to warfare to attempt to resolve political disputes cannot be condoned. The justifications presented are not at all persuasive but it is important to hear them and make up ones own mind. It is precisely when one disagrees with

the views expressed that the commitment to allowing free expression should kick in.

Here the opposite has happened in a blink of an eye.

The European Federation of Journalists (EFJ) representing 320,000 journalists spoke out against the banning. EFJ General Secretary, Ricardo Gutierrez said that such an act of censorship could have a totally counterproductive effect on the citizens who follow the banned media. "It is always better to counteract the disinformation of propagandist or alleged propagandist media by exposing their factual errors or bad journalism, by demonstrating their lack of financial or operational independence, by highlighting their loyalty to government interests and their disregard for the public interest," he said.

The EFJ also questioned the right of the European Union to implement such a ban. Gutierrez said the EU had no right to grant or withdraw broadcasting licences since this was the prerogative of individual states. Russia has since retaliated by blocking the websites of the BBC, Voice of America, Radio Free Europe, and the German news channel, Deutsche Welle.

In South Africa, the Independent Communication Authority of South Africa, ICASA, has similarly questioned the right of pay television company Multichoice to arbitrarily suspend the RT service depriving its viewers from gaining access to the Russian point of view. A host of South African organizations including the Freedom of Expression Institute (FXI) have objected to the banning but so far Multichoice has said the EU ban had led to the global distributor of the channel ceasing to provide the broadcast feed to all suppliers.

South Africans are no strangers to the banning of media outlets. This was a vicious practice under Apartheid as that regime did its best to limit access to information. It is expected that the voices against the ban will grow louder in the coming days. With all its difficulties, democratic South Africa has remained committed to free expression as entrenched in its Constitution.

Journalists have a SPECIAL weight on their shoulders. If they do not act to end the banning of RT they will be left with an enduring legacy long after the end of the war that will further complicate the work they have to do.

Zubeida Jaffer has recently been appointed to the alumni board of the Journalism School of Columbia University in New York.

To the Editor

My name is Reabetsoe Cathrine Matobako from the Free state province in Welkom ,Thabong location. Today I managed to read Re Betla Tsela news.Thank you very much for promoting literature art and making the newspaper digital , it will help a lot it terms of accessibility, especially for the people in small towns and rural areas who struggle to get the information on time.

Today was a Mother Language Day (21st February) and I am impressed "jwalo ka mosotho" to read ka Sesotho .I am very honoured, and keep up the good work. I enjoyed all the newspaper especially the one titled " Bohlokwa ba ho ruta thuto ya dipalo ka dipuo tsa Maafrica..I am also happy I realized you touched the issue of teenage pregnancy , this is one of the big challenges that South Africa faces. Young



Re kgaba ka Diratswana



Mapotso Kena, Ph.D., Plant Pathology

O re fa dikeletso tsa tjalo e athlehleng 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.

Bothata ba mobu o boleng bo fokolang bo ka lokiswa jwang tlhahisong ya meroho le temong e tswellang?

(Diiswa kgatisong e fetileng)

Le ha ho na le ditsela tse ngata tsa ho ntlafatsa boleng ba mobu bakeng sa tlhahiso ya dijo, mona re tla sheba ditsela tse ding tseo ho fumanehileng hore di atlehile haholo bakeng sa diratswana tsa meroho, haholoholo tlhahisong ya meroho ka mokgwa o tlwaelehleng wa tlhaho. Mehlala e meng ya taba ena e



Dierekisi di sebediswe mona ho kwahela dijalo kapa meroho e meng. PHOTO:M. Gregory

kenyeletsa tjalo ya dijalo tse kgurumetsang dijalo tse ding, maemo a mobu o loketseng tjalo kapa kgetho ya sebaka se lokisetswang ho jala.

Tshebediso ya dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding

Dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding ke di fe? Tsena ke dijalo tse jalwang di teteyane mme di jalwa ka ho phetwaphetwa kapa ka ho potoloha mme di jalwa mmoho le meroho, kapa di jalwa pakeng tsa meroho ho kwahela mobu moo ho sa jalwang. Ha ngata ha di kotulwe empa di boela di kennngwa mobung hape ho ho ntlafatsa boleng ba mobu le ho fana ka melemo e meng bakeng sa tlhahiso ya meroho le tikoloho. Pele ho jalwa meroho, dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding di kgaolwa (makala) kapa ho fokotsa lekgasi le ka tlohelwang mobung ho boloka mongobo mobung, kapa ho tswaka makala a kgaotsweng le mobu.

Ka nako e nngwe dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding di jalwa ka nako eo ho kgefuditsweng ka tjalo ya meroho. Ke dijalo tse ratwang haholo ke balemi ba baholo le balemi badiratswana ba leman kgafetsa ka ha sena se hloka mobu o motle o phetseng hantle.

Hobaneng balemi ba lokela ho kenyeletsa dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding tlhahisong ya bona?

Tshebediso ya tshimo kapa seratswana ho ka qeta dijo tsa mobu mme tsa dumella kgonahalo ya mafu le lehola ho ata. Dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding di ka fokotsa mathata ana. Mme tsa boela tsa fokotsa tshebediso ya meriana e

bolayang dikokwanyana le dintho tse ding tse tshwenyang esita le ho fokotsa tshebediso ya manyolo a mangata. Dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding di na le melemo e meng e mengata ho meroho ka ha di nontsha mobu ka tsela ya ho tshwara dijo tsa mobu le ho o phedisa hantle. Melemo e meng ya dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding ke e latelang:

Keketseho ya boleng ba mobu: Ha lekgasi le metso ya dijalo tse kgurumetsang e bola di aha bophelo mobung. Hona ho ntlafatsa sebopeho sa mobu le kgoneho ya ona ya ho tshwara metsi, le ho boloka dijo tsa mobu ka ho di ntsha butlebutle. Masalla a dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding a thusa le ka ho fepa diphedi tse molemo mobung (baketheria, hlobo e molemo, dinonomsane, jj.) tse ntlafatsang mobu o loketseng tjalo, di thusa ka phekumoloho ya mobu le ka phethophetho ya dijalo ka bolahlo ba diphoolo, mmoho le ho fana ka dijo tsa mobu bakeng sa dijalo.

Nehelano ya nitrogen e tswang ho dijalo tsa mofuta wa dinawa bakeng sa ho jala meroho

Dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding tsa mofuta wa dinawa di tlisa nitrogen 'e ntjha' mobung.

Dijalo tse na le dikotlwana metsong ya tsona tseo baketheria e tlising nitrogen ho tsona. Baketheria ena e nka Nitrogen moyeng e be e e fetola ho ka sebediswa ke dijalo tse. Ha sejalo se bola, Nitrogen e ba karolo ya mobu. Qetellong Nitrogen ena e tla ntshwa ho sebediswa ke dijalo.

Ntlafatso ya dijo tsa mobu le phethaphetho ya tjalo.

Maemo a boima a mariha ho dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding a etsa hore dijalo tse na di hloke dijo tse eketsehileng tse. Dijo tse na ha di sa sebediswe ke dijalo tse

Thibelo ya lehola. Tjalo ya dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding e fokotsa lehola ka ho gothisana lehlokwa le lona (mohlala; ho tsekisana sebaka, kganya ya letsatsi, mongobo, le dijo). Di boela di fokotsa lehola ka ho ntsha khemikhale e thibelang dimela tse ding ho mela. Hoba di fihlele kgolo, masalla a dimela tse kgurumetsang tse ding a sitisa peo ya lehola ho mela.

Kgohedi ya dikokwanyana tse kang dinotshi le bo-maleshwane. Dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding di nehelana ka mehlodi ya bohlokwa jwaloka lero le phoshwana ya peo le tshireletso maemong a boima a mariha ho dikokwanyana tse molemo,



Dierekisi tse shweleng di sebediswa ho boloka mongobo le ho thibela lehola. PHOTO:M. Gregory

kgurumetsang tse ding di ne di tla monyela tlaselase mobung le metsi a pula, ka nqane ho moo metso ya dijalo e leng teng. Sena se tla baka hore metso ya dijalo e se fumane dijo. Maemo ana a boima a mariha a baka tahlehelo ya dijo ka ho monyela ka 70% ha ho bapiswa le maemong a tlwaelehleng.

ho kenyeletswa le dinotshi tse tsamaisang peo le dikokwanyana tse e leng dira ho tse ding tse tshwenyang.

Keketseho ya tlhahiso. Ha taolo ya tsona e le ntle, dijalo tse kgurumetsang tse ding di ka ntlafatsa tlhahiso ya meroho, kapa tsa fokotsa tshebediso ya monontsha bakeng sa tlhahiso e ntle. **(di tswela pele).**

Artist from Botshabelo nominated for Best Kwaito

Bongile Nikelo known as famous

Javas J has been nominated for Best Kwaito by Central Music Awards. The 37 years old artist from section A is one of the very talented local Kwaito artist who has released hits like *Mbawula, Tribut to Katlego Maduka* and more recently, *Ketlo le Duba*.

Javas says he was encouraged by artist like Zola, so he decided to sing Kwaito music from sang from 1999.



He is now looking for votes to win the award he has been nominated for.

To vote for him sms
Kwaito6 to 48696.